

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

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Will Bear Watching

Our Maritime representatives will need to be on the alert when the proposed railway legislation comes before Parliament, if there is anything in the warning sounded by J.W.E. Mingo, chairman of the Halifax Port Commission. Since 1958, freight rates have been frozen and the federal government has had to subsidize the railways with deficit payments, which now exceed \$100 million annually. But according to Mr. Mingo, the new legislation would allow railways to increase rates to a maximum of the "variable costs" included, plus 150 per cent—a move which could signal the end of the idea of port parity for Halifax and Saint John with New England ports. It could do away with regional policies for freight rates and could result in Portland, Maine, becoming the shipping centre for central Canada.

This could mean that Maritime shippers would be paying "a very stiff rate." There is nothing in the legislation to make the railways take into account anything but their own costs, the port commission chairman maintained. He recommended that regional transportation boards be set up to deal with freight rate difficulties in areas where railways have a virtual monopoly and that the federal government be immediately approached with this proposal.

The Maritime Transportation Commission, which has made a comprehensive study of these problems, has also warned of the need for vigilant scrutiny of the new railway legislation before it passes. It is a matter of great importance to all our shippers and it is one theme, at least, on which the Maritimes should present a united front at Ottawa, regardless of partisan disagreement on other matters of public concern. This applies on the provincial as well as federal level, if the full weight of our claims for recognition as a Maritime unit is to be brought to bear effectively at Ottawa.

A Thorny Issue

It is said that the angry nations of black Africa have never believed that the dominant white nations would act effectively to ensure that the black majority in Rhodesia would eventually come to political power. That is the issue which the United Nations must now cope with, in imposing sanctions that will bring the defiant Smith regime to heel. The difficulties in the way are reviewed in a recent article in *The Economist* of London, and they do not make reassuring reading.

The journal points out that South Africa, which has sheltered its Rhodesian neighbor so far, is likely to have a two-year supply of oil on hand before sanctions can be applied to her. Furthermore, Mr. Smith can guess that, even if no French veto is cast in the Security Council, "there are several countries in the world which, in a matter of months, will turn a blind eye to businessmen who want Rhodesian chrome, asbestos, iron ore and tobacco."

"He can assume," the analysis continues, "that if British businessmen see future contracts in South Africa going to their rivals they will kick up a row about it. On all previous experience it is not now a question of how successful sanctions will prove but how short-lived they will be. The one nagging worry for Mr. Smith and Mr. Vorster (of South Africa) is how weightily the United States chooses to intervene. That could make all the difference. Otherwise they are probably telling themselves that they have made it."

Which is undoubtedly the reason why Sir Saville Garner, Britain's under-secretary for Commonwealth affairs, has been conducting high-

level talks in Washington on the subject. Meanwhile we note that the African delegates at the United Nations have also been in a huddle, and have stated that they will press for nothing less than a total economic boycott of Rhodesia when Britain reopens the question before the Security Council today. It is unlikely that either Britain or the United States will be prepared to go that far, at least before selective, mandatory sanctions have first been applied and proven ineffective.

Unveiling The Past

For many years, the Greek historian Herodotus was regarded as an amiable old chatterbox, whose tall stories were highly readable but unreliable, and scarcely merited the attention of serious scholars. But modern archaeologists, following belatedly in his wake, are coming to take a different view of the matter. Now, working at Sardis in Asia Minor, they have found convincing proof to support a long-doubted legend about the wanderings of Greek heroes after the Trojan War, and of Herodotus' story of the seizure of Sardis by these "sons of Heracles" sometime in the last half of the 12th century B.C. After more than 3,000 years, their excavations have shown that the wandering Greek veterans of the Trojan War actually did seize and hold the city.

The find is the latest in a series of important discoveries made at the site, under the sponsorship of Harvard and Cornell Universities. Sardis was one of the great cities of the ancient world, whose chronology may date back to the third millennium B.C. And at its height, it was the capital of the Lydian empire during the time of Croesus. For some time now, the Harvard-Cornell team has been rolling back the veil on its legendary past.

The time of the wanderings recorded by Herodotus was one of strife and change in the eastern Mediterranean. The great Mycenaean civilization of Bronze Age Greece was in collapse and many of the Greek heroes, driven from their homeland by the marauding Dorians, fled to Asia Minor. The same period also marked the end of Hittite rule over Syria and a large part of Asia Minor. But discoveries concerning later periods have been made well. New light on the Jewish community in Sardis, for example, came from excavation and restoration work at the ancient city's synagogue—one of the seven churches in Asia addressed by Saint Paul.

Hopeful Planning

The Ottawa Journal comes up with the cheering news that a centennial truce is being negotiated for the Commons. It calls for the government to move immediately with its controversial bills so Parliament can present the country with an appearance of unity and harmony. The truce proposal, it says, has already been made to representatives of all the parties, and the initial response has been favorable.

