

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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Gentlemen, Please!

The dispute between the Premier of this Province and the Federal Minister of Finance, over what was said by officials at a conference at which neither the Premier nor the Minister was present, has reached a deadlock. Before irreparable harm is done to our provincial-federal relations, it is time that both parties cooled down and indulged in some sober second thoughts.

Hon. Mr. Fleming flatly denies that either of his department officials, Dr. Taylor or Mr. Burns, had said that this Province was getting more than it deserved in the way of federal grants-in-aid to the Atlantic Provinces, or made any statement that could possibly be so interpreted. He intimates further that he will "restrict his dealings" with Premier Matheson until the latter withdraws his disparaging remarks on this subject.

With all due respect to the Finance Minister, we suggest that he cannot "flatly deny" anything of which he has not first-hand knowledge. It is natural that he should place full confidence in the word of his officials; but the Premier holds the same implicit trust in the report given him by his officials. It is unfortunate that no verbatim transcript exists of the Halifax conference proceedings, and no means by which an impartial judgment can be reached.

This meeting was confined to officials of the federal and provincial governments, and we think the Premier was quite justified in protesting that it should have been held on a ministerial level. It was far too important a matter to be left in the hands of bureaucrats; and if Ottawa was responsible for this arrangement, and for failing to provide an official verbatim report which could be checked by all concerned, then there was ground for suspicion from the start.

For our own part, we have never been able to understand why Prince Edward Island should have received only 10 per cent of the grant, while Newfoundland—with a special Royal Commission report pending as to its fiscal requirements under Confederation—received 30 per cent. This formula, it is said, was agreed to by the Provinces; but we do not know what pressure was brought to bear upon our Island representatives at the conference, or precisely what was said by Mr. Fleming's officials. We certainly find it hard to believe that our own officials, Mr. Massey and Mr. MacLeod, did not faithfully report back to the Premier. Mr. Fleming has been convinced to the contrary, but proof one way or the other is now out of the question. The trouble would never have arisen if the conference had been properly arranged and properly recorded.

It is now time to call a halt to the whole controversy. We are looking forward to a new conference at Ottawa on the tax agreements, and we want no more political wrangling on either side. Whatever provocation he may have felt, we find very disquieting Mr. Fleming's threat to "restrict his dealings with Premier Matheson" pending a withdrawal of his statements. If this means that we are to be penalized as a Province, in any shape or form, then we can assure him that it will be strongly resented. The Premier, too, should remember that his attitude has been provocative since the change of government at Ottawa, and that much of his criticism as to the treatment he received could have been made with far more justification under his own party administration.

Differences in NATO

The differences of opinion between the Soviet Union and the West on matters which ought to be taken up at a summit meeting are well known. But, as Mr. C.L. Sulzberger, well known political analyst, points out in the New York Times, this is not the difficulty in the way of a meeting of heads of Governments. There are serious internal differences in NATO itself.

For one thing, it seems fairly obvious that the European partners are more anxious for a meeting to take place than is the United States; or,

to put it another way, they are not as insistent on thorough preparation beforehand as are President Eisenhower and Secretary Dulles, although the official communique at the close of the Copenhagen meeting of Foreign Ministers tried to gloss over this discrepancy.

Then, too, the choice of subjects on a summit agenda is not a unanimous one. For example, the British and Turks are said to be anxious to avoid any discussion of the Middle East, while the Americans think that this subject should be examined carefully. Again, the French want North African problems to be shelved, while most of the others think they will have to be taken up. American diplomats seem to think that all the Soviet talk about the desirability of coming to an agreement on world issues is a lot of propaganda without any real practical meaning. Others, including Dr. Smith of Canada, are inclined to think that Premier Khrushchev really wants at least a temporary understanding because (to quote Mr. Sulzberger) of "his uncertain internal situation", whatever that may mean. There is also the question of the make-up of a summit meeting. Some NATO Governments are said to be against the participation of Poland and Czechoslovakia as suggested by the Russians, while others consider the point as unimportant.

We may be sure that the Russians will take every possible advantage of these and other differences among NATO members.

No P. E. I.

