

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

Certain Conjectures

At the time of writing General de Gaulle is still "forming a Government" for France but not yet in the place of power. The impasse cannot last much longer, however; and perhaps by the time this appears in print it will have been overcome. At any rate, a de Gaulle Government appears certain with or without the consent of the Assembly. The general will either be given power, grudgingly, or the Army will seize it for him with probably nothing more than token resistance from the Communists and a few other leftists.

The question now arises: What kind of Government will General de Gaulle impose on the French people? He himself is the only person who can give the answer, and so far he has not seen fit to give it. There are certain conjectures, however, which appear reasonable. One is that it will be pretty much a "one-man" Government. General de Gaulle is no great believer in the democratic process, especially as it is practised in Paris; and certainly he has no intention of being the lackey of a multi-party Chamber of Deputies, as successive former Premiers have been. He will rule with an iron hand, perhaps benevolently, certainly decisively. The Communist party may be suppressed outright. In any event, whatever hold it has on the labour movement will be weakened by stern edicts from the top.

In Algeria it is possible that the rebel movement, which at its height included only a relatively small number of Moslems, will fizzle out. One of the strange things about this crisis is that as soon as the de Gaulle assumed control in Algeria fighting by the rebels virtually came to a halt. A de Gaulle Government in Paris might very well bring an end to the rebellion without further bloodshed by a policy of full integration of Moslems with Europeans which, some reports say, is what the rebels really want, rather than actual independence.

Failing that, the army can be expected to go all out in its efforts to quash the rebellion by force, which it has not been able to do hitherto because of indecision in Paris. There will be no indecision after de Gaulle takes over the reins of Government. France's participation in NATO is one of the great uncertainties. General de Gaulle is first, last and always a French nationalist in the old pre-war tradition. It is clear that he still considers France to be a "great power" quite apart from its relationship with the other Western Powers. He may or may not continue France's present role in NATO and in West European co-operation; but, if he does, it will only be because he thinks it is good for France.

That, of course, may be all to the good at the present juncture. A greater measure of stability for France will have obvious benefits for the whole Western Alliance. There is therefore a strong possibility that de Gaulle at the helm might strengthen rather than weaken NATO. If it is indeed a choice between de Gaulle and civil war, as President Coty insists, there would seem no escape from this conclusion.

Important Meeting

Mr. A.T. Parkes, executive secretary of the Maritime Provinces Board of Trade, has released the program of the annual meeting of the organization to be held in Charlottetown June 22-24. According to Mr. Parkes, the program "is designed to acquaint delegates with all phases of the industrial expansion taking place and contemplated within the Atlantic Provinces."

Representative Ministers from the four Provinces will be Hon. J.R. Pichette, Minister of Industry and Development in New Brunswick; Hon. W.J. Keough, Minister of Mines and Resources, Newfoundland; Hon. E.A. Manson, Minister of Trade and Industry, Nova Scotia; Hon. Dougal MacKinnon, Minister of Industry and Natural Resources, P.E.I. They will report to delegates on present projects and future plans in this region.

The main speaker at the luncheon on June 23 will be Mr. Gordon L. Col-

plitts, producing advisor of Imperial Oil Limited, who will explain the progress and plans of his company in the field of oil exploration. The chief speaker at the annual dinner will be Mr. R.C. Pybus, Vancouver, President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Other speakers will be Mr. D.L. Morrell, general manager of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Mr. A.H. MacKay, Halifax, chairman of the Maritimes Transportation Commission, and Dr. Frank MacKinnon, President of APEC. General chairman of the event will be Mr. E.D. Reid of Charlottetown, President of M.P. B.T.

Financial Difficulties

Last year, for the first time in its long history, the British and Foreign Bible Society, which distributes the Scriptures to all parts of the world and in almost every known language, was forced to cut down production because of financial difficulties. This is the word from the Society's annual meeting recently held in London. Dr. J. W. Platt, General Secretary, told the meeting that requests from around the world for publications which would have cost nearly \$3 million had to be refused.

In 1956, the report reveals, the Society distributed 10 million copies of the Scriptures—portions of the Bible—compared to 6 million in 1950. In the first six months of 1957 the agency printed 1 million complete Bibles. In addition, more than 10 million Scriptures were shipped last year. Financial aid came from the American Bible Society which is sharing the costs of the work in India, France and the African Congo Basin.

