

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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Aftermath Of Troubles

It seems that the rough treatment handed out to U.S. Vice President Nixon on his Latin American tour is about to bring good results, from the Latin American point of view. Officials in Washington are already working on a number of programs designed to build better relations.

For the first time since the end of World War Two, a report from Washington reveals, the United States has agreed to meet with Latin American coffee producers "to discuss measures for the stabilization of coffee prices and for the alleviation of problems posed by surpluses". Another plan calls for reappraisal of United States policies regarding the production and sale of Latin American zinc and lead, items which in recent months have been virtually kept out of the American market by high tariffs and curtailed quotas.

In another, and perhaps the most important, area of friction—the oil industry—the State Department has undertaken to "reconsider" its policies with a view to extending long term credit to Latin American interests and easing import restrictions.

Washington officials stress that these programs and plans were "under study" for some time before the Vice President went to Latin America. That may be, although Latin Americans are likely to accept the statement with considerable reservation. In any event, there is no doubt that Mr. Nixon's misadventures hastened the process.

Canada, too, has trade problems arising from American discriminatory tariffs. As we pointed out in these columns some time ago, there will be no hostile demonstrations when President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles visit Ottawa in July. Let us trust, however, that traditional Canadian decorum will not be mistaken by the visitors for a sign of resignation towards their unfair tariff policies and that Canada, as well as Latin America, will profit by the reappraisal of American trade policies, occasioned—in part at least—by the deplorable indignities which Mr. Nixon had to endure on his Latin American trip.

Asinine Bureaucracy

Here is a strange story—almost too ridiculous to be true. The World Health Organization (an agency of the United Nations) opened its 10th anniversary commemorative session in Minneapolis last week and Minnesota's two Senators and four of its Representatives were named honorary delegates by the U.S. Congress. Under a 1948 law, United States delegates to international conferences must be cleared by security. So, for three weeks prior to the conference, agents of the civil service commission made intensive investigation of the six Congressmen. They were interviewed. Their neighbors were questioned about their morals, habits, associations and political views. Full security investigation procedures were fulfilled to the letter. No one along the line in the investigative agencies, it seems, had the intelligence and courage to call the silly business off.

Here were six U.S. Congressmen elected to represent Minnesota in Washington, and bureaucracy had to make a costly and time-wasting investigation to determine whether they were fit to represent Washington at a health conference in Minnesota! This lends color to Mr. Cyrus Eaton's complaints that the U.S. is developing into a police state. Fortunately, of course, it is an extreme example. The industrious incompetents who were responsible may have already been officially censured. Certainly they are receiving lots of unofficial criticism in the American press over the incident.

Over-Rated Vegetable

For years and years fathers and mothers have been battling with their offspring in desperate efforts to get them to eat spinach for which, for some reason or other, most children seem to have a particular dislike. It all started when some doctor

or nutritionist, anxious to make a name for himself, announced that spinach was a great source of iron for the building of energy in youthful bodies. At the height of its fame, children were told that without large helpings of spinach almost every day they would grow up into puny young men and women—if, indeed, they managed to grow up at all.

Well, it turns out that the battling and the inter-family controversies were to no purpose. In this case, at least, the children are wiser than their parents. That, at any rate, is the opinion of Dr. William Bolton, associate editor of "Today's Health", who says that potatoes, squash and carrots contain more iron a portion than does spinach. The only specially good thing about spinach is that it is a "filling food" with a low caloric content. It also contains a moderate amount of vitamin A but no more than a lot of other foods.

Island farmers will be glad to hear that the potato is about to take the place of spinach—until, of course, some other authority reverses the judgement. It should be remembered, however, that to bring out the maximum value, potatoes should be boiled—or baked—with their jackets on.

