

How It All Began

Somewhere on what was once our Market Square and which now forms part of the site of the magnificent buildings erected as a memorial to our Confederation Fathers and their achievement, wouldn't it be possible—with the approval of the other provinces, of course—to have a modest plaque telling of another event of interest to all who are with us at this season, in which the spirit of our big Provincial Fair and Old Home Week is so much in evidence? Just a little marker of some kind, inconspicuous but permanent, recalling the fact that it was here, back in 1823, that the first exhibition open to competition from all parts of the province was held.

Three years earlier the first exhibition of Island products was held at Crapaud. The advertisement referring to this venture announced that the inhabitants were "anxious to open a market with Ramshag (now Wallace, N.S.) to exchange sheep for spinning wheels and chairs," and exhibitors from Cumberland, N.S. were assured that "their young cattle would meet with purchasers for cash or barter." But the 1823 livestock fair in Charlottetown appears to have been the first exhibition on a province-wide basis.

It was conducted, with government assistance, by the Royal Agricultural Society which continued in this capacity until 1863, after which a board of commissioners appointed by the government took over, and functioned until the incorporation of the Charlottetown Driving Park and Provincial Exhibition Association in 1888, which had purchased, for the fair site, the property known as Kensington grounds which has been its home ever since. With a \$2,000 grant from the Legislature, the driving park was made ready for races there in the autumn of 1889, and exhibition buildings were ready for the show in 1890.

Of course, the facilities have changed beyond recognition since then, but it's worth recalling this bit of history as a reminder that "the spirit of the Fair" has been with us a long time, and that its origins are firmly embedded in our past. Old Home Week was a natural outgrowth of this spirit, and it is not surprising that it has become more popular every year in its appeal to former Islanders and non-Islanders alike. Indeed, it has served to abolish this distinction altogether so far as our visitors are concerned. Home is where one feels oneself to be at home, and isn't this what everyone is coming here to experience in full measure at this time?

Growing More Rampant

Four months ago President Johnson declared war on the Ku Klux Klan. He called it a society of hooded bigots and warned its member to "get out before it is too late." Then the un-American activities committee of Congress decided to investigate the Klan, and a state probe was announced in Alabama. If this had any effect, apparently it was in the nature of a stimulant. Klan rallies and membership drives began. Activities have increased sharply in some areas, reaching from the southern bases to Ohio and Wisconsin. Flaming crosses and fiery epithets provide the usual accompaniment.

The imperial wizard of the United Klans of America, Inc. is one Robert M. Shelton Jr., a former rubber plant worker of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. "My organization," he boasts, "is ten times bigger than it was last year." His faction is the largest and dominant Klan according to Edgar J. Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This group was active in eight states and had about

4,800 members in March. How many it has now, Mr. Hoover doesn't attempt to say. And Skelton, like other Klan leaders, doesn't divulge names or numbers.

When Mr. Johnson charged that the Klan used tar and feathers, rope and gun to intimidate, Skelton's response was to call the president of the United States a "damn liar." Later amended to plain "liar." When the attorney general of Alabama said he would investigate the Klan, the arrogant wizard retorted: "It's about time he put up or shut up." Apparently he had a point there, too. The investigation, authorities concede, has been hampered "by both fear of and sympathy for the Klan."

This is not a situation for complacency. The Klan in all its forms is among 21 organizations on the United States attorney general's subversive list. Mr. Hoover says 14 Klan type groups are under investigation and that all have been infiltrated by the FBI. But there must be powerful influences at work in holding back the showdown that President Johnson promised so confidently in a televised news conference last March. Still more disturbing to Canadians is the news that the Klan is becoming organized in some parts of this country, and that negroes are being made the victims of its outrages. This is a matter the federal government should lose no time in looking into. We have enough racial misunderstandings to cope with, without going in for organized hatred and discrimination.

Policing Cyprus

The appointment of a Charlotte-town man, Major W. L. Conrad, to head a squadron of Royal Canadian Dragons on patrol duty in Cyprus brings home to us the fact that the situation in that Mediterranean island is still unsettled, and that Canada is playing a vital part in keeping it from reaching another crisis. It is threatening to do that right now, despite all the debating the United Nations Security Council has been doing on the subject.

The Council debate ended with a mild appeal to all parties to refrain from increasing tensions. The members evidently felt it was not wise to embarrass the Nicosia regime, headed by Cypriot President Makarios, whose recent measures to restrict political rights of the Turkish minority is a basic cause of the trouble. Makarios has interpreted the Security Council resolution as "one more condemnation of the Zurich and London agreements" which set up the independent government several years ago.

Turkey—which helps guarantee the island's security along with Great Britain and Greece—insists that the agreements ensure the safety of the Turkish minority on the island. It has indicated that it will enforce the agreements with military means if necessary.

