

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Dormancy Period

Experiments with potatoes now underway at the Experimental Farm in Morden, Manitoba, have to do with the length of the period of dormancy which potatoes undergo. The obvious aim is to lengthen or control the dormancy period.

The length of the dormancy period controls the storage period, it is explained by the research scientist.

In theory the dormancy period could be extended until the potatoes were several years old. Probably nobody wants to do that, but the general idea would be to extend the period so that the "old potatoes," so called, would retain their texture and their most inviting taste beyond the period when housewives are awaiting the arrival of new potatoes each summer.

Not enough is known yet about dormancy to control this factor, it is freely admitted by Morden farm superintendent, Dr. M. Kawase.

Modification of growing conditions, however, has been found to effect dormancy. They have produced potatoes by two methods, and in two different field locations at the Morden farm. One lot was grown under normal daylight conditions, while the second one was exposed to the light from incandescent lamps for two hours every night from June until harvest time.

It developed that the tubers exposed to artificial light are much slower in sprouting than those from plants grown under natural light conditions. So it is deduced that light is an important factor in controlling dormancy. Further studies are now underway in an effort to learn why this reaction occurs.

The idea in the case of oats, however, is much different. The goal is to have a strain of oats that can be sown in the autumn and will not germinate and start growing until the proper time arrives the following spring.

Strangely enough there have been some signs of success though no consistent progress has been made.

Stevenson's Successor

When President Johnson picked Associate Justice Arthur J. Goldberg of the Supreme Court to succeed Adlai Stevenson as American ambassador at the United Nations, he invited him to make a personal sacrifice which few men in high office are called upon to make. With a lifetime tenure and a \$39,500 salary, Mr. Justice Goldberg was willing to become Ambassador Goldberg with a \$9,500 cut in pay and serving at the President's will. His prompt acceptance has puzzled some Washington commentators, but one does not need to go beyond the reason given by the ambassador-elect himself. "President Johnson," he told newsmen in a brief interview, "said the call of duty is in the direction of this post at this time." We like to think that this statement bespeaks the measure of the man.

Like Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Goldberg is one of America's best-known liberal figures. He was the top counsel in a big labor union dispute when he was picked by President Kennedy to become Secretary of Labor in 1960, prior to his appointment to the Supreme Court. He came up the hard way, the son of Jewish immigrants in Chicago with a passion for learning. He broke all scholastic records at the Northwestern University Law School—from which also Mr. Stevenson graduated with honors. The two men were friends from this early period.

Mr. Goldberg's reputation and background is gratifying to most of the world's diplomats. The only discordant note for the moment is struck by the Arabs who seem convinced that, by reason of his origin, he must be a strong supporter of

Zionist causes. But there are other and more important reasons for filling the post with the best man available. The UN delegate is a cabinet member in the American government. He participates in making the decisions which he must present and defend at the world council of nations. He must have first and foremost, the capacity to understand people from other continents and spokesmen for different and often contrasting forms of government and ideologies.

"I know he has a good head," an African diplomat was quoted as saying of Mr. Goldberg. "I just wonder if his heart is in the right place." This is the quality that made Mr. Stevenson so immensely popular. The feeling among those who know him is that Goldberg, in addition to his other qualifications, does indeed possess some of that deep understanding and touching humanity for which the late, great ambassador will be long remembered. If this be the case, not only the United States but the whole free world will have reason for thankfulness.

Water Meters

This parched province can sympathize with the City of New York which is growing more than a little concerned over the shortage of water for the use of the inhabitants.

Mayor Wagner has expressed his fears to his people over the television. This is the greatest drought the New York area has ever known, so the water shortage can be very serious, the mayor points out.

In his talk he warned that he may have to reconsider his previous opposition to the suggestion that water use meters be installed in New York's homes and apartments. As in most big cities, industrial and commercial establishments which habitually use a great deal of water do not pay the flat rate water tax but are on a pay-as-you-go basis. Meters on the intake pipes begin working the moment the tap is turned and the gallonage is counted and the company charged accordingly. The extension of this system would be a costly installation for the equipment, and would also require an army of new meter readers and a morass of paperwork.

