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Memorable Occasion

It is unfortunate that yesterday's re-enactment of an historic pre-Confederation scene should have provoked Premier Lesage to complain that no French was used by the actors at the ceremony. There is no record, apparently, of French having been used at the Charlottetown Conference, but the Quebec Premier maintains that it should have been spoken along with English on this occasion.

Surely, however, no "insult" was intended, and it would be doubly unfortunate if our French-speaking citizens of Quebec should insist on maintaining this attitude to what was, at worst, a faux pas on the part of the centennial commission programmers.

This caveat aside, yesterday's events elicited warm and enthusiastic response. Manitoba's Premier Roblin called them "a moving national occasion" and Prime Minister Pearson struck the keynote of the colorful meeting in the Confederation Chamber when he affirmed that "today this nation has no intention of falling apart, and every intention of moving forward to greater things."

To accomplish this, he added, there must be "a sense of political realism, a passion for justice and a gift for compromise. We must also recognize that the basic partnership of our two founding peoples—the enriching and diversity of our national pattern—remain our greatest source of strength."

These words expressed the feelings not only of those present at yesterday's ceremonies but of the great body of Canadians in every province. Surely they convey a meaning too important to be lost sight of at this time.

Today's Conference

Today's federal-provincial conference in Charlottetown is expected to deal chiefly, if not entirely, with plans for amending Canada's constitution without recourse to the Parliament at Westminster. If agreement in principle is reached at this meeting, a federal-provincial constitutional conference of attorneys-general will likely be reconvened to work out details for a draft act to be submitted to the British Parliament; and Prime Minister Pearson has expressed optimism that such an agreement can be reached.

According to an Ottawa correspondent of the Financial Times, prospects for a move forward on the constitutional front are indeed bright. Cited as a promising formula is the one proposed by Hon. Dave Fulton, former Conservative minister of justice, which came within an ace of being agreed to in 1961, and which was blocked only by the Province of Saskatchewan, whose socialist government had fears for the status of its welfare program.

With a Liberal government installed in Saskatchewan and a sympathetic Premier Lesage, only one block appears to remain to full agreement in principle. This is Heading One in Section 91, inserted by an amendment of 1949 and giving Parliament power to amend the constitution in matters exclusively within its jurisdiction. It has been used only once, to effect a change in the composition of the House of Commons in 1962. The amendment was not well drafted and will probably be presented in more acceptable form at this time.

The Fulton formula, referred to above, provides the right of veto on clauses relating to powers of legislatures to make laws, the rights and privileges of provincial legislatures and governments, assets or property of a province and use of English or French language. It accepts the right of veto for any province but Newfoundland in matters relating to education and Newfoundland's right to veto any changes in terms of the union.

In matters affecting one or more provinces, but not all, the formula provides that there must be agreement by all provinces concerned. In all other matters a constitutional amendment would need concurrence of the legislatures of two-thirds of the provinces representing at least half of the population of Canada.

There is also provision for delegation of federal authority to the provinces under certain conditions.

The prospects for opening further markets for Canadian processed foodstuffs in the United Kingdom will be brought perceptibly closer by the Canadian Food Festival at Britain's Food Fair, which opened yesterday in London and will continue until Sept. 6. Twenty-eight Canadian food companies and co-operatives plus the Manitoba Export Corporation and the Ontario Tender Fruit Institute are represented at the show, which is being staged by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.

Only a few days ago in Charlottetown, British Trade Commissioner G. Ronald Latham referred optimistically to the chances for greatly increased trade between the Atlantic Provinces and Britain. Geographically, we are in a key position in this regard, and it is to be hoped that full advantage has been taken of publicizing Atlantic products at the big fair now in progress.

By aiding in this effort, the federal department expects not only to promote consumption of the products of the participating companies, but to create a better market climate for all Canadian food sold in the British Isles.

Pressure On Japan

Japan has bought well over a billion dollars worth of Canada's agricultural output since 1949. Our sales of all classes of wheat alone, during the calendar years 1949 to 1963 inclusive, amounted to 469,925,004 bushels, to a value of \$834,738,625. These Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures show that from an initial quantity of 328,533 bushels in 1949, the Japanese have become one of our biggest and steadiest customers for this product, which directly, or indirectly, affects a large part of our whole Canadian economy.

