

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew... Wallace Watt... Frank Walker... Publisher... Editor... Published every week day morning (except Sunday and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.

Timely Warning

When Parliament meets today it is hoped that it will get down to business as speedily as possible, and end the rail strike now threatening to cripple the entire nation. That is what it has been called for: Opposition Leader Diefenbaker has stated that his party will cooperate with the government to introduce an emergency measure to this end, and also a new transportation bill. But he has warned over the weekend that any panic action leading to higher freight rates at the expense of the Prairies and Maritime provinces would be firmly resisted. It was to protect these areas where there is less competition with other forms of transport, that freight rates were frozen some years ago.

There is a great clamor at present to implement the MacPherson royal commission report, which was published back in 1962 and which would allow the railways to set their own rates. In indicating that he would legislate to end the current strike, Prime Minister Pearson has said he would bring measures based on the MacPherson report. Many of the commission's recommendations, indeed, are overdue for implementation. But the danger that Mr. Diefenbaker sees here is that under pressure of a rail strike, little consideration will be given to separating the wheat from the chaff. It might be deemed politically expedient to liberate freight rates now, to meet the railway strikers' demands.

The thought might even occur to some members of the government that after all, the Maritimes and the Prairies were the least responsive to Liberal campaign appeals in the last federal election, and don't deserve consideration now. Mr. Diefenbaker, we gather, wants to disabuse them in advance of any idea of trying to sabotage the interests of these areas to meet the current crisis.

The point is well taken, and a lot of time will be saved by Mr. Pearson and his colleagues if they keep it in mind. Rail union wage increases since 1959 have come out of Ottawa operating grants which now cost \$100 million a year, and which may have to be increased. This money, of course, comes out of the taxpayers; but at least it is apportioned on a fairer basis than would be the case if a competitive freight rates system were allowed to run wild. Our Maritime boards of trade and farm organizations fought that kind of thing for years, and we know where it would land us if it were resorted to again.

Passing The Buck?

Too late for comment in these columns Saturday was a front-page story from Borden quoting Everett MacLeod, strike leader for the ferry workers, as stating that their strike action had been dictated to them by the national union office. The strike order, he said, was contained in a telegram on the afternoon of Aug. 24, advising them that the national organization was not prepared to bargain on maintenance of ferry service and stating that they were "required to follow instructions and go on strike in accordance with the official strike call."

This telegram, signed by William J. Smith, president of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers, is directly contrary to statements issued from the organization's strike headquarters at Ottawa on the same date and carried in our issue of Aug. 25. Therein it was emphasized that the Brotherhood felt concerned about the situation that would develop here if the strike on the ferries was total, and that it did not favor such drastic action. Also it was stated that as a result of an earlier meeting in Montreal an agreement had been reached to allow a limited service of one ferry to the Is-

ment had been turned down later by the ferry employees.

This is very strange situation indeed, and one which would indicate that the national union leaders have been doing some barefaced buck-passing at the expense of the Borden local. What we cannot understand is why Mr. MacLeod and his associates allowed the Ottawa reports to go unchallenged for so long. They did state, it will be recalled, that their strike vote had been unanimous and that they had even refused to discuss the possibilities of a limited service on the ferries.

In any case, it doesn't change the nature of the problem the public is concerned about. This is the fact that our most vital link with the mainland has been severed by strike action, that this is a direct challenge to the authority of the federal government which is constitutionally responsible for maintaining uninterrupted service, and that the sooner we get action in the matter the better. Let us hope this action will come today, and in a manner that will set a precedent to safeguard us against being placed in such a predicament again.

Fleeing For Freedom

Fidel Castro has always boasted of exporting his Cuban revolution. And, notes the Milwaukee Journal, in a way he's doing it. Between Dec. 1 and Aug. 5 some 30,485 Cubans landed at the Miami airport in Florida. But they didn't come as revolutionaries. They came as defectors, men, women and children who had wanted to leave Cuba since Castro took over. And 700,000 others are on lists stating that they want to leave. At the present rate of arrival it would take 14 years to bring them all in. Many are unwilling to wait. Since Dec. 1 there have been 568 Cubans who arrived in Florida in small boats. Many others failed in the attempt.