The prospect for a compromise among the parties is as dim as ever it was. But at least, it is hoped, peace-keeping efforts will prevent something worse from happening. Canada is committed to this objective along with other members of the United Nations. We have no doubt that the reconnaissance squadron from Camp Gagetown under Major Conrad, which is relieving another Canadian squadron in Cyprus, will play its part efficiently and well in this connection.

A BBC Example

Could not our national broadcasting system, with so much of the taxpayers' money at its disposal, do more than it is doing for the encouragement of young musicians and the spread of musical culture generally? The question is suggested by the activities of the British Broadcasting Corporation in this connection. The BBC maintains eleven permanent orchestras, headed by its 100-string Symphony Orchestra, and has now announced the creation of a Training Orchestra for instrumentalists between the ages of 18 and 24, to come into being in January next.

The Training Orchestra will be based in Bristol and will comprise 69 players engaged on contract for periods not exceeding three years. The director, Leonard Hirsch, is a noted figure in British musical circles, and there will be international guest conductors of world repute. Individual players and groups will be coached by other eminent artists. The orchestra will broadcast for the BBC once a week and give about twelve public concerts a year.

The aim of this new enterprise is to help talented students to gain the experience that will qualify them for a place in Britain's major orchestras, and to improve the general level of orchestral playing.



THE MOSQUITO WAR

OTTAWA REPORT By Patrick Nicholson

Grave Objections To A Fall Election

\$23,000,000 would be the taxpayers' approximate bill for unrepresentative representation in the House of Commons, if the Liberal Government calls a general election this Fall or early next year.

The immense task of redrawing the boundaries of federal constituencies, to give overdue effect to the growth in our population recorded by the 1961 census, has already been nearly completed. This redistribution will make the most massive changes ever seen in Canada's balloting pattern.

The proposals by the Electoral Boundaries Commission for each province have been made public, and will be ready for submission to Parliament for final approval in January. A careful study of these proposals shows me that no less than 182 redrawn constituencies will be substantially different from those now existing.

Thus an election held on the basis of the present but long-outdated boundaries would result in 182 MPs being substantially unrepresentative of the imminent new constituencies. TWO-THIRDS SPURNED

What service would any MP trouble to give those areas of his present old constituency which he knows would not be able to vote for—or against—him in the next election? What consideration would those "Clerical areas," being transferred from one old constituency to another new one, expect to receive from an MP with no continuing interest in them? Our MPs today are paid \$10,000 a year indemnity, plus \$8,000 a year tax-free allowance. For an average married man with grown children, this is equivalent to a gross income before tax of \$23,329 per year. In addition MPs receive many fringe benefits; these include the taxpayers' contribution to their pension fund and a weekly return air ticket to their constituency. These items are estimated by the Minister of Finance to cost \$560,000 this year, or say \$2,100 per MP—raising the payments by the taxpayers on one of each MP to \$25,429 per year.

If a new parliament is elected this Fall, we can be sure that the great majority of MPs will want to protract that parliament

for its full five year span to protect their well-paid jobs. This would bring us life in late 1970, or the eve of the 1971 census. Voters would then still be represented by MPs elected on the basis of a census taken nearly 20 years previously. In fact no less than 182 of the 265 MPs would not be representative of the already redrawn constituencies.

HUGE IMPROPER BILL Thus the taxpayers would pay \$25,429 per year for five years to 182 non-representative MPs. This bill totals \$23,305,000.

This hitherto unmentioned angle at once makes clear what a gigantic fraud upon the taxpayers and voters it would be, for this parliament to be dissolved and a new election called before redistribution can be implemented.

A Historic Institution

E.N.S. In The Winnipeg Free Press

Most Canadians tend to think of the premiers' conferences—like the one convened in Winnipeg this month—as a relatively new institution on the Canadian scene. In fact, it is a revival of a very old Canadian custom, dating back to 1887.

Thus, when Premier Lesage in 1959 called for a meeting of the premiers to discuss "matters of mutual interest," he was not starting something new. He was reviving history.

The first, and most dramatic, meeting of premiers in 1887, like the meeting in 1959, was initiated by a Quebec premier and, as in 1959, was held in Quebec City. But the objective of that first conference was infinitely more ambitious than anything we have seen in the past six years. Led by the talented and ambitious Premier Honore Mercier of Quebec, the assembled premiers aimed at nothing less than a complete re-orientation of Confederation. Their intention was to strip the central government of power, "reform" it into a plain local of the provinces, and end for all time the federal capacity to disallow legislation passed by the provinces.

AGAINST SIR JOHN

Five premiers came to that historic meeting in Quebec City. All had strong motives for trying to undo the handiwork of Sir John A. and the Fathers of Confederation.

