The Guardian
Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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Published every week day morning (except Sundays and statutory holidays) at 165 Prince Street, Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. Branch offices at Summerside, Montague, Alberton and Souris.
Represented nationally by Thomson Newspapers Advertising Services Toronto, 425 University Ave. Empire 3-8894; Montreal, 640 Cathcart Street University 6-5942; Western office, 1030 West Georgia Street, Vancouver (MA 7037).
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Not over 35c per week by carrier.
$12.00 a year by mail or rural routes and areas not serviced by carrier.
$15.00 a year off Island and U.K. $20.00 per year in U.S. and elsewhere outside British Commonwealth.
Not over 7c per single copy.
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Shocking Anticlimax

To a nation plunged in grief over the assassination, in broad daylight, of its Chief Executive, comes this dreadful anticlimax, 48 hours later, of the shooting down—also in broad daylight, and surrounded by a cordon of police—of the man charged with the deed.

One can well understand the anger and excitement which the murder of President Kennedy had caused, but that lawless vengeance should be executed in this manner—even if the suspect had been tried and convicted of the crime—would have seemed incredible in any civilized country today. A crowd of 200 is reported to have "cheered" as the second assassin's bullet found its mark in the wretched suspect's stomach; but what is even more disquieting is the fact that the deed could have been made possible at all.

Reporters and television cameramen, it seems, had been advised beforehand of the prisoner's transfer. It was even stated that attendants on duty at the hospital where President Kennedy died had been warned of the possibility of an attempt on Oswald's life, and were on hand when word of the shooting came from the city hall.

There had been death threats circulating in Dallas, yet the police neglected to take the most elementary precautions—such as removing their prisoner at night, and clearing the whole area of unauthorized persons. They seemed to be concerned about getting as much publicity for the transaction as they could.

Not the least unfortunate consequence of this event is that despite the claims of the Dallas police that they had evidence enough to send Oswald to the electric chair, he will never have the chance of being tried in this world. The vital question of his guilt or innocence will remain unresolved. A tragic question mark is left to haunt the American conscience.

That Quebec Formula

There has been some misunderstanding as to the much publicized tax formula which the Quebec government is preparing to submit to the federal-provincial conference at Ottawa this week. Background material given to reporters by Quebec officials, designed to explain in terms of dollars and cents the meaning of their proposals, somehow got mixed up with the formula itself, as it appeared. However, it is clear that under the formula Quebec is demanding a much greater share of the tax revenues now accruing to Ottawa, and this is the point.

It is estimated the formula will give Quebec an additional $150,000,000 a year. If applied across the country, it is claimed, the formula would spread a total of $500,000,000 in additional revenues among all the provinces.

Now there's a windfall for you! It is to be achieved under a new system of equalization payments under which even Prince Edward Island would benefit to the tune of some $2,900,000. We have looked carefully between the lines to see where all this extra money is to come from, and we find that it is going to be the same old source as before. Namely, Ottawa.

We haven't always seen eye to eye with Prime Minister Pearson, but a point he made in the Commons a few days ago strikes us as being a complete answer to the claims that we're all going to benefit by giving Premier Lesage what he wants in this matter. Mr. Pearson didn't say that he was against the Quebec formula, of course; that would be undiplomatic, and he prefers to let the provinces take the initiative in discussing the matter at this week's conference. He only pointed out—and let's get every word of this—that if the Dominion gives more fields of taxation to the provinces, it must either collect more taxes from the people of every province or turn over responsibilities for its expenditures to the provinces.

That is why it is still necessary that the Federal Government's claim to the management of the tax dollar should have top priority. It is indeed our only hope that Ottawa will be able to carry out an equalization program of any kind, and save the smaller provinces from being crowded to the wall.

If this were to happen, what would our Confederation partnership be worth? It's a vital question indeed, and the omens are not as promising as we could wish.

Tributes And Prayers

The tributes paid to the late President Kennedy in many churches yesterday, and the prayers of the faithful of all denominations for his grief-stricken family, for the nation he had endeavored to lead in the paths of peace and democracy, for continuance of firm leadership in promoting international goodwill and stability, were indicative of the grief, felt by all our people at the horrible event which took place at Dallas, Texas, on Friday. Throughout Canada the response was along the same lines.

There have been other assassinations of American presidents, but we must go back nearly a century—to the assassination of the beloved Abraham Lincoln—for a parallel to the impact which this tragedy has made in every civilized country throughout the world. In a few words in a televised broadcast Saturday night, Opposition Leader Diefenbaker made this point, noting that in both cases, the President had been seeking an end to racial strife.