President Johnson announced months ago that Cubans who wished to leave Cuba would be welcomed in the United States. Surprisingly, Castro announced last year that those who wanted could go. This isn't quite true, of course. He won't allow technicians and others he needs to leave. But since Dec. 1 two airplane trips a day, five days a week, have brought Cubans. No one in Miami knows who will be aboard the planes. But those who have relatives or friends on the long list of applicants keep vigils and from time to time are rewarded.

As reunification of families has been a priority goal in the air lift operation, fewer persons arriving need much help because they are cared for by relatives already there and working. But a large federally aided program to help arrivals has been working smoothly. A community of 100,000 Cubans has been growing in Miami. Many refugees have been sent to other parts of the country.

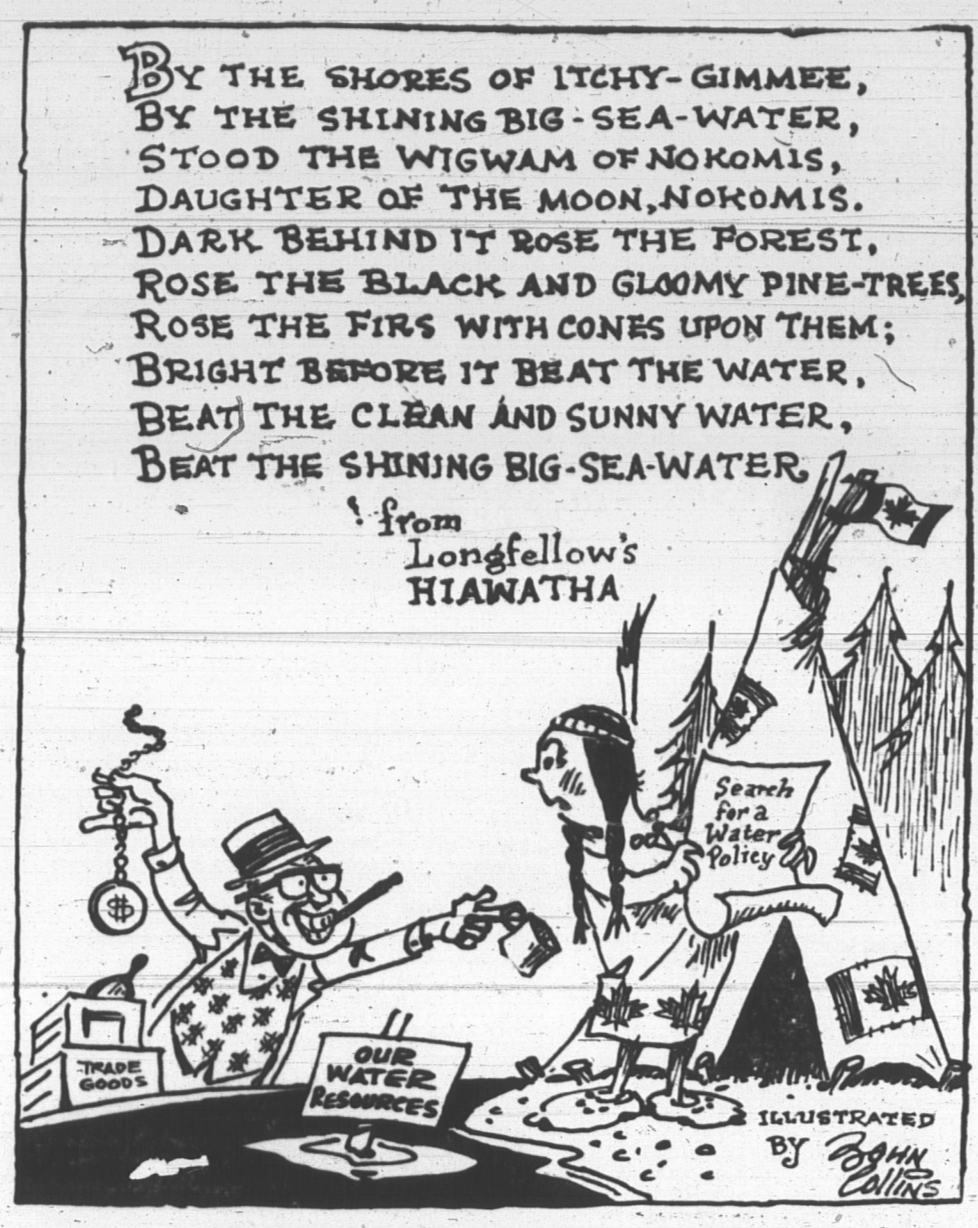
Castro has two reasons for letting people leave. It provides a bit of a release of pressure by those who are disenchanted and desperate. And as he allows them to take nothing of value with them, his administration is able to confiscate their worldly goods. In addition Castro undoubtedly considers the loss of old people a boon in that they no longer need to be fed and housed.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A bumper grain crop is anticipated in the Canadian west. Getting the crop to market will be something else again if the rail dispute should be long delayed.

