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De Gaulle's Assurances

It is not known at the time of writing whether General de Gaulle will come into power in turbulent France, but the call which he has received from the powerful Conservative party lends colour to this assumption. The General has not outlined any program. He has expressed belief that he can arbitrate the Algerian dispute, and enforce the arbitration agreement; but he has not made clear how, if he attains power, he hopes to govern. He is known as a stubborn man, but a brave and honest one. Some faith must be put in his statements that he will not take power by force, destroy French democracy, or establish dictatorial army rule.

He has, given these assurances, among others, in recent statements: "When you assume the powers of the republic, this can only be those which the republic will have delegated to you. This is perfectly clear." "As for the army, it is normally the instrument of the state, and thus it should remain." "Have I ever attacked fundamental public liberties? No, I restored them when they disappeared. How could you have me, at 67, start a career as dictator?"

It is hard to believe, after these words, that the future of French democracy and freedom would be seriously threatened by any action of General de Gaulle. How the present party system would fare under his administration is another question.

Mr. Macmillan's Itinerary

A Reuters dispatch from London says that the program for the visit of Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to the United States and Canada has been announced.

Mr. Macmillan will leave London by air on June 6 and arrive, all being well, in New York the next morning. From there he will go on to Washington where he will spend the night. He will start talks with President Eisenhower on June 9. In the meantime, he will fly to Greencastle, Indiana, the birthplace of his mother, where he will receive an honorary degree and make an address. He will also attend Commencement exercises—and, no doubt, receive another degree—at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

After his talks with the President, Mr. Macmillan will fly to Ottawa for two days of discussions with Prime Minister Diefenbaker and other Government officials. The Reuters report does not say anything about his addressing a joint session of Parliament, but, in all likelihood, this will be a part of the program, as the precedent was set when former Prime Minister Churchill visited Ottawa and sustained when Sir Anthony Eden came.

Keen Tourist Competition

A good case is made by the Canadian Tourist Association, in a brief presented to the Federal Minister of Finance, for a Tourist Establishment Loan Act under which long term credit will be made available to experienced and reputable operators who wish to improve or expand existing tourist facilities. This is what many of the Provinces are already doing, as a necessary aid in promoting the tourist traffic provincially. There is no question but that tourism has reached the status of a major national industry today. Only wheat and newsprint bring in more money from outside Canada than do visitors.

The industry, it is argued, could mean a great deal more to Canada if it were more adequately equipped to meet competition in the international market. In the United States, for example, the tourist business in 1956 grossed about two-thirds as much as the whole agricultural and livestock industry, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce. In the United Kingdom, according to Professor L. Dudley Stamp of London University, "it is the most important industry without any exception whatever," employing more people and with a larger turnover of money than any other.

Canada formerly received the largest share of the money which residents of the United States spent visiting other countries. This is no longer the case. Since 1953, Europe has attracted more U.S. visitor dollars than

Canada even without counting the cost of transportation. Indeed, spending by U.S. travellers in all countries outside the U.S. has almost doubled since 1949. During the same period, U.S. spending in Canada increased by only 23 per cent, while Canadian expenditures in the U.S. rose by 144 per cent. Spending by Canadians in other countries has reached such a point that Canadians travelling in the United States and other countries took more than one-half billion dollars out of Canada in 1957. Canada's deficit on travel account has totalled \$161,000,000 for two successive years.

Among the reasons for this travel trend are the romance of distant areas, the speed of modern air travel, the premium on the Canadian dollar and the comforts offered by ultra-modern facilities abroad. It is to this last point that the Tourist Association brief draws attention. Our tourist industry is composed mainly of small businesses, many of them family enterprises. At present, the facilities which are inadequate and outmoded are being compared unfavorably with the more modern establishments which have been built in other countries in the past few years. It is argued that while millions of dollars are being spent in Canada every year in tourist promotional campaigns, too little attention has been given to back up this expenditure with a "product" of the highest quality. One of the major deterrents to plant improvement is the lack of adequate credit facilities which it is sought to remedy under the proposed legislation.

Mr. Dulles Again

At a press conference U. S. Secretary of State Dulles was asked these questions: "What plans do you have to protect our nationals in Lebanon if it should develop that the present Government cannot give them adequate protection? And would these plans be affected by present Soviet threats against outside interference in Lebanon?"

This was Mr. Dulles' answer: "We are not deterred anywhere in the world from doing what we think is right and our duty by any Soviet threats."

Has Mr. Dulles forgotten the Hungarian uprising in the fall of 1956 and how the United States refused to do anything to help these brave people—except introduce innocuous resolutions in the United Nations—because of fear of Soviet threats? Surely not. And if he has, we may be certain that the Hungarians and the Yugoslavians and the Poles and the East Germans—yes, and the Lebanese—remember it well enough. Perhaps, this time, if the need arose, the American response would be different and more in accordance with what "is right and our duty." But the Lebanese and the American nationals in Lebanon are probably not banking on it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among his other worries Premier Smallwood of Newfoundland has to find a place to live. Canada House in St. John's, where he has been living all along, is to be sold by the Federal Government.

