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 "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1955

A Distinguished Visitor

Charlottetown welcomes today one of Canada's most distinguished citizens in the person of Her Worship, Dr. Charlotte Whitton, C.B.E., M.A., Mayor of Ottawa, who is to deliver the Samuel Robertson Memorial Lecture at Prince of Wales College tomorrow evening, and who this evening will be honoured at a civic banquet preliminary to being tendered the key of the City at a function in the City Hall. While this will be her first visit as chief magistrate of our national capital, she is no stranger to Prince Edward Island, and many of our readers will recall her earlier visits with pleasure and appreciation. On those occasions she was executive director of the Canadian Welfare Council, a position which she held for fifteen years and during which time she travelled widely throughout the Dominion.

Dr. Whitton's work in connection with child welfare involved the raising of money as well as the studying of social problems and services in each Province, and she was a host in herself in the courageous and unceasing fight she waged on behalf of mothers and children. In the depression years of the 1930's she went into the northern part of the Peace River district, the drought areas in northern Saskatchewan, and the coastal islands of British Columbia, to find out for herself conditions of families living in outlying regions. Between the two wars she found time to become Canadian representative on the Social Questions Section of the League of Nations and she was named special consultant to the Government on the organization of the movement of British children to Canada.

Life for Dr. Whitton during the Second World War and the immediate post-war period was filled with numerous government appointments and social welfare studies, resulting, among other things, in a report on conditions in Alberta which created Dominion-wide comment and resulted in the provincial appointment of a Royal Commission to look into child welfare practices in that Province.

Dr. Whitton has received many honors, including the C.B.E. and honorary degrees from four universities. She entered civic politics in 1950 when she became the first woman to be elected to the Board of Control for the City of Ottawa. Becoming Mayor in 1952, she was re-elected two years later in a rousing campaign which created Canada-wide interest. Her acceptance of the invitation to deliver the Samuel Robertson Memorial Lecture this year, which is the chief reason for her visit to Charlottetown at this time, was learned with great interest by our citizens, and there is no doubt but that she will leave a message well worth hearing at tomorrow night's function.

Colonialism

It is not surprising that some of the delegates to the Bandung Conference are spending a good deal of their time in denouncing Western Colonialism, forasmuch as most of the countries represented have been under political control of one or other of the Western nations for long periods of time. It must be admitted, too, that in many instances their economic resources were exploited for the benefit of the nations which, by right of conquest or otherwise, attended to the management of their affairs. This fact was a ready-made propaganda weapon for the Communists in their crusade of expansion throughout Asia and Africa; and they are making good use of it. Meanwhile, they themselves, in the outspoken words of the delegate from Iraq, "are building up a new Colonialism worse than anything ever produced by the West."

It is fashionable these days to take the view that there is no such thing as benevolent Colonialism. At the same time it is something to the credit of Britain's long status as a colonial power that the vehement attack on Colonialism at the present conference was not launched nor supported by delegates from India, Pakistan or Ceylon, the countries which have had the longest experience as dependents of Britain. Prime Minister Nehru has had many unkind things to say about the West in general; but it is significant that more than once he has acknowledged India's debt to British political institutions. This would seem to indicate that, although Colonialism is not now in good repute, it did, in the past, contribute something of value and strength to the gradual development of

political responsibility in countries which have now taken their places as free and sovereign states.

The attempt by a few delegates to lump Western Colonialism and Soviet Communism together as a common enemy of political and economic progress, as it concerns the small Asiatic and African nations, does not represent a good reading of history; and it is doubtful that it will elicit much response from those peoples which have little sympathy for one or the other. Colonialism, with all its faults, never adopted totalitarianism as an instrument of government. In all essential respects the peoples of India and the other nations which formerly were under the protection and tutelage of Britain were just as free as they are now under their own governments. Communism, on the other hand, as everybody knows—and as its leaders do not bother to deny—is a totalitarian and freedom-suppressing system through and through.

A Perennial Issue

This is a difficult time of year for many devotees of rod and reel. Neither the weather nor the state of the roads has anything to do with it; for to your real fisherman these are incidental matters not worth a moment's thought. It is the perennial issue of bait versus the fly that bothers them. There are, of course, the rigid uncompromising purists who were born that way and who would no more think of offering a trout worm than of stealing their neighbours' goods. Being usually of a courteous nature, they don't say much about it; but deep down in their subconsciousness—where, so the psychologists say, our real characters are fashioned—they despise any adult who would so much as mention the word "bait" in their hearing. For these there is no problem. Warm days or cold, wet weather or fine, a fly it must be, and no argument about it.