Mr. Kennedy's policies, domestic and foreign, were under attack from many quarters; but much of this was due to the critical nature of the times, and to the awesome burdens of responsibility he bore. What no one questioned was his sincerity, his passionate concern for human betterment, his deep religious faith and his warmth of personality. His stature, we believe, will grow in retrospect. As Mr. Diefenbaker well said, quoting a comment passed on President Lincoln's death at that time: "Now he belongs to the ages."

Farm Income Up

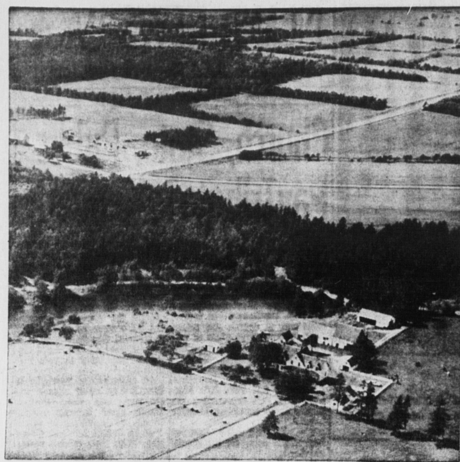
According to the most recent estimates, cash income received by Canadian farmers during the first half of 1963 from farming operations amounted to $1.45 billion. This was a new record for this period of the year and almost six per cent above the previous record which had been established in 1962. Note is taken of this encouraging sign in the current monthly letter of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Contributing to the increase were higher receipts from the sale of wheat, coarse grains, potatoes, poultry products and cattle and calves. All the provinces participated in the increase in income except Alberta, which experienced some decline in hog sales. Gains recorded by the other provinces ranged from a fractional increase in British Columbia to a gain of more than 23 per cent in Manitoba.

On a community basis, the livestock sector of the industry was the most important source of farm income and accounted for 60 per cent of farm cash income in the first six months of 1963. Field crops contributed 38.3 per cent and wheat accounted for almost two-thirds of this position.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Winnipeg Free Press notes that all four parties in Parliament have placed themselves behind the Government resolution to set up a joint parliamentary committee to study the laws controlling consumer credit in Canada. "It is gratifying," it says, "to see the MPs act so vigorously once they put their mind to it. For the need for such a committee is as great today as it has ever been. This is the kind of committee whose work can be of great benefit to the public."



NEAR THE NORTH SHORE

GREATER THAN ITS PARTS

For Canada . . . Or Are We?

Toronto Telegram

Canada is infinitely greater and more important than the sum of its parts.

That's hardly a new idea; but any Canadian who, while loving his country in his way, has taken a complacent view of the ferment in Quebec and the national agonies it is causing, must have been shocked if he bothered to analyze the recent news.

From British Columbia's Premier W.A.C. Bennett came the most rigid Anglo-Saxon what-we-have-we- hold contribution to Canada's future; no constitutional changes to accommodate Quebec will be tolerated by B.C.

From Quebec'sMunicipal Affairs Minister Pierre Laporte and Opposition leader Daniel Johnson came the view that only balkanization of Canada into semi-autonomous states would satisfy Quebec.

From a Quebec separatist, Pierre Bourgault, came the opinion that Canada was just a "glorified banana republic" and that separation was inevitable.

NOTES OF SANITY

Fortunately, notes of sanity were injected into the proceedings from diverse sources.

Citizenship and Immigration Minister Guy Favreau warned that Quebec would become a "prisoner in its own house" if it separated from Canada.

Professor Mason Wade, the American author of the classic study of the "French fact" in Canada, The French Canadians, 1760-1945, warned that Quebec would have no chance of surviving as a separate state.

And out in Winnipeg, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League of Canada said that "all Canadians, regardless of their national origin, should strive to preserve the unity of Canada."

The question all Canadians have to ask themselves is whether we have something here in Canada that is worth keeping. Do we have traditions, distinct from those of our close and friendly neighbors, worth preserving? Do we value our independence as a nation? Are we proud of it?

Everyone in Canada pays a price, in material terms, for being Canadian. Broadly speaking, wages are higher, profits are more certain, price supports for farmers are higher, welfare payments are more generous in the U.S. than they are here.

British Columbia does not, as Premier Bennett would have us believe, have a monopoly on paying for this "thing" called Canada.

A STARTING POINT

If we believe that Canada IS worth having and IS worth paying for, that is a starting point. Quebeckers have been trying to tell us that Canada isn't wholly worthwhile to them at the present cost. What the rest of Canada want to know is precisely what price Quebec thinks right.

