

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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The Overriding Issue

The feuding that is going on over an obscure passage in the evidence of Justice Minister Favreau before the Dorion commission—on which Judge Dorion puts one interpretation and Mr. Favreau and his Liberal colleagues another—shouldn't serve to distract attention from the main issue involved in the judicial findings.

The truth, as the Ottawa Journal points out, is that the commissioner has written a most condemnatory report on the matters before him. Not only the Justice Minister, but the RCMP, the Prime Minister's parliamentary assistant and a mixed bag of those close to power are criticised in varying degrees but none of them lightly. Only Hon. Rene Tremblay has been completely exonerated.

These findings, as The Journal well says, recall the cavalier attitude Mr. Pearson and his cabinet and followers took to the whole sordid story when it exploded in the Commons last November. Had it not been for the questions of Conservative MP Erick Nielson on Nov. 23 the incredible goings-on of the previous summer might never have been revealed by a Minister of Justice and Prime Minister obviously wanting to keep them under the carpet.

These questions provoked from Mr. Liberal benches the cries of "McCarthyism," "smear," and "innuendo." Lofly speeches were made about how the spirit of man had attained a point of civilization where a critic should make specific charges or keep quiet. Under pressure, a weak-kneed order to a commission was drafted, but the commissioner was not allowed to examine the role of a Minister of the Crown. Then, but only after further Opposition pressure, this was amended to permit the Justice Minister's role to be partially examined. All the while the ministers and their clique were still crying "McCarthyism" and reluctantly dribbling out, to a nonplussed Commons the most contradictory information as to who had known how much and when.

Despite Mr. Favreau's resignation from his portfolio, the Government insists on maintaining an air of injured innocence quite out of keeping with the facts revealed and with its responsibility of dealing with them. It is this that the public is concerned about, and rightly so. Its concern has not been minimized by the fact that Parliament has been recessed without any forthright statement from the Prime Minister on the subject.

Going To Waste

There is so much talk nowadays about farming being on the decline that the abandonment of agricultural land in various parts of Canada is being taken as a matter of course. Economists have been heard to the effect that this is a natural evolutionary process—even a desirable one because of the uneconomic operation of so many of our farms today. A forceful protest against this kind of thinking was made in the Commons recently by our senior member for Queens, Hon. J. Angus MacLean, who urged that careful consideration be given to keeping all our agricultural land in such condition as to be potentially productive even though it may not be in production at the present time.

Mr. MacLean was convinced that within a very few years, probably in this decade, agricultural surpluses will become a thing of the past, and that the full impact of the world population explosion will begin to hit the productive capacity of North America as it has long since hit the productive capacity of more highly populated countries.

In these circumstances, he argued, it is wasteful from a national point of view that vast acreages of good land should be going out of produc-

tion permanently. Much of it is being used up for the development of residential and commercial areas, airports and other purposes. Other parts, unfortunately, are being abandoned altogether.

That is our problem in Prince Edward Island. Mr. MacLean noted that in this province there are many farms which have been abandoned because of current economic conditions, in many cases due to the inability of the owners to acquire the necessary capital and markets to operate efficiently. As a result, fine agricultural soil is growing up in scrub and bush and becoming worthless. The situation, he stressed, is more widespread than is generally realized by the public, and calls for energetic remedial action.

When we think of the sacrifices incurred by our pioneer forebears in clearing this land and making it productive, such neglect is inexcusable. The new ARDA projects may do something to remedy the situation, but in the meantime it is going from bad to worse. More voices should be raised in protest on this subject at Ottawa. It concerns us here very closely indeed.

The Mounting Toll

Fortunately we came through Dominion Day in this province without any fatal accidents being recorded; but according to a Canadian Press report in yesterday's Guardian at least 22 persons died accidentally in Canada during the one-day holiday—17 of them in traffic. The Canadian Highway Safety Council had predicted 15 highway deaths, one more than the 14 killed on Dominion Day, 1964.

So it goes; always the figures are on the uptrend. If the past can provide a clue to the near future, more than 5,100 persons will die in traffic accidents in this country before the year is out.

Last year's toll was 4,655 lives. It has been well said that an earthquake or other natural disaster, killing that many people—or half as many—would rate in Canada's history as a tragedy beyond compare. Yet each day and particularly each weekend will record a rising toll. Between the beginning of 1966 and the end of 1970, it is estimated on the basis of the present trend that 26,000 more Canadians will have died on our roads, and more than one million will have been injured.

