The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

W.J. Hancox, Publisher

Burton Lewis, Executive Editor — Frank Walker, Editor

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Explosive Situation

The tieup in Canada's shipping at this time—while members of the U.S.-controlled Seafarers' International Union prepared for their "march on Ottawa" today—couldn't have come at a worse time. As indicated in Saturday's dispatches, the result could be the complete strangling of our maritime industry, including the arrangements for shipping grain cargoes to Russia under the recently completed $500,000,000 wheat sale deal.

The Internationl Union is protesting legislation passed by a sweeping majority in Parliament, imposing federal trusteeship following an exhaustive inquiry into the union's undemocratic activities by a Justice of the Supreme Court. This measure can now be invoked by the Federal Government at any time, but it held back over the weekend in an endeavor to reach an alternative agreement, through negotiations involving both the Canadian and United States governments, the Canadian Labor Congress and the AFL-CIO of the U.S.

What Canada was chiefly concerned about in these negotiations was, in Prime Minister Pearson's words, to provide "absolute guarantees" that Canadians would have final say in any private board of trustees to be set up to let organized labor handle its own problems. Hopes for an agreement of this kind were dashed by the International Union's determination to tie up shipping and summon its sailor members to Ottawa today.

This action has been construed as an attempt to intimidate the Canadian Government. In the light of the Norris report there is good reason to harbor such a suspicion. Labor Minister MacEachern has denounced it as "clearly illegal", and the Government has ordered the Union to obey the law and direct all its members "to return immediately to their ships and to resume work."

It is not a pleasant course for the Government to have to lay down the law in this manner, but the alternative—of dictatorship in Canada affairs by a foreign-controlled union, on a matter of prime importance to our national economy—would be clearly intolerable.

Revealing Statement

A London correspondent notes that among the neglected ministerial speeches at the recent Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool was a notably lucid short statement of British foreign policy by Lord Home. It is receiving closer scrutiny today, now that the then Foreign Minister has become leader of the British Government.

Lord Home spoke at Blackpool of the strong opposition in Britain over the years to the maintenance of an independent British nuclear deterrent force. "I feel entitled to remind the British public," he said, "that had our Conservative Government not insisted . . . on the ultimate control of our own nuclear arms, the British Prime Minister would have had no status to take any of those initiatives which led up to the signature of the test-ban treaty; nor would the British Foreign Secretary have been present in Moscow to sign it; nor in this last week would I have been sitting in New York with the American Secretary of State and the Soviet Foreign Minister, working out a plan for co-existence."

Later in his speech Lord Home declared that Britain as a nuclear power must avoid two extremes of policy. The first was jingoism; the second "a couldn't-care-less attitude which would leave everything including our own security to the other fellow and result inevitably in Britain ending up near to neutralism."

It is recalled now that a few days before the Blackpool conference, the British Government had agreed, after obvious reluctance, to participate in NATO discussions of the multilateral, mixed-manned nuclear fleet that the United States Government is currently promoting. Already Britain's so-called independent deterrent, both in the V-bombers and the Polaris submarines to come, is committed to NATO—except in case of a theoretical supreme national interest which nobody can envisage in practice.

For Britain the decision to go along with the multilateral force idea represented an internal policy victory for the Foreign Office, which was concerned with the political implications, over the Defense Department, which will have to find the money for a British contribution. The reason the Foreign Office prevailed, in the opinion of political observers, is that refusal to go along would have meant, first, the end of any special relationship between Britain and the United States and, second, Britain's exclusion from the inner councils of NATO.

This may have been one of the determining reasons, in Mr Macmillan's mind, for naming Lord Home as his successor in the Government leadership. At any rate, it affords a good clue to what Britain's nuclear defense policy will be under the new administration.

New Insect Killer

The danger in the misuse of insecticides is being emphasized more and more as a result of Rachel Carson's famous book, "Silent Spring". The problem was recently discussed by our own agriculture minister, Mr. MacRae, and we note that similar warnings have been sounded by the authorities in other parts of Canada and the United States.

