The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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Agreement At Last

It is gratifying to note the announcement by Prime Minister Pearson in the House of Commons yesterday of an agreement being reached among the party leaders to submit the deadlocked flag debate to a parliamentary committee. The procedure would seem to be pretty much in line with last Tuesday's motion to adjourn the debate for 60 days and send the issue to a 16-man committee. But that motion, for some inexplicable reason, was opposed by the Government and its supporters.

The proposal is now for a 15-member committee to deal with this hot potato, and to report back to the House in six weeks. If the report should be unanimous or nearly so, there would be no problem in resuming the debate. If not, there would be another meeting of the party leaders to set a time limitation on the renewed debate.

The details, so far as the public is concerned, are of less importance than the fact that agreement of some kind has actually been arrived at, promising an end of the interminable ballyhoo that has brought the whole subject of a flag design into disrepute. Now, let us hope, the limelight will shift to business of more pressing concern.

Needs Explaining

It was on April 17, 1962, that Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced in the House of Commons that studies carried on for several years by the public works department had established the feasibility of building a causeway between Jourimain Island, New Brunswick, and Bordon Point, Prince Edward Island, at an estimated cost of $105 million. On May 17 following, the Prime Minister repeated this announcement in Charlottetown, adding that since investigations had shown the causeway to be feasible both from an economic and engineering standpoint, the Government was proceeding with it.

That is a far cry from the situation today, and from the guarded statement of Works Minister Deschatelets that the Government, at present, is not able to make any reply to a proposal from private individuals to build the causeway on a basis of eliminating rail transport, of imposing tolls, and of providing for a "built-in incentive of a reasonable nature" to reduce the capital cost.

This proposal came on July 27 last from a Toronto firm of consulting engineers on behalf of the Island Development Company Limited, which undertook a separate study of the causeway at its own expense, with prime regard to its financial feasibility. The full text of the proposal has been released locally and appears in summary form in today's Guardian.

The company suggests, among other things, that the Federal Government enact legislation to create the Northumberland Strait Authority as "a tax-free body having the right to acquire and hold land; to own the causeway and if necessary to mortgage all or portions thereof; to establish and charge tolls and to extend that right to its agent; to receive the subsidy (this has reference to a proposed subsidy of some $6.5 million for 35 years unless debt retirement occurs at an earlier date) and so forth, all as may be required for the purpose." If Ottawa proves receptive to this idea, the company offers to prepare and submit a detailed proposal "relatively quickly since much of the work has already been done."

Apparently this private organization is able to move with much more precision and expedition than the department over which Mr. Deschatelets presides; and it raises the question of what this department has been doing in the matter since the reassuring statements given by the then Prime Minister of Canada more than two years ago.

The company's offer is open to obvious objections; but at least it has the advantage of meaning business, which is more than can be said for anything that has emanated on the subject from government sources in many months.

We are entitled, surely, to an explanation from the responsible minister as to its implications.

Fundamental Error

The Progressive Conservatives are holding "a national conference on Canadian goals" at the University of New Brunswick this week. It is emphasized that this is not a policy-making session of the party, but will be a study in depth of the issues facing Canada today and in the years ahead. We wish the conference every success in its deliberations.

One paper to be presented at this gathering strikes a note which certainly is both penetrating and constructive. It is by Professor W. L. Morton, of the University of Manitoba, and it deals with the victory won by the Conservatives in the national election of 1957. That was a victory won without Quebec —one might almost say, against and over Quebec.

If this was a matter of deliberate tactics, says Prof. Morton, it was not a bad thing in itself. Politics is a matter of power, and it is well for everyone who takes part in politics, even as a mere voter, to remember where, in any given community, power ultimately lies. It makes for more rational behavior all round. What was wrong with the tactics of 1957, however, was the subsequent failure to make the great victory of 1958 in Quebec into something more than another uneasy alliance like those of 1911 and 1930.

"Here," says the professor, "was the fundamental failure of the Diefenbaker Government, the failure to use an unexampled electoral victory to restore the Conservative Party in Quebec. To redeem that failure, without betraying its own principles, is, I venture to suggest, the chief task before the pary today."

A shrewd observation indeed. It is to be hoped the party, in the national interest as well as its own, will not find it too late to benefit from it.

Welcome Relief

From an Ontario exchange we gather that the Federal Government's new student allowance program carries a welcome dispensation from the income tax department.