While glancing over a recent issue of the St. John's (NFLD) Daily News we happened to notice an advertisement of the Horwood Lumber Company, Ltd., extolling the high quality of a certain product. Nothing particularly newsworthy about that, of course. What really caught our attention was a miniature map of Canada, the purpose of which was to inform all and sundry that the product mentioned is in general demand. One sees all the Provinces blocked out in a neat little arrangement, together with their principal cities—all, forsooth, save one, Prince Edward Island.

Not only is the name of this Province omitted—there is nothing even to show that an island rests in the Gulf of Northumberland, although the gulf itself is traced, albeit not very accurately. An outsider, vaguely remembering that somewhere in a textbook he had seen Prince Edward Island mentioned as a Province of Canada, would gather from the cartographical arrangement that the Island had disappeared beneath the waves on which it was once cradled (Abegweit) or else had withdrawn from the federation.

No doubt, the "mat" of this map appears in other newspapers across Canada. Certainly, it wasn't put together in St. John's unless, like the objects of Marc Anthony's wrath, cartographers in the 10th. Province "have lost their reason." The question arises, therefore, whether a Canada minus Prince Edward Island is being displayed to an advertisement-reading public in other areas and in other contexts. It probably is. Here, clearly, is something which our Travel Bureau might take in hand before too much damage is done to the solidarity of the nation and to the prestige of the Cradle of Confederation.