Dr. Platt announced that a special appeal for funds is now under way in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. It will, undoubtedly, meet with a generous response; for the Society's contribution to the religious and cultural development of many peoples and many races has been, and is, very great.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Church of Scotland may name Bishops", proclaims a headline. Well, stranger things have happened—but not much stranger.

In 1957, it is reported, Canadians spent more than \$1 billion on liquor. Yet, the Red Cross was obliged to end the year with a deficit. There seems to be something wrong here.

Only 49 million Americans have received the full series of salk vaccine. Yet, one firm which has been manufacturing the product is halting production because the demand for it has fallen. Evidently, there is still some suspicion abroad regarding this great discovery.

The figures on unemployment have dropped considerably in recent weeks. That indicates a seasonal upswing and is in no way related to special governmental efforts. The task confronting Federal authorities is to find ways and means of preventing renewed deterioration next fall and winter.

U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Benson says he thinks food prices have reached their peak and that a reduction can be expected shortly. American farmers in general don't seem to care much for Mr. Benson's policies; but everybody will be glad to hear this particular message.

Speeches made by Mr. J. Lincoln Dewar, President of the Provincial Chapter of the Canadian Foundation for Poliomyelitis, and Dr. T. Gencheff, chief medical advisor, at the organization's annual meeting show the great work that is being done in rehabilitation of the disabled and emphasize the importance of continued public support.

A rather unusual barter deal has been arranged between Russia and Britain. Russia will send Britain 10,000 cheap guitars, while Britain will send Russia 10,000 pounds worth of razor blades. The guitars will be a cultural asset, while the blades will keep a lot of Russian whiskers under control.

Dr. Jean K. McDonald of the Dominion Astrophysical Observation at Saanach, B.C. told a meeting the other day not to be overly-impressed with the speed of satellites and missiles which, he said, merely "dawdle along" by comparison with the speed of the earth travelling around the sun and the "galloping" of the solar system around the milky way. The earth travels at 67,000 miles an hour. The solar-system's speed is 600,000 miles an hour. The speed of artificial satellites is about 18,000 miles.



NOW THAT HE'S AT BAT

UNITED KINGDOM OPINION

The People Next Door

By "Observer"  
Thomson Newspapers, London, England, Bureau

The British right now feel rather like apartment-dwellers who are on good terms with the people next door — and hear through their thin walls that the people next door are having a super-grade domestic war.

That, in too tight a nutshell, is an assessment of the British attitude towards the French crisis. France is separated from the southern coast of Britain by a mere 22 miles. You can sail across the English Channel in a packet-boat in about two hours, and you can take off from a British air-field and land on a French one in 18 minutes. Those 22 miles still keep, despite the progress of transportation the two nations distinct and separate. But the narrowness of the English Channel does mean that events in France interest the man (and woman) in the street here more than do events in any other European country.

What do the British right now think of the French-Algerian crisis?

First, they have been educated up to the fact that Algeria is an much a part of France as Scotland is of Britain and Nova Scotia is of Canada. They cannot visualize such goings-on in Britain, but they have sympathy with the French in their troubles.

AGAINST THE GENERALS

Their sympathy is directed mainly towards the civil authorities despite the claims from Algeria that the civil powers, working at long range from Paris, have been incompetent at best and impotent at worst to deal with the situation. The British have a natural antipathy towards the idea of having military men in charge of affairs of state. That is why, for instance, they backed Truman heavily when he sacked MacArthur when the American general started to yearn for high-level authority to use nuclear bombs during the Korean conflict.

There is another aspect to it. One would have thought that the British would have been solidly behind de Gaulle, recalling the war-time years when he was in Britain to form a rallying-point for Frenchmen after the defeat of France in 1940.

True, the British extended de Gaulle their admiration during the war. But only the naive suggest that had there been a bigger personality available to lead the Free French movement he would have been preferable to the enigmatic de Gaulle. During the war criticism of de Gaulle over here was slight. He was acknowledged the leader.