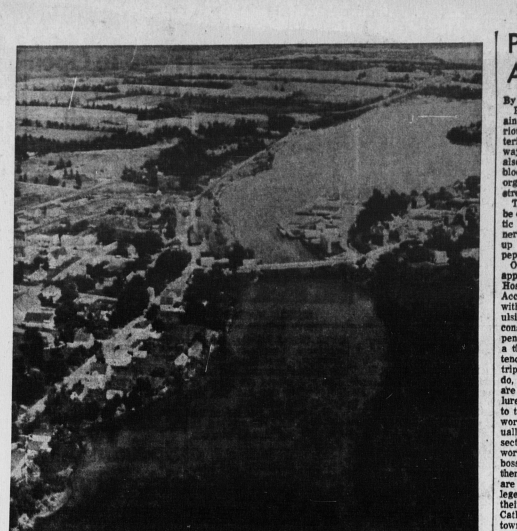
Previously, when children reached age 16 they were automatically cut off family allowance. At the same time, the amount a parent could deduct for income tax purposes jumped from $300 to $500. Then along came the $10 student subsidy when children receive from age 16 to 18 providing they attend school.

The news is that the $10 subsidy is not considered a part of regular family allowance, but a separate bonus to encourage students to stay in school. Therefore it is not considered personal income. Children reaching 16 will continue to be automatically dropped from family allowance and the parent can claim $550 income tax deduction instead of $300. If the youngster continues in school and applies for the $10 monthly bonus it doesn't alter the amount deducted from income tax.

In other words, dad can collect the $10 student bonus for junior after he reaches 16 and continues schooling and claim the $550 deduction too. After all the harsh things that have been said about the tax department, this is a good mark to put to its credit.

EDITORIAL NOTE

From the Financial Post comes the statement that owing to inflation and the rise in federal and provincial taxation rates, a Canadian would now have to have a $28,530-per-year income to equal the purchasing power of a $10,000 income in 1938.



MONTAGUE THE BEAUTIFUL

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson

Air Of Montmarte In Old Quebec

In 1963, for the first time in many years, Canadian tourists spent more dollars abroad than foreigners spent during visits to Canada. In view of our serious overall deficit on international payments, this adverse balance in tourism is something which we should and could correct.

Against this background, I applaud a charming venture which was started in Quebec City for Quebeckers, but which benefits other Canadians and our tourist trade.

The bustling heart of tourism in the oldest capital city north of the Mexican border is of course Quebec City's magnificent Chateau Frontenac Hotel, gay with its three dance floors, hospitable with its gourmet restaurants, and jammed with its pleased cameras-toting tourists.

RUE DU TRESOR

Outside the gated entry to the hotel stretches the Place d'Armes, with water splashing from its flower - bordered fountain and horse - drawn calèches for hire on its cobbled roadway. Right across this picturesque old square is a real "Street of Treasures", the tiny rue du Tresor. Here the pleasantly surprised tourist is delighted to open his camera and his purse. For against the background of ancient stone walls and a pretty open - air restaurant in an old courtyard, there are some fifty young artists, busy at the easels and with their works exhibited for sale.

A 22 - year young artist from the Gaspe, who calls himself simply Jean Albert, started this venture. He set out "to associate together all people interested in painting and similar arts." Thus about 15 English-speaking Canadians, a couple from New York, one from Pennsylvania, along with their 30 French - Canadian colleagues, join their bearded young leader in setting up easel and shop every day in this narrow old - world street.

And among the easels the tourists bustle, snapping, buying and posing. Oil paintings of typical Quebec scenes sell for $15 to $125, water - colours from $3 to $30. Tourists can have their head - and - shoulders sketched in this open - air studio for $3, or they can be painted in oils for a larger sum in two or three days.

Most of these young artists are students. By working from 10.30 in the morning until near midnight, they earn $40 or more each week in the summer season, and this helps to pay for their art classes through the winter.

TOURISTS PRAISE

"I raise my flower - covered chapeau to you; as an artist I recognize that your career could be the most difficult of mediums," said one visitor from USA. "La vostra pittura e bella, buona fortuna," commented an Italian. But of course "This reminds me of Paris" is the most frequently - heard phrase, and this is true. For la rue du Tresor, in Quebec's Quartier Latin, emits an air of Montmartre.