Emphasis now is being placed on the use of less deadly insect-killers, and some interesting new techniques are being tried out in this connection. One of the most promising is reported to be in operation in Arizona, in the form of experiments to adapt "black", or ultra-violet, light to the trapping of insects that attack farm crops.

Results after half a year of tests give rise to the hope that light traps may greatly reduce the use of insecticides. They may prove to be at least a partial answer to the storm raised by Miss Carson and others who are concerned about the effect of such chemicals on human and animal health.

In cotton fields surrounded by so-called black lights since early in the 1963 growing season, it has not been necessary to apply any pesticides. Other cotton in the immediate vicinity has been treated three times or more. The number of applications required to protect lettuce has been reduced more than 50 per cent, and vegetable growers think it may be possible to dispense with chemicals altogether. If treatments needed near to harvest could be eliminated, the troublesome residue problem would be licked.

The technique itself, of course, is not new. Lamps that lure mosquitoes and other flying nuisances have been on the market for years. A few moves have been made to utilize the same extremely short rays in agriculture, but it is asserted that no attempts have heretofore been made on the Arizona scale, nor with the long-range lights specially produced for this program.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It's not so bad to drop your wealth—that is, if you drop it into government bonds.

* * *

The world impact of man's destructive ways was indicated at the recent International Congress of Zoology in Washington, D.C. Wildlife authorities estimated that 55 species of mammals, 48 species of birds and six of reptiles now are threatened throughout the world. In North America alone, 100 species of fresh water fish are facing extinction. If the trend is not reversed by good management, warns an exchange, "zoos may become modern Noah's arks into which the animals flock, two by two, to escape the rising flood of civilization."

MOMENT OF TRUTH

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Tributes Paid To Former Senate Speaker

Enemies and allies in the political field forgot their feuds last week, to travel together to Quebec City to pay their last respects at the funeral of Hon. Mark Drouin. The former Speaker of the Senate was friend to them all, for of Mark Drouin it can be said that, despite twenty active years in politics, he had no enemies on Parliament Hill. Everyone who crossed his path here, from the highest to the humblest, counted him as friend.

Some time ago a pun circulating on Parliament Hill paid tribute to the charm of the Speaker of the Senate. There were rumours that the obsolescent Bomarc missile was to be replaced by a more up-to-date rocket in our defence system. "Le Bomarc sera remplace par le rocket." That led the wags to suggest that, in line with the invasion of politics by hockey stars, "le beau Mark" would be succeeded by Montreal's hockey ace "Rocket" Richard as Speaker. There is no exact English translation of the French adjective "beau" applied to a man, but its sense accurately described the gay, debonair, successful and good-looking Mark Drouin, so "le beau Mark" became his nickname on Parliament Hill.

STARTS AT TOP RUNG

Mark Drouin was a longtime Conservative stalwart and leader in the province of Quebec, but he had never sat in any legislative assembly. He had once, in 1949, challenged the mighty Louis St. Laurent in the historic Leral fortress of Quebec East; but he was overwhelmed by the biggest majority in Canada, polling 7,876 votes to 25,832 for the Prime Minister. Only 1,395 votes went to the Social Credit Party, which now holds that seat.

On October 4, 1957, Mr. Drouin's ability and service to the Conservative cause were recognized by his appointment to the Senate. He arrived on Parliament Hill with the impact and panache of a Bomarc. He was appointed Speaker, and ten days later presided over the ceremony at which Queen Elizabeth officially opened Parliament. The slim trim Mark, looking more youthful than his 53 years, played his role to perfection and was as word-perfect as a skilled actor. In fact he had been deeply interested in amateur theatricals; in his important new role, he did not suffer from stage fright, and he received many congratulations from the TV audience of millions, notably from some U.S.A. colleges where the ceremony was watched on classroom TVs.

