

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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PAGE 4 THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1966

Why The Obstruction?

The Pearson government's bill to end the countrywide rail strike may be defective in many ways, but it is regrettable if the opposition to it in Parliament should have the effect of encouraging the strikers to ignore its provisions in the event of it becoming law, as the defeat of the Conservative motion last evening would seem to indicate.

As the Montreal Gazette well says in this connection, the government has been at fault in letting the situation get so far out of hand as it has done; but no delays introduced by its critics at this time are tolerable. If any party leader or member thinks he is likely to enhance his standing by raising disputatious points at this stage, he will have shockingly mistaken the country's need and have overstepped its patience.

The bill, as pointed out yesterday, is aimed at getting the rail workers back on the job, with an interim wage boost, and leaving the final ironing-out of the settlement to negotiations between the parties. Whichever way it is dressed up, it will not be satisfactory to the unions which are demanding an exorbitant 30 per cent pay raise. But let's see what it does set out to do, in the public interest.

It provides that as soon as it is approved by Parliament and becomes law, the railway companies "shall resume operations and employees now on strike shall resume the duties of their employment; there shall be no victimization of strikers; unions shall cancel strike orders to their members and basic pay rates for rail workers shall be raised by 4 per cent back-dated to Jan. 1, 1966, and an additional 4 per cent back-dated to July 1 of this year."

The bill provides that the CNR and CPR and the unions shall immediately resume negotiations to reach a new agreement; and that Labor Minister John Nicholson shall appoint a mediator or mediators to assist in the negotiations. It also directs that the mediator shall report to the Minister by Nov. 15, 1966, and if he reports favorably the government may grant more time for negotiations, setting a new date for a report. If the mediation and negotiations fail to produce a settlement, the government can impose compulsory arbitration by a board composed of three arbitrators. There is provision for continuing the old agreement, plus the interim increase, until Dec. 31, 1967 unless a new agreement has been reached in the meantime.

The two conciliation boards, dealing with different railway unions, recommended an 18 per cent increase over two years. They suggested 4 per cent, back-dated to Jan. 1, 1966, 4 per cent, back-dated to July 1, 1966, another 4 per cent next Jan. 1 and a final 6 per cent next July 1. The government, as an interim measure, has granted the first two increases and set the companies and unions to bargain for further increases with compulsory arbitration as a final solution.

In the circumstances, we cannot see where there was justification for Mr. Diefenbaker going on the war-path against these provisions, whatever reservations he may have had with regard to their effectiveness. They spell action, at least; and that—not acrimonious palaver—is what the country is demanding.

U.K. Food Fair

Britain's food fair opens in London this month, and it promises to be the largest of its kind ever held in the country. More than 1,000 British and overseas firms are supporting the fair, the main theme of which will be a world's wine and food festival—a "taste, try and buy scramble" well calculated to make Britishers forget their economic troubles for a while. For the first time anywhere, the public is going to see what to eat in

space. Not that many people will be going that way, but there's a lot of curiosity to be catered to. Although it was the Americans who lofted themselves into space—not without a great deal of technical know-how and help from British scientists and technologists—it was left to Britain to prepare the iron rations for the astronaut meals. Working to a brief from Cape Kennedy, a Croydon, Surrey firm produced and shaped the tasty capsules which contained food for Astronaut Malcolm Scott Carpenter. They comprised vegetable fat base and low fat milk solids, in three kinds of space snacks—orange peel and almonds, high-protein cereal and almonds, and cereal and raisins. The space fare display is expected to be a big attraction when the fair opens on Sept. 2.

And there'll be brew edibles from Scotland to tempt the jaded palate. Scottish manufacturers are making a determined onslaught for more world trade through their exhibits this year, bringing crowdie cheese from the distant island of Tain made to a 1,000-year old recipe, for one thing. They'll have herring dolled up as orange herring salad, caper pie and bloater croutets and what not. No mention of the haggis in the advance publicity we seen, but surely that will be there too!

Another Snap Decision?