Here is a matter, surely, for study by federal and provincial governments in concert. One answer may well be much tougher screening of present and would-be drivers of automobiles, to eliminate the automotive misfits from the road. Another may lie in more uniform traffic laws, and more rigid enforcement. A third, it would seem, points to the need for putting pressure on car manufacturers to make modifications in design that would reduce the toll of fatalities from this source.

Certainly counter-action on a massive scale is required if we are to avoid reaping a still more appalling harvest in highway deaths and injuries.

The Cold Shoulder

Who would expect a government under Acting Prime Minister Paul Martin would be guilty of a breach of diplomatic courtesy? That is what happened last weekend, when Hon. James Callaghan, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived at Ottawa by air on Saturday and not a single member of Canada's 25-member Cabinet was present to welcome him.

The matter was raised in the Commons this week by Gordon Churchill, who recalled the storm of protest that broke out when Mr. Martin as Canada's foreign affairs minister arrived in Paris recently and was ignored by French officialdom at the airport. This, surely, was no reason why Canada should have accorded the same treatment to a top-ranking member of the British government.

The excuse given by a spokesman of Mr. Martin's department was that Mr. Callaghan's visit was "informal". But Mr. Churchill insisted that it was a breach of protocol and most Canadians will be inclined to agree with him. Mr. Callaghan was on his first get-acquainted visit to Canada since assuming his important post. Naturally he hasn't complained of any discourtesy; but an apology to him, in the circumstances, would have been in order.

EDITORIAL NOTE

An exchange notes that a prisoner playing baseball at an Ontario industrial farm fielded a ball that was hit out of grounds. He kept going and was finally picked up in Winipeg.



DEEPER AND DEEPER

THE GULF STREAM

Becomes Focus Of Major Scientific Study

National Geographic News Bulletin
Ships, planes, and submarines are converging on the Gulf Stream this year in a national effort to learn more about a powerful ocean current with a flow a thousand times greater than the Mississippi River.
Gulf Stream Studies—1965, a program proposed by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is co-ordinating the work of oceanographers from government agencies and universities.
It will be the biggest study ever made of the great phenomenon that has intrigued scientists since Benjamin Franklin noted that some ships made the Atlantic crossing two weeks faster than others.
In a separate project, a research submarine skippered by Jacques Piccard will prow along the bottom of the Gulf Stream from Florida to Newfoundland to study currents, and to observe and film marine life.
The 93-foot submarine will cut off its electric power, and drift with the flow.
A new device will enable surface ships to follow continuously the main axis of the Gulf Stream. The apparatus already has been used by several tanker captains to outdistance competition on the run between the Gulf of Mexico and New England. The Gulf Stream's surging can add several knots to a tanker's northeasterly speed, but in times past, it was difficult to know if a ship was really in the mainstream or merely in a subsidiary warm current.
The device, towed 650 feet below the surface, constantly reports water temperature from a depth unaffected by surface storms. Since there is a sharp rise in the water temperature on the side of the Gulf Stream facing North America, a ship can feel its way along the edge by keeping the device in water not rising above 60 degrees Fahrenheit. In 1964 a research ship tracked the Stream's twists and turns for 1,600 miles without losing it.
40 MILES WIDE
Most Gulf Stream water originates in the Caribbean. When the Stream gushes through the Straits of Florida, it becomes a mighty river 40 miles wide and

2,000 feet deep. Traveling four miles an hour at the surface, the Stream discharges one hundred billion tons of water an hour, about a thousand times as much as the Mississippi.
Though the term "Gulf Stream" is commonly applied to the Florida Current, the Stream proper does not begin until its waters pass north of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The Stream becomes the North Atlantic Current in mid-ocean enroute to Europe. All these currents are part of the giant clockwise circulation in the North Atlantic.
The Gulf Stream does not warm Europe directly, but tempers the waters over which southwest winds blow toward Europe. The warmed winds greatly moderate the climate. For instance, England has mild weather though it is in the same latitude as Labrador.
The Stream apparently is not