But alas, Jacques - Albert and his tourist attraction have run foul of the Quebec City Fathers. They infringe a by - law that "it is strictly forbidden to do any trade in the streets of the city, or to practice there any art or calling." This ancient regulement sounds as if it was aimed against barrow - boys and street-walkers, not against this artistic attraction in a little street which anyhow is too narrow to permit two calèches to pass.

The final disposition of the case is yet to come. And the cause of the artists has been espoused by Quebec's most distinguished courtroom lawyer, the former Cabinet Minister Hon. Noel Dorion. The neighbouring shopkeepers and restaurant - keepers have petitioned the city to permit them to remain. Rue du Tresor gives Quebec City a cachet which pleases tourists and makes them remember the city, as well as encouraging art. Long may they remain and prosper.

Elk Now Too Plentiful

National Geographic Society

American elk, once near extinction, now are creating an unexpected problem — overpopulation.

Protected herds in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks are growing so fast the browsing areas cannot support them. This situation ultimately will mean depletion of vegetation, soil erosion, and undernourishment of the animals. Meanwhile, the elk will crowd out beaver and white-tailed deer, and threaten the food supply of other mammals.

Conservationists are trying several methods to limit the number of elk to the capacity of the ranges, the National Geographic Society says. But elk are stubborn.

HUNTERS PERMITTED

Wyoming rangers tried to drive a herd of starving elk from an overgrazed area with a helicopter. The elk refused to try new trails. Many died.

Yellowstone Park rangers are trapping and transplanting elk to less populated areas, but the method is slow and expensive.

At Grand Teton, licensed hunters have been permitted to harvest the animals, but some 1,170 hunters were able to bag only 280 elk in 1962.

Similarly, rangers at Yellowstone shoot elk in the northern area of the park where, according to wildlife biologists, the browse can support no more than 5,000 animals through winter.

Elk are also a population problem elsewhere in the world.

In Alberta, Canada, roaming herds raid farms and ranches, feeding on cattle hay in the winter, pastures in summer.

In New Zealand, where elk were introduced from North America some 60 years ago, they increased and plant life in the mountain and forest area of uninhabited Fiordland. By damaging ground cover and killing young trees, the animals cause floods and erosion.

The American elk (Cervus canadensis), of wapiti, the name the Shawnee Indians gave them is the second largest deer in the world after the moose. A full-grown bull may stand 5 feet 4 inches at the shoulder, weigh 1,000 pounds, and have an antler spread of 5 feet. Antlers are shed annually.

HIGHLY POLYGAMOUS

Elks prefer herd life. During the summer, they forage on grasses and weeds in the high mountain country. In mating season, September and October, the male elk collects as many females as he can guard. One harem may total 60 or more cows.

When winter snow blankets the uplands, elk move to the lower elevations. On their way, the bands merge into sizable herds.

Each winter as many as 20,000 find winter food at the National Elk Refuge near Jackson, Wyoming. Sleighs loaded with hay grown in the 24,000-acre refuge feed the world's largest elk herd from January to April.

Originally, the elk ranged farthest of all American hoofed game animals. It flourished in the heart of the continent, and was at home in both Massachusetts and California. Advancing settlers, slaughtering for meat and hides, wiped out the eastern elk.

How About Montreal?

L'Evangeline, Moncton, N.B.

The federal-provincial conference at Charlottetown was marked by a curious incident, all the more curious because Premier Jean Lesage of Quebec a French province, reacted violently against the lack of French at the ceremonies marking the meeting of the Fathers of Confederation 100 years ago.

At first sight, the anger of the top political man in Quebec seemed justified — As Mr. Lesage said, "They should at least have made a pretense of speaking French —"

From unilingualism at Charlottetown we pass on to unilingualism, also English, which is encountered when one goes to Quebec province, and more especially to Montreal. Although this province wants to and does speak of itself as French, we have to express our surprise at having to overcome so many difficulties in the so-called second biggest French city in the world. It is well known that people often find it difficult to find the tiniest amount of French spoken —

It often happens in Montreal that a French-speaking Canadian is forced to resort to English in order to make himself understood. It is there and not at Charlottetown that we should exercise our right to be outraged because it is there that the evil originates.

If French-Canadians cannot be served in their own language on their own territory, it is only logical that the same thing should happen elsewhere.

We don't approve necessarily the English unilingualism that prevailed at Charlottetown — The organizers of the ceremonies should have investigated the possibility of taking a long step toward implementing the principle of "From Sea to Sea" as regards bilingualism.