Prime Minister Pearson sprung a surprise in Parliament the other day when he said that provincial and federal finance ministers will discuss next week possible legislation to control wages and prices. The surprise was not confined to the general public, but was registered by several provincial treasurers across the country. None of the treasurers apparently had received an invitation from Ottawa, nor had they given any serious thought to wage or price controls.

The only meeting the treasurers have been invited to, it seems, is a Sept. 14 session of the federal-provincial tax structure committee called to discuss the new federal-provincial tax agreements that will appear this fall. This conference was originally set for Sept. 7, but it was moved on until Sept 14 because of the elections in Manitoba and British Columbia. Mr. Pearson, it now appears, forgot the change in date. In any case, the subject of wage and price controls was not on the agenda.

Meantime, a spokesman for the Canadian Manufacturers Association has protested that wage and price controls would strangle the economy by interfering with the free play of competitive forces, and has suggested that Ottawa could take a more realistic view of the inflationary problem by cutting its own spending. A spokesman for the Canadian Construction Association, representing an industry which accounts for 20 per cent of the gross national product, says it has been consulted by no government department on the subject, though the matter is one which would require consultation before any system of controls was imposed. Trade union leaders appear to be equally uninformed as to the purport of Mr. Pearson's announcement; but they have made it clear that while they favor price control legislation, they are opposed to any more to freeze wages. One of their spokesmen caustically remarked that "Members of Parliament vote themselves an 80 per cent pay increase—but there is no inflation until workers start asking for a few nickels."

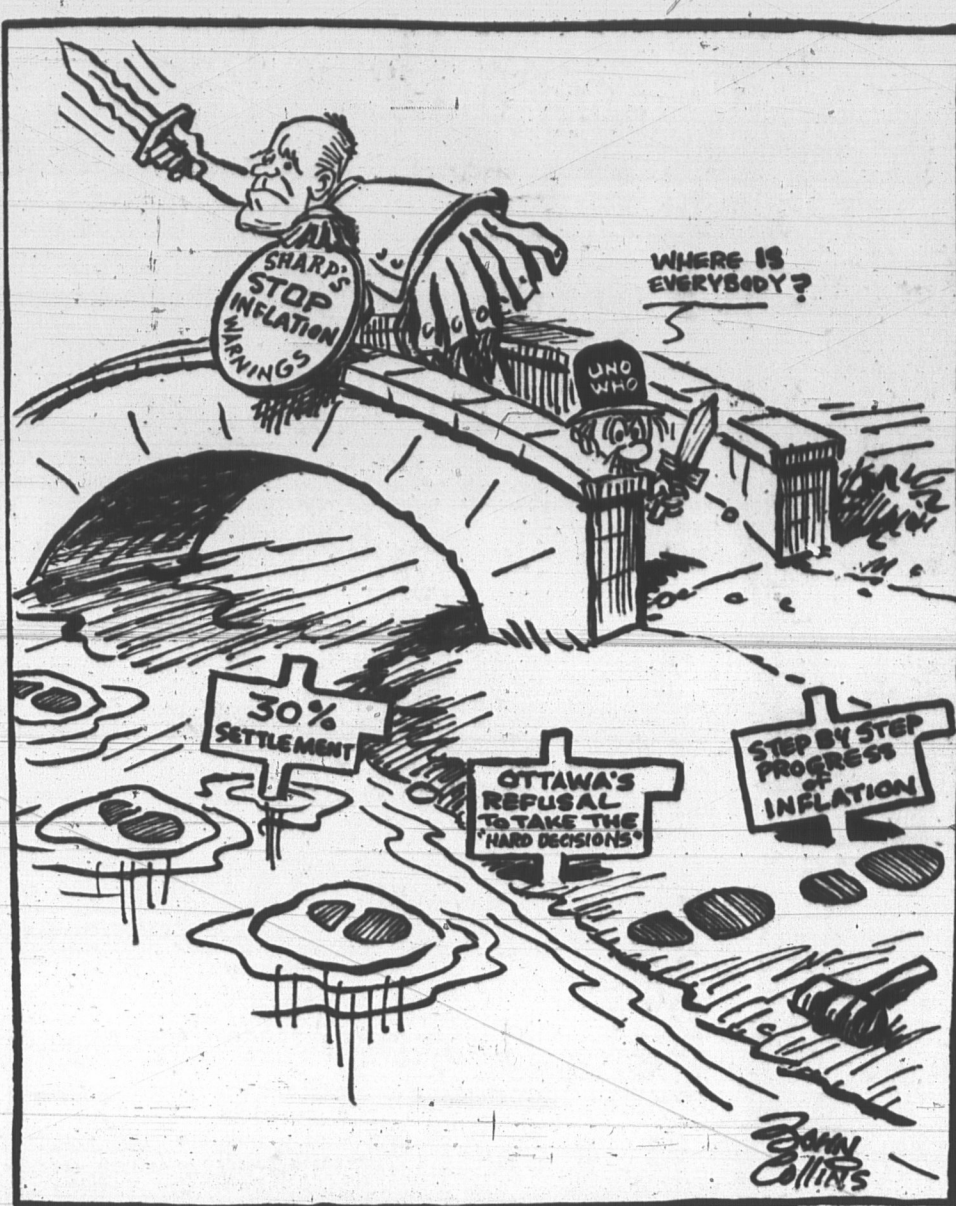
It sounds as if the Prime Minister has been playing it by ear again.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The summer issue of the Canadian Military Journal contains articles on veterans' pension, NATO exercises in the Arctic and other items—but nary a mention of the dispute between the Minister of Defence and the admirals.