It is only since the war, in the writings of Churchill and other war leaders, that the de Gaulle character has come to light. And since the end of the war in Europe and today, thirteen years later, the British have watched de Gaulle first mixed up in French politics and then in obscurity until he came out with his startling "I am ready" declaration.

NO EFFECT

So — they are inclined to dismiss de Gaulle as a potential "strong man" for France — although they are ready to admit that France needs a strong man as vitally right now as she did when she went to war in 1939.

The personality — of de Gaulle — nor the means that some Frenchmen are canvassing — the taking over the country by military men — are attractive to the British.

Despite all the unsettled conditions, the roads, seaways, and air routes from Britain to France are still crowded. The holiday season is getting into swing, and thousands of Britons still go ahead with their plans to have a holiday in France. Paris — a couple of hours by plane, eight hours by train and boat — or the northern French resorts are beginning to polish anew their "English Spoken Here" signs. And they'll be needed, it seems, just as much as ever.

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.

OUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Sir,— During this time when our Library is practically closed to the public it would be well for Charlottetown citizens to take stock of the past use of this building. An inventory should show how well it has served the public as a library for almost thirty years in its most convenient situation. We should take account of the kind service of our librarians to our needs. Such a wealth of pleasure in all subjects has been given to our hands for the asking. A place to spend leisure in most pleasing surroundings: even a corner tucked in for our children's cultural development. After thirty years experience in books shows, particularly in Miss Gill's later reports annually, a grave need for expansion. This would give rise to the problem of a separate Children's Library.

Then too, we should remember our Gallery. This has given pleasure and interest not only to our citizens, but all Canadians who have viewed this permanent collection of the Robert Harris paintings; an artist who will again be remembered and honored as the centennial of Confederation draws near. We remind ourselves of the many exhibits shown here through the sponsorship of our P. E. I. Art Society, their own exhibits and those brought by them from Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax and other exhibits; some of them allowed to be shown here for our viewing only because the building is fire-proofed. We hope this Society will still emulate the paintings of Robert Harris and continue hanging those of other exhibitors in this dignified setting which is necessary to the promotion of the arts.

After retrospect such as this, let us think of our children and the future of this building.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
AULD LANG SYNE

Diseases We Catch From Pets

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.  
Beware of the Zoonoses.  
These diseases are just as dangerous as they sound, and are being picked up by man from domesticating dogs, cats, horses and such. He has been an open target for Zoonoses, the diseases we catch from animals.

You are familiar with rabies, of course, but there are other serious animal diseases which also trouble humans.

There is ornithosis, brucellosis and Rocky Mountain spotted fever, to name just a few. All told, there are more than 80 diseases which can be passed on to us from our pets or other animals.

Not only can you catch these diseases through association with the animals themselves, but also through close contact with animal products. Seldom are these diseases passed on from person-to-person.

RABIES MOST SERIOUS

Of all these diseases rabies probably is the most serious. If not treated in time, it is always fatal. The virus of both the domestic animal and wild animal types attacks the central nervous system of all warm-blooded animals, including man.

While "man's best friend," the dog, is our chief rabies menace, the disease can also be contracted from bites by foxes, skunks, wolves, coyotes and even bats. If you are bitten, especially during the hot summer months, see your doctor promptly. And, if possible, have the animal captured so it can be determined whether or not it is rabid.

PARROT FEVER

Ornithosis also is a fairly common disease passed on to us by the animal world. You probably know it better as "parrot fever."

It can be contracted from parrots, parakeets, lovebirds, pigeons, ducks and even chickens and turkeys. The symptoms are similar to those of influenza.

Agricultural workers are particularly susceptible to brucellosis, a disease transmitted by cattle, pigs and goats. Usually, the infection is contracted either through direct contact with the diseased animal or from eating or drinking unpasteurized dairy products.

USE OF ANTIBIOTICS

Symptoms range from fever and general weakness to abdominal pains and cough. Although broad-spectrum antibiotics can be used to treat the disease in humans, relapses occur frequently.

Rocky Mountain spotted fever is spread by infected ticks carried by dogs, rabbits, foxes and other small animals. Symptoms are fever, a rash, severe headache and sometimes secondary pneumonia. I'll have more to say about this disease in a later column.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

K. C.: Is there any drug that will cure an alcoholic?

Answer: Alcoholism is often difficult to treat. Usually the cooperation of the person suffering from it is essential in order to cure him.

