

responses, and this is not a good thing. Leaders come and go, but party principles should—in theory, at any rate—be possessed of more enduring qualities.

The British Campaign

It is reassuring to note that in the British election contest which terminates on October 15, no great difference is evident between the major parties on the subject of foreign affairs. The Labor Party still opposes what it feels is the pretense that Britain can or should be an independent nuclear power. Mr. Wilson has said that what Britain can add to the nuclear deterrent compares with "a dried pea on top of a mountain." But there is little argument over foreign policy.

The chief issues are domestic. While Britain is prosperous, there are trouble signs on the economic horizon and a feeling of uneasiness and frustration. Britain, it is felt, has not held its own with other western nations in industrial expansion and technological growth. There is a growing inflation. There are several problems in education, transport, and the various areas of welfare, especially housing.

For months public opinion polls showed Labor holding a wide lead, and it has been winning or gaining in by-elections. But recent polls indicate a close race. There are 630 seats in Parliament to be contested. In 1959 the Conservatives won 365 seats to Labor's 258. The count is now 361 to 260, with the Liberals holding 7. After several years of promising big things to come, the Liberals show little sign of counting for much in the current balloting.

20th Anniversary

The Unitarian Service Committee of Canada is observing its 20th anniversary, and the occasion calls for a salute to this non-political, non-denominational body which has given dedicated service to war-stricken and developing countries throughout the world. Half a million Canadians are actively involved in USC programs today by contributing funds, gifts-in-kind or both on a regular basis.

Basically, the organization operates as a voluntary overseas relief and rehabilitation agency. About 85 per cent of its aid is directed to children. Its projects are under constant supervision and contributors are kept in close touch with the work. It supports more than 60 projects in the field of child welfare, education, health and social welfare, construction and community development, and emergency aid.

"Governments," writes Prime Minister Pearson in a special tribute on this occasion, "cannot alone meet the full task of aiding the developing countries of the world and I am heartened by the valuable contribution which the Committee has made." There is every reason to hope that this contribution will become still more valuable in the years ahead. It is a movement well deserving the support of Canadians generally.

Party Symbols

The donkey and the elephant are still doing yeoman service as symbols of the Democratic and Republican parties in the neighboring republic. What would newspaper cartoonists do without them during this hectic season of election campaigning? They are a reminder of the fact that the political cartoonist has been around for quite a long time, and that it was back in the 1870s that the most famous of them all, Thomas Nast, hit upon this way of putting his political ideas across.

Originally Nast used the donkey (or jackass) to symbolize certain Democratic editors and newspapers he didn't like. The emblem is traced back to a Nast cartoon on Jan. 13, 1870 in Harper's Weekly. In the cartoon the donkey represented the "Copperhead press," that the Democrat party itself. Later the artist used the donkey to typify the party more specifically.

Four years later, in 1874, the Republican elephant was born in a cartoon which appeared on Nov. 7 in Harper's Weekly. The elephant was used by Nast to symbolize the huge national Republican vote, not the party. Eventually, what started as a symbol of the Republican vote came to stand for the party itself.



THE VICTORIAN HEIRLOOM THE OPTING-OUT FORMULA

What Are Canada's National Objectives?

Globe and Mail, Toronto

The introduction of the so-called opting-out formula is plainly a direct consequence to the Province of Quebec, made by Prime Minister Lester Pearson under pressure from Premier Jean Lesage. No other province has shown any significant desire to withdraw from the dozen federal-provincial joint welfare and development programs. Even though the legislation has yet to be presented to Parliament, Quebec has already announced acceptance of the Ottawa offer.

In defense of Mr. Pearson's opting-out scheme, it must be said that it reduces an area of long-standing objections by Quebec provincial governments, solidly based on constitutional law, to federal intrusions into provincial administrative jurisdictions.

For a period during the federal election, it seemed that the federal Government had set about singlehandedly creating a unitary state in Canada. The power of the central authority, and its direct effect on the lives of Canadian citizens, increased steadily, usually with the acquiescence of all provinces except Quebec.