Once we know that, we can face the task of paying up, perhaps on modified Quebec demands, of persuading French - speaking Canadians that their complaints are largely illusory; or of letting the country go to glory on wheels.

How Much A Month?

Christian Science Monitor

"There isn't any absolute, time- tested way of determining the safe limit of consumer credit," says a vice- president of Pittsburgh's Mellon National Bank. For a long time a rule that payments should not exceed 13 per cent of consumer income seemed reasonable; but debt repayments this year are taking a record 13.6 per cent, and most observers look for a continuing rise in installment debt for the next year or two.

This may or may not be safe. With unemployment compensation, pension plans and seniority rules, disposable income seems more dependable than it once was. But many of the heavier borrowers are among younger workers who have not established job security. And some of the loans are for travel or education, which cannot be repossessed by way of collection.

Banks and finance companies watch carefully for signs of increasing delinquencies or personal bankruptcies; these, though spotty, are not alarming. And both lenders and borrowers probably would cut back as sharply as they could if a business depression seemed looming. But at the present level of consumer debt a considerable burden of payments might continue after a crimp in income had been experienced.

It is never pleasant to be a kill-joy or spoilsport —maybe "party pooper" is the newer word—but one test for installment buying is, "How much could we carry through a long layoff?"

Earth's Puzzling Interior

National Geographic Society

The nearest unexplored part of the earth lies just five or so miles away.

Though scientists have mapped the globe's surface, analyzed its atmosphere, and probed millions of miles into space, no one knows for sure what lies deep beneath his feet.

Geophysicists embarked on a world- wide research effort in 1963 to unlock the earth's innermost secrets.

Scientists of some 20 nations, including the United States and the Soviet Union, are taking part in the International Upper Mantle Project. Its aim: to study intensively by various means the outermost 600 miles of the earth's surface. Space satellites will map the earth's magnetic field, and land stations from Chile to Czechoslovakia will measure the age and magnetism of rocks.

MOHOLE PROJECT

Part of the overall effort is the controversial Mohole Project, a plan to bore through the earth's crust. The multimillion- dollar enterprise is an attempt to reach, for the first time, the underlying strata known as the mantle. The drill will have to descend three miles to the ocean floor where the earth's crust is thinnest, then pass through half a mile of sediment and several miles of rocky crust to reach the mantle. If the project succeeds, samples of the rock should shed light on the origin and evolution of the earth.

The farthest that men have penetrated the earth's interior is about two miles in the gold mines of South Africa. An oil well in California drops down some five miles— still only a fraction of the distance to the terrestrial center.

Lacking actual evidence, scientists have so far relied on rock outcroppings, earthquake waves, and artificial explosions to speculate on the earth's composition deep below the surface.

It is known, though, that the deeper the descent, the hotter it gets. Every 1,000 feet down, the temperature rises approximately 15 degrees Fahrenheit.

Walls in South Africa's deepest gold mine are so hot that a half-million- dollar air- conditioning plant is required to keep miners from roasting.

Modern geologists believe the earth consists of separate concentric layers: the outer skin, or crust, averaging 20 miles in thickness; the mantle, an 1,800-mile- thick mass of dense rock; and finally, the mysterious core.

"The 1,300- mile- thick outer part of the core probably is liquid, the 850-mile- thick inner core solid if those words still have meaning under the thousands of degrees of heat and 50 million pounds per square inch of pressure that exists at earth's center," reports the National Geographic's Atlas of the World.

Deep wonder about the earth's center has not been restricted to scientists. Many Americans in the last century were so convinced the earth was hollow and habitable that Congressmen introduced bills proposing that a United States Navy expedition sail through the Antarctic's supposed entrance hole into the interior.

PUBLIC FORUM

NEEDED IN CH'TOWN

Sir,—As I see and admire the work being done by the Rural Beautification Society, I find myself longing for an organization that would do for the city of Charlottetown what the society is doing for the rural districts. Unhappy experience has convinced me that there is a growing need of such a society here in the city.

After an absence of several years I returned to the neighborhood and was saddened to find that five of the beautiful ornamental trees that had graced the neighborhood in my youth were gone and nothing had been planted to take their place. When I asked what had happened to all the trees, I was told that the telephone company had cut down three of them (even though they were in good health) to protect its lines from the chance that one of these trees might get blown over in a storm. The other trees had fallen victim to the vandalism of new neighbors who were indifferent to this natural beauty.

And only a short time ago another neighborhood tree—a healthy young giant that was a glory to God and man —was cut down and carted to the dump. Now the neighborhood is as bare and bleak as an operating room and about as welcoming. Goldsmith lamented over the deserted village. We who grew up here lament over our denuded neighborhood.