In his fear of Macdonald, Mercier had a strong ally in Premier Mowat of Ontario. Whatever Sir Oliver's opinion of Mercier, his hatred of the prime minister was stronger: Not only was Macdonald a Conservative, but he drank. Premier John Norquay of Manitoba was engaged in a bitter struggle with Sir John A. over railway policy, and Premier Fielding of Nova Scotia and Premier Blair (who later joined Laurier's talented cabinet) were convinced that Confederation was a flop.

Sir John A. was invited to Quebec City, but he prudently stayed away—as did the Conservative premiers of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island. The council of war lasted for a week. At its conclusion, at least four of the five participants (Mercier, Norquay, Mowat and Fielding) were cheer-

fully persuaded that Confederation was done for.

IGNORED THEM It survived because Macdonald simply ignored the premiers' 18 resolutions. And so, lacking a word of advice on the matter from Macdonald, did the British Parliament.

So discouraged were the provincial premiers over their failure to make any impact on the BNA Act, that another conference was not convened until 1902, when the Maritimes began their battle for better representation in Ottawa.

Between 1902 and 1929, the nature of the conferences changed somewhat. They came to be called "interprovincial conferences"—gay social events, frequently climaxed by roiling speeches by incumbent prime ministers who had continued to be invited and frequently came to the revived premiers' conferences are once again held without benefit of a prime minister's presence. But whatever Confederation's troubles nowadays, no one this week expects the outcome of the talks to be the end of the nation.

Satellites No Longer?

New York Times

Nicolae Ceausescu, chief of the Rumanian Communist party, has delivered what is in effect a manifesto on National Communism.

His emphasis on Rumania's right to build its economy along the line of Rumanian aspirations, his failure to pay the usual fulsome compliments to the Soviet Union, and his persistent refusal to take sides in the Sino-Soviet dispute all suggest that the rulers in Bucharest are determined to be their own masters.

Rumania has gone further down the road of National Communism than any of its Eastern European neighbors, but the trend is visible throughout the area. The shift from central planning toward a market economy is rapid now in Czechoslovakia and East Germany, while only the first, cautious steps in this direction have been taken in the Soviet Union.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia greet Western tourists warmly and require only minimal frontier formalities, while the Soviet Union still worries about the possible subversive effects of excessively free contact between Soviet citizens and Westerners. The far-reaching 1956 Polish Communist concessions to the Roman Catholic Church and to private peasant farmers still remain essentially in force, making for a society and economy far different from that of the U.S.S.R.

Rheumatics And DMSO

By Dr. Theodore K. Van Dellen

We have written several articles on dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) despite the fact it is not available commercially in the United States at this time. It is a solvent made from wood pulp that is applied to the skin and relieves distress resulting from a variety of acute rheumatic conditions, including bursitis, myalgia, and muscle injury. The solution also is of value in shingles, but is less effective in chronic arthritic disorders.

It was encouraging to read that it may prove to be a useful remedy for generalized scleroderma, a condition in which the skin thickens, giving the impression of being stretched or hidebound because fibrous tissue replaces the normal cells and pliable epidermis. We do not know why this occurs except perhaps that DMSO softens the fibrous (collagen) tissue.

The fingers are affected at first and then the hand and elbow. Now and then the face, neck, and upper chest are involved. The skin looks smooth, shiny, and slightly gray. The normal grain is obliterated and wrinkles vanish. The face looks beautiful but may become so taut that smiling and other facial expressions are impossible. The hands and fingers stiffen as though the parts were bound with adhesive tape or encased in a cast. Occasionally the esophagus, heart, lungs, and kidneys are affected.

Many victims have poor circulation in the fingers and develop small ulcers on the tips that are painful and stubborn. Physicians from the Cleveland Clinic hospital tried DMSO on 10 individuals with this condition. Six had ulcers of the fingers that resisted treatment for six months or more. DMSO was applied directly on the lesions and in four the ulcers began to heal after two days and were completely healed after two weeks. If one person six weeks elapsed before the lesion filled in. The last patient was unable to use the solvent because it produced a burning, painful sensation.

The remaining four had a generalized scleroderma and the response was difficult to evaluate although the skin became more pliable.

RISE ABOVE IT Mrs. A. M. writes: I am 70 years old and live alone on a small pension. Several months ago my daughter shouted at me and I've been so depressed since I can't eat or sleep well. I have lost 15 pounds. I would be thankful for your advice.

REPLY Why not discuss this minor insult with your daughter and get it off your chest? It is well to remember that other people have opinions and these must be respected.

DIABETIC AND SURGERY R. D. writes: I am a diabetic and have two large gallstones. Do they perform gall bladder operations on diabetics?