Unflappable Alec

By Dan Johnson

Prime Minister Sir Alec Douglas-Home has been under pressure to call a general election ever since he took over from Harold Macmillan ("Unflappable Mac")—a year ago. The last election was on Oct. 8, 1959, and in a month the Conservative Government would expire on its own, having exhausted the five years of power granted it by the voters.

As a new leader Sir Alec was expected to give the party a new look and a new direction. He should capitalize on the fresh visage he had given the party. He could argue that the Conservative fortunes might decline if he waited. Moreover, Labor Leader Wilson was quick to appeal to the British sporting sense with his criticism that a weary government was afraid to risk its neck and would cling to power until the last cowardly minute.

Prime ministers are lonely men when great decisions have to be made. Sir Alec concluded he could put up a good show in the House of Commons, where leaders are not so much by wise and adroit policy convince the country that after 13 years of Tory rule it should have more of it.

Holes In The Iron Curtain

By Milwaukee Journal

Despite the grim Communist wall in Berlin, the iron curtain dividing West and East Germany is by no means impenetrable. Last year a million and a half West Germans crossed the line to visit friends and relatives in the east. This year the number will be about two million. Some visitors and emigrants are permitted to go from east to west.

West Germany encourages intra-German travel so as to keep Germans of east and west feeling that they are one people. The government imposes no restrictions on persons who cross to stay if they please. John Weyland of the Associated Press writes that since the Berlin wall was put up three years ago, 30,000 persons from West Germany have settled in East Germany.

Communist East Germany welcomes thousands of refugees. Even though they spread "dangerous" ideas, their visits make possible family reunions, thus reducing discontent among the East Germans. Any spending the travelers do is also welcome in the hard-up East German economy.

Many persons get to leave East Germany only through a work requires it, the trusted, the aged and the ill. Of 50,000 East Germans who crossed into West Germany last year, 27,000 were elderly persons or invalids. They were of no value to the Communist regime, so they were permitted to go west to live with relatives.

The Tourist Dollar

London Free Press

A sharp increase in world tourism has placed that industry high in the list of dollar producers. In 1963 the amount spent by the visitor was estimated at \$8,255,000,000; this year it is expected to reach the nine billion mark.

The tour dollar has a two-fold effect. It provided a livelihood for thousands serving the industry and more for the shops that supply the visitors' needs. It also creates a demand at home by the visitor for the products available in his own lands; it is a promoter of in-ports.

Tourism, though presents a real problem for governments. They must try to make the inflow from the traffic equal to the dollars it brings spent abroad. United States has found that the dollar drain of outflowing tourists is a major problem. There has been a blow to its foreign exchange. In 1963 its 12,700,000 tourists spent \$1,100,000,000 abroad. American receipts from foreign guests amounted to \$524,000,000, leaving more than a two billion dollar gap.

Breathing And Noses

By Dr. Theodore R. Vandellen

A Chicago woman writes: "I am a singer who has developed a node on and enlargement of the left vocal cord, through singing with a forced production and strained throat. I have been unable to sing for the last year and a half. I have been under a great deal of stress. The article this reader refers to was aimed at victims of nasal polyps, but the advice on breathing could help singers. Misuse of the voice may lead to vocal nodules (singer's nodes). This includes shouting, singing above the normal range, or shouting the voice during a period of laryngitis. A similar condition occurs in those who do an excessive amount of talking (speaker's nodes). It is difficult to understand how improved breathing could correct it, unless it prevents these nodes, unless it helps reduce strain on the voice cords.

Hoarseness is the main symptom of vocal cord nodes. Resting the voice and singing in a good condition but surgical removal of the growth usually is necessary. The nodes are benign and the individual is not concerned about the husky voice a node on the vocal cords may cause. The node is benign and not malignant.

These lesions vary in size from that of a pinhead to a split pea. Diagnosis can be made only by a physician who looks at the vocal cords through a tiny hornhrough a laryngoscope. It looks red at first but becomes white as scar tissue forms.

Laryngeal polyps also may follow periods of vocal abuse or irritation. They look like minia tube punching bags connected to the vocal cords by short stalks. Here, too, hoarseness is the usual symptom, but the voice may be hoarse from time to time, when a polyp drops beneath the cords momentarily.

Polyps may continue to grow and, in time, cause stridor and shortness of breath. They should be removed as soon as discovered because of the outside chance of malignancy.