New York's mayor also mentioned the U.S. government ought to make long range plans to avoid future arid spells in New York, such as diverting Great Lake water for the benefit of the northeastern states.

Mr. Wagner forgets that it takes two to tango. The Great Lakes belong to Canada as well, save Lake Michigan, and we would not suffer the dropping of our harbor water levels by diversion at all lightly. We need the water, too. But then as mayor of a big city, Mayor Wagner is probably prone to think big.

Partly Guilty

Eight Germans have just been sentenced to prison terms of from one to 13 years for complicity in the murder of 152,000 Jews at Kulmhof concentration camp near Lodz in Poland during the war years.

The judge says their sentences are "purely symbolic," as each prisoner could have received a life sentence for each of the 152,000 Jewish deaths.

These men are not murderers, claims the judge. They were merely accessories, soldiers who did not go to serve voluntarily at the camp but were sent there under orders. This has been the plea of the long parade of Nazis before the bar of justice ever since the war trials began. The excuse has not been given much of a reception until now.

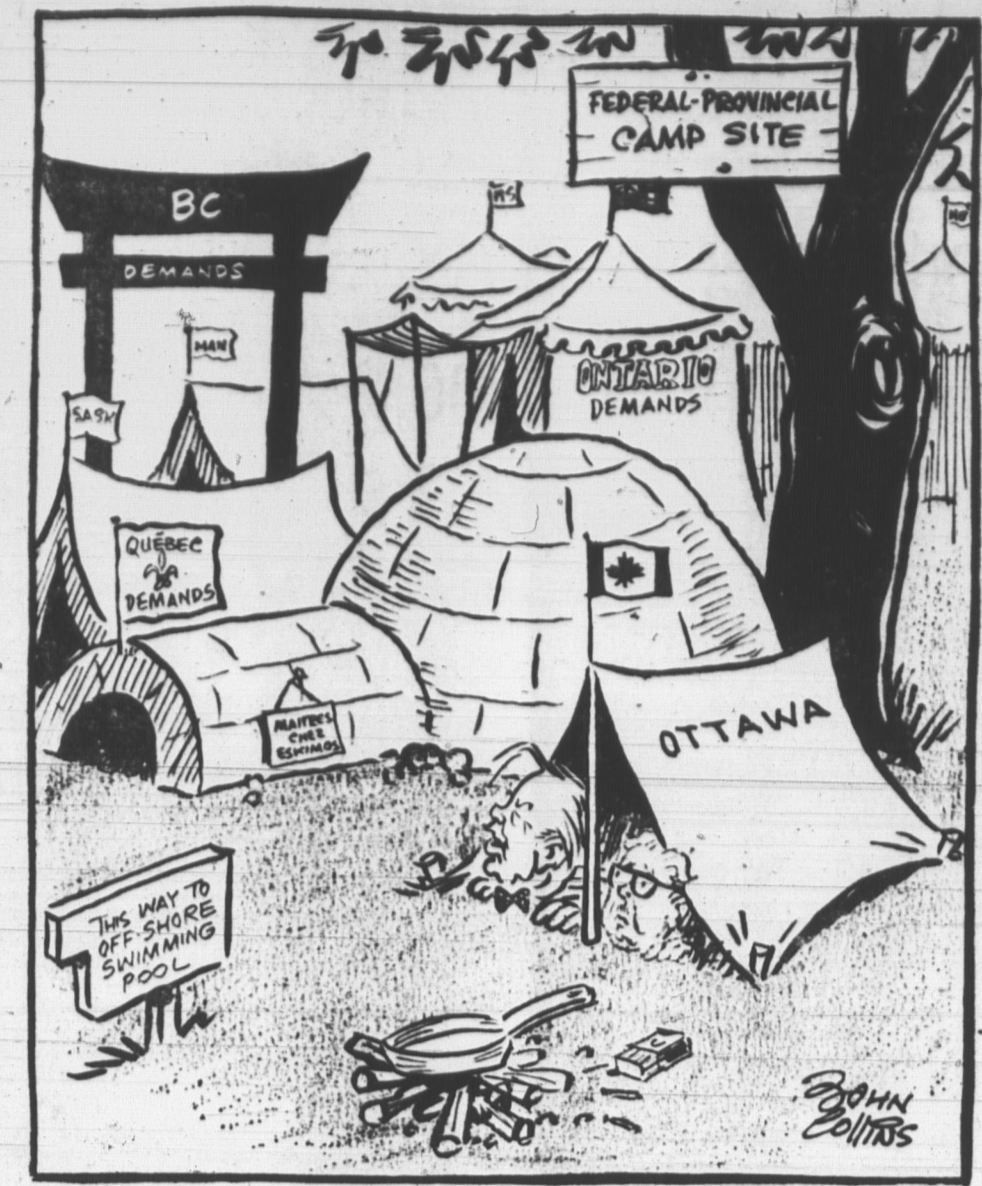
"Every judge must have a feeling of sympathy for them," said the jurist. Nevertheless, the accused heap guilt on themselves by blindly following criminal orders.