Arms For Intrigue

Milwaukee Journal
The mischievous traffic in arms in Africa continues.
The Sudan government has recently seized two plane-loads of Czech arms which, it suspected, were destined to the Nilotic rebels of the southern Sudan.
However, this was denied by the two Sudanese ministers linked with this case. They claimed that the arms were destined for the "shifitas" (insurgents) of Eritrea, who are planning an uprising against the government of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.
Ethiopia is the oldest independent country of Africa, while Eritrea is a former Italian colony on the shores of the Red Sea.
Before the Italian conquest of 1890, for almost a thousand years Eritrea was part of the Ethiopian empire. It rejoined Ethiopia after the last war.
Emperor Haile Selassie is a prominent figure in independent Africa.
Exerting a moderating influence in the Organization of African Unity, and maintaining friendship with both the East and the West, he has been trying to lead Africa towards a strictly non-aligned policy.
For his friendship the Communists are now repaying the emperor with an ugly intrigue.
The 18 tons of Czech arms, carried to the Sudan by two Syrian airliners, are probably only a part of the weapons that are being smuggled to the Eritrean malcontents.
Like the Soviet and the Chinese weapons recently seized in Kenya, they constitute a warning to all established authority in Africa of Communist determination to foment new wars on the continent.
Men of moderation—such as Emperor Haile Selassie or President Kenyatta of Kenya—who have been trying to steer a middle course through the present global conflict become as much targets of Communist intrigue as is the outright pro-Western Premier Tshombe.
It will be interesting to see how the Communists will defend this latest plot at the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference in Algiers in which Emperor Haile Selassie will be a prominent participant.
Meanwhile, it will require all the vigilance and all the efforts of the African statesmen to extinguish the flames that are continuously being fanned all across the continent.
BOON FOR NON-SMOKERS
Polish authorities plan to mark non-smoking rooms in public places so that non-smokers can be protected from smokers' diseases.

PUBLIC FORUM

TRIBUTE TO DR. SOMERS
Sir,—In connection with the passing of the Rev. Dr. T.H.B. Somers, we are reminded of the Biblical injunction: "Let your light so shine before men. Also these lines translated from a grand Gaelic poem, Oaslan's Hymn to the Sun (Laoch Oislin Do'n Ghrian):
"O thou that movest through the sky
Like shield of warrior round and bright,
Whence is thy glory gleaming high,
And whence, oh Sun, thy lasting light?
In peerless beauty thou dost rise
And all the stars before thee flee,
The pallid moon forsakes the skies
To hide beneath the western sea."
We are, Sirs, etc.
Pipe Major W.B. Burke and Family
WHY THIS NEGLECT
Sir,—Why has the portion of road (approximately one and one half miles) from North Rustico United Church toward Cavendish not been paved long before this? We the residents feel this is real discrimination.
This is one of the busiest roads and during the tourist season hundreds of cars use it daily besides many many more, who turn back when they face the clouds of dust that meet them after leaving the pavement.
Is this road only supposed to be used for the trucking of gravel for road making or other uses? During the spring thaws the homes on this portion of the road are almost completely isolated, not being able to use either car or horse drawn vehicles with the result that for days our faithful mail driver is not able to deliver the mail.
Being able to use this road means a saving of four miles, to and from Cavendish, which amounts to a big saving. Here we find some of the finest farms of P.E.I., four tourist operators, camping ground, Wild Life Park, and several who sell their products to tourists and operators. This is the main road to churches, stores, restaurants and bakeries, not to mention the fish products and deep sea fishing at North Rustico.
We are encouraged by the powers that be to beautify our homes by painting, planting flowers and trees etc., but alas! a house that is painted white one day is a dirty red the next with the same result to flowers and trees. When we see good pavements torn up to be replaced, and laneways completely paved we wonder where justice comes in.
I am, Sir, etc.
DISGUSTED RESIDENT
North Rustico.

