G. P. WOODSIDE General Manager

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1958

A word to Sir Galahad

Sir Galahad Goofer is sure that the Press

Occasions a good deal of doubt and distress:

Though papers are small he says

they contain Too much that increases the

burden and strain. The views of economists fill them

with doom, and UN's disunity deepens the

gloom, For look, he asserts, how they add to our cares

By a combative welter of foreign affairs.

L.O, why can't the Press, all reformed and less rueful,

Print only the Good and the True and the Boo'ful?

But here is the point that Sir G and his friends

No snap judgments

THIS is a good time to avoid snap judgments on top policy affecting the U.S. position in the Middle East, until we can know we have reliable information on which to base our conclusions.

Plainly, the United States has placed itself in a highly defensive position by intervening in Lebanon and will have to move with extreme cautionto protect future interests as well as those of the moment.

It is just as plain that President Eisenhower and his advisors, with the full picture available to them, feel so much is at stake that there is no proper alternative to intervention.

Without question, we undertook an independent "police action" role in the fear that otherwise at least the governments of Jordan and Lebanon would be swept away with that of

It is not hard to see what this would mean for Turkey and all the rest of the Middle East. So it is a battle of basic life-lines insofar as States on the one side, and the Russians on the other, are concerned.

Solidarity for ever!

WE like the story (apocryphal?), sist appearing in a recent issue of the ed. excellent and dedicated English quarterly Freedom First, concerning the visit of a militant union leader to his dentist.

he would have to lose one tooth, he in-

So often forget in deploring these trends—

It isn't the Press but the world that offends.

Would get it put right very pleased we should be,

And print the glad tidings in boldest array—

But denouncing the Press for a world gone astray Is rather like blaming, in petulant

blether, The meteorological lads for bad weather.

In short, let Sir Galahad learn and

That here at this moment the power of the Press

Must indicate rather than clean up this mess.

—The Ink Way.

Some reasonable regrouping in the Middle East has been long overdue and the question is: How to keep the peace on some emergency basis in the Middle East without alienating all Arab countries in the process?

There is no long-range reason why Arab governments should be inevitably and automatically hostile to the United States, unless the Arab regimes permit themselves to be a tool for the Communists.

And it is unlikely that the Arab nationalists desire to be dominated by the Soviet Union any more than by England or the United States.

Certainly the American people do not desire to dominate the Arabs or interfere with their natural aspirations as carried out through responsible governments.

At least these few points or basic policy, are self-evident, and the problem is to find a way to give them effective expression.

Mr. Eisenhower and his advisors are the ones who have the total picture before them, and the uppermost point Western Europe and the United at the moment is to stand solidly behind our President.

-The Muskegon (Mich.) Chronicle.

Informed after examination that

sisted on having the whole lot extract-

"But in heaven's name why?" asked the astonished entist. "Only one is

"One out—all out!" replied the unionist stoutly. -The Trail Times.

INTERPRETING THE NEWS

Jordan move seen as bargaining manoeuvre By KEN METHERAL

Canadian Press Staff Writer

Of all the myriad problems of the Middle East, the most perplexing and confusing concerns the future of the tiny kingdom of Jor-

The one uncontestable fact about this country, mainly desert, is that it cannot support itself. Yet—and this is the crux of the problem—no one, least of all Jordan's Arab neighbors, really wants to pay the price of

supporting the country. This probably explains Jordan's surprise announcement at the United Nations that she would appose the sending of a UN force or UN observers to replace the 3,000 British paratroopers now guarding her troubled borders. NO OPTION

The Jordanian action is viewed in London as a bargaining manoauvre, designed to allow King Husseln to extract the best possible terms from Britain and the United States. Jordan is belived to need about £20,000,000 \$56,000,000 a year and, even with the latest U.S. offer of economic aid to the Middle Bast, that may take some getting.

There is little doubt that both the government and the general public in Britain would welcome United Nations action, that would allow the British troops to be withdrawn from Jordan, But the Jordanian announcement has

caused little comment. UN ROLE OBSCURE

The British weekly, The Economist, however, expresses some concern over President Disenhower's suggestion that U.S. and British troops in the Middle East be, in effect, replaced by the "presence" of the UN.

The Economist says the role of UN forces remains obscure. "Are they to exert the direct influence which in the past belonged to the great powers? A special and permanent United Nations agency in the Middle East might be taken to have further implications: Does it mean that the members of the UN, including the Arab members, are being asked to recognize that the capacity of the Middle East countries for independence is limited, requiring the presence of a policeman from outside?"