Time seems to be softening the prosecution, but it is doing nothing to heal the voids left in Jewish families by these senseless slaughters of a defenceless people.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Better to expose ourselves to ingratitude than fail in assistance to the unfortunate.

Estimates of the total colored population of the United Kingdom vary, but already it cannot be far short of a million. There can be no possibility of this group becoming a separate cultural entity. Britain cannot become a plural society; it must remain an integrated community. Immigrants themselves may feel compelled to band together to form associations which are discriminatory. There is already talk of a colored trade union, but this would be a retrograde step fraught with many consequences.



"LOOK WHAT MOVED IN OVERNIGHT"

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Highway Accident Figures Ominous

Every car driven off our production lines today will be involved in an accident, if it remains roadworthy for twelve years. Every teenager passing his driving test today will be involved in three accidents before he qualifies for the Old Age Pension for the whole year. While all figures of highway toll are rising each year, most significantly the rate of deaths per million vehicle miles is climbing.

BACKBENCH MPS PROTEST
Four MPs have petitioned the Prime Minister to initiate action towards creating safer cars and safer drivers in Canada. These are: Heward Graffety, Conservative MP for Bromfield; John Matheson, Liberal MP for Leeds, Stanley Knowles, New Democrat MP for Winnipeg, and Dr. Guy Marceau, Social Credit MP for Quebec-Montmorency. They deserve great credit for their well-considered and deeply researched brief to the Prime Minister; their action is the most responsible back-bench initiative which our Parliament has seen in many years. But they have

merely focussed what is a growing public unease.
Other factors are now operating to combat our tragic damage to people and property on our highways. The badly needed measures to hound the killers off our roads may come very soon through the power of the dollar rather than through law enforcement. Driving tests, vehicle checks and highway patrols have proved inadequate; I don't mention our laws and our courts — the former are widely disregarded and the latter mete out punishments too trivial to deter.
But the price of automobile insurance is rising so punitively, and so regularly with the turn of each new year, that the mounting public outcry will force some effective action.
The politicians are scared that tougher licensing requirements would antagonize young drivers who will be tomorrow's voters. The auto-manufacturers seem to pay more heed to safety. Road-users will have to protect themselves through their own action.

\$148,000,000 Bargain?