One government expenditure to which few Canadians will take exception has been announced by Hon. Paul Martin, Secretary of State for External Affairs. It is a \$5,000 contribution from Canada's International Emergency Relief funds to assist the Red Cross in aiding victims of the recent earthquake in Nepal.

Some 2,000 school children in the west of Scotland are on supervised educational cruises three days a week this summer. The largest single group, from a Glasgow school, are making excursions to Loch Lomond, visiting the historic Inversnaid countryside where Rob Roy once roamed, and climbing to the top of Ben Lomond high above the song-famed loch—for geography lessons.



HORATIUS AT THE BRIDGE

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Parliament's Rights And Mr. Hellyer

Defence Minister Hellyer will have to practice a lot of self-discipline on these grounds summons. Hellyer to explain his conduct before its Committee on Privileges.

A third point on which MPs may criticize Hellyer is for permitting a bureaucrat to speak for him on major policy statements. This was evidenced, for example, in the "Globe and Mail", which carried the headline: "Tradesmen in Services—Hellyer denies pay move back door to unification."

Former Defence Minister Doug Harkness has protested to the Prime Minister that the planned introduction of a unified trade structure for the three services is "the first and major step towards full integration."

A specific act of unification was—to naval eyes—the crime of placing an Air Commodore in command of our sea-going Navy at Halifax.

Three Forces Enacted Hellyer of course has no parliamentary authority for either of these steps. The National Defence Act says clearly that "The Canadian Forces consist of three services, namely the Royal Canadian Navy, the Canadian Army and the Royal Canadian Air Force."

The only authority yet given Hellyer by Parliament, and yet sought by him, was to appoint one supreme commander of the three services, one "Chief of the Defence Staff" in place of the former "Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee." His role is to be charged with the control and administration of the Canadian forces—a note that last word, plural and not implying unification.

The second offence committed by Hellyer it seems, was in the tradition of the barefaced arrogance toward Parliament personified by the late C. D. Howe, which did so much to cause the 1957 defeat of the St. Laurent Liberal government. I refer to Hellyer's alleged censorship of the evidence which Admiral Landyore proposed to give before the Defence Committee of the House of Commons recently.

In a court of law, it is contemptuous to coerce a witness, who is sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Parliament is the

highest court in the land; a House of Commons alert to its status would on these grounds summons Hellyer to explain his conduct before its Committee on Privileges.

These points are not concerned with the merits or otherwise of the policy of unifying the Navy, Army and Air Force into one service, to be known as the Canadian Rangers and all to be dressed alike in sea-look green uniforms, as is whispered here.