The Economist says the Arab countries have tended to reject suggestions for concerled defence partly from a determination to romain noutral, partly because every defence plan appeared to thom an attempt to re-estab-

lish outmoded controls. "They may regard a 'standby' force as just such another outmoded control; they may even begin, if the United Nations looks favorably on the plan, to entertain auspicions of the organization's noutrality."

Medical cost-sharing plan criticized.

It may be a case of locking the barn door a bit late but some medical men are questioning the wisdom of the federal-provincial scheme that is already partly in operation. The plan has been largely fashioned by politicians and. by and large, doctors are quite inexperienced in the ways of

politicians and governments.

When the pian was in preparation the medical fraternity seems to have felt that in the public interest their only course was to hope for the best. Now at least some of the fraternity's members appear fear for the worst. Writing in the Ontario Medical Association Review, Dr. M. J. G. Lynch of Sudbury says, "We in Subbury have felt and said, and still feel and say, that organized medicine should have given a firm no to government." The Sudbury doctor recognizes that opposition to state hospital insurance was confined to small groups with-

By C. J. HARRIS in the profession, but he feels that over the years "the heresy of the splinter groups may wellbecome the wishful prayer of the majority."

Doctor-critics of state hospital insurance fear that the individual patient may be penalized by this inevitable conflict of interest: the physician acts in the sole interest of the individual patient; a state-plan can interfere with this doctorpatient relationship because it must impose regulations that apply to people in the mass, sion to put a patient in hospital, or to keep a patient in hospital, becomes subject to the authority of a hospital commission, with the possibility of a fine to the doctor who rejects that authority.

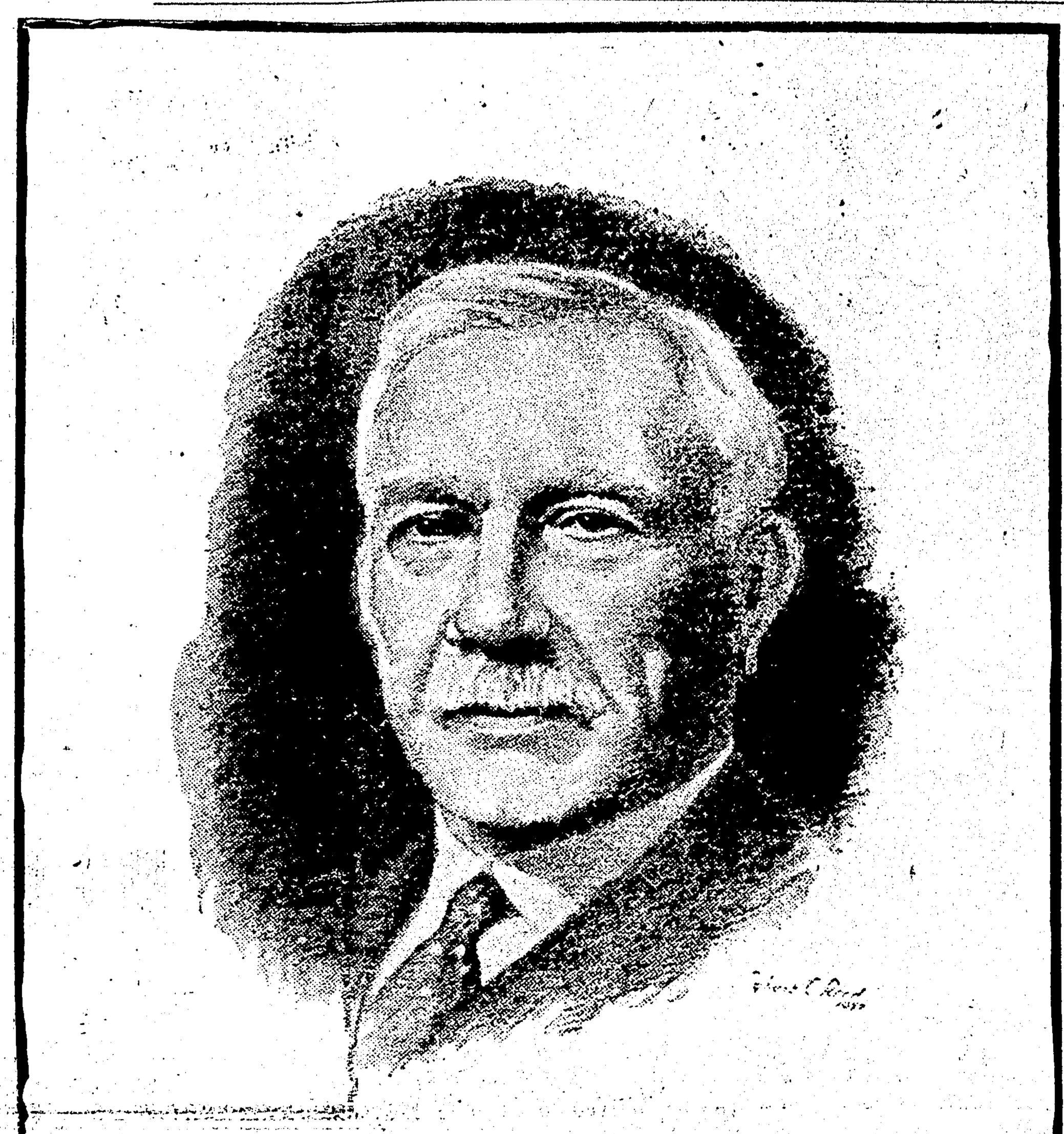
There are other points of criticism but from the public's point of view, as from the doctor's, the important question is whether dividing responsibility between the state and the doc-For instance, a doctor's deci-