Ottawa Journal
When there was talk of the Prince Edward Island causeway three years ago an estimate of the cost was \$105,000,000. Every one is so accustomed to escalating prices that hardly a soul will notice that the decision to proceed, announced by the Prime Minister recently, is accompanied by an estimate of \$148,000,000. What it will be when the job is finished we lack the courage to estimate.
Without question there will be argument that \$148,000,000 is a fearsome amount of money to spend to bring 107,000 islanders into easier contact with the mainland, encourage the tourist trade and speed these good P.E.I. potatoes to market. This may not be a provable good investment but the country is in an expansionist mood and the causeway is not the greatest of recent national undertakings.
Who today complains about the \$350,000,000 spent on the St. Lawrence Seaway by Canada? And who begrudges the relief that dry-areas-in-the-west where the South Saskatchewan dam is being built at a cost to the Dominion and Saskatchewan approaching \$200,000,000?
The Columbia River development in British Columbia and the atomic power establishments in Manitoba and Ontario are all part of the national investment in improved services. Prince Edward Island is entitled to consideration, too, and the rest of the country ought not to look too begrudgingly if today's price seems a bit steep. True, it was said it could have been done in 1961 for \$120,000,000 — but 30 years from now we will probably think \$148,000,000 a bargain.

Good News For P.E.I.

Montreal Star
The idea of providing some sort of causeway-bridge complex offering permanent connections between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick is as old as the country. Lip service was paid, to wit political fervor periodically. The bearish reaction even to optimistic statements by members of the government last fall was almost inevitable under all the circumstances which have existed. But that reaction was unjustified — that is, if the plans announced on Thursday are carried out.
The project is indeed a massive one. No other term could have been used by Prime Minister Pearson in his discussion of it. The \$148,000,000 price tag does give some idea of the scope of the venture, particularly in consideration of the fact that estimated costs for public works seldom have much relation to the final amount paid.
Under the standing engineering plans, the impossible problems which a solid rock-fill Strait approach to have been overcome through complex design. A long causeway from the New Brunswick shore, to a three-mile long bridge, to a other causeway, to a one-mile tunnel, to another causeway is the picture provided.
Previous indications had been that even less complicated proposals would take at least six years to complete. Mr. Pearson was much more optimistic, predicting that a start next spring should find traffic moving in 1970. We hope so. The permanent link means much to Islanders who considered that it was promised them under the terms of confederation. That view stretches the ordering of those terms considerably, but there is no denying that "continuous communication" was never, in fact, possible with the ferry service.

Our Yesterdays

(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 26, 1940)
Britain manned for sea duty a powerful squadron of French warships to aid her own forces against the spreading menace of marauding Nazi torpedo boats, attacking in Britain's waters under protection of clouds of German bombers.
The British purchasing commission to date has ordered 11,000 airplanes from United States manufacturers, and 2,800 have been delivered so far.
TEN YEARS AGO (July 26, 1955)
Austrian independence becomes an established fact tomorrow. It ends 17 years of foreign domination and 10 years of uneasy existence in the front line of the cold war. At 10.15 a.m. local time, the four-power council of British, American, French and Russian commanders meets for the last time to dissolve the group-supreme authority over the little nation since 1945.
Mayor Nathan Phillips asked for a police report on a dance hall incident Monday night in which an 18-year-old Negro was allegedly ejected for dancing with a white girl in Toronto, Ontario.

Therapy For Burns

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen
Distress from a minor burn can be eased with cold or iced water. The process should be continued until relief occurs. Cleanse the area thoroughly with plain white or a medicated soap. This applies to burns that are not extensive in which the skin is reddened, but not blistered or broken.
A burn that covers 10 per cent or more of the body surface is serious. The same can be said of blistered, open, or contaminated areas. Call the physician, wrap the individual in a clean sheet or blanket, and get to the hospital at once. When this is not possible, apply cold applications if the burn is confined to a small area.
An extensive lesion involving the thighs, trunk, or a large surface leads to shock and lacking a physician, the best first aid measure is to put the victim into a tub of warm water. Remove the clothes carefully, preferably with a scissors never pull clothing that sticks to the skin. Do not apply grease, butter, fluffy cotton, or ointments that are not sterile.
In extensive burns, essential tissue juices and serums are lost through the raw surfaces. Shock ensues because of pain, tissue trauma, and the absorption of seared debris. The damaged areas are subject to infection and are given the same meticulous care as in a surgical procedure. Skin grafting may be done as part of the immediate care. The open-air treatment avoids the use of bandages that stick; now and then the individual lies in a transparent tent to minimize contamination from the air. Antibiotics are used at the first sign of infection.
A serious burn requires hours of daily care. It is expensive and few doctors and nurses have the time, experience, and patience to devote to this cause. This may explain why many large cities have burn centers where serious cases are treated. Prevention is worth tons of cure when it comes to burns—many victims are children.

