

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew  
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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

PAGE 4 THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1958.

A Civil Right

Commenting on the action of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in serving a subpoena on Cyrus Eaton, Canadian-born industrialist, because of certain remarks he made on a T.V. program, the New York Times has this to say editorially: "Mr. Eaton, who sometimes goes off the deep end, did so again, we think, in this particular program. Some of his comments on the F.B.I. and his declaration that Adolf Hitler never had a spy organization equal to the 'snooping' system current in this country seem to us more than a little silly. But it is not silly—it is a preposterous and dangerous arrogation of unconstitutional power—when a committee of Congress dares to summon a free American citizen to appear before it to account for the expression of opinions which it happens not to like".

The Times writer might have added that the action of the committee indirectly gives support to Mr. Eaton's assertion that the United States is fast becoming a police state. There are times, to be sure, when Mr. Eaton does seem to throw undeserved bouquets at the Soviet Union and to bite the hand that has fed him so generously. But, after all, the free expression of opinions is generally considered to be a democratic right—except, it seems, in Congressional circles. One of the chief complaints of the West against the Soviet Union is that it denies that right.

Animals To The Fair

Word from New York is that 65 American cattle, including steers, Brahman bulls and buffalo, are en route by sea to the World Fair at Brussels. It will be a one way trip for the animals, since they cannot be readmitted to the United States after having travelled in Europe where foot and mouth disease is prevalent. After "showing their stuff" in Brussels, the cattle will be sold to European buyers.

A number of horses are also going along; and, although these are immune to foot and mouth, they, too, will be sold. "There's no use in bringing them back after they get sea-sick, because then you have to work them so hard", explained the man in charge of the animals. Evidently, sea-sickness is hard on horses. Going with the cattle and horses are 100 cowboys and cowgirls as well as 58 Sioux Indians.

We haven't heard of any Canadian cattle or other farm animals going to the Fair. Perhaps we "missed the boat" in not sending a contingent of the Island's famous pigs. They would have been a fine advertisement for the Island and, since they would have had to be sold over there, would have helped the swine raising industry in Belgium or some other European country. Besides, it would have been a nice trip for them. They deserve something special after all the good they have done to our agricultural economy.

Notable Achievement

One of the great achievements of modern times has been the establishment of the World Health Organization, which this year celebrates its tenth anniversary. The occasion was marked by the World Health Assembly meeting at Minneapolis this week, and also by the publication of an attractive booklet, "Two Steps Forward", which gives a fascinating year-by-year description of the work done by the Organization during the past decade. Written for the layman, the 68-page work is profusely illustrated, with case histories bringing the tragedy of widespread disease to life in a graphic manner.

The eradication of malaria, of tuberculosis, of rabies, of Asian flu, of poliomyelitis, of cholera, involves a vast amount of detailed work. Child and maternal health is another field. In this last is provided an example of how the WHO works to solve a health problem, not by merely advising or treating, but by working with the population to find a lasting solution. A nutritional problem

was discovered to exist on the Gold Coast in Africa. When the first child was weaned it often died, after the second one took its place at the mother's breast. There was no substitute for mother's milk, and field workers investigated and urged the population to grow different crops from which an adequate substitute could be made. Another aspect of the work of WHO is that of the threat of radiation, and still another is the huge job of compiling an international index of drugs—a pharmacopoeia.

"Ten Steps Forward" shows how peoples all over the world are joining forces, in many cases quite voluntarily, to rid the world of disease and death, to raise the standards of living for all people. It is published by WHO's Division of Public Health Information, Geneva, Switzerland, and distributed by United Nations Division, Ryerson Press, Toronto.

Worth Pondering

Here is a thought worth pondering. It was expressed in a speech by Dr. A. Whitney Griswold, President of Yale University, at the annual meeting of the Affiliated American Academy and National Institute of Arts and Letters:

"There is no lack of opportunity for learning among us. What is lacking is a respect for it—not the unctuous respect that trails its possessors with diplomas and titles, but an honest respect such as we now have for technical competence or business success. We honour learning, but we do not believe in it. We reward it with lengthy obituaries and a wretched living wage. Rather than submit to it ourselves, we hire substitutes; rather than cultivate our own brains we pick theirs. We spend as much time and energy on short-cuts to learning and imitations of learning as we do on learning itself."

EDITORIAL NOTES

A new experiment in co-operatives is being carried out in Westville, N.S. The Provincial Department of Education is giving training in carpentry to members of a housebuilding co-operative. Members build their own houses with loan assistance from the Provincial Government.