Now when I walk out Brighton Road or North River Road from Euston Street to Queen Charlotte High, or out Longworth Avenue or Upper Prince or Rochford Street or certain other streets in the older parts of town, I see beyond a doubt, after what has happened to our own neighborhood, that a great part of our city's beauty would disappear if this new spirit of vandalism spread to owners of homes along these most lovely of our residential districts; because much of their charm comes from the graceful trees that line these old streets. Anyone who doubts this should take a good look at the new housing developments, so bleak without trees or shrubs that I should think even the wind would feel lonely there.

If this cutting down of ornamental trees is the expression of a general conviction that such trees have no place in our residential areas, then the destruction will go on and it is useless to protest. But if it's no more, up to this time, than a neighborhood craze— the esthetic blindness of a few vandals plus the disregard of the telephone company——then we need a civic beautification society. It could stop the spread of this blight by helping owners of homes to see that a neighborhood's air of restful permanence comes in large measure from healthy well-kept trees. As for the telephone company, they should be made to see that on the rare occasions when a tree or branch breaks a line, it takes only a few hours to repair the line, but it takes half a lifetime to grow a tree.

If City Council are interested in keeping Charlottetown a beautiful city, I suggest that they invite the founders of the Rural Beautification Society to set up a similar society here in our city. Establishing such a society and securing for it a suitable endowment if necessary, would be a good project for our Centennial year.

If something of the sort is not done, the day may not be far off when the whole city will have taken on the stripped-down functional look of an operating room— with its air of homey cheerfulness!

I am, Sir, etc.,
ANTINEOVANDALISM.

Emphysema Increasing

By Dr. Theodore R.VanDellen

The number of deaths from emphysema has increased markedly in this country, rising from 915 in 1949 to 10,269 in 1961. In addition, a chronic lung disease is responsible for one out of every 14 workers (12,380) receiving social security benefits due to total and permanent disability. These men and women are part of the more than 1 million Americans who suffer from chronic bronchitis.

In emphysema, the fine air sacs of the lungs become overstretched and act like an old rubber band. The sufferer is short of breath because the sacs are filled with stagnant air, which takes up most of the available space so that fresh air cannot enter. The walls of the sacs become so inelastic, dead air cannot be expelled. Expiration is so ineffective, the majority cannot blow out a lighted match held 4 inches from the mouth. This test is done after taking a deep breath and blowing with the mouth open.

Cough is another symptom because the majority are ers. The condition is aggravated by fresh colds that settle in the lungs and resist treatment.

Management of emphysema consists mainly of bronchodilators, detergents, expectorants, and broad spectrum antibiotics (when infection co-exists). Intermittent positive-pressure breathing that helps areate the lungs.

Walking while inhaling oxygen from a portable tank also improves breathing. The trick is to utilize every muscle near the chest, including those of the abdomen, to squeeze out stagnant air.

Persons with emphysema must accept the disability and do everything possible to prevent further damage. Rehabilitation is possible but they must do their part. This means avoiding smoke and other types of air pollution, machine dust, strengous labor, and inclement weather. Younger victims ought to find work in keeping with their diminished physical capacity. The condition cripples unless the individual takes a positive and optimistic approach to the problem.

SEPARATED RETINA

J.V. writes: Does a retinal detachment cause blindness in the involved eye?

REPLY

Varying degrees of blindness, depending upon the extent of the detachment. In this condition, the retina peels away from the inside of the orbit. The tear may be small, creating only a tiny blind area, or it may be so extensive total blindness of that eye results.

M.P. writes: Are gas pockets the same as the pockets in diverticulosis?

REPLY

No. Gas accumulates in various parts of the colon, usually between segments that are contracted. Diverticulas are pockets that blossom out from the wall of the colon.

HIDDEN STONE

E.A.L. writes: Can gallstones form in the main tube after the gall bladder is removed?

REPLY

Yes and, in some instances, the stone was present prior to surgery but was so well hidden it escaped detection.

MILD ULCER

J.H.P. writes: In the case of a mild peptic ulcer that never has bled, would the freezing treatment be recommended?

REPLY

No. Diet, medication, and tranquility should bring this lesion under control.

Today's Health Hint—

Don't use flammable cleansing fluids in the home.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY - FIVE YEARS AGO
(November 25, 1938)

The Cooper Cup, named after the donor, A.R. Cooper, Charlottetown for the best play staged by the Little Theatre Guild competition, 1937-38, was presented at the opening studio night. The play "The Distant Drum" was directed by Mrs. A.P.C. Rees.