tor will not lower the standards of medical and hospital care. Perhaps the critics are too pessimistic in their outlook. But there is the danger that if their fears are realized, reforms will be impossible. Once established, any state welfare scheme is difficult to modify. In fact, experience is that in spite of shortcomings that appear, such schemes expand

rather than contract. State hospital insurance may fail to benefit Canadians and yet lead to socialized medicine. Dr. Lynch's "heresy of splinter groups" should not remain un-

He certainly will From the Stratford Beacon-Herald

The best way of stretching liquor that we know is to have an open bottle in your car. Any policeman will make case out of it.



Charcoal Sketch by Egbert C. Reed

Rt. Hon. George Perry Graham, P.C., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. George Perry Graham, P.C., LL.D., one of the greatest gentlemen of Canadian politics, developed from the space of a relatively Yew years. A clerk in a village store, then a school teacher, he found what he thought

was his niche when he became editor of a small weekly newspaper. But he found a greater love in the service of his country; first as a young Liberal upstart challenging a powerful Conservative of the day, then as a cabinet minister and later as a statesman and senator. His devotion to the newspaper, however, continued throughout his life.

If anyone had told him in his youth that he would one day refuse the prime ministership of his country, he would have replied with the humor that always marked his personality.

The same wit, combined with warm human qualities, humility and a keen intellect, made him one of Canada's most widely loved political figures. No one ever questioned the esteem in which he was held by members of both political parties. He was known fondly across Canada as "George P". He was a towering man, well over six feet, erect and with an athletic bearing even in his later years. A fair lacrosse player in his youth he continued a keen interest in sports.

Mr. Graham's father, Rev. W. H. Graham was a minister in the former Methodist Episcopal church and one time moderator of the Montreal conference. His mother was Eleanor Stephenson. Both were of Irish descent and from them Senator Graham inherited his three great characteristics as a public speaker, fluency humor and aggressiveness. He was born in Eganville, Ont., March 31, 1859, and attended schools in

Eganville, Iroquois and Morrisburg. At the close of his high school education he became a store clerk in Iroquois, Ont., and later a public school teacher in Dundas county.

When he was 21 years old, his father purchased the Morrisburg Herald and made him the editor and proprietor of the badly run down weekly newspaper. He turned it into a prosperous local institution, and his early editorials were an indication of what was to come. They were vivacious, elevating, spirited and without rancour.

In 1892 he sold the Herald and joined the Ottawa Free Press but had been in Ottawa only a few months when he purchased an interest in the Brockville Recorder in 1893, eventually assuming full control of the newspaper, and buying out his chief rival, The Brockville Times. He and his family have continued since to publish The Recorder and Times.