Tony Cloninger, a 17 year old high school graduate from Iron Station, N.C., won't have to worry about money matters for a while. The day after he left school with his diploma he was signed up by the Milwaukee Braves and given a \$100,000 bonus. 13 major leagues were said to be anxious to have him on the team. One expert called him "the fastest righthander I ever saw." Baseball fans will undoubtedly be watching his career with interest.

This year Saskatchewan is distributing an angler's guide with fishing licenses. It contains information on open seasons, regulations, likely fishing spots and the like. It is an idea which might be copied here, especially for the benefit of visitors.

Reynard the Fox who, apparently, has few friends in these parts, especially among sportsmen, is regarded highly in the area around Stratford, Ont. Mice have done so much damage to trees in two forests of the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority that officials are planning to bring in foxes to combat the menace. Hawks, too, are being considered.

The famous Brooklyn Bridge was 75 years old on May 24. It was 13 years in building and 20 workmen were killed during its construction. Countless millions have crossed the East River on it. Much prose and poetry have been written about it. And on several occasions, so rumor hath it, it was "sold" by slick operators to unsuspecting persons with more money than brains.

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are to visit Ghana and Sierra Leone and Gambia at the end of next year. The last royal visit to Ghana was in March, 1957, when the Duchess of Kent represented the Queen at Ghana's independence ceremonies. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh were last in West Africa in January and February, 1956, when they visited Nigeria. Ghana, formerly the Gold Coast, became a fully independent state within the Commonwealth on March 6, 1957. At the ceremonial opening of the Ghana Parliament, the Duchess of Kent read the Speech from the Throne and then presented a personal message from the Queen.



RED RIDING HOOD

OTTAWA REPORT

Reform Of The Senate

By Patrick Nicholson  
Special Correspondent for The Guardian

Ottawa: That old promise to reform the Senate was discussed on the hustings during the election. Now it is being freely discussed among Senators here. The promise has been made by every thinking Prime Minister since Confederation. But this time it really seems that the Prime Minister intends to act, and he has substantial support for his ideas among today's Senators. In brief, the reform of the Senate covers the tasks of making the Senate more active, and keeping it that way. That means, first, that Senators should not retain their seats in our Upper Chamber when the diminution of their mental and physical powers prevents them from taking an active part in the Senate's proceedings. And second, that the Senate should be built up from its present low level of routine legislative rubber stamp, so that it would become the useful and praiseworthy partner of the House of Com-

mons. The many empty seats in the Senate tell us eloquently that age is taking its toll, in attendance as well as in attention. Two Senators have passed their 85th birthday. Twelve others have passed their 80th birthday; and yet another dozen have passed their 75th. ELDER STATESMEN There are, even in their eighties, elder statesmen whose experience and wisdom could be of the greatest value to Canada, if employed to their fullest capacity in the Senate. But it is unusual for a man or woman of that age to be able to work a full day and make a statesman-like contribution. Thus the tempo of the Senate seems to be dragged down to the speed of the oldest. There are of course vivid exceptions, such as Senator Tom Crean, who will celebrate his 82nd birthday next month, yet who was first appointed to the Cabinet at

half that age. He still brings an acute mind, wise experience and an eloquent tongue to bear on the affairs of state.

The first measure of Senate reform will probably provide for all Senators appointed in future to retire at the age of 75, on a pension of perhaps two-thirds of their Senatorial indemnity. Present Senators will be invited to retire at any time after their 75th birthday, but the State would keep faith with them by continuing to pay them the full Senator's indemnity of \$10,000 a year for life.

LIBERALS BIG MAJORITY There are now 77 Liberal Senators, 17 Conservatives, 2 Independents, and 6 vacancies. So low did previous governments allow the Conservative strength fall, during the 22 years of Liberal rule, that it will be late in 1962 — according to actuarial estimates — before the Conservative Government, given a majority in the House of Commons by popular acclaim, can expect to attain a majority in the appointive Senate. Actuarial estimates anticipate the death of 34 Senators during

How To Avoid Ivy Poisoning

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D. "LEAFLETS three, let it be." You might do well to remember this very old and simple little rhyme this summer. For poison ivy can spoil many a happy outing and even entire vacations. The only sure way to prevent an attack of poison ivy is to avoid the villainous plant, if that is at all possible. That's where this little rhyme comes in.

The most significant feature about the poison ivy plant is that its leaves grow in clusters of three. These leaves are green in the summer, but generally turn brown, yellow or red in the late summer or fall. The leaves are slightly notched and from one to four inches long.

