

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dawn... W. J. Hancock, Publisher... Published every week, day morning (except 5-6 p.m.)

Phoney On Both Sides

There were no bets across the country as to what the result of the final roll-call in the budget debate at Ottawa would show.

Nor are they likely to swallow Finance Minister Gordon's contention that those who voted against his budget on Wednesday were "voting against tax cuts, expansion of the economy and increased employment measures."

Spokesmen for all the Opposition parties criticized the budget for reasons quite contrary to those Mr. Gordon would have us believe.

One experienced politician tells us that the explanation for this is quite simple. Mr. Pearson took out the best government insurance on the market when he boosted the pay of MPs from \$10,000 to \$18,000 a year.

But a more charitable explanation for the phoney non-confidence motions is, simply, that another election just now would not be in the public interest.

Another Oper-Outer

Another Quebec cabinet minister has asserted his intention of taking over another field of federal jurisdiction. This time it is Municipal Affairs Minister Pierre Laporte, who has announced that Quebec might soon demand full control of federally-financed housing programs—now operated through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation—while at the same time retaining, of course,

all the federal fiscal contributions to such programs.

As the Montreal Star remarks in this connection, no one disputes the claim that housing is a provincial affair. That is why, from the beginning, Ottawa accepted requests from municipalities for assistance only through the provinces.

It is noted that Ontario's Housing Corporation has taken over all the administrative details of public housing, but the federal agency still acts as the banker, and indorses the projects in that capacity.

But Mr. Laporte has his eye on the "opting out" formula which his cabinet colleagues have been capitalizing on and which, he figures, "will enable us to take over the entire situation in obtaining from Ottawa the fiscal equivalent."

Atlantic Winter Fair

Island farmers are looking forward to making a good showing at the Atlantic Winter Fair, which is to be held again at Halifax this year, from October 30 to November 8.

According to Halifax papers, the outlook last January for its continuance was not bright. The deficit of the previous two years' operations, including interest and debt service charges, totalled \$64,000.

No government aid was given two years ago. Last year the Nova Scotia government made a grant of \$4,000. This year, in addition to \$4,000 from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will each give grants of \$2,500.