What, then, is one to make of the latest news from Ottawa, that Canada proposes to make a new effort to persuade Japan to impose "voluntary" restraints on the export of its worsted fabrics to this country? Always, it seems, the Canadian textile market has to be protected, at the expense not only of good customers but of Canadian producers as well.

The Japanese have agreed to keep a watchful eye on their exports to Canada, but they have complained about the imbalance of their trade with this country; and who can blame them? Trade is a two-way street, and it is high time that we recognized it as such.

For men over 50 years of age, last week's medical news brought encouragement: a hormone which appears to restrain prostate gland troubles is being developed.

Good news comes from Ottawa. It is to the effect that "the strain is beginning to tell" on the deadlocked parties in the flag dispute. It has been telling all over the country for weeks, and it's high time that it was being felt at its source.

I remember the hay fork, the kerosene lamps, the well water and the burning of the kettles under the barn and the bi-monthly trips to the store in the old wagon. We love it there, and the kindness of Dotie and George. Clarke is unequalled anywhere.

While you natives are enjoying the progress of the "city folks" have enjoyed for years, the atmosphere of the island country has made my little life change but those fond memories linger on.

I am not hard with it. You see, I was born in Boston but I started to spend my summers 20 years ago on P.E.I. at my grandmother's.

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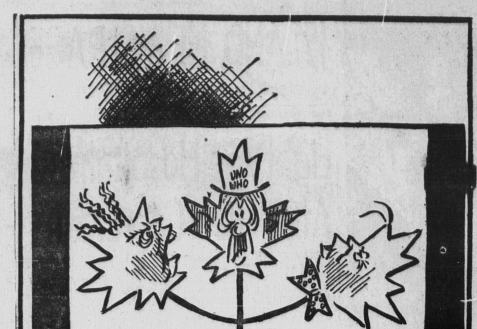
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EDITORIAL NOTES

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Pregnant Boy Baby

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen  
Triplets were delivered from the abdomen of a three-month-old Chinese boy by University of Hong Kong surgeons. According to reports in the Medical Tribune the baby boy was normal at birth, but shortly thereafter his abdomen began to swell. It enlarged so much, however, that it was actually a large cyst was found attached to the back wall of the abdomen. The cyst contained three formed fetuses, the largest of which was six inches and the second two inches long. One survived the operation and is making good progress.

Many people have been killed accidentally by loaded guns. The report is that the percentage of those who succeed in so doing—Human Events.

"Thank! I have a trouble with the country is the number of people trying to get something for nothing. Another trouble is the high percentage of those who succeed in so doing—Human Events.

A slum segregates its inhabitants, regardless of their color. Color just makes the segregation worse. A slum school, for instance, is a segregated school. Few of the teachers want to teach in an ill-equipped, run-down school in a decaying district. And there will be few students in such schools who will rise above the teaching. The few exceptions just prove the rule—Montreal Star.

The sergeant was instructing the fledgling paragon before his first jump. "Count ten and pull the first crop cord. If you don't pull the second crop cord by the auxiliary chute. After you land, a truck will pick you up. The helicopter engine is counted to ten, and pulled the first cord. Nothing happens. He'll pull the second cord, and nothing happened. He muttered angrily as he fell: 'It bet your damn truck will be there, either!'"—Gall Reporter.

problems is a reasonably well thought-out central government supported by various provincial and local army, something the Commonwealth is not doing. Reports indicate that the army is a necessary evil, the plan could eventually backfire. Yoelhorning black nationalists resent their presence and fear the African in particular will spread the word of their intentions. Nevertheless, the white soldiers already seem to have broken the morale of the army. The latest batch of recruits are being trained in the desert, the road there is a long one, and the conditions are harsh. As observers of the chronicle of the army, we know, today's victories could easily be tarnished by tomorrow's tragedy.

Congo Involvements

By Rod Currie  
Canadian Press Staff Writer  
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Glacier Park Recovers

National Geographic Society  
Nature went on the rampage at Glacier Park in the spring of 1964. June floods spawned by heavy spring rains and late-melting snow swept away bridges and roads, and wrecked lodges and camping sites. However, tourist accommodations and service facilities were back to normal by midsummer.

At Glacier, 1,000 varieties of flowers bloom in profusion. These range from the yellow glacier lily to the alpine flowers and bear grass which grow nowhere else on the North American continent.

A thousand miles of staggering trails lure hikers and horsemen to a wilderness roamed by bear, mountain goats, deer, and moose.