REPLY Yes, but the patient must be watched carefully before and after surgery to be sure the diabetes remains under control.

POSTURE IS A FACTOR D. G. writes: For several weeks I've awakened with a headache and my doctor says it is due to sinus. Why does pain abate as the day progresses?

REPLY The upright posture encourages drainage of the sinuses. Pain subsides as a result.

BEER AND ARTHRITIS A reader writes: Are six to 12 bottles of beer harmful if someone has gout or arthritis?

REPLY Yes, especially when the extra calories lead to obesity. I assume you do not have arthritis of the elbow.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—Do not slump when reading or viewing TV.

(NOTE: All correspondence to Dr. Van Dellen should be addressed to: Dr. Theodore Van Dellen, c/o Chicago Tribune, Chicago, Illinois.)

The Gallic Wilderness

By Peter Buckley
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The inertia that normally seizes France in mid-summer has affected the political scene as well.

In this election year, however, the passage of time seems to weigh heavily in favor of President de Gaulle or his nominee for December's crucial presidential election.

With less than four months to go before the scheduled balloting, the opposition groups in France are still largely wandering in a Gallic wilderness. Many are convinced that only a united front behind a single opposition candidate can defeat de Gaulle—or even bring a balance of political forces to the French scene.

But the recent failure of socialists and moderates to rally behind Mayor Gaston Deferre of Marseille or to put forward another alternative has cut drastically into the time available for a united opposition candidate to build up a successful general appeal among the fragmented French voters.

Under these conditions, it is easy for de Gaulle to take his time—as he is, doing—about deciding whether to run.

AGE FACTOR Among the considerations which de Gaulle must balance before deciding whether to seek a new five-year term are his age, his health and the apparent desire of his wife, Yvonne, to retire to the quiet of their home at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises.

De Gaulle will be 75 by the time the elections are held. His towering figure has seemed to bend more in recent months, but there has been no real indication of a lapse in health.

Against these factors, de Gaulle must weigh the incomplete state of most of his long-dreamed-of "politique de gran-

deur" for France, and the likelihood that any successor he names would attract fewer votes than he himself.

The only candidates who have announced themselves and are making any attempt at continuing opposition to de Gaulle are from his own side of the political spectrum.

The busiest is a man known as Monsieur T. V.—Jean-Louis Tixier-Vignancour, a lawyer and extreme right-winger who has been campaigning flamboyantly among the coastal resorts where many French voters spend the summer.

CAMPAIGN FADES Senator Pierre Marcellin, another right-winger, announced his candidacy some time ago but his campaign has faded out recently.

Some have seized on the name of Antoine Pinay, the centrist mayor of a small French town who exploded on to French politics in the early 1950s, served briefly as premier in 1952 and then subsided into cabinet posts and finally out of the scene. Pinay, who is 74, has steadfastly denied that he is a candidate, but there are persistent reports of a behind-the-scenes campaign on his behalf.

The Socialists led by Guy Mollet might be persuaded to rally around Pinay, but they have given no indication of their preferences yet. After talking at Deferre's candidacy, the Communist party, which accounts for a fifth of the French vote, is similarly silent.

That leaves the field open for de Gaulle. Should he decide not to run, either current Premier Georges Pompidou or former premier Michel Debré could carry the Gaullist colors with what most observers regard as a strong chance of success.

Disappearing Bees

National Geographic Society

Honeybees are vanishing from hives in several Southwestern regions, and scientists don't know why.

In the last two years, beekeepers in Louisiana, Texas, Alabama, and California's Sacramento Valley have reported losing half or more of their bees. No one knows where they go or what happens to them since no bodies have been found. Some bees may not be reproducing.

The United States Agricultural Department hopes to solve the mystery before it becomes a disaster for beekeepers and farmers.

The honeybee is one of man's best friends. Valued for centuries as the source of honey, bees are far more important for the role they play in horticulture. About 50 cultivated plants in the United States require insect pollination to survive. These include alfalfa, sweet clover, watermelons, apples, and cucumbers.

Insect pollinators are essential for seed development in carrots, radishes, turnips, cabbage, celery, and many other vegetables.

According to bee expert Karl von Frisch, of the University of Munich, the number of turns and twists indicates the distance. The direction is given by the angle of the dancing bee in relation to the sun.

DOCKERS WORK HARDER In 1948, Britain's ports handled 54,000,000 tons of cargo with 79,000 men, while 90,000,000 tons was shifted by 63,000 men in 1964.

SOMETHING

To Think About... If your furnace is over 10 years old, you may be money ahead to give it a good, close look!

HERE'S WHY: The usual "life expectancy" of ordinary furnaces is about 10 years.

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