Nor is it much of a problem for those in the other radical segment of the fraternity—the habitual bait users. They take the view that purists in general are a strange species and that their scorn of anything but the fly is more a product of affectation than of good sense. Incidentally, this group is growing in both numbers and prestige; there are almost as many bait clubs as the other kind. (Tell it not in Gath and publish it not in the streets of Askelon; but Sir Winston has been known to use a worm on occasion, and so has President Eisenhower).

The peal sufferers are those who are torn between a desire to be known as fly fishermen and a real hankering after fish for the sake of their gustatory qualities. Not having the skill of those who are able to use flies with success at any time of the year, even if they have to break holes in the ice for the purpose, nor the outright bold and confident manner of the baiters, they are, indeed, in a serious and uncomfortable plight and will remain there until the warm winds of June come to their rescue.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is a rumour of growing differences between Messrs. Mao and Chou in the Chinese Communists top hierarchy on the question of relations with Soviet Communism. Some outside observers—Mr. Attlee is one—appear to believe that the day is coming when Peiping will shut the door on Moscow influence. The sooner the better.

"Day of Triumph", a film on the life of Christ has now been released for public showing. A recent issue of a national magazine featured it as "the picture of the week." The film is Hollywood's first full scale portrayal of the life of Christ since the beginning of sound pictures.

The seven American journalists who have just returned from a six weeks' tour of Europe say that they have no fault to find with the way they were treated in countries behind the curtain. The only thing that bothered them was lack of startling news, in quest of which they undertook the journey. Nobody, they report, wanted to be quoted on anything—a circumstance which is perfectly understandable.

The Art Institute of Chicago is now in possession of what the curators call "the most remarkable recovery" in art history. It is Francisco de Zurbarán's "Crucifixion", a 17th century masterpiece. It was painted for a convent in Seville, Spain, in 1626. It hung there until the time of Napoleon's Peninsular campaigns of the early 1800's, when French troops looted Spanish churches. It turned up again in 1880 in the collection of the Duke of Alba who gave it to an English theological seminary. From then until 1950 little was heard about it. The painting had been painted over some time or other in its wanderings; but after being acquired by the Chicago institute it was cleaned and declared by experts to be authentic.



Restoration Of An Old Custom

Forensic Scientists

By John E. Bird
 Canadian Press Staff Writer

A small group of prominent Canadian scientists are trying to make it tougher for lawbreakers to escape conviction and to reduce the danger of innocent persons being jailed. They are members of the Canadian Academy of Forensic Sciences, which includes some of Canada's leading crime detection officers, medico-legal experts and chemists. Their objective is to improve and promote the use of scientific methods in administration of justice and crime detection. The academy seeks:

ACADEMY PRESIDENT

The president of the academy, formed in June, 1953, is Dr. Rosario Fontaine of Montreal, director of the medico-legal laboratories operated by the Quebec government. The membership is made up of forensic scientists from all parts of Canada. The forensic scientist gives scientific opinions to the courts on technical problems arising in judicial proceedings, particularly in the field of crime. At one time police looked on scientific assistance only as an aid to criminal investigation. It was not sought if there was sufficient evidence to proceed without it. However, police now call in the forensic scientist immediately in nearly all cases of crime. The investigation centres around the scientific results obtained by experts rather than using this information merely to support evidence already obtained.

MEMBERSHIP LIMITED

Active membership in the academy is limited to qualified forensic scientists, including members of the medical and legal professions. Members of these two professions receive university training in the legal aspects of medicine and correct methods of presenting evidence in court. Their membership in colleges of physicians and surgeons and bar associations qualifies them as expert witnesses in their fields. This also applies to scientists with membership in colleges of pharmacists and colleges of veterinary surgeons. But the chemist, the botanist and other scientists who often are called on to give evidence on involved technical subjects do not receive this type of training. The courts at present examine an expert witness for his qualifications. The weight of his evidence often is governed by the knowledge he possesses in a certain field of science.

However, the academy takes the position that it is not possible in all cases for a court in a few minutes to determine the qualifications of an expert witness. It says proper examination of an individual would take days. This problem could be eliminated, the academy suggests, if the expert witness were able to establish that he is a qualified member of the academy.