All that is a pity. But it also is a pity that Mr. Lesage should have made note of it with so little diplomacy, Sept. 3.

The 26,000-foot pass between Mount Everest and Lhotse has been called the world's highest junkyard, littered as it is with castoffs by numerous climbing expeditions.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents. All letters published are subject to editing and condensation where necessary. The Guardian is unable to enter into any correspondence regarding letters submitted.

THE MIXED MULTITUDE

Sir,—Canada's growth in population until recent years has been very slow; much slower than was the case of our southern neighbour. Emigration from Europe, and Asian countries has been accelerated in recent years, and Canada is growing rapidly.

It should have grown faster than the United States. Canada was discovered in the year 1499, settled by the French in 1534, surrendered to the English in 1763. In 1776, the thirteen original colonies of the United States declared their independence. On November 3rd, 1782 Great Britain acknowledged their independence.

Therefore, Canada is older than the United States. Now the question arises; Why was Canada slower in its growth? I do not pretend to be able to answer that question. But I may be permitted to give two reasons. First, Canadians were too slow in investigating Canada's possibilities. Second, Canadians were too fearful to invest in Canada's possibilities. To put it in a nutshell, they were too close-fisted. Today, they are discovering that Canada possesses untold wealth, and that they have only begun to scratch the surface of it.

Now it is up to the leaders of our governments, and individuals to take the lead in developing the resources of this great country of ours.

The mixed multitude can play a part in this great programme. Let there be no divisions in this God-given land. But let each individual play his or her part, and play it well.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W.D. JOHNSTON
Montague.

Personality And Disease

By Dr. Theodore R. VanDellen

Physicians associate certain personality traits with various diseases. These characteristics not only govern the way the individual behaves but also the way his stomach, blood vessels, heart, and other organs react to the ordinary stress of living.

The ulcer personality is said to be evident by the age of 5. Peptic ulcer victims have a certain nervous and physical make-up that creates more acid and pepsin in the stomach.

One of the best descriptions appeared in the Huron Road Hospital Scientific Quarterly. According to the authors, those with peptic ulcers: "Are compulsively perfectionistic. They consider anything which happens or may happen in their life a threat to their security. They tend to double - check and triple - check everything they do, fearing a mistake. They are clean desk people. The failure of an acquaintance to speak to them for any reason may worry them for days. They usually are the best men in their section, yet arrive early and work late.... What will the boss say? They fail to pay themselves mental wages and are frightened of the new college man though they know their work cold. They are the Catholic in the Protestant town; the country boy in the city. They are the... akis, opolouses, and ...gliottas, working with the Jonses and Smiths. They are the medium - lows trying to get to the high - low area, or the medium-highs trying to attain high - high."

What is said about the ulcer personality could apply to those with migraine headache, coronary thrombosis, or hypertension. Stress is the common denominator and we do not know why it leads to ulcers in some, headache in others, and heart disease in still others.

The alcoholic personality is different in that it borders on immaturity and is more or less in the category of psychoneurosis. These individuals cannot tolerate frustration and tend to act impulsively. They imbibe to escape tension or anxieties. Many have strong feelings of isolation and are unduly sensitive. Their drinking provides a means of self - punishment or of expressing hostility toward individuals or society.

MILD ELEVATION

J. H. writes: I'm 60 and my blood pressure is 160. Is this good or bad?

REPLY

The level is only slightly elevated above normal level and, in this respect, is good. Mild hypertension is easily controlled and you should consult your physician.

BUSY SALIVARY GLANDS

R. S. writes: I have excessive saliva in my mouth and have to keep swallowing it or spitting it up. Can you help me?

REPLY

Our leaflet on saliva discusses this problem.

LIVER DISORDERS

F. W. writes: Why does the liver enlarge?

REPLY

Among the many causes are: infectious hepatitis, mononucleosis), blood disorderation (cirrhosis or cancer), or congestion due to heart disease.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A wife is a woman who is constantly breaking things — like fives, and tens, and twenties. — Calgary Herald.

This popular political expression about sweeping things under the rug must puzzle younger voters who have never known anything but wall-to - wall carpets. — Calgary Herald.

One of the nice things about the current long session of parliament is that it keeps the members from attending all the picnics, steak - fries and other outdoor affairs where they can expound at great length on the political philosophy of their choice. — Sarnia Observer.