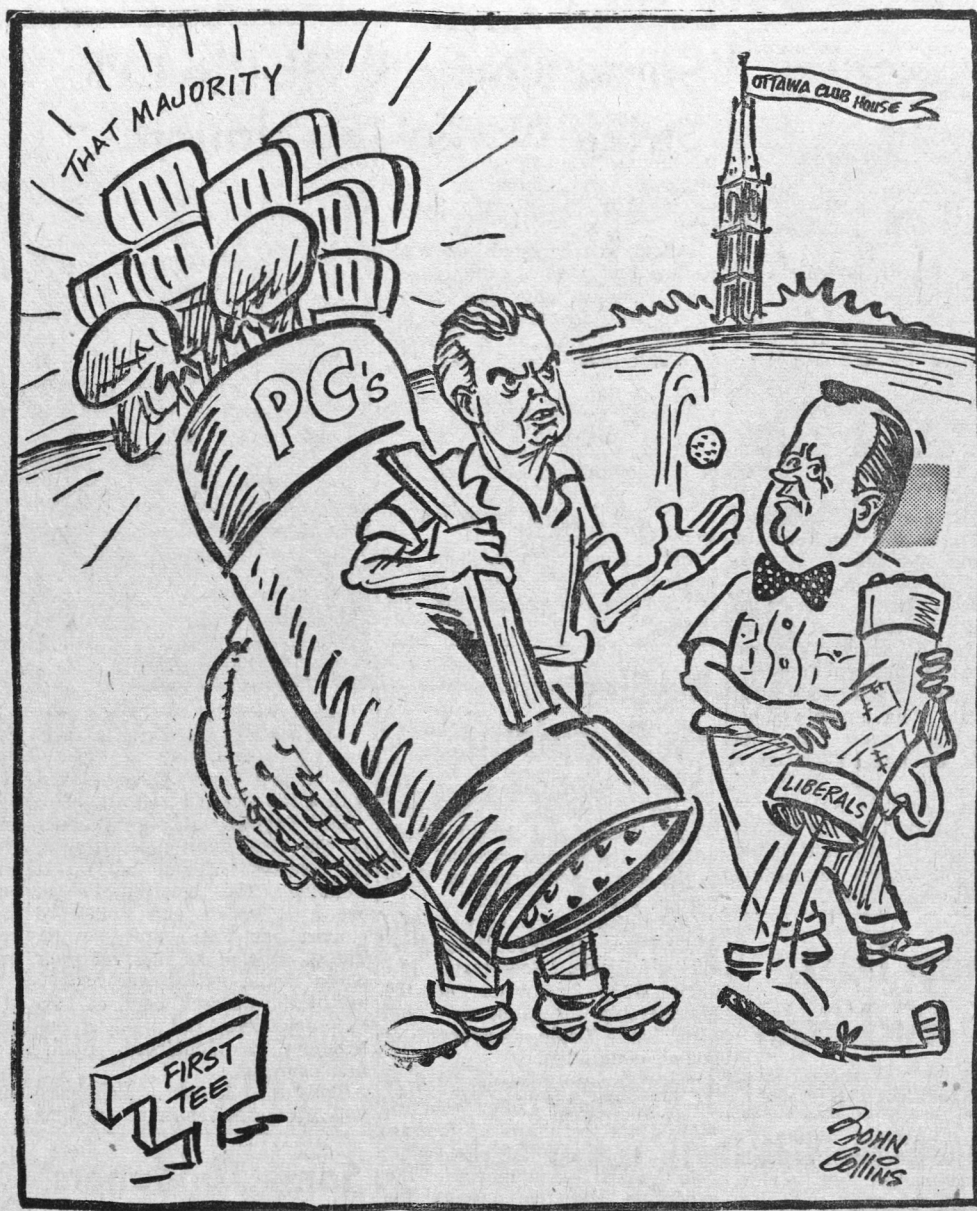
EDITORIAL NOTES

The British, too, have problems in the tourist business. Last year, a report from London reveals, 10 per cent of American visitors to Europe did not stop in Britain because of difficulty in finding accommodations.

Miss Sadie Butt has been appointed Judge of the Family Court in St. John's, Newfoundland. She is the first woman to fill a judicial post in that Province. We haven't heard of any other in the Atlantic region.

Women who find it hard enough to make one quilt or hook one mat in the run of a year will be impressed by the achievement of Mrs. Vettie Jones in Caddo, Okla. Mrs. Jones' output last year amounted to 46 double-bed-size quilts and 5 baby-bed quilts. That's what she claims, anyway.

An unpublished manuscript by Henry David Thoreau, noted New England author and philosopher, was recently sold at auction for more than \$12,000. In 1924 a similar manuscript went for only \$120. Evidently, the great man's prestige is growing. And that shows that in at least one respect present day culture in America, despite its many faults, has its good points.



THE NEW SETS OF CLUBS

OTTAWA REPORT

A Strange Situation

By Patrick Nicholson
Special Correspondent For The Guardian

Ottawa: More than a quarter of a million tourists are expected to visit the Parliament Buildings for the first time this summer. There will also be 105 newcomers to Ottawa, taking their seats as members of the House of Commons for the first time. No less than 97 of these will be Conservative M.P.s.

A strange situation has been caused by Prime Minister John Diefenbaker's achievement of the greatest electoral triumph in our history. After provision has been made to accommodate the 111 Conservatives who were members of the past Parliament, there will only be 27 more seats available on the Government benches situated on the right of the Speaker's Chair.

The other 70 new Conservative M.P.s will therefore have the strange experience of sitting among the Opposition to the Government, in the seats on the opposite side of the Chamber, to the left of the Speaker. With them on that side will be the 49 Liberal M.P.s, including 8 newcomers, and the 8 C.C.F. members, all old Parliamentary hands.

Transport Minister George Hees points out to me that this situation will raise a novel point. More Conservative M.P.s will be sitting on the Opposition benches than at any time since the 1926-1930 Parliament, although the Conservative party was in Opposition from 1935 to 1957, and its whole representation in Parliament sat on the Opposition side during those years.

There are 138 chairs on each side of the 265 member House of Commons. Thus, when the government has more than 138 supporters, its surplus must sit on

each Chamber of the Parliament having a "permanent" Speaker, they may notice that history affords a precedent.

It has become a time-honoured custom for a new Speaker to be appointed for each parliament, alternately a French-speaking and an English-speaking member. This of course means that by the time the Speaker has grown thoroughly familiar with his job, he has to be replaced.

But our ancestors knew better than to waste talent and experience in this narrow observance of racial impartiality. For the capitation under one of those huge oil paintings tells us that Hon. Jonathan Sewell was appointed Speaker of the Legislature Council of Lower Canada (Quebec) in 1809, when he was 43 years old, and he continued to serve in that capacity for no less than 28 years, until two years before his death.

In the 1926-1930 Parliament, the Conservative Opposition had 91 M.P.s. During the twenty-two years in the wilderness, the largest representation it ever had was 67 M.P.s, after the 1945 election. In 1935, they fell as low as only 39 supporters.