If legislation now in preparation is approved—possibly in late January—the government is reportedly ready to adjourn Parliament and call a new session immediately. Work has already begun, the Journal understands, on the Speech from the Throne to inaugurate the centennial session. It is said to be devoted almost entirely to national back-slapping and unifying sentiments. The session is to be wound up in early spring and Parliament will not be recalled until fall. This will clear the Ottawa facilities for various centennial functions and an expected influx of tourists. Members will be free to participate in centennial activities in their home communities.

It sound fine, if it can be made to work.

EDITORIAL NOTE

Remember the "Diefendollars" of the Liberal campaign in 1962, the "Great Society Funny Money" suggesting that the voter was getting hit where it hurts—in the wallet? They appeared after the Diefenbaker government pegged the value of Canadian currency and there were half-a-dozen versions, most of them showing a cartoon likeness of Prime Minister Diefenbaker or his finance minister, Donald Fleming. Many of them had a "detachable" end valued at seven and a half cents, while the remainder was labelled "92½ cents—approximately one dollar." One version listed "What it Means to You" in the prices of typical purchases such as "Food—weekly bill—old price, \$20, Diefendollar, \$21.50." Perhaps someone could figure out what the score is today.



A CHANGE IN THE WEATHER

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Season Of Remorseful Afterthoughts

Remorse and shame are already being felt about the outrageous treatment accorded to a former prime minister of Canada at the recent annual meeting of his party. So deep, and so non-partisan is this that even four Liberal cabinet ministers have expressed to John Diefenbaker or to his followers their distaste. Predictably the conscience of many of those responsible will smart increasingly for this public insult to the highest elective position in the land.

Politicians themselves recognize that their chosen calling is subject to all the criticisms implicit in life in a goldfish-bowl. But they insist that there is nevertheless a propriety raising a protective barrier around high office, and a code of chivalry governing the extremes of personal venom. This was made abundantly clear when John Diefenbaker rose in his place in the House of Commons, on his first appearance after the Conservative meeting. He was given a thunderous ovation by the three-quarters of his party caucus who remain loyal to their elected leader; but in an unprecedented demonstration, they were joined by the entire cabinet and most of the MPs of other parties. Then, perhaps inadvertently emphasizing the situation, Paul Martin referred to Mr. Diefenbaker as "the Prime Minister."

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Many Conservatives have come to believe that they should have a new leader; many Canadians lost patience and even trust in Mr. Diefenbaker as prime minister. But Conservatives cannot erase the historic fact that he led them back from the political wilderness to win the most sweeping electoral triumph in all Canada's history. And supporters of every party must recognize that he did fill—for very nearly six years—the highest elective position in our land. That such a man should be publicly clawed down by a gang of interlopers at a meeting of his own party is a disgrace, comparatively as sordid as the murder which the Congolese messily inflicted on their prime minister, Lumumba. I say interlopers advisedly, because the consensus here believes that the hostile element packed into his audience at the convention consisted largely of young men who were not accredited delegates.

The reaction, as I said, has set in. This takes the form of renewed support for John Diefenbaker, and hostility towards his disloyal followers. The greatest avalanche of telegrams he has ever received has poured into his office, with many times more letters—including a number from people who assert that they have never voted Conservative in their lives. More personally, strangers accost him on the Ottawa streets to express their admiration. And the majority of his party caucus has solidified behind him as perhaps never before since 1960.

DID THEY KNIFE

John Diefenbaker had failed to win a majority in the last three elections. The upsurge of Twentieth Century children has made his retirement advisable, perhaps imperative. But his departure should have been attempted by a more civilized method. True, his party's constitution foolishly lacks a tidy formula for dismissal; but, in the interests of national and party self-respect, the plotters should have done the deed in decent privacy, and should have had the guts to use the knife themselves rather than employ agents.

Costly Gimmicks

While housewives are trying to find out why costs are so high, the biggest sweepstakes in the world keep right on going. A report just issued by Stanley Arnold, whose Park Avenue firm of management consultants has quarter-tested about 100 nationwide contests in the U.S., estimates that more than 600 firms—a majority of them sellers of food, cosmetics, soap and gasoline—will run costly gimmicks this year.

New Cities Needed

Defence Minister Paul Hellyer got off the topic of unification long enough the other day to say something worthwhile about another subject—a subject that promises to be a lot more pressing in the near future than that of unification of Canada's armed forces. He devoted an entire 40 minutes of a speech in Toronto to a new concept of urban living.

Mr. Hellyer talked about the need to build new cities to accommodate a growing population and to take the pressure off the larger centres. The idea is really not all that new. Such cities are already being built in a number of states in the United States. Still, it does have valid applications in Canada.

After You, Madam

An American magazine aimed at the so-called weaker sex has a slogan that says we "should never underestimate the power of a woman."

Our Yesterdays

The United States went into the war against Japan in a surge of national unity and inflexible determination while sea and land battles raged over a wide expanse of the Pacific area. To a declaration of war on Japan, the United States added an accusation that Germany "did all it could to push" the Tokyo Government into the conflict with the hope of ending the program of lend-lease aid to Britain.

TEN YEARS AGO

The foundation for a modern Tourist Bureau at Aulac, N.B., has just been completed and work on the new building will be started early next spring in order to have it ready for the 1957 trade.

