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PAGE 4 MONDAY, JULY 7, 1958.

The Late Mr. Barlow

This Province has lost a fine citizen in the passing of Professor Percy Barlow, retired manual training instructor for the city schools. Mr. Barlow was known to generations of students, not only for his ability in his own particular field, which was outstanding, but for his wide knowledge and experience, his genial personality and high standards of ethics, gentleness and courtesy.

Up until his recent illness, Mr. Barlow continued to take a keen interest in the activities of the younger generation, and was a familiar spectator at their sports and other pastimes. Always quiet and unassuming, his influence nevertheless was felt wherever he went. His remarkable memory for names and faces of boys who had passed through his hands—who had themselves become fathers and even grandfathers in many cases—was traditional; but to him it seemed quite natural because teaching was for him not a chore to be done but a vocation in the true sense of the word, an experience to be lived and enjoyed in contact with ripening minds.

He seemed himself to have found the secret of perpetual youth. While no man had a pleasanter stock of memories of long ago, he preferred to live in the present—to dwell on its exciting possibilities and opportunities, gleaming from the past only such lessons as were helpful for the future. It is not surprising therefore that he continued to be the "guide, philosopher and friend" of our younger citizens, as he had been of their elders before them.

Here in his adopted Province which he loved so well and to which he gave so many years of his fruitful life, it is fitting that the name of Percy Barlow should be revered, and his memory fondly treasured.

The Lambeth Conference

Some news commentators are referring to the Lambeth Conference, now meeting in London under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as a "policy-making" conference for the various Churches which make up the Anglican Communion. This is not so. The Lambeth is not a legislative body in any sense. It is purely a consultative assembly of (Anglican) Archbishops and Bishops from around the world. Doubtless, deliberations of the Conference do have an influence on certain internal policies of the various autonomous Churches, but they do not have any legislative force.

Each Church of the "Anglican Communion" has the right of self-government and practises it rigidly—subject, of course, to the ancient creeds and formularies. The Archbishop of Canterbury has jurisdiction only in his own Province. While he is recognized as the Primate of the Church of England—that is to say, of the Church of England in England—he has no legal authority in, say, the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, the Episcopal Church of Scotland or the Anglican Church of Canada. He is "primus inter pares," by virtue of the historical importance of his See, nothing more.

Canadian-American Ties

A practical suggestion for the strengthening of Canadian-American ties, especially in the economic field, has been put forward by Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont.

In a Senate speech, Mr. Aiken predicted that "social, economic and political fortunes of the two nations will become more closely interlocked in the next 20 years". In order to make the relationship as satisfactory as possible to people on both sides of the border, Senator Aiken suggested that the United States Congress and the Canadian Parliament should establish "reciprocal sub-committees" that would meet from time to time to discuss matters of common interest. This, of course, has been mentioned before. In fact, there have been meetings of representatives of

the two countries to discuss specific issues, such as American tariff increases and embargoes on certain Canadian products. Senator Aiken's idea—and it seems to be a good one—is that there should be consultation not only when some specific problem arises but periodically so as to ease petty differences before they have time to develop into serious ones.

With respect to supplies of "mutually produced items" such as wheat, oil, lead and zinc, Senator Aiken believes that the two nations "would do well to consider such supplies as a single stockpile in the sense of a co-operative understanding relating to production, stockpiling and disposal". This, too, appears to have merit. Certainly, that would be the procedure in the event of war. There would seem to be no good reason why, with a little give and take on each side, it could not work to mutual advantage at all times.

Anything that might help to keep the United States and Canada on good terms is worth trying. The important thing is mutual respect, a genuine desire on the part of each nation to recognize the problems of the other.

Not Harmful

Every new medical discovery has been greeted with a certain amount of scepticism; and the Salk vaccine for prevention of poliomyelitis is no exception. After it came into general use it was found that, occasionally, a child succumbed to illness shortly after being inoculated. Immediately, suspicion was raised that perhaps the vaccine was to blame. In a few instances, some form of brain trouble developed some time after the preparation was injected; so, the rumour got around that the vaccine could cause damage to the brain.