The German President

It is worth recalling that the West German President, Dr. Theodor Heuss, who is now on an official visit to Canada and the United States, is a lifelong liberal and was the chief architect in framing the West German constitution which restored democratic institutions after World War Two. A vigorous foe to extremism, right or left, he is less widely known than the government chief, Chancellor Adenauer, but he enjoys in his homeland a reputation not only as a political figure but as a writer and historian. His books were burned by the Nazis during the Hitler era, and he was forced into retirement. His son married into a Jewish family and worked in the anti-Nazi underground. Entering politics first in 1924, he served as a liberal member of the old Reichstag and subsequently became head of the Free Democratic (Liberal) Party before assuming his present position. It is said that in 1944 he was in contact with the generals who sought unsuccessfully to assassinate Hitler.

As with European countries, the office of presidency in West Germany is outside politics. Dr. Heuss calls himself a "citizen-president" and scoffs at such evidences of pomp as official bodyguards. Born in 1884, the son of a river captain, he earned his livelihood as a journalist and lecturer on political science. He was married to his wife, now deceased, by the famous medical missionary, Dr. Albert Schweitzer. Altogether an interesting figure, and one well deserving of the honoured place he holds in the free world today.

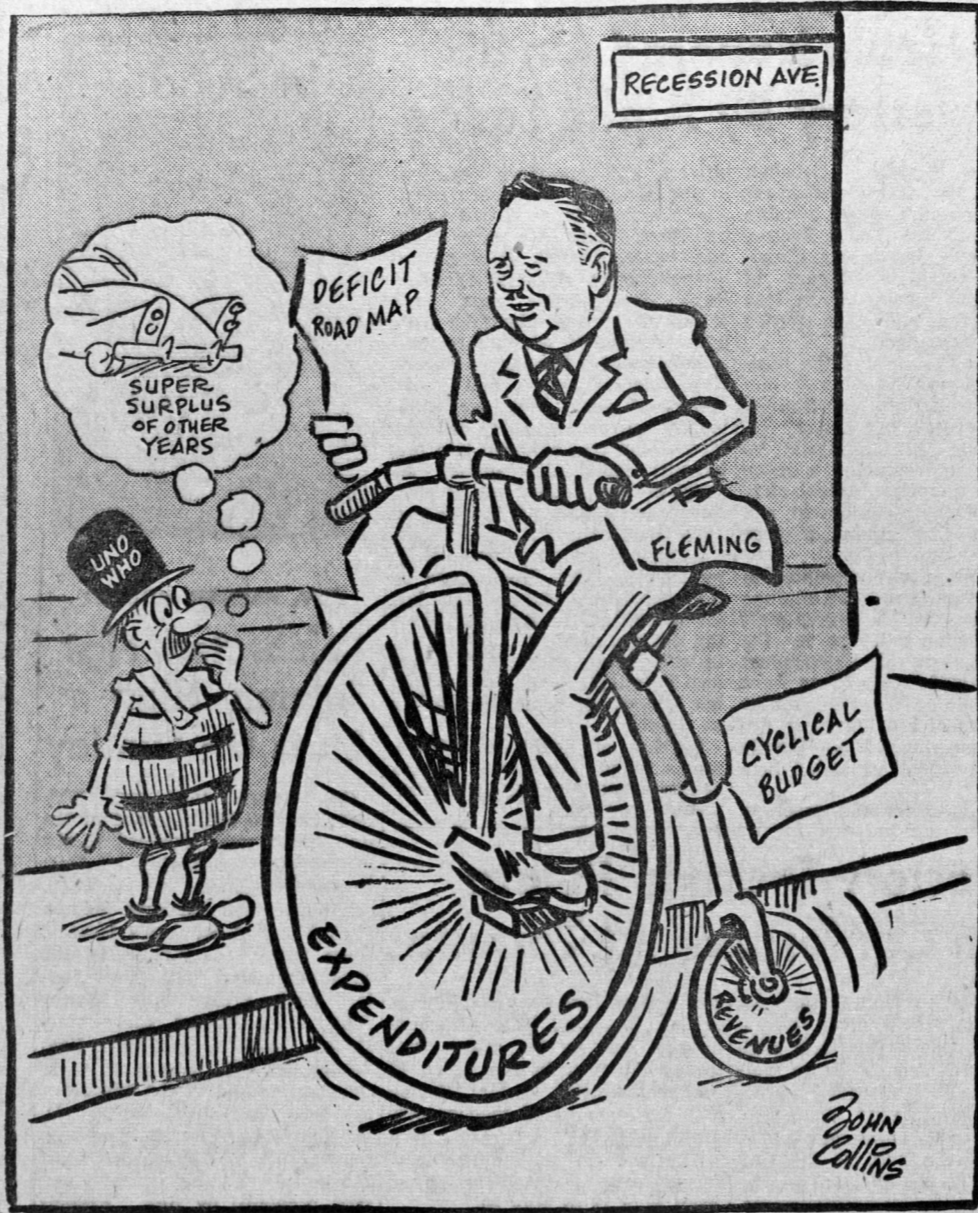
EDITORIAL NOTES

The economists certainly have a very interesting problem on their hands—to decide whether business is going through a recession or whether it is being hampered by inflation.

Congratulations to His Honour, the Honourable J. Leonard O'Brien of South Nelson, N.B. who will be sworn in on Friday as Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. He succeeds a man who, from all reports, served in the office with great distinction.

It is noteworthy and perhaps significant that the Soviet leaders have not had an unkind word to say about General Charles de Gaulle, the new Premier of France, although his opposition to Communism is well known. Some European politicians are said to fear that the General might make some sort of unilateral agreement with the Russians and thus hinder plans for West European unity.

New England fishermen are dismayed about expanding Russian fishing activity off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, according to the Maine Coast Fisherman. Russia is not a member of the 11 nation International Commission of the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries. Thus, the USSR is not bound by the strict conservation measures agreed to by the signatory nations. The Russians, using small mesh nets and "vacuum cleaner" fish pumps "simply clean up the bottom," according to Capt. Lawrence C. McEwen, Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries commission member. Apparently there's not much anyone can do as long as the Russians do not violate the three mile territorial waters limits of the United States and Canada.