Fish landings in the Maritimes in April were not as large or as valuable as those of a year ago. 27,800,000 pounds, valued at \$1,700,000 were taken, compared with 32,800,000 pounds at a value of \$1,900,000 in April 1957.

According to the Saint John Telegraph-Journal, the New Brunswick city is the oldest incorporated city in Canada, having been brought into being by the union of Partrtown and Carleton, on opposite sides of the harbor, on May 18, 1785, two years after the arrival of the first Loyalist settlers from New York.

Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, American Ambassador to the U. N., says that the United States has never "sympathy" with Lebanon's complaint that the United Arab Republic is interfering in its affairs. Sympathy is all very well; but at this time the Lebanese would like something a bit more sustaining, and they are not likely to get it.

This year marks the 200th anniversary of expulsion of the Acadians after the fall of Louisbourg in 1758—a tragic event which is recalled now as a reminder of the great contribution Acadian families have made to this Province, from its earliest settlement days to the present time. No one is better qualified to review their history than Prof. J.H. Blanchard, LL.D., retired vice-principal of Prince of Wales College, who is contributing a series of articles to The Guardian on the subject, commencing in today's issue.



DISCORD AMONG BROTHERS

1720-1958

The Acadians Of P. E. Island (Isle Saint Jean Until 1799)

By Prof. J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

Just a little over 350 years ago, the vast areas which now comprise the whole of the Dominion of Canada and all of the United States north of Florida, were an immense expanse of forest, plain and mountain, inhabited, here and there, by a few Indian tribes. There were then no cities, no roads, no churches, no schools, no governments; in a word, almost the whole North American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific was an unknown and unbroken wilderness awaiting the advent of civilized man. It was only in the early years of the seventeenth century that European civilization came to its shores.

The first settlements were begun by the French at Port Royal (now Annapolis) in 1604-1605, and at Quebec, in 1608. The first settlements by the English were made at Jamestown, West Virginia, in 1607, and at Plymouth Bay, in Massachusetts, in 1620. In Europe, for centuries, France and England had been bitter enemies, and their colonists in the New World believed that they should continue the conflicts of their mother countries. As a result, there was almost continual warfare between the English colonists to the South and the French in the North.

In the first century of its existence, Port Royal was attacked and sacked five times. Finally in 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Newfoundland and Acadia were ceded to England, and only the islands of Cape Breton and Saint-Jean remained to the French. In Newfoundland there were 7 small French parishes; their inhabitants were removed to the island of Cape Breton. In Acadia, the French inhabitants remained. Finally in 1755, they were removed to the English colonies along the Atlantic seaboard. Although Isle Saint-Jean had been discovered by Jacques Cartier of St. Malo, in 1534, France seems to have neglected it almost entirely for almost two centuries. It was only after the loss of Acadia that it assumed an important place in the French scheme of "colonization." Nevertheless it was some years before the possibilities of Isle Saint-Jean as a source of provisions for the new fortress of Louisbourg were recognized, and even when recognition came, it was forced upon the mother country by the officials at Louisbourg and by the Acadians who sought new fields beyond the limits of English rule.

Prior to 1720, no permanent French settlement had been effected in Isle Saint-Jean. Concessions of the island to various speculators and a small attempt at settlement by a few Acadians had proved abortive. ISLAND GRANTED

In the month of August 1719, a grant of Isle Saint-Jean was made to comte de Saint-Pierre. First Escurry to the Duchess of Orleans, whose husband was regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. In return for this very generous grant, comte de Saint-Pierre promised obedience to the Commander at Louisbourg. He also undertook to locate 100 settlers the first year and 50 each succeeding year until the island was completely populated and supplied with the necessary livestock. He was also to construct such roads as would be necessary for the public service. In case he had to build one or more churches, he was to have the honour of Patron. Failing the fulfilment of these conditions the concession would be voided and the island would return to the Royal domain.

After obtaining this concession comte de Saint-Pierre entered into a partnership with two rich speculators, Farges and Moras of Rochefort. Farges supplied one-half of the needed capital, Moras one-quarter, and the concession of Isle Saint-Jean was considered as equivalent to the other quarter of the capital of the company.

During the winter of 1720, the necessary preparations were made, and on April 15, 1720, three of the company's ships with 300 passengers, provisions and munitions, set out from Rochefort to found a new colony in Isle Saint-Jean. Four months later, on August 23, the ships arrived in the harbour of Port LaJoie (Charlottetown harbour). Immediately the people landed and in a short time they had cleared ground for a village site; they built a few log houses, erected barracks for the soldiers, raised a large black cross over ground set apart for a cemetery, and thus in a few

Historic Cape Hatteras National Geographic Society

The U.S. National Park System has been enriched by the addition of a beautiful and historic section of the Atlantic Coast. The Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area, dedicated April 24, will preserve a 70-mile stretch of the Outer Banks—a series of pencil-thin islands arching seaward from North Carolina. Men have struggled with winds and waters there since colonial days. Roanoke Island is separated from the park by only a mile of water. A small band attempted to found the first English settlement in America on Roanoke in 1585, but disappeared into history as the "Lost Colony." The pirate Blackbeard met a violent death on the Banks. There man made his first flight in a heavier-than-air machine. DEADLY SHIP TRAP