These fears and suspicions have almost disappeared; and the vaccine is generally regarded as the greatest medical discovery of our time. There are still a few people here and there, however, who are a little uneasy about the preparation. With this in mind, a Chicago research team went to work and made an extended study of the whole situation. Its findings, based on 852 persons who received three shots of the vaccine at clinical centres in various cities, show conclusively that the vaccine does no damage to the brain. Not a single instance of such damage was revealed.

"We had not expected to obtain such completely negative results with a biologically potent material", the researchers reported. "By coincidence, an unexpected illness could follow a Salk vaccination at just the right time to convince the family and even the physician in charge that the vaccination was responsible for

EDITORIAL NOTES

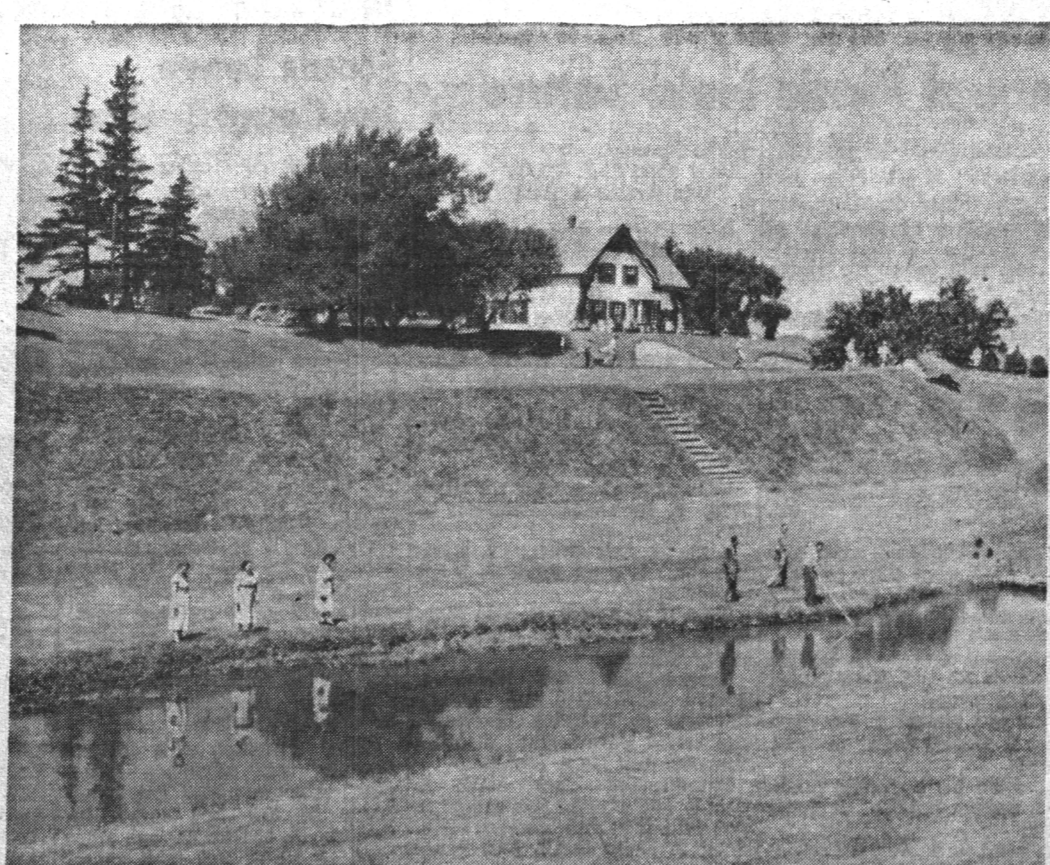
Dr. Eric Martin, editor of the American Pharmaceutical Association's magazine, estimates that North Americans spend \$10 million a month on medical quacks. There is nothing more tragic than quackery in medicine, except it be the gullibility of its victims.

We were in error in stating that the population of Alaska is approximately the same as that of this Province. We were quoting pre-war figures. Actually, it is nearly twice as large. However, a large segment of the population is made up of military personnel.