WANTED "ONE CANADA"

Senator Drouin was blessed with one too rare but highly desirable attribute. He spoke both French and English fluently, and with no trace of alien accent. This, he once told me, stemmed from his parentage of a French-Canadian father and a mother who spoke little French. So he and his brother and sisters spoke English in their Quebec home; and when they went out to play or to school, they spoke French. Thus, as too few of us can and do, he appreciated the strengths and weaknesses of both sides in our tragic racial breach, which he regretted as our country's greatest current problem.

By career he was a successful lawyer, handling much corporation work, and also defending 22 persons accused of murder, as well as one of those accused in the Gouzenko spy case. By choice he was a dedicated supporter of the arts and of sport. He was president of the old Quebec Aces hockey club, and had been a player in his youth. His wide interests were shown by his membership of flying, sailing, golf, fishing, hunting and winter sports clubs. He gave unsparingly of his time to support the arts. He was a founder and president of "Le Theatre du Nouveau Monde"; and only last year he and Madame Drouin escorted the Montreal Symphony Orchestra to Russia, Austria and France — the first professional Canadian orchestra to perform in foreign capitals.

Quickly becoming an adroit and respected "President" of the Senate, when the day's work was done, he often, charmingly assisted by his wife, played hospitable host in his Speaker's Chambers here to an unusually wide range of guests. When he last visited Parliament Hill this summer, his bilingual comment was: "I'll say this in French—au revoir, but I may not see you again."

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
October 21, 1938

Norville Luck, general secretary of the local YMCA, leaves today for Sackville, N.B., to attend a meeting of employed officials of the YMCA's in the Maritime Provinces. Arrangements will be made at the session for a Young Men's conference at Moncton late in November.

Forty-eight girls will begin a six weeks home-making course here today. The course is authorized under the Dominion-Provincia Youth Training program and will be under the supervision of Miss Mary MacDonald, Supervisor of Women's Institutes in Prince Edward Island.

TEN YEARS AGO
October 21, 1953

Kitchener. Ont (AP)—Among ten members of the Catholic Women's League awarded the Coronation Medal are Muriel Buck, St. John's Quebec, Grace Coughlin, Woodstock, N.B. Marguerite Burns, Haifax and Mrs. Frank Murray of Charottetown.

R.L. Rupert was elected president of the Charottetown branch of the Prince Edward Island Bible Society at a meeting held in Zion Church hall last evening

Still Making Harness

Montreal Star

The first horseless carriages had quite a number of signs of affinity with the horse age. For instance, the celebrated whip socket. The last, or some of them, will have at least one. The seat belts with which it is equipped may be direct descendants of harness, perhaps made by a survivor of the once-sizeable harness-making trade.

There is, we learn with interest, a harness-making concern still making harness and going into the production of seat belts to enlarge its range of sidelines. Harness-making sounds a hobby, but there are still horses about, some pulling delivery wagons, some on farms, some kept for show purposes.

There are also telephone and power companies whose lines are strung on wooden poles, and wooden poles call for linemen to climb them, and belts. Arctic dog teams need harness, and some dog team drivers, at any rate, buy it "outside" instead of having it made locally.

It provides a morsel to nourish the sense of continuity to learn of this sort of healthy, if small, carry-over from the past.

How many old carriage makers are there still turning out anything with wheels on it? The sense of continuity is not only stimulated but prodded by the thought of the 75 years in the trade which one of the company's employees can boast.

A bit slow making up his mind what he wanted to do as a boy, 14, but he has made up for his early flightiness.

TV Medical Aid Programs

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Emergency health care is stressed by the departments of defense and of health, education, and welfare from time to time. The aim is to teach — through a medical self-help program— as many people as possible what to do in the event of emergency or disaster.

In Chicago, for example, a 16 week television course is being conducted in conjunction with the state medical society. The viewer will be shown how to manage emergency childbirth, burns, shock, bandaging of wounds, nursing care of the sick and injured, and protection against fallout.