Rather, these points are concerned with Parliament and its rights and responsibilities. Any government should either play by the existing rules, or else come out into the open, and advocate the abolition of parliament and the setting up of a dictatorial system of government.

Take A Hot Seat

Toronto Daily Star

Canada should not hesitate in accepting a draft for a seat on the United Nations Security Council. The fact that this country has already sat on the council for one two-year term, in 1957 and 1958, while other UN members have yet to serve, is no excuse to hold back.

The report that several Western European countries are urging Canada to fill the seat to be vacated by New Zealand, beginning next January 1, should be interpreted in Ottawa as recognition of Canada's stature in the organization.

The next two years will be difficult years for the UN. The forthcoming session is expected to mark the opening of a concerted campaign by the African nations against apartheid in South Africa and racism in Rhodesia.

We used to believe this country had a useful contribution to make in keeping the peace. It still believes it, we ought not to duck away from a chance to serve on the security council.

No Chance To Fail

Vancouver Province

The idea of schools without failures—because they don't have examinations—no doubt will appeal to most children, especially the lazy ones. But will it help or harm them?

A new non-competitive curriculum will be used at several schools in B.C. this fall, and according to a Cranbrook school principal, Dusan Tudey, its benefits are many.

"No one suffers the psychological impact of failure," he told a conference of principals at UBC. But what about the joy of competitive success—the pleasure accomplishment brings?

Mr. Tudey said substituting teacher's progress comments for tests and exams "cuts out the element of competition which now causes embarrassment for slower students." Is this preparing young people for the challenges and hurdles of adult life?

announcement to appear to come from a mere appointed bureaucrat, when it is the elected Minister who is "responsible." The accepted practice is for the announcement, no doubt prepared by an Edgar Bergen, to be attributed to the ventriloquist's doll and to say: "Charlie McCarthy today announced that..."

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What Kind of People Take Ex-Lax?

People who want gentle, overnight relief from the discomfort of constipation. People who trust the medically-recognized ingredient to help them back to regularity.

People who love the life they live!

How about you?

Bromide Intoxication

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen In the last 30 years the bromide compounds have taken a back seat for their newer competitors, the barbiturates. Bromides have not been forgotten, however, as there are more than 200 medicines on the market containing this product. They still are used mainly as sedatives and for the treatment of nervous disorders. The new law dealing with drug abuse also will increase the use of these products.

Unlike the barbiturates, the sale of bromides is not regulated by law and many believe, therefore, that the older chemical is harmless and can be used with impunity. This is not so, because bromides are habit forming, and in past years we have seen many instances of their abuse.

Bromide intoxication (bromism) continues to occur. Occasionally the diagnosis escapes detection because the variable and subtle symptoms resemble the condition for which the medicine is being taken. Most users suffer from nervous or mental disturbances, and the early manifestations of bromide intoxication consist of mental confusion, irritability, slurred speech, dizziness, tremors, early fatigue, headache, lack of appetite, and loss of memory.

When these manifestations arise, the original disorder is likely to be blamed and the dosage of the drug doubled. Then signs of poisoning increase and, before long, confusion becomes disorientation with hallucinations and delusions. Many act as though drunk, with a staggering gait, stupid expression, dry mouth, and tremor of the lips, tongue, and fingers. On talking, words are slurred and sometimes there is a rash that looks like acne and often is mistaken for it.

Overdosage can be determined by testing the blood for its bromide content. Figures of 250 or more are close to the poisoning level. But shortly after the drug is discontinued, signs of intoxication are likely to vanish. The good results are enhanced by taking extra quantities of table salt and large amounts of water. The chloride in the salt replaces the bromide, which in turn is excreted by the kidneys. In severe cases of bromism, dialysis by means of an artificial kidney removes the bromide ions.

STILLBIRTHS Mrs. N. writes: What is the usual cause of stillbirths?

REPLY Among the numerous causes are lack of oxygen because of compression of the umbilical cord or of the brain; acute infections in the mother, especially if combined with high temperature; syphilis; tuberculosis; uremia; and the toxemia of pregnancy.