A STANDING JOB C.S. writes: Is a man's longevity affected by standing most of his working life?

REPLY No, and since exercise is said to improve heart rate, I might assume that longevity is lessened by sitting most of the day. Many factors enter into man's longevity, including heredity, occupational hazards, and how he behaves when he is not working.

H.B. writes: What is meant by an overactive stomach?

REPLY Yes, the old joint can be repaired with a prosthesis made of metal. Today's Health-Hint—Clean out the democratic cabinet twice a year.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. Vandellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Vandellen, care of Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

JOINT REPLACEMENT L.R. writes: Is it possible to get a replacement for a worn-out hip bone?

REPLY Yes, the old joint can be replaced with a prosthesis made of metal. Today's Health-Hint—Clean out the democratic cabinet twice a year.

(Note: All correspondence to Dr. Theodore Vandellen, care of Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

PRESSURE ONE-SIDED This pressure is dangerous to the health of the mind or serious thought to the individual and constitutional problem. It is not even accepted that the old British North America Act, an unwieldy compromise in the first place, since confused by much judicial tinkering by the Privy Council in London needs to be renegotiated.

In these circumstances, we must demand that a truly national policy be developed. There is no longer any compromise in the constitutional objectives. Nor can there be until the constitutional issue has been resolved by the foundations of Confederation have been re-laid.

It is high time that some positive constitutional ideas come from authorities in English-speaking Canada, taking into account the status quo is unacceptable to Quebec, but based on the premise that a new constitution be found to confine the Canadian union.

ESORT PLAN CRASHES TEHRAN (AP)—An Iranian Air Force jet fighter escorted Zikhran Emperor Hafez Behzadeh's plane crashed Thursday on a factory. One worker was killed, two were injured. The fire caused by the crash, and several others were injured. The pilot parachuted to safety.

URGENT SAFE DRIVING OTTAWA (CP)—National State Driving Week will be held Dec. 17, the Canadian Highway Safety Council said Saturday. Federal, provincial and municipal police forces, as well as other law enforcement agencies, will cooperate in the annual drive to make drivers aware of the dangers of the road.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Jack makes me tired." "It's your own fault dear. You should stop running after him." Montreal Star.

Stranger—"How did your little baby brother?" "Little G." "—He's a this year's model." Sarnia Observer.

Trips to the moon become increasingly believable as science inexorably closes the gap between itself and the comic strips. —Calgary Herald.

The early morning hours this time of year would be wonderful times to be up and around, if they weren't so much better for sleeping. —Vancouver Sun.

A small town is where people buy a newspaper to verify what they heard earlier over the phone. —Community Digest.

Living with an income is becoming about as hard as living without an income. —Brandon Sun.

"I hear there's a new baby over at your house, William." Said the teacher: "I don't think it's a new baby." William. The way he cries shows he's had lots of experience. —Sarnia Observer.

Khrushchev's Disclosure

The Canadian Press

Soviet Premier Khrushchev's disclosure that Moscow has "left its weapon on the voters of the United States and Britain."

Among the first conclusions reached by many Western observers after Khrushchev made his statement to a Japanese delegation was that it was intended to frighten the Chinese Communists. Another interpretation was that it was intended to quieten Soviet generals seeking an expansion of Soviet defence posture.

The puzzling element is why Khrushchev should pick this particular time to mention the British and American elections in changes in present armaments may bring radical departures in existing foreign policy.

A U.S. administration headed by Senator Barry Goldwater might just possibly exert a little more pressure on the American nuclear trigger. And an administration in Britain headed by Labor Leader Harold Wilson could lead to gradual British withdrawal from the sensitive role of an independent nuclear power.

As voters day approaches, voters may be concerned mainly with bread-and-butter issues at home but nevertheless will cast an uneasy glance over their shoulders, worried what Russia will do.

Nevertheless, it may not be lost on the American voters that a Goldwater regime could just possibly bring a showdown between Russia and the U.S. In Britain, the impact is less evident, with the exception that some voters may say that it is not right. What is the point of Britain maintaining an independent nuclear deterrent when such a deterrent could never match the weapons developed by Russia?

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