But this is only part of the project. Everyone is asked to enroll in the course in order to obtain a 90-page reference guide, which explains and reviews every lesson offered. Examination is given the "students" at the end of the course.

The disaster program is not just another course in first aid. It includes many emergency situations that most Americans never have experienced. The next war will be fought close to home and if it includes nuclear weapons, special problems will be posed for the civilian population.

In all probability, there will not be a physician in the bomb shelter and many conditions will arise that require emergency care. One of the children might choke on a small toy or a piece of meat. Granny may slip and break her hip, trying to get into the shelter. The excitement may precipitate a hysterical reaction in the neighbor next door. And you might be pregnant and go into labor 20 minutes after the enemy attacks.

These possibilities are not mentioned for scare purposes. But authorities believe a little knowledge will help considerably, even though it is limited to what not to do. Those who pass the course will not be allowed to practice medicine but they can help themselves and others during disasters and emergencies.

OVERWEIGHT AND OVERTIRED

Mrs. W. writes: I have gained 2 pounds each year since age 40. Now, at 64, I weigh 172 pounds and am 5 feet 1 inch. I try to diet but get weak. I also get weak when I clean house or shop for an hour or two. What would you suggest?

REPLY

A complete physical examination. A sluggish thyroid, for example, could account for the gain in weight and the fatigue that follows exertion.

DELAY VACCINATION

Mrs. H. writes: Is smallpox vaccination harmful during the first three months of pregnancy?

REPLY

Not as a rule but reactions occur once in a while and there is no reason to take a chance unless vaccination is absolutely necessary at this time, such as in an impending epidemic.

THE SANDMAN

J. B. writes: I am 75 years old and tire easily. Then my eyes feel as if they had sand in them. Would this indicate my blood is low?

REPLY

No. Why not have a checkup to determine the cause of your fatigue? If you are healthy otherwise, a tonic may relieve the condition.

ARTHRITIS AND THE BLOOD

M. J. writes: Is there a blood test for arthritis?

REPLY

Yes. The eosin and Hyland (Ra) slide tests are used for screening rheumatoid arthritis. The blood uric acid test is for gouty arthritis.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Don't store nonedible items on shelves containing food.

VEHICLE PRODUCTION

Canadian production of passenger cars and commercial vehicles totalled 508,780 units in 1962, an increase of 117,883 over 1961.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The new 1964 car models which are being introduced at this time of the year seem to have just about everything a person could think of in the way of "extras." However, none of them have come out with power steering for back seat drivers yet. — Columbus Journal Republican.

It is obviously desirable that we should have a decimal currency. Sir Christopher Wren, the famous British architect, suggested it in 1696, and it is a pity he wasn't listened to. It would have cost a lot less to have made the change then. — Daily Mail. — London.

U.S. Election Shadow

By Barrie Martland
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Presidential elections in the United States probably cast a longer shadow than elections for a similar post anywhere in the democratic world.

The U.S. election is still more than a year away but already there are vigorous stirrings from possible Republican candidates and the press.

One of the reasons for this early activity is the complicated and lengthy job of picking a candidate.

The Democratic Party's choice for November, 1964, is almost assuredly President Kennedy; the choice of the Republicans is not so definite and will not be until the nominating convention next summer.

The Republicans, as are the Democrats when they don't have a man in the White House, are leaderless. The structure of U.S. political parties makes this so. Lacking White House leadership, U.S. parties out of power are historically formless, fragmented and undisciplined, with their power scattered among each of the 50 states.

GOLDWATER LEADS

Only when the states' delegates meet on the smoky convention floor and focus their scattered organizations — and their noisy enthusiasm—on the job of picking a presidential candidate do they resemble a national party in the Canadian sense.

With this structure a prospective candidate must contend. And he must contend early.

It has been said that President Kennedy spent four years before his election building an organization that would successfully unite his decentralized party long enough to take him to the White House.