SUN AND BACTERIA

A R. G. writes: Is sunlight considered a disinfectant?
REPLY
Certain micro-organisms are killed by ultraviolet light but most of the more dangerous ones are resistant. Ultraviolet radiation is of some value for general use, such as in operating rooms and contagious disease wards; it is used in certain industries to disinfect water, dairy products, foods, and sugar.

GARDENING AND THE SKIN

H. L. writes: Could weeding and gardening cause ringworm of the skin?
REPLY
No, but doing these chores exposes the individual to a variety of insects, worms, and fungi. The latter are members of the ringworm family but not the type that involves the hands. Plant dermatitis is another possibility.

CALCIUM TABLETS

C. A. writes: Would it hurt to take calcium tablets without a doctor's recommendation? A friend said they stop hardening of the arteries and leg cramps.
REPLY
No, but calcium does not stop hardening of the arteries. It is used occasionally for leg cramps but is not as valuable as quinine for this purpose.

INFECTIOUS FROM POOL

J. C. writes: Could German measles be caught in a swimming pool used by a person who developed the disease immediately after a dip?
REPLY
Theoretically, yes, but most unlikely.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

If you cannot swim, take lessons.
(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

Nothing Is Free

Moncton Transcript
Premier Louis J. Robichaud in his opening statement to the federal-provincial conference outlined a few home truths that he would be wise to people to heed. What he said needed saying and should be taken to heart by those who blithely propose all kinds of "free" plans for the people of Canada.
Mr. Robichaud made clear the attitude of his government on several important subjects, especially education and medical care plans. His forthright statements were thoroughly realistic. "While our tax rates in New Brunswick, in terms of the income available to pay them, are the third highest in Canada, the yield of these taxes in terms of the dollars and cents per person available to build schools, hospitals and roads is the second lowest." This statement concisely and precisely delineates the problem which faces most of the provinces in Canada. It is in the light of these very real problems that any further social welfare planning must be undertaken.
There should no longer be any credence given to those siren voices of the left that talk in glowing terms of all kinds of social goodies which are there for taking—just as long as the people vote the right way. The plain economic facts are that nothing is free and Canada must tailor her coat from the cloth available.
Prime Minister Pearson has proposed that Canada build a nation-wide medical plan through a series of provincial plans, hopefully, one day, this would evolve into a national plan. This is all very well, but the cautionary note must be sounded: Where does the money come from? The provinces have received Mr. Pearson's proposals with guarded approval. Many of them, notably the Atlantic Provinces, are willing to participate providing federal financial contributions are sufficient.
The poorer the province, the more likely it is that any medicare plan will, in its early years, be overwhelmed by people who seek the medical care they have been unable to afford previously. Therefore, it would seem reasonable that a per capita formula would not be of great benefit to the smaller and less affluent provinces. So, again, a medicare plan must be devised which will not financially cripple any province, provide certain minimum standards universally, and yet have safeguards to prevent abuse.
However, it is not our intention here to discuss medicare, but the concept of cost-sharing programs and welfare plans in general. We can only repeat that Canada must guard against those who would saddle her with a welter of plans that would leave the wage earner with practically nothing in his pay pocket. And we think that Mr. Robichaud hit the nail on the head when he stressed the varying ability of the provinces to finance a medicare program. For the ability of the provinces, to pay for various "free" social welfare benefits must be considered by those who would "give" Canadians a Utopia.