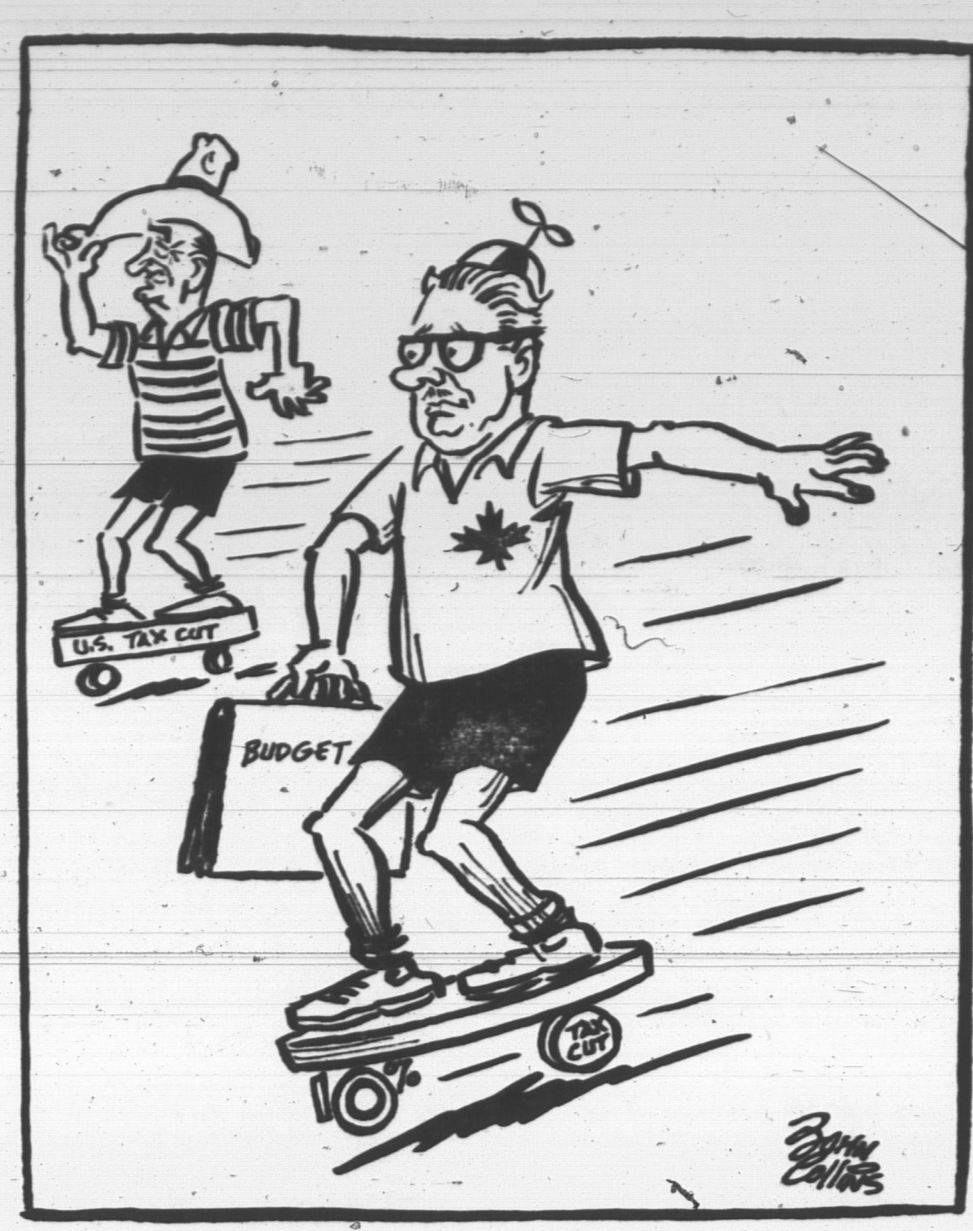
With or without these federal monies the fair will definitely be held this year; and it is hoped, with public support, that the question of its future financing will present no serious problems.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Ration cards for milk are being forged in New Delhi, India, a sad commentary on the nation's poverty problems.

What's a million dollars anyway? A report from Ottawa is to the effect that the cost of changing the name of Trans-Canada Airlines to Air Canada amounted in round figures to this insignificant sum!

A U.S. supreme court judge remarked the other day that money being spent to put a man on the moon could better be used to end pollution in the country. The national cost of adequate sewage treatment, he said, would about equal the cost of the moon effort.



NOW WE'VE GOT ONE TOO

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Monumental Flop At Taxpayers' Cost

Tuesday 28th April saw the beginning of the 46 nations flapped two-year count-down to the opening of Expo '67, scheduled to take place on 28th, April 1967.

It came as no surprise to collectors of government fumbles in general, and Expo bumbles in particular, that the count-down launched on its two-year course with a bang ended with a fizzle after one day.

On that Tuesday evening, an audience gathered outside the main entrance of the Parliament Building. The VIPs present included the ambassadors of the forty-six nations which have already agreed to participate in the Montreal World Fair.

The audience clapped, and the flags of the 46 nations flapped. Cadet J. Carwell, of Victoria, BC, took off at the double, the first of 83 cadets from the Military Colleges at Kingston and St. Jean who were to run in relays, carrying the flaming torch 135 miles through the night to Montreal.

UNEATEN DINNER Having played his role, resident in dinner coat, Trader Sharp retired to the elegant new Confederation Room, where a lavish dinner was prepared by

the Parliamentary Restaurant, with Cornish game hen and wild rice as the main course, and ample champagne and liqueurs to celebrate the occasion; places were set for 112 guests.

But the 112 guests—did a lot show up. Trade Sharp thought Expo had sent out invitations; Expo assumed Sharp had. "It was a flop, like that feast in the Bible," said one mortified observer. Finally about fifty sat down in the huge empty room to consume, at lonely empty tables, the magnificent dinner provided at the taxpayers' expense.