The leading contender for the Republican nomination at the moment is Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Although he says he has not yet decided whether to run for the nomination, he is thundering around the $100-a-plate political dinner circuit, speaking at rallies and just about any other group that is willing to listen.

New York's Governor Rockefeller, another "non-candidate," also has stepped up his national political activity. He got a later start and, according to popular opinion polls, has less chance of gaining the nomination than Goldwater. But he, too, has been combing the political woods and this weekend will invade New Hampshire, a testing ground with its first-in-the-nation presidential primary—an election to decide which candidate the state party will support at the convention.

NIXON MENTIONED

Several possible "dark horses" are also being mentioned. Among these are governors Scranton of Pennsylvania and Romney of Michigan, both with decreasing frequency, and, with increasing frequency, former vice - president Richard Nixon, the Republican's unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1960 and unsuccessful candidate in 1962 for the governorship of California.

Some observers discount Nixon as a serious challenger, although Goldwater and Rockefeller both say they believe Nixon is a candidate for the nomination.

Muscle Power Propulsion

National Geographic Society

The day may come when a young man will take his girl out in an air cycle built for two. Girls with strong legs probably will get the most aerial dates.

Though muscles will never replace engines in planes, energetic British enthusiasts still are pursuing the elusive goal of man-powered flight as a sport. They ve had some success.

A slender-winged, featherlight plane has been flown more than a half-mile at 19 miles per hour. Its sole "engine" was a husky young man whose furious pedaling spun a propeller. A two-manpower plane is in the works.

HOT COMPETITION

A British industrialist has offered a $14,000 prize to the first man to propel himself over a mile-long, figure-eight course, keeping at least 10 feet above the ground. About 25 teams, including some of Britain's top aeronautical engineers, are competing in this inner space race. The Royal Aeronautical Society is contributing grants and advice.

Ironically, the lumbering man-powered aircraft benefit from jet-age advances in aerodynamics. The most important development is a long, narrow wing that gives maximum lift with minimum energy.

Some of the muscle-powered planes have a wingspan of 90 feet, which poses a parking problem for a harassed commuter who dreams of hopping into a personal plane and pedaling off to work far above the madding crowd.

Though designers have experimented with superlight plastics, many have returned to just plain wood because it has superior strenght-to-weight characteristics.

Engineers estimate that it takes from .35 to .70 horsepower to lift a plane off the ground and keep it aloft. An Olympic cyclist can pump out about .50 power. Enthusiasts envision a unique flying sport combining sophisticated engineering, piloting skill, and athletic prowess.

Aeronautical engineers generally agree that a man-powered plane should have fixed wings and be driven by a propeller. Several experimenters, however, have not given up on the ages-old ornithopter, a man-powered plane with flapping wings.

BIRDMEN EARTHBOUND

Some years ago, one inventor raced down Creech Barrow Hill in Somerset, madly thrashing his 10-foot wings. He tripped and fell on his face: End of experiment. Another aspiring birdman hopefully launched himself from a bridge, but flopped into the Thames.

Such has been the way of the ornithopter for centuries. The most famous victim was Icarus, of Greek mythology, whose artificial wings were put together with wax. He flew too near the sun and plunged into the sea.

An 11th-century Saracen attempted to fly around the hippodrome of Constantinople in a long white robe stiffened with light rods. He rose momentarily like a bird, then fell like a rock. About the same time, Elmer of Malmesbury, an English astrologer, fitted wings to his hands and feet and leaped from a tower. He thudded to the ground but survived, gamely attributing his failure to lack of a tail.

Canadian National's revolutionary Red, White & Blue fare plan of year – round savings goes coast to coast October 27

coast to coast

CN's Red, White and Blue Plan of rock-bottom fares has proved such a success from the Atlantic to Montreal, that CN is now expanding it all the way to the Pacific. So grab your hat and your CN 'Calendar of Savings' — the biggest bargains in travel history are coming your way!

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