Words worth recalling at this time are those of Prime Minister St. Laurent on Aug. 29, 1950, in presenting legislation to end the railway strike of that year. Denying that the measure was a blow to the principle of compulsory arbitration, he said: "Insistence upon what may be normally private rights may at times amount to what becomes public wrongs."

According to Dr. James L. Goodard, head of the U.S. food and drug administration, a third of the nation's manufacturers of prescription drugs violated federal rules against false and misleading advertising last year. The industry, he reported, spent between \$600 and \$800 million on advertising and promotion in 1964, most of it aimed at the approximately 200,000 prescribing physicians in the nation. This, notes on exchange, works out to about \$3,000 per doctor. In practice it means that the prescribing physician is overwhelmed with promotion material and sales gimmicks.



THE COMING OF THE TRADERS

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

A Pearson Boner of Baleful Consequences

History lecturers, even the best, as a class are not renowned for brilliance in economics or adroitness in labour relations. The University of Toronto's former history lecturer Lester Bowles Pearson is no exception. His interference in the threatened strike by St. Lawrence Seaway workers in June is now recognized here as a misfortune in this year's round of contract negotiations with labour unions. When Parliament Bill's sluggish momentum has fully digested it, it will be recognized as potentially the greatest calamity to befall Canada economically or politically since the great depression of 1929-1934. I do not toss this off as a flip sensationalism; it is a considered statement which I shall explain.

OLD WAGES IN LINE The facts are these. The Seaway employs about 1,200 men, chiefly operating and maintaining locks on the upper St. Lawrence and the Welland canal, and facilitating and controlling the movement of ships. There are six operators on each lock; a lock master who was paid from \$2.22 an hour, a lockman at \$2.23 to \$2.42, and four linemen at \$2.13. In addition the Seaway labourers were paid \$2.13, traffic controllers and machinists \$2.77, and a marine engineers operating Hercules floating cranes at \$3.19.

This scale compared not unfavourably with the then prevailing Canadian wages as reported by the Bureau of Statistics, such as \$2.19 average in all manufacturing, \$2.02 in highway and bridge maintenance, \$2.57 in urban transit, and \$2.59 in engineering construction. The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers representing the Seaway employees asked for an across-the-board increase of 35 per cent for a one-year contract.

Our Yesterdays

Arthur William Fadden was sworn in as Australia's 13th Prime Minister. He succeeded Robert Menzies, who resigned because of the crisis brewed by his proposal that he go to London to sit in with the war cabinet and retain his position as Prime Minister.

A personal message delivered to President Roosevelt from Japan's Premier Fumimaro Koyama opened the way for negotiations which may settle the question of peace or war in the Pacific.

TEN YEARS AGO

Britain and France arranged to use the troubled island of Cyprus as an Allied springboard military base in the Suez crisis.

A record crowd and a large increase in the number of livestock exhibits highlighted the third annual Crapaud Exhibition, which was officially opened by his Honor, Lt. Governor T.W.L. Prowse.

Common Sense and the "Femininity Pill"

No pill can make a woman young again. But some women can benefit from "estrogen therapy". Does it actually help them stay young and feminine? What are the risks with this pill? What is the truth about female hormones for the middle-aged? In September Reader's Digest set the facts about hormone pills; how, when used with common sense, these pills can bring relief and comfort, safely and effectively, to the women who need them. Read this article of absorbing interest in September Reader's Digest now.

The Seaway Authority, always operating in the red, last year reported an operating loss of \$12,271,715 to be made good by the taxpayers of Canada. It properly said that the increase sought could be neither afforded nor justified. In conciliation the majority report recommended a two-year contract with an increase of seven per cent each year; the union held out for 20 and 20. Then Prime Minister Pearson appointed Senator Larry MacKenzie as mediator, and ultimately approved his recommendation of a two-year contract providing an immediate 20 per cent increase plus a further 10 per cent next year, with substantial fringe benefits. For instance, the Seaway used to pay 50 per cent of the life insurance plan and 69 per cent of the medical care plan; henceforth it will pay 100 per cent of each. Shift differential, trades pay for winter work and overtime meal allowance are other items now costing more.