WOULD ELIMINATE QUACKS

Ultimately the academy would like to see the courts accept evidence of a scientific nature only from forensic scientists who are members of the academy or who have the qualifications to be members. It says this would eliminate any danger of quacks giving evidence not based on proper scientific conclusions. The academy believes that establishment of standards of qualification for forensic scientists will protect accused persons from being incriminated by evidence based on incorrect scientific opinion. It also would prevent guilty persons escaping punishment through the inability of unqualified persons to uncover proper evidence. Many cases involving innocent persons also would not go to court if police and forensic scientists worked more closely. The scientific information would show that evi-

dence apparently linking an accused person to a crime had no basis in fact. The academy says a course on evidence presentation should be included in universities for students studying the sciences. The RCMP maintains an apprentice system to train its experts on ballistics, documents and other technical subjects. No member of the force may undertake case work or appear in court as an expert witness until he has completed a year's instruction and passed examinations and practical tests.

Fitting Coincidence

(Montreal Gazette)
 It is a strange but fitting coincidence that the announcement of the Salk polio vaccine should have been made on the tenth anniversary of the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It was in August, 1921, that the Roosevelts were at their summer home at Campobello in New Brunswick, sailing, fishing, swimming. One day the father of the family plunged with his usual zest into the cold sea. A few hours later he was stricken with polio. He was carried away from Campobello on a stretcher. For months his life hung in the balance. He fought his way back towards convalescence, but his legs were useless. But gradually his indomitable will prevailed. From his famous "wiggling of the little toe," he got to the point where he could swim again, at first only with his arms.

It was then that he first went to Warm Springs, Georgia, a place that was to be connected with the most fateful days of his life. The properties of the warm waters had been recommended to him, and there he spent three months of every year, remaining for hours at a time in the pool, constantly calling upon the reluctant muscles to heed his will.

His progress was so encouraging that he established the Warm Springs Foundation, so that others suffering from the same affliction, but without the money to go there, might have the benefit of the springs. He also encouraged his friend, Basil O'Connor, in the March of Dimes campaigns that largely financed polio research. It was at Warm Springs that he received a telephone call in 1928 from Governor Alfred E. Smith of New York, urging him to run for governor of New York. Roosevelt pleaded that his health would not permit him. But finally he consented. It was the first step—and a long one—towards the White House. And it was at Warm Springs, ten years ago that he died.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was, in a very special way, the symbol of the tragedy of polio and of the courage of man's long fight against it. Had he been alive now, he would have hailed the announcement of the Salk discovery, and no man could have spoken with a greater right.

Submarines were re-introduced to the Italian navy in 1953 after expiry of the ban imposed by the peace treaty.

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The Poets Corner

SPRING SNOW
 While wind went violently blowing
 About the world, at one warm center
 Of stillness it was softly snowing.
 Outside this rigid ring the winter
 Waited for nightfall. Then snow sifted
 Over the fields and found what
 Fenced it.
 And all night down that barrier
 Drifted.
 On stubborn growth that stood
 Against it.
 Over the barn the sun rose, blinding
 Slanting across the ground deep-
 folded.
 And the warm morning green-
 unwinding,
 Melted all the white dark had
 Molded.
 —Carleton Drewry, in the
 New York Herald-Tribune.

The Age Old Story

The day following Jesus would go forth into Galilee, and findeth Philip, and saith unto him, Follow me . . . Philip findeth Nathanael, and saith unto him, We have found him, of whom Moses in the law, and the prophets, did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the son of Joseph.

Cherry Blossom

(Japanese Embassy, Ottawa)
 The injunction to "cast thy bread upon the waters for thou shalt find it after many days" has had a fragrant fulfillment in Japan. Forty-three years ago, the late Yukio Ozaki, then mayor of Tokyo, presented 3,000 cherry saplings to the United States government as a token of goodwill. They came from the banks of the Arakawa River, one of Tokyo's scenic spots, famed for its "cherry blossoms in five colors." The saplings were transplanted to the banks of the Potomac, blossoming every spring and developing into one of the seasonal spectacles of Washington, D. C.

Meanwhile, a war-time blight struck the trees bordering the Arakawa in far-off Japan; inattention and lack of fertilizer exacted their toll. At the close of World War II not one of them remained, even a vestige of its pristine glory. With great concern, and prompted by a laudable urge to resurrect the beauty of Tokyo and its surrounding landscape, Masaji Oyama arranged through the Foreign Office to have three transfers from the Potomac to Japan. In March, 1952, a total of 40—five for each of eight varieties—arrived from the United States, through the courtesy

of the Capital Park in Washington. These were nurtured and granted to 100 seedlings at the Metropolitan Nurseries. . . . The seedlings, replanted on the Arakawa embankment in November, are over 12 feet high and now capable of bearing blossoms. With them were planted 3,000 seedlings of 70 over varieties.