On the market is a new drug known as antabuse which will cause a person to become extremely sick if he drinks alcohol. However, it should be used only in those persons who are under constant medical surveillance.

A special meeting of the citizens of the Montague School District was held Wednesday for the purpose of considering the construction of a two-room annex on the south side of the present six-room school. After considerable discussion on the feasibility of constructing a

room in the basement, it was decided that the two-room annex should be built, and the sum of \$12,000 was voted for its construction.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Royal Canadian Air Force has emphasized a point being brought home to many young people since the days of easy employment during and after the war. There are no trades left in the RCAF for men without good educational background or for men who cannot be trained intensively in technical subjects.—Victoria Times

It is fortunately, becoming a commonplace in Britain that nationalism in Asia and Africa is a surging current. The Soviet Union bobs merrily along on it, Britain and America have heavier craft and a trickier channel to navigate, but they are recognizing increasingly that we shall go faster with the tide than against it.—Manchester Guardian

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

De Roma's Activities

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from yesterday)

At Fontainebleau, on July 17, 1731, a grant, signed by Louis XV and his famous minister Comte de Maurepas, was made to Cottard, du Bocage, Narcis and Jean-Pierre Roma of 3500 arpents (about 3,000 acres) in the Eastern portion of Isle Saint-Jean. This grant comprised the land at the mouth of the three rivers Brudenell, Montague and Cardigan rivers.

This domain was to be free of all Royal dues but to be held in homage to Louisburg. This company which was known as the Company of the East was required to bring and settle in Isle Saint-Jean, 30 colonists the first year, and 30 each subsequent year. Suitable roads had to be built and land cleared so that these settlers should in time become self-supporting. In addition the company of the East was given the right to establish fishing stations on the North shore of Isle Saint-Jean outside of its grant, and they were to be treated generously in proportion to the number of boats which they would employ in the fishery.

The Company made Jean-Pierre Roma manager. He immediately set to work and did his best to fulfil the terms under which the grant had been obtained. However, his partners were interested only in the profits they might derive from the enterprise and very indifferent to the new colony's welfare. As the profits were small, the other partners refused to supply needed capital; they often blamed the ill-success of de Roma. He had taken his residence at Brudenell Point where he strove manfully to lay secure foundations for a thriving and permanent colony.

COMPLETE ACCOUNT

From a letter of de Roma, dated at Louisburg, September 19, 1734, one can guess what he might have accomplished had he received the necessary support from his partner and those in authority. His account of work done is exceedingly complete; everything is described minutely. Brudenell Point, the site of his establishment rose thirty-six feet above the water. To reduce this headland and make an easy and commodious landing place was a work of supreme importance to the settlement. Hence, an easy slope running from high water level sixty feet up to the natural plateau and extending in width eighty feet was formed by removing the earth, which was carried away to level the cleared land.

To protect this cutting from the action of the waves, a strong embankment of stones and timber was thrown up on the three sides that faced the water. A stone pier eleven feet in width, was built from the front forty-five feet into the sea having at its head eleven feet of water at high tide. On one side of this jetty, but considerably lower, a platform was erected, forty feet long and twelve feet wide, to facilitate the loading and unloading of shallops and other small craft.

COMPANY QUARTERS

Upwards of forty acres of land had been cleared. Every stump, was removed, every mound levelled, every hollow filled up, till the surface seemed to the eye as smooth as a bowling green. Nine solidly built and well-equipped buildings stood on this level ground overlooking the sea. The two largest of these buildings were eighty feet in length. One was called the House of the Company where de Roma and his family resided; the other accommodated the Company fishermen and their helpers.

Another building sixty feet long received the labourers and whatever visitors; while another the same size was reserved for the officers and crews of ships. While the over-seers and tradesmen were furnished with a commodious dwelling sixty-nine feet in length. Another building fifty feet long was divided into rooms for stores and a bakehouse; a forge and a stable completed the buildings of the establishment. In the stable were two horses and three horned cattle. All the heavy timber required for these buildings was brought over the ice from the site now occupied by Georgetown.