Along every mile of the shore brave men have risked their lives to rescue survivors from the "Graveyard of the Atlantic"—the treacherous Diamond Shoals. At that point, the Gulf Stream flows within 12 miles of the Cape. Cold remnants of the Arctic Current collide with the warm Gulf Stream to create a fierce, swirling sea. The sandy islands are littered with the bones of ships. Many people living on the Banks are descendants of hardy English sailors of adventures who were cast on the shore and never found it opportune to leave

weeks, the first settlement by Europeans in Isle Saint-Jean had its beginning. Port LaJoie became the capital of the island. Under the English, the city of Charlottetown was founded on the same harbour, not more than a mile across water from the original capital selected by the company of comte de Saint-Pierre. (To be Continued)

Family Should Be On Alert

IF THERE is a diabetic in your home you must always be on the alert for possible reactions to insulin.

Whenever a diabetic who is taking insulin behaves in an unusual manner, and complains of unusual sensation, think of an insulin reaction.

Morning lassitude and headache are mild reactions which may result from a protamine zinc insulin.

MANY SYMPTOMS  
Other symptoms of insulin reactions include a feeling of faintness, palpitation, excessive perspiration, headache, double vision, hunger, emotional instability, trembling, unsteadiness of gait and even stupor.

Sometimes the diabetic will suffer convulsion and become nauseous and vomit during reactions, although such drastic reactions are fairly rare.

The milder symptoms generally occur when the blood sugar is below 70 mg. When the count is under 50 mg. stupor might result. WHAT CAUSES REACTIONS?

Any one of several things might cause such reactions. They tend to appear when the diabetic takes an overdose of insulin, when he fails to eat a full meal or when he does not eat at the expected time.

When traveling by train, bus or auto, therefore, it probably is a good idea not to take an insulin injection until your next meal is definitely in sight. Delay in eating following an injection might bring about a rather severe reaction.

In fact, any decreased need for insulin could mean that a reaction might follow an injection.

When any of these symptoms are noticed, it's best to act fast. Call your doctor and give the patient orange juice or some other food containing from 5 to 20 mg. of carbohydrate.

Usually, the sugar will be absorbed quickly and recovery can be expected within a few minutes. Even though recovery is complete, let your doctor know about the circumstances leading up to the reaction.

QUESTION AND ANSWER  
Mrs. P.N.: Is penicillin taken

NOTES BY THE WAY

"There's no easy way," writes the Northern Miner. "To make money on the stock market." But when it comes to losing, nothing is easier.—Ottawa Journal

There is a farmer in Yugoslavia 121 years old, who lays claim to the world's smoking title. Risto Teovski says he has been puffing happily for 111 years. Thus, he took up the fragrant weed at the age of 10. It is long-lived characters like Mr. Teovski who give the anti-tobacco propagandists a hard time. However, should this centenarian plus dies this year they can always say that smoking prevented him from living until he was 125.—London Free Press

The Poet's Corner

FROM THE OWL  
When merry milkmaids click the latch,  
And rarely smells the new-mown hay,  
And the cock bath sung beneath the thatch  
Twice or thrice his roundelay,  
Alone and warming his five wits,  
The white owl in the belfry sits.  
—Lord Tennyson.

The Age Old Story

The Lord is thy keeper; the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand. The sun shall not smite thee by day, nor the moon by night.

by mouth as effective as when it is given by injection?  
Answer: It has been shown that penicillin given by injection usually produces a higher and more rapid concentration of the drug in the blood to fight the infection. However, if the drug is given in large enough doses by mouth, it is usually effective against the germs sensitive to it.

One wonders what the inflationary aspects of higher education may be doing to students who "work their way through." Once they were rather numerous. But nowadays the chore might be pretty bleak. Yet that system of struggling for an education produced many notable Americans.—Philadelphia Inquirer

OUR YESTERDAYS (From The Guardian Files) TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (May 27, 1933)

Word was received in Charlottetown yesterday from the secretary of the Institute of Journalists, London, England, that Mr. J. R. Burnett, Editor and Managing Director of the Charlottetown Guardian had been unanimously elected a Fellow of the Institute. Mr. Burnett is the only journalist in Canada having such an honor conferred upon him.

Coincidentally with the inauguration for the summer months of the double train service with the mainland, the air mail service which has been conducted by the Canadian Airways between Charlottetown, Summerside and Moncton will be discontinued on Saturday. The passenger service, however, will be continued.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 27, 1948)

The pouring of the cement foundation in preparation for the installation of a new steam boiler is already in progress at the Maritime Electric Charlottetown plant. The new boiler is designed to burn pulverized coal or oil, and can develop 75,000 pounds of steam per hour. The change over from oil is being made in view of the rising cost of fuel oil and uncertainty of supply.

Prince Edward Island was visited in July by Lord Alexander MacDonald, of the Isle of Skye, Chief of all the MacDonalds, following His Lordship's visit to Baddeck, Cape Breton, where he will officiate at the Gaelic Moot. It is planned to arrange a field day in His Lordship's honour at Caledonia.

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