The Archbishop of Canterbury invited Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Greek Cypriots, to attend the Lambeth Conference in London. Makarios refused the invitation when in a radio address—or so it was reported—His Grace of Canterbury referred to the Greek ecclesiastic as "a bad character". Well, invitations have been declined for lesser reasons.

The Transport Department has announced that the ferry "William Carson" will "probably" be using Port Aux Basques as its Newfoundland terminal by the end of this month. Newfoundlanders have been subjected to so many disappointments in connection with this service that they can be excused for saying "we'll believe it when we see it".

Polish Communist Party leader Gomulka has taken the side of the Soviet leaders in the controversy concerning the execution of former Hungarian Premier Nagy. Mr. Gomulka is evidently trying to keep on good terms with his Russian masters. It is reported, however, that Mr. Gomulka himself may soon be in trouble with Moscow for speaking up for Polish freedom on two or three occasions, the child's illness.



AT GREEN GABLES GOLF COURSE

OTTAWA REPORT

Crerar Committee Recalled

By Patrick Nicholson, Special Correspondent For The Guardian

Ottawa: Feather-bedding and redundancy in the federal civil service has emerged as the headline feature in both Houses of Parliament here in the young session.

Newspapers have run banner headlines on their front pages as public consciousness at long last awakens to this drain on our manpower and our taxes. "Tory M.P. says some civil servants not working," screamed one headline reporting criticism by Jack Wratten, former Reeve of Bramford Township; meanwhile three civil servants showed their disdain by taking their golf clubs to the roof of their office building for some afternoon "work"—for which the taxpayers paid them at full rates, of course.

But oddly enough it was a former Liberal Cabinet Minister who first started talking critically about our swelling civil service. He has been advocating economies through a smaller civil service for seven years—but nobody has listened to him, not even his former colleagues in the Liberal Cabinet.

That was Winnipeg's Tom Crerar, a distinguished and exceptionally able Senator who is now, although 82 years of age, one of the most mentally alert statesmen in our Parliament.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

After The Capitulation

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL. D.

(Continued from Saturday) Rollo further states "that the number of the population was due to refugees from Nova Scotia, and it is such good land and so fine a climate, being free of fog, and so many rivers that it must invite settlers, as it abounds in wheat, barley, oats, rye, and some Indian corn and all sorts of garden stuff. It would soon become a great granary for the French. Cattle, hogs, sheep and fowl in great quantities have been destroyed by them and by us, and many, now in the woods, will perish in the snow."

With regard to the population, "the number reckoned for this Island when he landed was five thousand, which he did not doubt. He had already sent away six hundred and ninety-two, and cannot say how many he shall send now, as numbers had fled to Canada, carrying great quantities of cattle by means of four schooners which plied between Malpeque and the continent."

NO VILLAGES

The Acadians being in no fear of the Indians, built on the farms, so that there are no villages. There are five parishes, namely, Point Prim, St. Louis (Scotchfort), St. Peters, Malpeque (at Low Point) and the Parish of port LaJoie (Fort Amherst). The priest (Gration Raul) of Fort Amherst had disappeared as had the most valuable of the officers' effects the day before he landed.

The priests of St. Peter's (Rev. Jean Biscarat) and of St. Louis (Rev. Pierre Cassie) had been sent in the first transports, those of Point Prim, and Malpeque he expected to send out now. (Jean Biscarat was drowned with many of his parishioners and the crew in the ship "Violet," off the coast of England. Pierre Cassie landed in France and for many years was the rector of the famous shrine of Notre-Dame de Betharram, near Lourdes, where he died at 93 years of age. Father Jacques Girard of Point Prim was on the famous ship "Duke William" with 400 Acadians. The tragic story of his landing at Penzance, England, is found in "Remarkable Voyages and Shipwrecks" by Barrington. Father Joseph Sylvestre Dosque, pastor of Malpeque escaped to Quebec. There he became pastor of the cathedral church of Quebec in 1770. He died there in 1785.)