The new M.P.s are likely to spend some time walking around the Parliament Building to learn their way. They will quickly find the restaurant and the cafeteria; the morning cup of coffee will probably be a custom they quickly adopt. In due course, they will find the barber shop. Some of them will be glad to find the "health baths" and massage room.

Attending committee meetings in Room 118, they are unlikely to guess the reason for the beautiful wood panelling on the walls: at one time that was the site selected, and decorated to be the Parliamentary cocktail bar—but there was a slip twixt the intention and the cocktail.

If they are observant, they may be puzzled to know the reason why certain rooms are labelled "Women" in the House of Commons side of the building, but "Ladies" in the Senate side.

And among the talk which we hear at the opening of each parliament about the advantages of

His Name Was Gerry

Denver Post

Gerrymander is a horrid word in the strange jargon of politics. But it's been popping up in Colorado statehouse chatter lately, because of discussion of that hardy state perennial, legislative re-apportionment.

Gerrymandering is twisting and distorting the boundaries of political districts to favor the party in power. But how did the word originate? We looked it up in Webster's Unabridged, and there was the whole story, complete with sketch of the original gerrymander.

It seems that back in 1812, when Elbridge Gerry was governor of Massachusetts, the legislature of that state redistributed the voting districts in Essex County. One such district with grotesque, dragonlike shape, appeared on a map which Benjamin Russell, Federalist editor of the "Centinel" (sic) hung over his office desk. One day Gilbert Stuart, celebrated painter, came in, studied the figure of the district, and pulled out his pencil. He added head, wings, claws and exclaimed: "That will do for a salamander." "Better say a Gerrymander" growled Russell. And the outlandish name, thus coined, soon came into general use. So states John Fiske, the philosopher and historian quoted by Webster.

Elbridge Gerry, by the way, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and the fifth vice-president of the United States. The dictionary is careful to add that Gerry was erroneously accused of influencing the districting.

Anyone interested in learning more about "dumb bell" districts and "shoe-string" districts can find it in "The Rise and Development of the Gerrymander" by E. C. Griffith. —Denver Post

MAXIMS

Mortify therefore your members which are upon the earth; fornication, uncleanness, inordinate affection, evil concupiscence, and covetousness, which is idolatry.

Watch Health On Trip Abroad

By Herman N. Bundesen, M.D.

WHILE most of us must be content with a vacation not too far from home, some 2,000,000 or more Americans will visit foreign countries this year.

Hundreds of thousands will travel through Europe and more will visit Mexico and Cuba, Central and South America.

But traveling in a foreign country is not always all pleasure.

DYSENTERY THREAT

Whether you're visiting some underdeveloped regions of the Far East or Africa or even some hygienically advanced European nation, you are constantly faced with the possibility of contracting some form of dysentery. And a case of dysentery can make your trip a pretty miserable one.

The threat of an attack of dysentery is especially prevalent in certain sections of Mexico.

Lack of proper hygienic facilities, of course, plays an important part in development of the disorder.

CLIMATE AND DIET

Changes in climate or diet, for example, make a traveler especially susceptible to simple infectious diarrhea. Heavy eating and hard exercise in high altitudes also can be a contributing factor.

If you are a wise traveler, you will not drink any water that is not boiled except in the best restaurants and hotels. Best plan is to drink only mineral water, if there is the slightest chance of contamination.

Even when you brush your teeth, use mineral water rather than plain tap water.

LEAFY VEGETABLES

Another thing to remember when visiting rural areas of foreign countries is not to eat any leafy vegetables or fruit that does not have to be peeled. In restaurants, too, it's best to have all your vegetables cooked.

If it is too inconvenient to boil water for your meals, you'll find that wine makes a safe and satisfactory substitute.

ANTI-DIARRHEA AGENT

Yet, despite all these precautions, there is always danger from unexpected sources. So I think it's a good idea to take along an anti-diarrhea agent. There are several of them available.