Over the two year life of the new contract, wage increases will cost \$2.2 million, while fringe benefits and administrative charges will total the same, indicating an effective cost equivalent to a 60 per cent wage boost.

BALEFUL PATTERN

With the federal government approving such a pay boost, no union official in Canada would dare test its membership that he seeks less. The government's economic advisers have already warned that wage increases should not exceed productivity increases, which is a fair and reasonable over-all yardstick—with specific and rate exceptions. The recent USA airlines' settlement for 49 per cent is regarded there as inflationary, being far outside the wage-productivity guidelines. Thus the "Pearson Patient" puts Canada on the slippery downhill slope leading to galloping inflation.

If all Canadian wages rise at this rate, prices and taxes will have to rise proportionately. No wage-earner will enjoy greater purchasing power at the end of the round, but pensioners will enjoy less—and more important—Canada's competitive position in world markets will be severely damaged, with consequent massive unemployment possible in the export trades.

The undisclosed gimmick in the Seaway settlement is that the workers did not seek equality with other Canadian workers, but parity with USA Seaway workers. This pattern applied generally will inevitably lead to the economic ruination of Canada, and ultimately submerge Canada economically and hence politically in the American Union.

Sit Down And Be Counted

The whole issue of the independence of MP's has blown up again in Britain with the desertion of 25 Laborites from the government's ranks on a procedural motion concerning the prices and incomes bill. The rift, however, appears to represent more an old-fashioned party split than a crisis of conscience. Labor's left wing wants no part of wage control.

This is somewhat similar to the split inside the Canadian Liberal Party on removal of the 6 per cent ceiling on bank interest rates and another which may develop on medicare. Neither of these, however, have so far led to Liberal defections in Canada's Parliament.

There is a built-in dilemma in responsible parliamentary government. On the one hand, the system cannot function without some degree of party discipline. To get its bills through the House, the government must command the support of its own following and, in a minority situation, of some others.

At the same time, the voting public has little use for MP's who are party sheep, merely following their leaders. It admires a show of independence by individuals, at the same time demanding that the system function smoothly. In the upshot, an MP can afford to defy his party only when the outcome of the vote is unlikely to be close. Sturdy independence quickly fades into party regularity when the life of the government is at stake. Nor is this to be scoffed at, since an individual MP's opinion on a particular bill is a small matter compared with plunging the country into an election.

Sleep Killers Are Plentiful

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Sleep is not always peaceful. The blood pressure, for example, may go up to 200 in an exciting or terrifying dream. In addition, many fears, frustrations, worries, and anxieties suppressed by day may become advanced in periods of semi-wakefulness or in the waking hours of the night.

Various medical conditions are partial to the sleeper. The man with heart trouble, for example, may be awakened suddenly from a sound sleep. Breathlessness forces him to sit up and occasionally he opens the window for more air. After a varying interval, relief ensues and he returns to bed. This is known as nocturnal dyspnea and is caused by the effects of recumbency upon the blood flow through the lungs when a ventricle of the heart has been weakened through disease. Hemorrhages into the brain or lungs from an ulcer are not uncommon in slumber, especially when a vivid dream makes the blood pressure rise or the heart beat faster. Most heart attacks also occur at night.

Aches and pains in the extremities also plague many persons at night. Cramps and spasms of the calf muscle of one or both legs are prevalent not only among the middle-aged and elderly but the young. Numbness and pain along the inner aspect of the hand and forearm also are troublesome nocturnal symptoms. This condition (carpal tunnel syndrome) favors middle-aged women and is brought on by compression of the nerves of the lower part of the brachial plexus by the neighboring structures when the muscles of the shoulder girdle relax in sleep. Moving the affected limb affords relief.

There also are innumerable psychological concomitants of nocturnal wakefulness. Some persons have insomnia; others develop delirium, somnambulism, hypnagogic hallucinations, or night terrors. Sleep paralysis is a transient inability to move the arms and legs at the beginning or end of sleep; the sensation lasts a few seconds and is terminated by touching something. Neuralgias also must be included in the list and the most severe is rectal spasm which is as disturbing to the patient as it is puzzling to the physician.

Dr. Van Dellen will answer questions on medical topics if stamped, self-addressed envelope accompanies request.