DE VILLEJOIN'S LETTER

The Commandant of port LaJoie, Rousseau de Villejoie, while on board the transport which carried him to England wrote the following letter to the Minister in Paris, which is a tribute to his humanity and at the same time a sad confirmation of the extremely miserable condition of the inhabitants:

"Port LaJoie, "September 8, 1758. "My Lord, I received the letter which you honored me by writing last spring and I made use of the seed which arrived on the Royal boat, the only one which came to our Island. Although this added to what I had in store from last autumn was not nearly sufficient to sow all the lands that were prepared, I had hoped to be in a position to feed the whole Island this autumn with very little outside assistance—a very gratifying prospect for me. My Lord, after three years of unrelieved want; moreover, during those three years, the island was stocked with enough cattle to supply effective and annual aid to Louisbourg. "In accordance with your orders, My Lord, I had taken all possible precautions, in the sad situation in which I found myself, to repulse the enemy had he presented himself on our coasts before the surrender of Louisbourg has necessarily entailed our loss."

ENGLISH ARRIVE

"Three weeks after the capitulation, the English came to Isle Saint-Jean and from two officers whom Mr. Drucourt had sent on the English vessels, I received his letter by which I was enjoined to conform to the capitulation which he had made with the English generals in regard to Louisbourg and its dependencies. "Under those conditions, it remained to me, My Lord, only to play my part. Knowing Louisbourg fallen, I could not advise the inhabitants to take arms without exposing them to the fury of the conquerors. Nor, according to my notion, could I without orders, abandon the inhabitants and proceed to Canada. Without superior orders, such conduct on my part, would have appeared lacking in natural feeling as it would have exposed the people who had trusted in me, to all the horrors of war, since all avenues of retreat had been closed. Even if the enemy had given me time to evacuate the country, it would have been impossible: Miramichi, which was the most easily accessible, was without provisions. Some of those who went there from here have been obliged to return, preferring to abandon everything rather than to die of hunger."

(To be continued)

The Canadian Boat Song

The Edinburgh Scotsman

The haunting second verse of the Canadian Boat Song has no doubt been sung often and with great feeling during the current Skye Week.

It is, very naturally, a great tourist asset to Skye, evoking as it does the very spirit of the Hebrides. But its origin has for long been a matter of controversy—which is revived again by B. H. Humble (Dunbartonshire) who humbly offers very close research has this to say about it:

Five books have been written about it and only two of them claim the same author. Altogether eight names have been listed as possible authors.

The mystery arose because the song was not "discovered" till 50 years after its first appearance, by which time those concerned had long vanished from the scene, or, to quote Neil Munro, "the song which misfired in 1829 became a battle hymn of Scottish Land Reformers in 1885."

Possibly the song would be unknown to-day had not Joseph Chamberlain quoted these lines in the course of a political address at Inverness in 1885:

"From the lone shieling on the Mountains divide us and a world of seas, But still our hearts are true—our hearts are Highland And in our dreams we see the Hebrides. Tall are these mountains and these woods are grand But we are exiles from our Fatherland."

According to a contemporary account "the excitement of the audience was great and the ef-

Special Care For Bedridden

By Herman N. Bundeisen, M.D.

Anyone who spends a prolonged period in bed is apt to develop bed sores. This can be a very serious matter, since breaks in the skin often lead to infection.

Thus if you have a bedridden person in your home, it's up to you to see that he or she is not troubled by irritations which might ulcerate the skin.

CAUSED BY PRESSURE

Bed sores are caused by local pressure upon the tissues. If the pressure is great enough, it partially or completely blocks off the blood supply to that particular area.

Surprisingly, the deeper sensitive tissues are first to be damaged. Later, the skin becomes affected.

An elderly or ill person is especially susceptible to such conditions because he is likely to be undernourished. And malnutrition, you see, hampers the ability of the tissues to resist breakdown under pressure or to repair the damage once it has occurred.

WRINKLED BED COVERS.

Small breaks in the skin are often caused by a combination of pressure and wrinkled bed covers or clothing, badly adjusted supports or wet bed clothing.

It's a good idea to check your patient every once in a while for indications of developing bed sores. First symptom usually is a redness of the skin which disappears when you apply pressure.

That was the era when another watchdog, Opposition Leader George Drew, was demanding a "Hoover-style" commission to study the operation of our civil service, because he suspected that it was extravagantly inefficient.