A commentator says that one of the greatest mysteries of sport is why the crowd must be silent while a golfer is addressing a stationary ball but is encouraged to shout at the batter who is having a ball thrown at him about 90 miles an hour. — Edmonton Journal

We snickered slightly when we saw a story about a Montreal criminal being sentenced to a total of 230 years in jail for armed robbery. Then we read an article about medical advances that promised to keep people of the near future alive for centuries. Even longer. Heavens, we shivered. Those 230 years might not be enough. Modern medicine may be able to help that criminal to live long enough to rob another day.— Hamilton Specator.

Dodging Red Session

Landon Free Press

IT WOULD appear that Comrade Nikita Khrushchev has outmanoeuvred fellow - Communist Mao Tse-tung in rounding up support for the great Red rally. Peking has rejected the Kremlin's request that China take part in a preliminary session to prepare for the Communist summit meeting, or to attend the talks.

Unquestionably the conference is to sift out the proper Communist doctrine on which Russia and China are badly split. This Peking rejection looks like the parting of the ways, and the split is likely to widen.

Mr. Khrushchev has been canvassing all his own satellites to win support for his co-existence policy and apparently with success. He also has been making counter-offers to China in the emergence of African and Asian lands.

Peking's decision indicates that the Chinese see their chance of winning at a Red summit conference slipping. Previously there was a possibility that Peking, with its recent infiltration of many lands, even in America, felt it could outweight the Moscow clique in these ideological talks.

Now it appears Mao won't take any role in this close race, that he can't take a chance on losing face—he would rather dodge in advance.

Can Elms Be Saved?

Galt Reporter

For several years now reports from various areas of Canada and the United States have looked ominous for stately elms which once dotted the countryside. However, a glimmer of hope for success in the battle against the Dutch elm disease has recently appeared.

The Dutch elm disease is due to a fungus nutured in the body of a beetle which invades the bark of the elm. The fungus thrives on the elm and finally destroys it.

A forestry expert, Dr. Dale Norris of the Department of Entomology at the University of Wisconsin, after long experimentation, has found a sytemic type of insecticide which gives promise of destroying the beetle and the accompanying fungus and saving the elm.

A systemic insecticide is one injected into a tree instead of being sprayed over it.

Overdoses of this insecticide will, admittedly, destroy, not only the beetles but the tree; but a correct dose, properly applied, works its way into every twig, kills the beetles and leaves the tree unharmed.

Milwaukee has been ravaged by the disease, so that the effectiveness of the remedy is being given a pretty thorough test in that city. Special injecting tools are required and exact dosages for each individual tree are essential. But with care in the treatment based on study of the individual trees the result seems to be a highly significant control measure.

INTERRUPTION NOTICE

CANELCO SERVICES LIMITED

There will be a series of short interruptions of electric power between our Hydro Plant at West Newton and Kinkora beginning Friday, September 11, and continuing through to Wednesday, September 16.

These interruptions are necessary to permit our crews to string new line conductor in the West Newton - Kinkora area.

SCHEDULE OF P.E.I.T.F. FALL TEACHERS' CONVENTIONS AND READING WORKSHOPS

TIGNISH
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 ..... Reading workshop
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 ..... Regular Fall Convention

O'LEARY
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14 ..... Regular Fall Convention
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15 ..... Reading Workshop

SUMMERSIDE
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 ..... Reading Workshop
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 ..... Regular Fall Convention

KENSINGTON
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16 ..... Regular Fall Convention
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 ..... Reading Workshop

CHARLOTTETOWN RURAL
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 ..... Reading Workshop
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 ..... Regular Fall Convention

HUNTER RIVER
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18 ..... Regular Fall Convention
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21 ..... Reading Workshop

SOURIS
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22 ..... Reading Workshop
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 ..... Regular Fall Convention

MT. STEWART
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22 ..... Regular Fall Convention
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23 ..... Reading Workshop

MONTAGUE
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 ..... Reading Workshop
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 ..... Regular Fall Convention

CHARLOTTETOWN
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25 ..... Reading Workshop

Mrs. MacCannell, Reading Consultant with the Ginn Publishing Company will conduct the Workshops. While these workshops are specifically for teachers of Grades 4, 5 and 6, all teachers of elementary grades (1-8) may attend.

Regular Fall Convention programmes will include addresses by presidents of Locals, Departmental officials and superintendents of schools in addition to the main programme which is planned by each Local.

SESSIONS EACH DAY WILL BEGIN AT 9:00 A.M.