At 10.56 the next morning, the cadet-born flaming torch reached the headquarters of Expo, on the artificial island expensively created in the middle of the St. Lawrence River at Montreal. The torch was used to light the huge eternal flame of natural gas on the specially-built seven foot pedestal.

When the cheering had subsided, the officials of Expo sharpened their pencils to calculate the cost of keeping the flame alight for two years. It would cost, they figured, \$17,500 or approximately \$1 an hour.

DOUSED AT MIDNIGHT But after a mere \$13 worth of natural gas had been consumed, the eternal flame was doused, an unhappy thirteen hours being its unlucky life span in place of the planned two years. "We figured that cost might be just a little too much for the Canadian taxpayer to carry, so we decided to put it out," announced an official.

Gaels Reject The Gaelic

Through four decades the government of Eire has been determinedly striving to make Gaelic the national language of the Green Isle.

Now it reluctantly faces the fact that its campaign is making slow progress. This concession to reality is evidenced by a drastic change in policy. Now the accent is on the gradual approach to a keenly desired objective.

Applicants who speak Gaelic will no longer have first choice of technical and professional jobs in the government service.

A government commission of enquiry has recommended the new policy. Its action has, naturally, been hotly denounced by the Gaelic League and other bodies dedicated to the revival of the ancient language.

But the government points out that among the Irish people too many capable recruits would rather emigrate to Great Britain or the United States than condemn themselves to play second fiddle to those able to speak Gaelic.

A government statement has emphasized that it still remains the national objective to restore Irish as the general language of the country. But now the main stress will be on the Gaeltacht, Gaelic-speaking pockets of fishermen and small farmers on the West Coast counties of Donegal, Mayo, Galway and Kerry.

These areas have traditionally provided a goodly share of Eire's emigrants. In the effort to reverse this trend, the government has through a good many years evolved an elaborate system of farm, housing and fishery subsidies. And the state radio and television services are required to use Irish wherever possible.

For the enthusiastic and dedicated revolutionists who fought for Ireland's independence from Britain, restoration of Gaelic was a vital and essential aim. Their feeling was that the language would provide the basis of a national entity.

Our Yesterdays

From The Guardian Files

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (May 7, 1940) The Associated Press said it had been reliably informed that two German columns are advancing towards the Netherlands from Bremen and Duesseldorf. The movement was the cause of the intense military preparations in Holland and the disruption of the Netherlands international communications.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 7, 1955) Mr. J.W. Don Campbell, Alberton, and Mr. Hubert Gaudet of Tignish, both members of the last House of Assembly, were nominated to contest the First District of Prince in the forthcoming election at a largely attended convention of the Conservative Party held in the Court House at Alberton last night.

Ordinary Seaman Harvey Worth of Albany Village, P.E.I., was a graduate of the ninth course of Radar Control Gunners' Rates to pass at the Naval Gunners' School, HMCS Stadacona, Halifax, N.S.

LORD HAS VISITORS Lord Montague of Beaulieu, Britain's top money-spinning boss, charges 500,000 people a year three shillings (45 cents) each to visit his private museums and fun-fair.

Reactions To Milk

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen Milk is a popular food but not everyone can tolerate the liquid. Some develop indigestion which can be traced to the fat when they switch to skim milk. Others have an intolerance to lactose in milk and develop diarrhoea. This problem is solved by removing lactose from the diet.

Milk allergy stems from a sensitivity to one or more of the proteins in the product. It is not a simple condition. There are different forms of milk allergy with a variety of manifestations. Some persons develop symptoms immediately after drinking a glassful. In others, reaction is delayed 12 hours to two days.

Exzema, nasal congestion, and asthma are common symptoms of milk allergy. Others develop recurring attacks of bronchitis, vague gastrointestinal distress, and dermatitis. Anemia, traced to bowel hemorrhage, is a rare occurrence. Radiotope studies show that bleeding occurs while the child is using cow's milk but stops when switched to soybean milk.