They are effective in treating most intestinal infections and are especially helpful to travelers who are susceptible to simple infectious diarrhea.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

1. Can a baby be delivered successfully by Caesarean section after the mother has died?

Answer: Many cases have been reported in which a living baby has been delivered by Caesarean section after the mother's death.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Since Newfoundland came into Confederation, the Maritimes has lost some of their historical "firsts", among them the establishment of the first English-language schools. Nova Scotia fell to the British in 1713, but the first of these schools opened after the founding of Halifax in 1749. Meanwhile, as admitted by Nova Scotia's Deputy Minister of Education, Dr. H. P. Moffatt, in his new book on education finance, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had started schools in Newfoundland in 1722.—Ottawa Citizen

Has anyone a pair of discarded buffalo coats they do not quite know what to do with? The Town of The Pas is looking for such articles. Seems as if the town was, back in 1953, the proud owner of four buffalo coats, belonging specifically to the police department. Checking up on inventories recently it was discovered that two coats were missing, and the other two would win first prize in a shaggy buffalo coat. But what about the two missing coats, everyone wanted to know? The police don't particularly want them, or the two in storage. It was the principle of the thing—find them.—The Pas, Man., Northern Mail



SIDE HILL FARMER

His life was uphill like his haying With hardship and ill fortune prevailing Parasitic on their host. He never had much chance to coast.

Yet he climbed and kept on trying Till he grew too tired to dying— Lay exhausted, could not make The final step he had to take.

Above the valley's pointing spire, His native hills stood steeples higher Where God leaned down to four-score seven, And gave a hand-up into heaven.

—Ralph W. Sager
in the New York Herald-Tribune.

The Age Old Story

Temperance is moderation in the things that are good and total abstinence from the things that are foul.

Oh well! The new look will never reach the bathing beauties.—Brandon Sun

Something much darker than unarmed bombs hang over us. What is really ominous is our hair trigger, drop of the hat, hopped up civilization, so ready to fight that it seems concerned with little else. One is not reassured to learn that it is also only half cocked.—Detroit News

The owner of a store in the West-end of London put a notice in the window the other day offering two free return tickets to Le Touquet "to the first person reading this—Apply within." At the end of the day nobody had entered the store and asked for the tickets.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(May 12, 1933)
Separate accounting for the car ferry services between Prince Edward Island and the mainland with any deficit to be charged against the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada in place of the Canadian National Airways was agreed upon today. A deputation of Island members submitted representations for the taking of this action.

Heavy loss has been sustained by the fishermen particularly along the North Shore of the Province due to unfavorable weather and ice conditions. A large number of lobster traps and herring nets have been damaged. In other sections of the coast condition were such that very little fishing was attempted.

TEN YEARS AGO

(May 12, 1948)
The first province-wide mineral survey ever to be made on the Island gets underway today. Mr. R. H. Picher, engineer with the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, who arrived in the city yesterday, is the first of a number of mineral specialists who, between now and September, will make a thorough investigation into the Island's mineral resources.

The schedule of cruises this summer for 2,500 Canadian naval reservists will include visits to Charlottetown of H.M.C.S. Haida and Swansea, according to an announcement by Naval Headquarters, Ottawa. The Haida will visit Charlottetown on July 27-28 and the Swansea on June 29-30 and Sept. 21-22.

"The man who fights traffic to work and back twice a day needs to learn how much an Edsel can do for him."

REPORTS L. H. HOUCK, TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT FOR THE AUTHORITATIVE INDUSTRY NEWSPAPER 'AUTOMOTIVE NEWS'

1958 EDSSEL

the one car that is really new

"Driving is almost effortless, yet with a confidence-inspiring feeling of control," says Mr. Houck after testing the Edsel.

One big reason for Edsel's driving ease is exclusive Teletouch Drive. You can drive Edsel—reverse it—park it—without lifting your hand from the wheel. As Mr. Houck comments, "Teletouch is as handy as a pocket in a shirt and a lot closer."

Edsel's big, safe brakes were another feature which impressed the Automotive News expert. "These new brakes adjust themselves and can save a man a lot of dollars during a normal term of ownership."

"Edsel performance inspired these words: 'Edsel has speed for turnpikes, expressways and open highways and roadability for the logging road... Edsel's big new V-8 engines—with up to 345 horsepower—offer more useable power than you've ever handled before."

"The Edsel is undoubtedly the most pretented car ever offered to the public... 1,500,000 miles over a two-year period."

You should see what an Edsel can do for you—drive 1958 Edsel and feel the real difference behind the wheel.

Great news! 1958 Edsel prices start just above the low-priced field!

GREAT DAYS! EDSSELATION DAYS at your FORD EDSSEL dealer's!

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