PIPES WERE IMPORTED

Bagpipes are not native to Scotland but were introduced by Roman soldiers, who discovered them in rural Greece.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When astronauts travel in space, they return as international heroes and are greeted by thunderous ticker-tape parades. No such plaunders are showered on the technologists who produced Mariner IV. But their feat, although attended with less personal risk, is no less important, as the astronauts themselves are the first to understand. —Toronto Telegram.
Any urban Canadian who gives any attention whatsoever to where he lives will hope that this idea will catch on. Tree experts and nurserymen are suggesting that Canada's centennial is the perfect occasion for planting trees. This homely thought may start the large number of municipal politicians who seem more intent on engulfing our cities in asphalt, for the sake of the auto, than in making our streets pleasantly green, for the sake of the people who live on them. —Financial Post.
Although Soviet-American relations blow hot and cold, members of the Cleveland orchestra touring Russia have discovered yet another way of smoothing the diacords in harmony. In Yerevan, players in the string section received many requests from local musicians for new and used strings. The orchestra has given away all the strings that it can spare. In Kiev, members gave away valve oil for brass instruments as well as more strings. —Milwaukee Journal.

Lesson From Switzerland

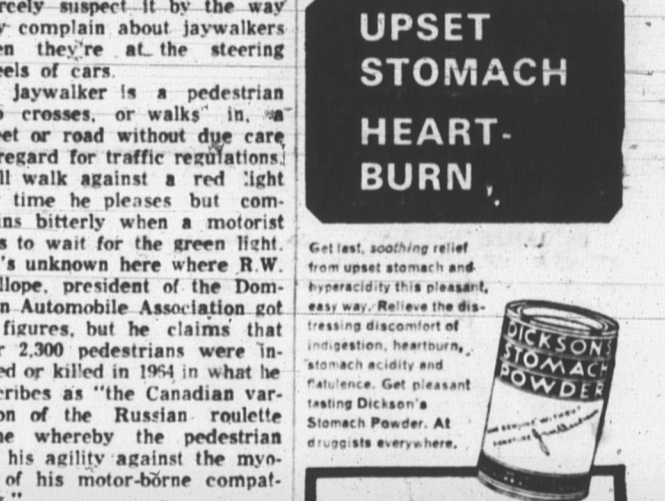
Cape Breton Post
The Canadian bilingual and bicultural problems can no more be quickly solved than can the similar problem in the little country of Belgium where the quarrel between the French and Flemish segments of the Belgian population has been continuing for years, and has been growing more tense recently.
It may be asked why Canada and Belgium cannot solve a problem which Switzerland has settled as near perfection as possible on earth. Switzerland is divided between German, French and Italian language people, each dominant of its own particular sector but all united Swiss, and somehow meeting in their parliament without fuss.
The thought here is that Switzerland is extremely special, in the nature of a miracle, representing an ideal seemingly beyond the reach of Canadians. A quarrel between the French and Flemish segments of the Belgian population has been continuing for years, and has been growing more tense recently.
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Jaywalkers Defined

Cape Breton Post
A Jay, by dictionary definition is a noisy chattering bird of brilliant plumage, or figuratively, an impertinent chatterer or simploton. Whoever invented the word jaywalker must have had simploton in mind, and it takes in almost everybody.
It's estimated there's an automobile for every three residents in Canada, but motorists often are pedestrians. This is to say, they too cross streets on foot and also jaywalk although you'd scarcely suspect it by the way they complain about jaywalkers when they're at the steering wheels of cars.
A jaywalker is a pedestrian who crosses, or walks in, a street or road without due care or regard for traffic regulations. He'll walk against a red light any time he pleases but complains bitterly when a motorist fails to wait for the green light.
It's unknown here where R.W. Trollope, president of the Dominion Automobile Association, has his figures, but he claims that over 2,300 pedestrians were injured or killed in 1964 in what he describes as "the Canadian variation of the Russian roulette game whereby the pedestrian pits his agility against the propitius of his motor-borne compatriot."
Ordinances against the practice of jaywalking are on the law-enforcement books throughout Canada, but either sketched or totally ignored. Records of arrest and prosecution for infraction of jaywalking by-laws are virtually non-existent, but you can observe violations anytime in the business areas of the towns and cities which technically have bylaws on the books, forbidding the practice.

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