TOMORROW BREAST CANCER KIDNEY STIMULANTS

V. F. writes: Is water just as good a diuretic as coffee? REPLY: A cup of coffee has a more stimulating effect upon the kidneys than an equal amount of water, and in this respect is a better diuretic. On the other hand, water can be taken with impunity and because it is free of caffeine and other chemicals it is well tolerated; hence water is preferred.

TEMPORARY EFFECTS

S. H. writes: I am going to have an operation on my chest. Before surgery the chest hair will be shaved off. Will it grow back? REPLY: Yes, the effects of shaving are temporary, regardless of the location of the hair.

MAKING INSOMNIA PAY

L. R. writes: I never sleep. What will happen to me? REPLY: If you are truthful and ambitious you will add 20 productive years to your life. This is based on the assumption that most of us spend a third of our life sleeping.

NONSURGICAL ADHESIONS

A. B. writes: Can a person who has never had surgery have adhesions? REPLY: Yes, after an infection involving abdominal organs. Adhesions are bands of scar tissue resulting from an irritation. Today's Health Hint — Don't smoke when refueling a lawn mower.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen, c/o Chicago-Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

RANKS SECOND

Montreal is the world's largest French-speaking city after Paris.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Wife (at desk) — "I've been asked for reference for our last maid. I've said she's lazy, unpunctual and impertinent. Now can I add anything in her favor?" Husband — "You might say that she's got a good appetite and sleeps well." — Montreal Star.

A man travelling through Wisconsin stopped by an Indian near Black River Falls, who was selling blankets, and inquired: "How much for this red blanket?" "Twenty-five dollars," was the answer. "Twenty-five," exclaimed the tourist. "I'll give you a five." "Oh no, brother," came the rejoinder. "No more deals like Manhattan!" — Chilton Times-Journal.

A baby-sitter's success in minding the children depends on how well they mind her. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Rhodesian Bombshells

By Joseph MacSwiney Canadian Press Staff Writer

Rebel Premier Ian Smith's Rhodesians have thrown two deliberate bombshells in two days. The all-white Rhodesian government published a bill Thursday designed to tighten the screw on the majority black population.

Friday, Internal Affairs Minister William Harter spoke in some of the toughest language yet heard of how government forces deal with "whole gangs of terrorists" moving into Rhodesia.

"I want to make this point—that we have shot whole gangs of these terrorists—not one surviving when they resisted arrest," he said.

"And I can say that if such people fall into the hands of the police, they will be dealt with as the criminals they are. And they should remember that the police do not close cases on such persons until they have achieved their objective."

Harper has frequently been cited as one of the harshest right-wingers who have pushed Smith into a more and more extreme position. He is seen as a possible successor to the Rhodesian Front party leadership if Smith falters.

But Smith has shown anything but weakness in his demand for a constitutional change that would deprive the blacks—who number 4,000,000 in a country of 4,200,000—of rights they obtained in Rhodesia's 1962 constitution. Even the 1961 constitution was considered intolerable by most Africans.

When Acorns Hang Heavy

New York Times

Green acorns hang heavy in the oaks, ripening toward October when their Tam o' Shanter-ed nuts will be a harvest for every squirrel in the woods. From that harvest, since a squirrel's industry always surpasses its memory, will sprout tomorrow's oak groves.

Thus, oak to nut to squirrel to oak again, have these noble trees spread and persisted. There are about fifty species of oak native to this continent, and the acorn is the ensign of every one of them. They fall into two big groups, white oaks and black, and within each group is a variety of species. White oaks have light-colored bark and rounded leaf tips. Black oaks have darker bark and sharp-tipped leaves.

The acorns of most of the white oaks are edible and moderately sweet. Indians of ten used them for food. Most black oak acorns are bitter with tan tannin. The old name for acorns, mast came from an Anglo-Saxon word for meat. They are rich in fat and protein and in the old days swine were herded into the oak woods to fatten on them. Both animals and birds still eat them. Green as they are, the squirrels already are sampling them. Another month and they will be feasting—and planting acorns, unwittingly, in every woodland where oaks can find a foothold.

TAKES TO THE AIR

PITT MEADOWS, B.C. (CP) Beverly Martindale, 18, was the only girl among 17 cadets to receive her wings at a special ceremony at the airfield of this Fraser Valley community. She had learned to fly in a course, sponsored by the RCAF and the B.C. Aero Club.

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