WHITE FRUIT Another distinguishing feature is that the berry-like fruit of the harmless ivy plants are blackish purple.

Poison ivy is an attractive plant; you might even say it is beautiful. And because of this, it is more likely to attract than to repel. But remember: "Leaflets three, let it be."

DIRECT CONTACT Most cases of poison ivy result from direct contact with the plant, although you can contract it by handling clothing, pets and garden implements contaminated by the oily sap. It is this non-volatile oil secreted on the leaves which causes the trouble. First symptom is a burning and itching sensation. Then a rash and swelling develop, usu-

ally accompanied by small or large blisters. While this poison is most potent during the summer, you might get a case of poison ivy even during the winter by handling wood or leaves which have been in contact with the plant in the previous months.

ALLEVIATING REACTION You can do a lot to alleviate the reaction, possibly even prevent it, by washing your hands, arms, or whatever area touched the poison ivy plant.

Repeated washings are essential. Use an inexpensive laundry soap rather than face or bath soap. Place the exposed area under running water, rub the soap in gently but firmly with a soft brush. However, you can save yourself a lot of trouble simply by avoiding any plants with notched leaves growing in clusters of three.

QUESTION AND ANSWER J. E.: Can rifle shooting cause arthritis to one's shoulder? Answer: Any type of jarring or repeating pressure, such as comes from the kick of a rifle, can cause osteoarthritis, which is a form of arthritis, to occur in the shoulder joint where the handle of the gun is held.

NOTES BY THE WAY

In 1957, Canadians spent more than \$1 billion on liquor. Even discounting the portion spent by tourists, the amount expended by the Canadian public is almost equalled the nation's welfare costs. —Ottawa Citizen

Father is more important than ever. If it weren't for him there would be nobody to eat up the leftovers, now that the dog has his own special canned food. —Winnipeg Tribune



PROUD POET

Lifelong. I have tried to say These same things in another way. As if the poets who have sung Spoke strangely in another tongue And only I could bring to art The many meanings of the heart. Surely, this arrogance must end! Though every poet is my friend, I still must try to bend the light To make new rainbows in the night. If arrogance it is, indeed, Break my pencil, snap my reed. Lord, forgive me if my eye Was lifted by my head too high!

— Joseph Cherwinski  
in the Wisconsin Poetry Magazine.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)  
From the Guardian Files TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (May 29, 1933)  
Reports of the last year in which the activities of the P.E.I. Hospital would be carried on in the building now in use were presented at the annual meeting held in St. Paul's Hall last night. Reference was made to the erection of the new hospital building, the cost of which would total \$325,000. It was suggested that it be financed by a plan of subscriptions as was used in 1923.

L.M. Poole and Co. has completed the installation of a drying kiln in which hardwood is stored. This insulated room is equipped with hot water radiators which are capable of raising the temperature of the room to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.

TEN YEARS AGO (May 29, 1948)  
Tenders for the extension of the airport runways at Summerside so as to accommodate any type of plane were opened yesterday by officials of the Canadian Commercial Corporation which negotiates contracts for the Defense Department. It is probable that the contract for both extension and resurfacing of the runways will be let by the end of the current week.

Work at the new F. W. Woolworth site located on Queen Street by Richard and Ryan Limited, general contractors of Montreal, is progressing favorably. The old building has been torn down and the excavation of the basement has been completed. The work of pouring the cement foundation is now in progress.



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The Age Old Story

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THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I. Saint-Pierre's Successors

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from yesterday) The settlement of 1720 consisted largely of colonists from France. However, families of Acadians from Acadia were beginning to arrive. As time went on, the affairs of the company of Comte Saint-Pierre were not progressing sufficiently to retain the interest of the principal shareholders. The count could not give additional financial aid, and his two partners were forced to assume greater responsibility. In 1724, de Mezy, Commandant at Louisbourg informed the minister in Paris that most of the inhabitants of Isle Saint-Jean had been obliged to leave the colony, and had come to Louisbourg, and that he had sent all those who would go back to France. He claimed that he had tried to induce the creditors and the officials of the company to settle their affairs amicably; that failing in this, he had to seize and sell all the assets of the company and distribute the proceeds among the creditors. On October 13, 1725, the exclusive rights of the company of Saint-Pierre were revoked. The company had spent more than 1,200,000 livres in this enterprise which ended in disaster for the shareholders.