Announcement of the transfer of Walter R. Adams, assistant supervisor with the Bank of Nova Scotia at Saint John, N.B., succeed L.D. Murray as manager of the bank's branch at Charlottetown was made last night.

TEN YEARS AGO
(November 25, 1953)

Miss Vodia MacKay who has been on a three-year teaching mission in Japan arrived home Monday. She taught at a Tokyo school and at a Japanese Christian school in Shizuoka. Miss MacKay returned from Japan by way of Hong Kong, Italy (via the Suez Canal) through Europe and the British Isles, and finally across the Atlantic to Halifax, after a four-month homeward journey.

The 11h annual League of Mercy Tea and display of the Prince Edward Island Hospital, was held at the Cundall Home Nov. 20, under the leadership of Mrs. Lewis Turner.

SEEK DEATH PENALTY

SAIGON (Reuters) — Several thousand persons demonstrated in the northern city of Hue in South Viet Nam, Friday demanding the death of a former security official blamed for the shooting deaths of eight Buddhist demonstrators last May. Maj. Dang Si, security chief during an incident which sparked off the Buddhist crisis, has been under arrest since the anti-Diem coup.

LIFETIME SYMBOL

British law permits a car owner to hold the same licence plate number for life.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Ottawa gives the impression today of a rudderless mess".— The Economist, London.

Oldtime city editors tested budding reporters by asking them to spell "accommodation." If they dropped an "M" they went on to the further test of whether it was "Hudson Bay" or "Hudson's Bay" and if they made it "Hudson's Bay" and couldn't spell "Penetanguishene" they went back to business and made a lot of money.— Ottawa Journal.

What an inconsistent creature man is! He wails bitterly if the laundry mishandles his shirt, but he thinks nothing of losing it on the racetrack.— Chathm News.

The little boy looked at photographs of his parents' wedding. His father described the ceremony and tried to explain its meaning. "Oh," the boy exclaimed, "is that when you got mother to come and work for us?"— The Thorp Courier.

Dulles Policy Revived

By Dave McIntosh
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Canada may be the last hold-out against the massive nuclear retaliation policy of the late John Foster Dulles.

Prime Minister Pearson, when external affairs minister, was among the first to take issue with the U.S. state secretary when he enunciated his famous policy of instant and massive American nuclear retaliation against Soviet aggression.

The United States gradually moved away from Dulles' policy and, in Europe, assumed a position of "pause and choice." This meant containment by conventional arms of any Soviet convention strike in Europe until such time as NATO was forced back to reliance on nuclear weapons.

Pearson has made the point repeatedly since he became prime minister that NATO should have more conventional strength, that it relies too heavily on its nuclear arms.

PENDULUM BACK

Meantime, the strategy pendulum has swung back again in Europe.

Now the Europeans, with varying shades of emphasis, appear determined to meet any Soviet incursion into Europe with nuclear weapons right at the start.

The definition of the strength of the incursion that would bring instant nuclear retaliation, whether by platoon, battalion or division, is not precise and probably never will be.

But certainly there is little if any more talk among European defence planners of a big Western conventional effort in Europe to make the Russians pause and think again.

Paradoxically, this situation could place the Canadian government in an awkward position because of the exclusively nuclear-bombing role of the eight-squadron RCAF division in Europe.

ADOPTS OLD POLICY

France has adopted the old Dulles policy holus-bolus. She declares she will clobber 48 Soviet cities instantly with nuclear bombs.

The British government takes no great issue with the French conception of a "force de frappe" because Britain has its own nuclear strike force.

The Germans are in favor of instant nuclear battlefield retaliation.

U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara said the other day NATO has enough conventional forces in Europe.

All this, in the realm of defence strategy, tends to leave Canada out in left field among the NATO partners.

The Europeans are saying that Western adoption of a policy of quick nuclear retaliation makes the likelihood of a nuclear war in Europe small.

FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURE
County Annual Meetings
Thursday, November 28, 1963
Summerside Athena High School
Friday, November 29, 1963
Cardigan Parish Hall
Tuesday, December 3, 1963
Hunter River High School
All Meetings at 8:00 p.m.
To be discussed: Farm Management Courses, Dave Rogers.
To be announced: A plan for an Auto Insurance Pool.
To be considered: Resolutions on Farm Problems.
The Federation is the official Voice of Island Farmers — attend these meetings and make the voice stronger.
P.E.I. Federation of Agriculture

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- Give Furniture this year and know it will last and last.
- Lay-away now while selections are at their best.
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