1958 MODEL

ON PARLIAMENT HILL

The Throne Speech Debate

By Heath Macquarrie, M.P.

The Speech from the Throne debate has now concluded with all members in the House voting to support the motion in reply. Well over a hundred members took part in the ten-day debate and many of the new members of the House made their maiden speeches. It is usual to devote a considerable part of speeches on draft address to matters related to the constituency and this tradition has been faithfully followed in the Twenty-Fourth Parliament. Most members gave fulsome praise to the beauties of their constituencies and the virtues of the people living therein. Many, too, called upon the government to take action to deal with the problems of their ridings.

Both government supporters and members of the Opposition groups directed the ministry to the special needs of their areas. As one listens to M.P.'s from various parts of Canada, he cannot but be impressed by the wide variety which prevails in this great country. One honorable member tells of the trials of the apple grower in the valleys of British Columbia. Another deals with the problem of the miner in Northern Ontario. Still another deals with the sugar beet growers. The labour industry is covered by another, while his colleague follows with an account of the fisheries in Newfoundland.

With such a wide variety of economic conditions, it is not surprising that Canada has always been a difficult country to govern. A tariff policy suited to the western wheat farmer may not commend itself to the textile industry in Quebec and Ontario. The House of Commons is not an easy place to address since members who sit in their places for long hours may have their minds on other matters, perhaps on their correspondence, for instance, or on statutes or reports of interest to them. It is, therefore, very gratifying to have one's fellow members give him their attention.

In taking part in the Throne Speech Debate a member is expected to take note of the arguments of others who have spoken. Strictly speaking the debate is

not designed to serve as an opportunity for members to introduce set prepared speeches. Having listened to the Honourable J.W. Pickersgill speak on the election and other less recent events in Canada, I found opportunity to set forward counter views on these matters. Other Maritime members had brought out points which have particular reference to Prince Edward Island and on these I also made observations.