CLUNG TO HOMES But the failure of the company of Saint-Pierre did not by any means spell the ruin of the colony. The Acadians who had by this time come in considerable numbers clung to their new homes, but immigration from France and from Acadia almost ceased for the next three years. The census rolls for 1730, which give the names of the colonists and the date of their arrival in the colony, show that in that year there were 155 persons who had arrived between the year 1720 and 1724: 77 in 1720, 25 in 1721, 20 in 1722, 8 in 1723, and 25 in 1724. These were the early pioneers of Isle Saint-Jean. Their presence as well as their tenacity of purpose were strong reminders to the France of her duty to the colony. DE PENSEN'S GARRISON This failure of Comte Saint-Pierre stirred the French government to more vigorous action. On July 2, 1726, de Pensens, an able and experienced officer, was appointed Commandant at Port Lajoie and given a small garrison of 25 soldiers. When he arrived at his new post he found the remnants of the colonists of Comte Saint-Pierre discouraged; however, by his determined efforts he soon had imbued the colonists with new hope. He spent the winter at Louisbourg and left Port Lajoie in charge of his lieutenant de Tonty. When he returned to

Port Lajoie in the spring, he was accompanied by the veteran Re-collet father Felix Pain. The establishment of the garrison and the advent of the missionary who would reside permanently with them, gave new encouragement to the Acadians of Acadia to come and rejoin their compatriots in Isle Saint-Jean.

In 1727, six families, the advance guard of new contingents, arrived. They were given permission to choose lands where they wished. Three of their fishing boats began operations at Cassepeque and three others at Saint-Peter's.

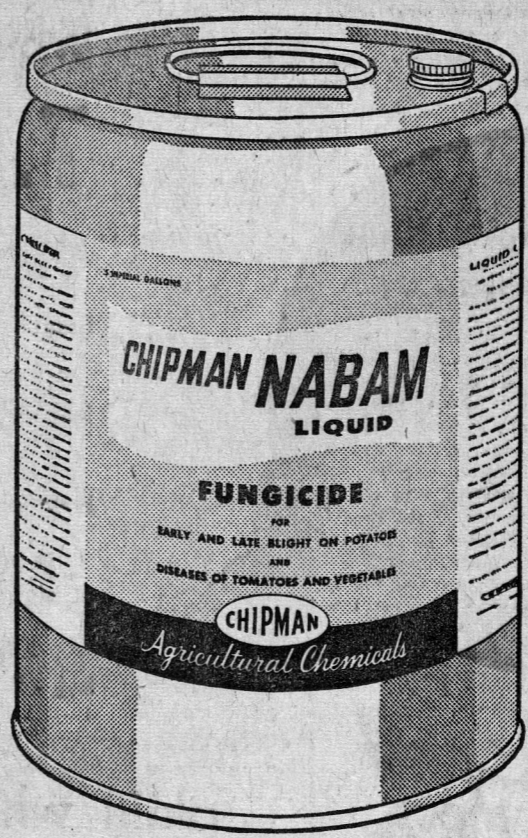
During the summer de Pensens went to Louisbourg and brought back to Port Lajoie a great quantity of supplies and several more soldiers to cut masts for the navy. During the next winter de Pensens had a large vessel built at port Lajoie, and the following spring welcomed four more Acadian families. He also allowed some of his soldiers to clear land and settle down as farmers. He also made preparations for the reception of 100 families whom he expected from Acadia.

PLAQUE OF MICE During the summer of 1728 prospects were bright for the colony, and the habitants were looking forward to a bountiful harvest, when suddenly a plague of field-mice fell upon their crop and completely destroyed them as they had done four years before. So complete was the destruction that the people had to seek subsistence from the sea. It was a sad blow for the colony, but with dogged determination they struggled on. The following spring de Pensens sent for thirty hogsheads of wheat from Acadia and the much enduring settlers sowed in faith once more.

In 1728, de Pensens had a census taken. This shows 54 houses, 76 men, 51 women, 156 children, and 15 domestics, a total of 297 persons. There were also listed 125 fishermen who operated 8 schooners and 19 shallops. The total catch of fish amounted to 4,874 quintals. In the list of names given in this census of 1728, are found the following: Arsenault, Blanchard, Boudrot, Bourg (Bourque), Bubot (Buote), Chaisson, Deveau, Gallant, Martin, and Poirier, names which are found today in the various Acadian settlements of Prince Edward Island.

Another census was taken in 1739. There were then 75 men, 55 women, 182 children and 12 servants, a total of 325 persons. There were also 140 fishermen with 4 schooners and 23 shallops engaged in the fisheries. (To be continued)

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