Carcinogens In Meets

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Deilen
The attack on cancer varies from early detection to the identification of causative agents (carcinogens). Many substances are capable of inciting a malignancy in laboratory animals and man. The aim is to remove these from our environment without making us too unhappy.
The relationship between lung tumors and cigarette smoking is well known. Gastric cancer among English chimney sweeps was described more than 200 years ago by Percival Pott. Industrial exposure to B-naphthylamine is responsible for certain bladder tumors and inhaling gasworks effluents leads to similar lesions as well as lung cancer. Trauma is blamed for changing some birthmarks into serious melanomas.
The cause of common malignancies are not known. Carcinogens such as viruses, polycyclic hydrocarbons, and radiation probably induce mutation in the cell and changes it from an innocent to a malignant body. There remains a large gap in our knowledge as to the seriousness to man of the hundreds of chemicals that cause tumors in mice. Numerous cancer producers have been administered to these laboratory animals in unrealistic doses over long periods of time. Color and food additives have been attacked the most.
Recently charcoal-broiled meats were added to the list. A group of researchers from the Chicago medical school developed a method by which a known carcinogen—benzo (a) pyrene, can be detected in the range of parts per billion concentration smoked steaks and smoked haddock was in the range of a few parts per billion or less. This is interesting because some authorities blame the higher incidence of gastric cancer in northern Russia and Iceland to smoked fish.
Concentration of benzo (a) pyrene in charcoal-broiled steaks and ribs varied from five to 10.5 parts per kilogram. Meanwhile, our government is concerned with food additives that have one part per billion when there is 100 to 1,000 times more in a single charcoal-broiled steak. The same applies to tobacco smoke and air pollution. In other words, we must evaluate carcinogens in their true perspective before letting ourselves be legislated into a cold war against cancer.
PRICKLY HEAT
J. R. writes: Why are some people more subject to prickly heat than others? My husband is bothered terribly.
REPLY
Prickly heat favors the fair skinned and the overweight.
BONE CANCER
Mrs. M. V. writes: Is multiple myeloma cancer of the bone?
REPLY
Yes. The tumor originates in the skeletal system. Some of the symptoms stem from bone destruction and others from a depression of blood formation in the marrow.

France's Colleagues Balk

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer
France may find her common market colleagues a bit too hot to handle in the current crisis affecting financing on farm production within the six-country European partnership. She usually got her way in the past but this time France is meeting more stubborn resistance.
However, veteran authorities suggest that, although French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville has dubbed the current clash a "grave crisis," it would be premature to anticipate that the Common Market is about to collapse. The partnership is too far advanced, they say, to permit a break-up at this stage without grave consequences for Europe and the Western world.
At the heart of the current fight is the basic French desire that the Common Market continue as a loose association of sovereign countries while such other partners as West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands want a tightly bound organization under a common, supranational parliament.
FINANCE MAIN ISSUE
The more immediate issue, and one linked with the long-range goals, is how the Common Market is to finance the continuation of farm price supports and other aids to farm production.
The majority view is that there should be a centre financial pot built up out of revenues from variable levies and other Common Market charges against farm imports from outside countries, such as wheat from Canada or chickens from the United States.
However, France would like to see the current temporary method—based on national contributions from the budget of each partner—continued. Under this system, France gets a lot more money than she puts in.
During 1963-64, France contributed about \$18,500,000 to help finance Common Market agriculture and drew \$47,000,000 in agricultural aid. Germany put in \$20,000,000 and drew only \$2,600,000. Italy put in \$20,000,000 and got back only \$700,000.
Those who were putting in more than they were getting out were particularly insistent that the percentage contributions by each partner be revised and that the Common Market commission be given more power to fix future outlays and determine what future farm production is to be encouraged and financed.
France, of course, balked. She was opposed to Common Market centralizing moves and the possible draining away of French sovereignty.
The current agricultural financing arrangements were to continue until 1967 but France wanted her partners to agree to continue the arrangements until 1970 and set a deadline for such agreement.
Belgium seemed to go along with France but Germany, Italy and The Netherlands put up a stiff fight—more of a fight than France had seen before.
In the end there likely will be a compromise; perhaps agreement to continue the current arrangements for another year or so while negotiations are reopened on a more acceptable permanent plan. In any event, it is likely that this time France will have to give some ground.

Chiang's 400,000

Christian Science Monitor
Chiang Kai-shek offered to send Nationalist Chinese ground divisions to Korea during the war there. He was turned down by the United States in the belief that such intervention would make it more difficult to arrange a Korean truce with Red China. A similar offer has reportedly been rejected in Vietnam.
Recent reports from Formosa indicate that the Nationalists are continuing to modernize their military forces and to review their offensive capabilities. Recently Taipei, the capital, went through a practice air raid under simulated wartime conditions.
The Nationalist Chinese maintain an army of about 400,000. They have an air force which includes F-104G fighter, bombers, F-100 Super Sabre jet and F-86s equipped with Sidewinder

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