SPOTS ON NECK W. M. writes: All my life I've gotten red spots on my neck when angered or upset. My skin is fair and this is very embarrassing. Can anything be done to control this condition?

REPLY Avoid situations that lead to anger, stress, or embarrassment.

THROAT LESION L. M. writes: Is surgery absolutely necessary for a benign tumor in the throat?

REPLY No, provided you are positive that it is an innocent tumor and the lesion is not blocking the throat.

LEFTOVERS Mrs. K. writes: Is eating warmed up leftover hard on my husband's stomach?

REPLY Ask him. There is nothing better than a beef stew prepared in this way.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Fitness can be fun. (NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen, should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

MILK COSTS MUCH Mouse milk, used in a Swiss agricultural laboratory, costs about \$10 a quart.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mistress (to new maid) — "Now, when you wait on the guests at dinner, I want you to be very careful not to spill anything." Maid — "Don't worry, I won't say a word." — Vancouver Province.

"Mother," she said, "I must have some money for a new dress. Will you ask daddy for it?" "Ask him yourself, dear," was the mother's reply. "You are getting married in a month's time and you must have some practice." — Montreal Star.

A spinster was entertaining a number of little girls from a charitable institution. After the luncheon, the children were shown through the place, in order that they might enjoy the many beautiful things it contained. "This," said the spinster, indicating a statue, "is Minerva." "Was Minerva married?" asked one of the little girls. "No, my child," said the spinster with a smile; "Minerva was the Goddess of Wisdom." — Montreal Star.

A couple of doctors who have done research in the Mediterranean believe olives may prevent hardening of the arteries. But an extra olive doesn't guarantee the martini-drinker won't get stiff. — Ottawa Journal

Showdown With Africans

By Joseph MacSweeney Canadian Press Staff Writer

Each day shows that the Commonwealth is facing its toughest political test since South Africa left five years ago.

President Kenneth Kaunda's statement Tuesday that he is "distrusted" with Prime Minister Wilson is taken with extreme seriousness in Commonwealth circles in London, where the Zambian leader is known as a man of generally moderate speech.

The only comfort drawn by diplomats was that Kaunda did not summarily announce plans to pull his country out of the Commonwealth as had been feared earlier.

Although he refused to attend the conference of Commonwealth prime ministers opening in London next Tuesday, he did promise to send a deputy. It appears that only about half of the Commonwealth's premiers and presidents will be present, others being represented by deputies.

GAVE WILSON TIME In Lagos last January, African members of the Commonwealth gave Wilson a breathing space to deal with the Rhodesian question.

He undertook to let them know at a further conference in July what effect his sanctions policy was having on the illegal regime of Ian Smith. Implicit in his undertaking was the assumption that although sanctions appeared to be having little effect in January, July would tell a different story.

July came and went with Smith still firmly in power in Rhodesia. Kaunda's words about Wilson's "cleverness" indicated he feels Wilson tricked the Africans—Wilson's showdown—if that is what it turns out to be—with the Africans comes at next week's meeting in London. What can he tell them now?

In London, three courses of action now are generally held to be open to the Wilson government.

FORCE RULED OUT The first is to go ahead with the present policy of sanctions, even though they have yielded disappointing results. The second is to use force and the third is to throw the whole problem into the lap of the United Nations.

The last two are generally ruled out by Britons but Africans see some hope of a compromise. Wilson did set something of a precedent, they point out, by going to the UN in April for authority to stop Rhodesian.

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Shop Where Parking Is A Pleasure At... ROBINSON SUPPLIES LTD. 42 St. Peter's Road

Advertisement for EX-LAX laxative, featuring the text 'What kind of people take Ex-Lax?' and 'People who love the life they live!' along with the product logo and 'How about you?' slogan.

Large advertisement for Canadian Tire, featuring the text 'FOR LABOR DAY WEEK-END ONLY' and 'WE WILL CLOSE AT 12.30 P.M. ON SATURDAY OPEN TILL 9 P.M. ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHT. THIS WEEK ONLY.' It also includes the Canadian Tire logo and 'ASSOCIATE STORE' text.