Mr. Graham first took public office at the age of 30 when he was elected reeve of Morrisburg. In 1891 he made his first bid as a Liberal candidate in Dundas county opposing James Pliny Whitney, later Sir James Whitney, Premier of Ontario. He was defeated by 156 votes. In 1898, scarcely five years after coming to Brockville, he was elected to the

logislature and in 1904 he was named provincial secretary. In January 1907 when Sir George Ross retired as leader of the Ontario Liberal Party Mr. Graham was elected to lead the opposition. Shortly afterward, Sir Wilfrid Laurier induced him to accept a federal cabinet

post and he became minister of railways and canals on August 29, 1907. To provide a seat, the sitting member resigned and Mr. Graham was given the first and only acclaration over accorded in Brockville. That was on September 18, 1907. When Laurier decided in 1911 on a reciprocity treaty with the United States

to avert a tariff war, Hon, G. P. Graham and Hon. William Patterson conducted the negotiations in Washington. In the 1911 election he was defeated, but in February 1912, he won a seat in n hy-election in Renfrew South and returned as Sir Wilfrid's deskmate and one of his chief lieutenants.

When during World War I negotiations between Liberals and Conservative leaders in the House on the formation of a Unionist government reached an impasse, Mr. Graham was called to government house and asked to form a coalition ministry. In deference to the attitude of his leader, he declined. At the national Liberal convention in August, 1919, Mr. Graham was a candidate for the leadership of the party, but withdraw in favour of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Running in South Egger, he was returned to the House on December 6, 1921 to become minister of militia and defence and naval services. He re-organized his department as the country's first department of national defence.

At one time during the 1923 session of parliament he held the partfolios of national defence and railways and canals, and was postmaster general. He was I instrumental at this time in callating Sir Heary Thoraton as president of the C.N.R. In 1032 he attended the assembly of the League of Nations as one of two Canadian representatives. He was defeated in the election of 1926 but the same year became first chairman of the advisory board on tariffs. On December 20, 1936, he was summoned to the Senate. He had been created a member of the

Imperial Privy Council on June 22, 1925 and in 1934 an officer of the Legion of Honor of Franco. On August 2, 1882, Sanator Graham married Carrie Southworth. Their youngest son, Perry, died in 1912. An older son Capt. W. N. Graham, M.C. lost his life in action overseas in 1918. The daily newspaper, The Recorder and Times of Brockville, Ont., is today published by his granddaughter, Mrs. F. B. Maclean,

The first of the f

One of a morios featuring Canadian Editors and Publishers Prepared By Canadian Pally Newspaper Publishers Association

Useful sardine

From The Sudbury Star The sardine is a little fish that belongs to the herring and pilchard family. Its eating qualitles have been much

admired for years and years in sandwiches and salads But here is news! A United States nutrition expert recently told Marine sardine packers that their product contained substances that seemed to have "particular desirable properties that help to avert coronary

heart disease and cerebral

hemorrhage."