Unrecognized hypersensitivity is thought by some physicians to be responsible for crib deaths. These sudden, unexpected deaths occur to apparently healthy infants during sleep. In many instances, the vomitus and some milk is inhaled. The majority are between two and four months old. It is difficult to incriminate milk allergy in every case because the results of blood tests are inconclusive.

The usual allergy tests for milk are not always satisfactory. A simple method is to omit milk from the diet for a week or 10 days and then return to the food. If hypersensitivity exists, symptoms will disappear when the suspected product is avoided and return when it is used again. The best remedy is the use of a milk substitute. Many children can return to this type of food after months or years of abstinence.

HARDENED ARTERIES

G. S. writes: How long can a person live with arteriosclerosis before it causes a stroke?

REPLY Five to 90 years. Hardening of the arteries is not a problem unless the vessels are obstructed or too narrow to deliver their quota of blood to a specific organ. Ninety years may sound like a long time but many people do not realize that evidence of arteriosclerosis is found frequently in newborns.

MANY CAUSES

B. J. writes: What causes cancer sores? REPLY There are many causes, including hypersensitivity to foods, indigestion, ill-fitting dentures, drugs, sharp foods, tobacco, and other local irritants.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A lot of fellows who complain about their boss being stupid would be out of a job if the boss was any smarter.—Galt Report.

An Ottawa man has been convicted of having more than six thousand military medals in his possession. Now that's what we call a war chest.—Vancouver Times.

Couldn't a society so sophisticated it can shoot a tiny atomic power plant into orbit around the earth develop apparatus to efficiently quiet a truck's engine? The answer seems as obvious as the need to get tough with tire-squealers and irresponsible motorists who have "straight pipes" instead of mufflers on their cars.—Vancouver Province.

Embarrassing To U.S. Allies

By Carman Cumming Canadian Press Staff Writer

A basic rule of diplomacy is to seize and hold the initiative wherever possible. Both the British and Canadian governments have avoided a definite position on the crisis, saying only that under international law, a government has the right to protect its citizens when law and order break down in another country.

But even the United States no longer claims that the main purpose of the intervention is to protect Americans. Instead, it says its 19,363 troops are in the Dominican Republic to make sure that the government that emerges from the present chaos is not a Communist one.

ACTED ALONE

Private criticism of the United States among its friends and allies centres mainly on two points. 1. It acted alone without consulting the OAS, ignoring explicit OAS injunctions against unilateral interventions. 2. It started by claiming that the intervention was only for protection of American citizens, then switched signals and decided to stay.

CREDIT STRAINED

In the Security Council, Adlai Stevenson of the U.S. reached all the way back to Soviet aggression against Poland to defend his country against a tough Communist onslaught.

No one cared to rush to Stalin's defence but to some observers Stevenson's comment had the air of a tired red herring.

Britain's speech in the council was the only one in the first two days of emergency debate on the Dominican crisis that vaguely supported U.S. intervention. But even that speech was described by one Western diplomat as the "minimum possible under the circumstances."

"The Americans have depth—performances that they have never seen on the stage, and ballet companies can borrow notated dances without needing someone to interpret."

New 'Alphabet Of Dancing'

A young graduate of Toronto's National Ballet School, Miss Georgina Geddis, is teaching the pupils there a new system of dance notation described as an alphabet of dancing.

The Benesh System, an important stride in the choreology of ballet, makes it possible to write against any note of music, on a music staff, the dancer's position on stage, the direction he faces, and details of head, hands and feet.

A vast improvement over the old Laban Notation, this system traces the paths of moving limbs rather than recording static positions. Dancers are now able to "learn their lines"; choreographers can analyse—in

At the time this potato piece starts absorbing nourishment from the soil protecting aphids, flea beetles, and other insect pests. Protection will continue through emergence and for up to 8 weeks after that. Often longer! Know why? Di-Syston was applied at planting time.

Di-Syston can be applied at planting time with standard applicators. Potato plant roots take up Di-Syston chemical as growth takes place. The chemical flows throughout the sap stream and protects the entire plant. Even tender new growth is protected as it forms. Treated plants kill major insect pests up to 8 weeks after emergence and in some areas longer.