EVERY CONVENIENCE

De Roma tells us that every morning, owing to the drifting snow, a fresh track had to be made with the snow-ble. The bricks used in building the nine chimneys were baked and burnt on the ground, suitable clay having been found at a distance less than three miles. Instead of lime and sand, a mixture of moss and clay was used for mortar. The interior of the dwelling-houses were wainscotted with boards, and divided into large and small rooms, office, store-rooms, alcoves and closets so as to give the inmates every convenience for their personal effects, and to afford sleeping accommodation for 36 persons.

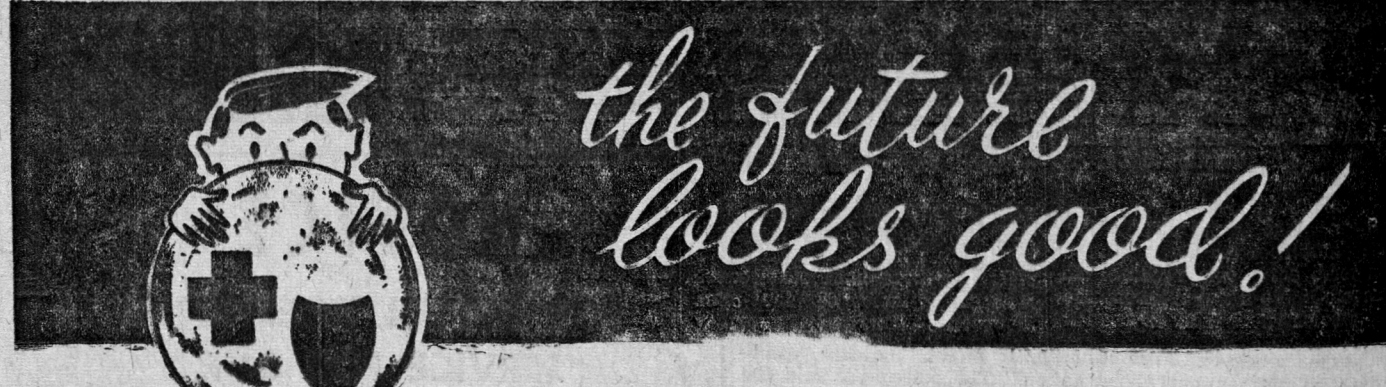
Every house had its garden, where turnips, cabbages and other kitchen vegetables were grown. Two well-enclosed fields showed marvellous crops of peas and wheat. Wells were sunk which supplied an abundance of wholesome water. (One of these wells may still be seen on Brudenell Point.)

De Roma further states that the precision of these buildings required the following materials: 3000 posts, 5000 planks, 1500 joists, 400 rafters, 170 beams, and 80 flagstones, some of which were very large and heavy. The thirteen chimneys were kept burning night and day for seven months of the year, consuming a vast amount of fuel.

In the ovens were baked some 800 quintals of flour.

(To be continued)

THIS NEW PLAN WILL BE THE BEST AND MOST INEXPENSIVE YET...



With the immediate implementation of the provincial hospital insurance program, the current question being asked by Maritimers is: What will happen to Blue Cross - Blue Shield?

After the implementation of the provincial plans there will be a need and a demand for a program which will cover the extra cost of hospital insurance and possibly the cost of some out-patient services or other services not covered by the provincial plans. Blue Cross is now studying these needs and you can expect announcements regarding these in the very near future.

As for Blue Shield, it will continue in its efforts to provide improved surgical, obstetrical and medical care benefits.

In accordance with the principles which prompted the founding of Blue Cross, you can be sure that as long as there is a need for non-profit prepaid coverage, Blue Cross - Blue Shield will supply that need.

However, the Maritime Hospital Service Association cannot be specific at this time about details of the future Blue Cross - Blue Shield because definite details of the provincial plans are not yet available.

BLUE SHIELD for doctor bills 200,000 members

BLUE CROSS for hospital bills 300,000 members

YOUR MARITIME HOSPITAL SERVICE ASSOCIATION HAS PAID OUT OVER 40 MILLION DOLLARS IN MEMBER BENEFITS

An Approved Trans Canada Medical Plan in N. S., P. E. I., & N.B.

Maritime Blue Cross - Blue Shield

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The Age Old Story

Owe no man any thing, but to love one another: for he that loveth another hath fulfilled the law.