POTATO PROBLEM
In recent weeks we have all been very concerned about potato question and have been in close contact with interested people both in Prince Edward Island and in the Department at Ottawa. As in my first speech in the last Parliament, so in this one I dealt with our great crop—the potato.

For very sound reasons it is not listed in the eight named commodities in the Agricultural Stabilization Act but, of course, the provisions of the Act can be made to apply to any product of the soil. There are several means provided in the Act for giving price stability to a commodity when the need arises and a study of the market situation is warranted when it becomes depressed. It is the hope that a measure of assistance will soon be extended to the industry.

In the Throne Speech Debate of the Twenty Third Parliament I had devoted considerable time to the transportation problems of the Province and urged the desirability of building the oft-discussed causeway. Last Thursday I referred to the subject again and was able to complement the government for taking another forward step on the matter. The exhausted \$200,000 survey showed result in a clear picture of the whole project which should be followed by definite action one way or another to deal with our serious transportation problem.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

Continued Misfortune

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from yesterday)
At the end of 1737, Duchambon succeeded Du Haget. He entered upon his new duties with commendable zeal but he could not change the luck of the little colony.
The crops of 1738 were coming on beautifully when a plague of field mice fell upon them and did not even leave the grass. To keep the inhabitants from leaving the island, there were sent from Louisbourg, 112 quintals of flour, 8 quintals of peas, 10 of powder, 36 of shot, and 25 shot-

guns. Seed wheat was obtained from Acadia.
Dubuisson from Louisbourg writes at this time, saying that "the years 1736, 1737 and 1738 were years of great suffering, the inhabitants came to him in a crowd dying of hunger, and that he had spent 1100 livres out of his own pocket which was now empty."
In spite of the plague of mice and the suffering of the previous three years, Duchambon was hopeful once more in 1739. He reported to Louisbourg that 669 bu-

Signals That Bear Watching

By Herman N. Bundesen M. D.
Today, I want to expand slightly upon the customary brief list of the seven danger signals of cancer. My enlarged list contains 14 symptoms which I want you to memorize:

1. Watch for any sore, particularly about the mouth, tongue or lips which does not begin healing within 10 days.

WHITE PATCHES
2. Watch for white patches inside the mouth or persistent white spots on the tongue.
3. Look for blood in the sputum.
4. Note persistent hoarseness, an unexplained cough or any difficulty in swallowing which continues for more than two weeks.
5. Watch for any persistent lumps or thickening in the breast, lips, tongue, neck, armpits or groin.

IRREGULAR BLEEDING
6. Look for any irregular bleeding or discharge from the nipple or any natural body opening.
7. Watch for progressive changes in the color or size of a mole, wart or birthmark.
8. Note when a bone develops a swelling or is the seat of a boring pain that gets worse at night.
9. Watch for persistent or unexplained indigestion after eating or drinking, particularly if you are over 40 and previously have had little distress from food.

DISTASTE FOR MEAT
10. Note any distaste for meat.
11. Note alternate periods of constipation and diarrhea with no particular change in diet to account for them.
12. Watch for pain and difficulty in urinating and for rectal bleeding.
13. Watch for a sudden loss of weight.
14. Note any feeling of fatigue which you can't explain.

These signals do not always mean cancer. They do mean that you should see your doctor promptly when they occur.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
Mrs. L.H.: Can pregnancy cause

shells of wheat and 150 of peas had been sown. Nearly all this seed had to be provided by the governor at Louisbourg. In this year too, there came two ships which brought supplies from St. Malo.

BIGOT'S REPORT
The year 1740 is notable in Isle Saint-Jean's history from a visit of the famous Bigot. He reported that the chimney of the powder magazine at port Lajoie had fallen down, that the barracks and the bakery were leaking badly. He recommended that no more money should be spent at port Lajoie, but that St. Peters was the richest in commerce, most thickly inhabited and had the most varied fisheries. He also suggested that the government should buy all the surplus flour and vegetables of the colonists to encourage more production.