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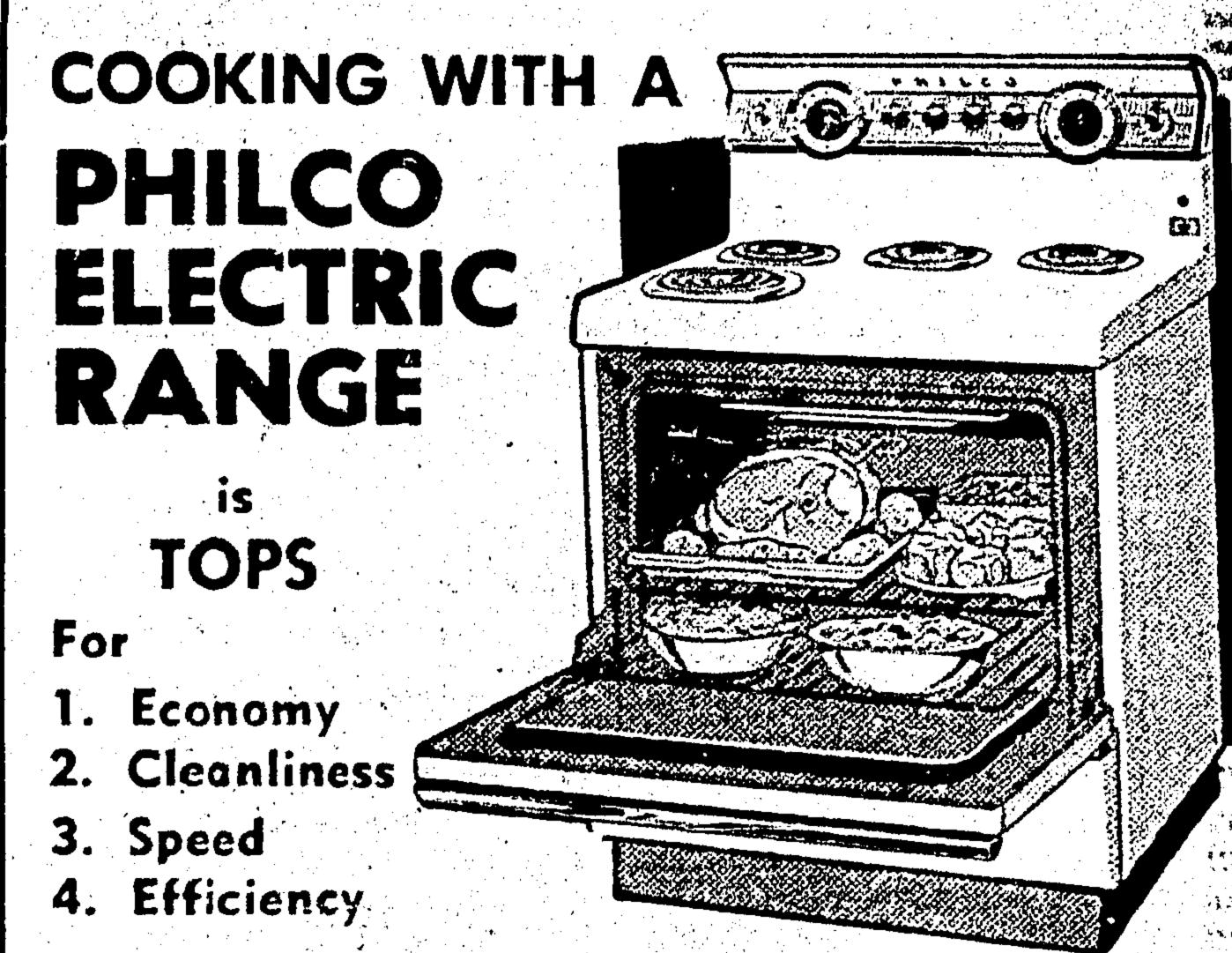
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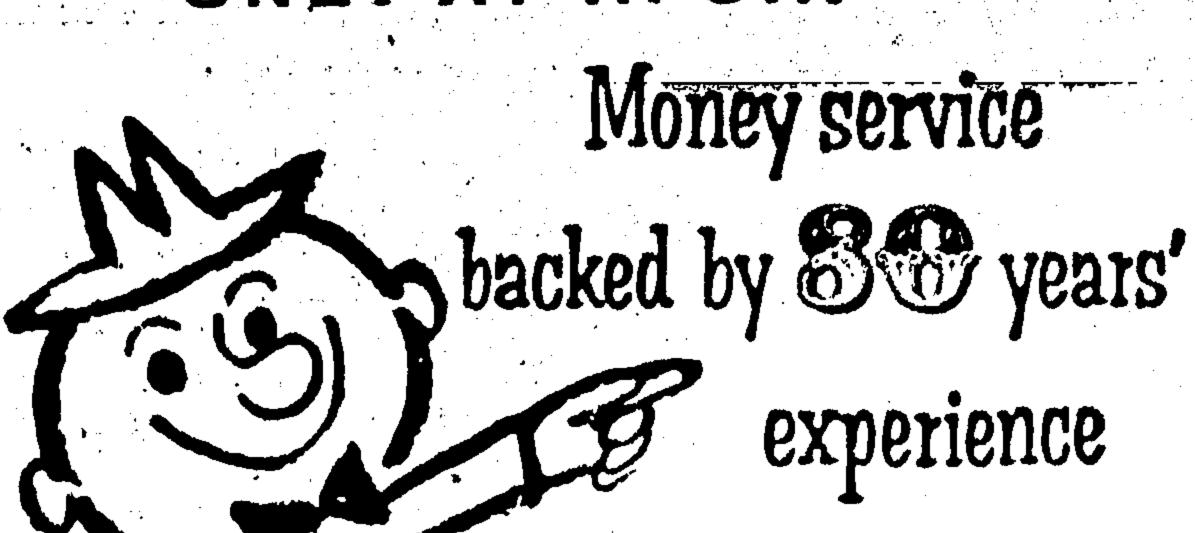
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