After You, Madam

Women are also gaining in confidence. Every time a lady becomes a top executive, other ladies smile and clench their fists a little tighter. If she can do it, why can't they? Besides, the stamina is there—life insurance companies will tell you.

Our Yesterdays

From now until the end of the century, Canada could crowd another 25,000,000 or more people into already overcrowded and overburdened urban centres, the minister said, "or we could take the pressure off existing centers by building new ones." The idea has long made sense to us. We are particularly impressed by it every time we visit Toronto or Montreal. Instead of endlessly increasing in size and trying to deal with the terrifying problems sheer bigness create, we have often wondered why somebody doesn't say, "O.K., that's far enough. Let's find another place to build." Certainly, Canada still has lots of open land.

After You, Madam

Women are also becoming more powerful with each passing year. Widows, it is said, control more than half the money in the United States the same probably holds true in Canada. Women are also becoming presidents of companies, getting seats on stock exchanges, and doing famously in all the professions.

Our Yesterdays

Women are also gaining in confidence. Every time a lady becomes a top executive, other ladies smile and clench their fists a little tighter. If she can do it, why can't they? Besides, the stamina is there—life insurance companies will tell you.

If further proof were needed of womankind's veal to power and prominence in every field of endeavor (yes, they play football, so no more is needed now that word has leaked out that 17 female students at the University of Alberta have been fined for participating in a raid on a men's dormitory. And in the wild West, too, where "men are men").

Estrogens And Aging

By Dr. Theodore H. Van Dellen
Today most physicians prescribe female sex hormones (estrogens) to relieve the hot flashes and other symptoms associated with the menopause. The dosage is reduced as soon as possible when the condition subsides. Additional medication may be needed to control nervousness, tensions, irritability, melancholia, and to combat fatigue.

Other physicians believe that women should continue to take small doses of estrogens for years after the change is completed. They prescribe hormones to suppress menopausal symptoms and to help the woman bridge the gap between youth and middle age. The tablets or capsules are continued indefinitely because the initiation of the aging process is blamed on the decline and eventual extinction of ovarian function.

In other words, the estrogen deficit is held responsible for the changes in the reproductive organs and in the breasts that occur to women after 50. Medicos also assume that the lack of this hormone raises the blood cholesterol, hastens hardening of the arteries, and softening of the bones. Replace the lack with estrogen tablets and the aging process is delayed.

There is considerable scientific evidence to support these claims but the end results are not always so rosy as they appear. Estrogens are not the fountain of youth, yet every little bit helps provided the continued use of these hormones is not harmful. They do not cause cancer but might hasten the growth of an existing malignancy.

A major objection to this plan centers about the uterine bleeding that may occur following estrogen therapy after the menopause. Each bleeding episode must be regarded with suspicion because cancer may be responsible. The only way to rule out an early malignancy is via a curetage. Those taking estrogens should expect such bleeding and be willing to undergo this procedure should bleeding develop.

KIDNEY INFECTION

T. J. writes: My doctor says I have pyelitis. Is this the same as inflammation of the kidneys?

REPLY

Pyelitis is inflammation of the pelvis and other parts of the kidney.

Costly To Smith Regime

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer
Ian Smith's regime is likely to pay an enormous price for its refusal to comply with Britain's terms for settlement of the Rhodesian independence crisis.

Not only is Rhodesia faced with an increasing loss of vital export markets, but it has put Britain in the position of being unable to grant it recognition as an independent country prior to establishment of true majority rule there.

At the Commonwealth conference last September, British Prime Minister Wilson refused to accede to African demands that Rhodesia be denied legal independence until its huge black majority is given effective political control. Wilson indicated that Britain would acknowledge Rhodesia's independence before its 4,000,000 Negroes gained control—provided there was sound indication that the Rhodesian people as a whole wanted it that way.

This independence halt turned up again in the so-called working document which Wilson and Premier Smith signed—about the British cruiser Tiger during the bizarre weekend rendezvous of Gibraltar.

But Wilson had also clearly pledged to Commonwealth prime ministers—and this was spelled out in September's Commonwealth communiqué—that if the white-minority Smith regime failed to agree to the indispensable steps for ending its rebellion, all constitutional proposals would be withdrawn and Britain no longer would be able to propose independence before the blacks had full control of their country.

Libraries Of The Future

Libraries with up to 95 per cent paperback books, books reproduced on the spot by the latest technological devices, the abolition of checking books in and out—these are some of the possible changes in libraries of the future foreseen by Francis E. Hesse, Professor of Library Service at Columbia University in the United States, according to a report in UNESCO Features. Speaking at a Design for Paperbacks Conference held at the University recently, he said: "I hope the library soon gets to the point where the librarian says: 'Here's a book, take it home free.'"

Another speaker, agreeing with him, pointed out that the checking process for a book sometimes cost more than it would cost to give it away. One library had already given up checking paperbacks in and out, and relied on the honor of borrowers to return them. So far, the system was working well.

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