HUGE PEACETIME GROWTH.

The Crerar committee reported that the civil service contained 46,106 employees just before the outbreak of World War II. It naturally expanded enormously during the six war years, to handle the extra administration of wartime controls, rationing, price freezes, and so on. By the end of the war, its size was more than doubled at 116,000 employees.

But then—surprise. Instead of shrinking as the extra wartime work was gradually eliminated, the civil service fattened a bit, swelled, until today it stands at over 190,000. In other words, it has expanded more in recent peacetime years than in those busy years of war.

There are nearly as many more people employed by our Crown corporations—but we are not discussing them at this moment.

Nobody paid much attention to old Senator Crerar; but the work he and his committee did in those past years, and the staggering facts they listed in their reports, are making good ammunition for critics of the civil service today.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (July 7, 1933)

The recital of Miss Nan Alberta Shaw, pianist, which was given last night in the Prince of Wales College Hall, was greatly appreciated by an attentive audience. Miss Shaw was assisted by Mr. James L. MacDonald of Sydney, N.S., as violinist, who, like, Miss Shaw, is a graduate of the Halifax Conservatory of Music.

His many friends in Charlottetown and throughout the province will be pleased to learn that Mr. Robert Messervey has been chosen by the world famous Toronto Mendelssohn Choir as Baritone soloist with them on November 6th, when they will present Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah" in Massey Hall, Toronto.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE ACT GOES INTO EFFECT (July 7, 1948)

The new Temperance Act goes into effect today as a result of the signing yesterday of a Royal Proclamation by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor J. A. Bernard.

The signing of the Proclamation yesterday means that after forty-seven years of the Prohibition Act, the people of the province will be able to purchase liquor or beer in limited amounts and at stated intervals for purely beverage purposes.

MAXIMS

I never knew an early rising, hard working, prudent man who complained of hard work.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

"Why is the ship going so slowly?" an old lady asked the captain of a liner in the midst of a heavy fog. "The fog," madam, the captain answered. "But it's quite clear above," the old lady persisted. "Maybe, madam, but we're not going that way unless the boilers burst!"—Ottawa Journal

A Moscow dispatch notes that Premier Nikita Khrushchev refused vodka and limited himself to sips of mineral water at a reception for President Nasser of the United Arab Republic. The Soviet boss also was seen puffing on a gold-tipped Egyptian cigarette. This can be set alongside Mr. Nixon's adventures in Latin America as an example of the personal hazards encountered by diplomats these days.—Chicago Daily News

Flavor isn't improved by size, judging by the wild strawberry which isn't nearly so abundant hereabouts as it once was. Removal of the old zigzag rail fences played hob with the wild strawberries that used to grow in those uncultivated patches of sod. However, the tiny berries may still be found along railroad tracks and in bordering fields. They have a flavor that cannot be matched by tame berries.—Kitchener-Waterloo Record

When six cars came together in a series of rear-end collisions, traffic was piled up for three miles on the Queen Elizabeth Way. The theme is familiar; generally the reason is the chronic one of driving too close to the vehicle ahead. The habit and, ironically, the result get worse as the brakes on motor vehicles improve. Modern brakes may even give the driver a false sense of "foot-stop-on-a-dime" security.—Toronto Globe and Mail

Perhaps the most irritating motorists are the sneakers. For some reason or other, they object to coming to a full stop at a red light or stop sign if they intend to turn right. Any motorist with any experience has seen them race up to an intersection, slow down while they ease the traffic situation, and slam on the brakes when they see a dangerous situation developing. If they do escape the hazard, that is of their own creation; they are usually stopped across the crosswalk, and the law-abiding pedestrian has to make a circuitous jaunt across the street.—Cornwall Standard-Freeholder

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More than sixty delegates from all parts of the Island assembled yesterday at the new community hall in Mirell for the opening session of the eleventh annual meeting of the P.E.I. Credit Union League, Ltd. in its presidential report, Mr. J. F. Arsenault reviewed the progress of Credit Unions throughout the province, and extended thanks to the Managing Director, Mr. J. G. Demais and Assistant Mr. L. J. Corcoran.

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