Five Acadian families from Beaubassin (Amherst) crossed to the island, and settled at Malpeque in 1741, and eleven other families promised to come the following spring. Fifteen hundred bushels of wheat were sown in 1742. But a great fire took place in the area around St. Peters, destroying the crops and much timber. Thirteen persons lost their lives in this disastrous fire.

In 1743, crops were excellent and eight Acadian families came from Acadia.
The years 1742, 1743, and 1744 were excellent years for the Acadian people of Isle Saint-Jean. Emigration was proceeding in a satisfactory manner and not in numbers too great to be absorbed by the various settlements. Plans were being made for placing leaders in the settlements. Boats and schooners to trade with Louisbourg and other ports were built, and had nothing untoward happened so the future of Isle Saint Jean would have been assured; but such was not to be.

Duchambon who had directed the affairs of Isle Saint Jean since 1737, was appointed governor at Louisbourg in 1744. In the following year, he had to meet the attack of the New Englanders, and on June 17, 1745, he had to give up the keys of the great fortress. The fall of Louisbourg involved the surrender of Isle Saint Jean, and for the following three years, the Acadians found themselves in the hands of the English.
(To be continued)

NOTES BY THE WAY

To celebrate the fact that it had exported its 15,000,000th kipper to the United States since the end of the war, a Scottish firm of canners will send the 15,000,001st to President Eisenhower as a special breakfast treat.—St. Thomas Times-Journal

When prices soar unreasonably high consumers have good reason to be sore.—St. Thomas Times-Journal
ley at Irishtown Road near Kensington. Although a large number gathered they were unable to save the dwelling but the outer buildings were saved. The cause of the fire is unknown.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 5, 1948)
Of 50,000,000 of goods sold to Newfoundland last year, Prince Edward Island sales amounted to \$3,000,000, or approximately six times the amount per capita of the rest of Canada, said Mr. J.C. Britton, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Newfoundland, in an interview last night. He said the large increase of imports from the Island was due to the high quality of farm produce and livestock.

OUR YESTERDAYS
(From The Guardian Files)
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 5, 1933)
The C.N.R. car ferry 'Charlottetown' which has been undergoing annual reconditioning at the dry dock at St. John, N.B., arrived at Borden on Saturday night and will resume her regular run between Borden and Tormentine tomorrow. During the time the ferry was undergoing repairs, the old steamer Prince Edward Island has been continuing the service.
Fire yesterday destroyed the farm residence of Stanley Case-

The Age Old Story
When the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall raise up a standard against him.

Answers: No it is unlikely that pregnancy would have any effect on hearing.

CUDMORE'S WEEKEND SPECIALS

Snowflake	2 lbs.	Silver Seal	16 oz.
Shortening	57c	Peanut Butter	Jar 33c
Coconut	27c	Salad Bowl	8 oz. 25c
Personal	5 bars	Dressing	16 oz. 39c
Ivory Soap	39c	Pure	2 oz. pkg.
Apple Juice	48 oz. tin	Pepper	13c
Perfection MILK	6 tins 87c	Pictou	20 oz. tin
Fraser's Boneless Chicken	5 oz. tin 33c	Peas, 2 for	29c
Wet Mops	each 59c	Fresh Island Rhubarb	3 lbs. 25c
Tide or Cheer	Large 39c	Asparagus	29c
McCready's Pickles	24 oz. Jar 38c	Large Cukes	2 for 29c
TOMATO PLANTS, doz.	59c	Ripe Tomatoes	pkg. 23c
KLEENEX, reg. size, 2 pkgs.	39c	New Carrots	2 lbs. 19c
GRASS SEED		Fresh Island Spinach	lb. 25c
1 lb. pkg.	79c		
1/2 lb. pkg.	49c		

DIAL 3813 FREE DELIVERY C.O.D. ORDERS ACCEPTED 1 ELM AVE



BOY ... OH BOY!
IT'S COMING SOON ...
The big bouncin' budget-beatin' news that can effect every P.E.I. homemaker??

I am, Sir, etc.,
BRUCE W. HODGINS,
Prince of Wales College