MINERAL BOOM COLLAPSED  
Glacier National Park wasn't always uninhabited wilderness. Pitting many slopes are shafts dug years ago by hopeful miners. Lured by the mountains' yellow, red, and greenish soil, prospectors probed the region in the early 1890's.

A boom town called Postay sprang up, complete with post office, two-story hotel, several dance halls, and seven saloons. The miners' hopes ran high, but eventually they fell in defeat. The United States Government paid the Blackfoot Indians \$1,500,000 for land to establish the park, over an area bigger than Rhode Island.

Time has erased all signs of Alaya. Not a stick or stone remains. The principal roadway, considered one of the most scenic in the world, is now a gently downward-sloping road.

Today, descendants of those early Blackfoot Indians remain and greet the nearly one million visitors who annually flock to the nation's fourth largest park area. Yellowstone, Mount McKinley, and the Everglades.

ICE-AGE REMNANTS  
Long ago, the park's splendor was sculptured by Ice-Age glaciers which abraded mountains and gouged wide valleys and rocky amphitheatres. Some 60-odd glaciers remain, but they are ice cubes compared to the half-mile deep icefields that once covered all but the highest peaks of the Rockies.

FLYING OVER PARLIAMENT HILL

OTTAWA REPORT by Patrick Nicholson  
Farmer Gyped in Bread Price Increase

Everyone has gained from the bread price increase except the farmer who grows the wheat and the consumer who eats the loaf. A survey shows that the average price of a loaf of bread in 1949 to 21 cents last year. In that earlier year, the farmer received 33 cents or approximately one-quarter of the retail price of each loaf. But by last year, the farmer's share of the more expensive loaf had fallen to 23 cents or less than one-eighth of the retail price of each loaf.

WHOSE RECESS?

Bert Cadoux, Conservative MP for Meadow Lake, Sask., says that "the press called 'the recess' but the government called 'obstruction' but in this session, there are many workers around Parliament Hill who must remain on the job in line with Quebec aspirations and other civil servants, and even the little page boys, all have had no summer holiday. Many members of the Press Gallery have been away, and so we want to spend their summer holiday in debate, that's one thing, but this year they have supplied unanswerable arguments in favour of fixed rates of Parliamentary sessions so that everyone can plan, and can enjoy, holidays."

YOUNG LOVE ON THE MOVE

Victoria Columnist  
They say all in his right mind loves a cuddle behind the back of the neck. And thus it is surprising how tolerant the police appear to be towards anyone in a public place that most of us encounter so frequently on the streets and highways. It even seems that such togetherness, although not always in its extreme form, is prescribed by the law.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of arrangements of questions of interest. The Guardian does not accept liability for any statements or opinions published in this column. We reserve the right to edit any correspondence regarding the above.

FOND MEMORIES

Sig, I am filled with nostalgia tonight, having just returned home from our visit to the island. We stayed at Harbor View Cottage, where we have been staying in the last 10 years. We love it there, and the kindness of Dotie and George. Clarke is unequalled anywhere.

While you natives are enjoying the progress of the "city folks" have enjoyed for years, the atmosphere of the island country has made my little life change but those fond memories linger on.

Longfellow In Twain

Kansas City Star  
Was Mark Twain actually the pseudonym of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, and not of Samuel Clemens of Hannibal, Missouri? The question is raised in a national magazine by Dora Jane Hamblin, whom the magazine describes as a "literary sleuth." Her argument is, basically, the same as that long advanced to the effect that Longfellow was Twain's pseudonym. Clemens was not equipped by education or experience to write such a masterpiece as Longfellow's "The Prince and the Pauper."

That name, Mark Twain, emerged in the past as the cry of the riverman checking the depth of the channel, is interpreted by Miss Hamblin. She suggests it as a condemnation of Twain's death in 1910, saying, in effect, "There are two of us."

In other words, it was a masterpiece of collaboration with Longfellow perhaps doing the deep thinking and Clemens adding the picturesque language. "The name of Mark Twain's works were published after Longfellow's death in 1910, and Clemens was not equipped by education or experience to write such a masterpiece as Longfellow's "The Prince and the Pauper."

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NOTES BY THE WAY

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Today's visitors driving the 50-mile Going-to-the-Sun Highway cross the heart of this glacier. The principal roadway, considered one of the most scenic in the world, is now a gently downward-sloping road.



Smiling



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