Mr. Ozaki who, in 1912, initiated the goodwill gesture, died last year at the age of 96. Regrettably, he passed away without seeing the descendants of the Potomac cherry trees blooming once more on the Arakawa.

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Medically Speaking

Herman N. Sundesen, M.D.
SORE THROAT AND COUGH, SYMPTOMS OF BRONCHITIS
 Few of us go through the year without a case of bronchitis. In fact, this is one of the most common diseases of the respiratory tract. Usually, acute bronchitis follows a cold. Your windpipe and the large and medium-sized bronchi become inflamed. The bronchi branches which spread from the windpipe like the branches of a tree and distribute air to your lungs.
Various Irritants
 While various irritants, such as dust or household dust, may cause inflammation, infection is usually to blame. A sore throat and a barking cough generally are the first symptoms. At the beginning, your cough will be painful because there is little expectoration at this stage. After a day or two, your sputum will become more plentiful and your cough will become much easier. Acute bronchitis is seldom a serious disease, except for the very young or the very old when there is more chance of the smaller tubes becoming blocked with secretions. This could result in bronchopneumonia.
Takes to Your Bed
 The best thing to do is to go to bed and keep warm. Keep all the windows in the room closed. Remain in bed at least until two days after your temperature has returned to normal. A steam vaporizer will relieve the feeling of rawness in your chest. Hot saline gargles will help your throat.
 Drink plenty of hot fruit drinks, as much as five pints a day. Your doctor probably will advise a cough mixture to relieve your cough. An alkaline expectorant may help you cough up more sputum.
Penicillin Prescription
 If your case is severe, your doctor might prescribe penicillin which may be sprayed from an atomizer. Injections of penicillin also might help.
 If your child is stricken with bronchitis, keep him isolated from the rest of the family. And wash your hands and face every time you leave the room. Symptoms usually subside after a week and he'll probably be fully recovered within two weeks.
 Chronic bronchitis is something else again, and I may have more to say about that later.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The advice that we hear one another's burdens is excellent, as the other fellow's burdens are always easier to bear. —Kitchen-Waterloo Record.
 Speaking of spelling, you are good if you can do this one without a bobble: "Besides a cometary near the seminary sat an embarrassed peddler and a harassed cobbler, gnawing on a desiccated potato and gazing at the symmetry of a lady's ankle with unparalleled ecstasy." When a college professor dictated that to 206 students, not a one scored perfect. The average was five errors. —Atlanta Constitution.
 There is nothing new in humans being exposed to radioactivity. They always have absorbed natural radiation which is believed to come from outer space. British scientists have concluded that while radioactivity on the earth has been slightly increased as a result of nuclear bomb explosions, and while present knowledge is insufficient to fix the level of radioactivity at which genetic damage would affect the human race, nevertheless the increase in radioactivity which has occurred up to now is unlikely to have any appreciable effect. —Winnipeg Free Press.
 At the end of 1943 there were 46,831 patients in Canadian mental hospitals. Ten years later, despite double the number of admissions, there were only 60,565 patients. This means that the ratio of successful treatment had grown enormously. Other figures bear this out. Though the ratio of admissions per 100,000 of population jumped from 92.9 to 156.8, the number still receiving treatment at the end of the year increased by less than 15 patients per 100,000. The happy fact is that professional knowledge has increased to a point where the large majority of the mentally ill are now considered curable—if they are admitted for treatment soon enough. —Montreal Gazette.
 Gaelic Mod plans, so far as disclosed, indicate a notable program for this annual Cape Breton event on the scenic grounds of the Gaelic College at St. Ann's. The Gathering of the Clans this year will be from August 4 to 8 inclusive. The guest of honor from Scotland will be the Chief of the Clan MacKintosh, Vice-Admiral Lauchlan Donald MacKintosh, CB, DSO, DSC. His title—the MacKintosh of MacKintosh, of Castle Moy, Invernesshire. Two other outstanding guests from Scotland will participate in the four-day Highland event: A master piper, Principal Seumas MacNeill of the College of Piping; and the championship Highland dancer, James L. MacKenzie. —Sydney Post-Record.
 The best cattle come from Canada. This is the opinion of Dr. Jose Aristizabal, Minister of Agriculture in Colombia, South America. He heads a group of Colombians who have come to Canada on a cattle-buying expedition. They plan to buy 56 Holsteins, 40 Jersey and 40 Ayrshire. Colombia's Agriculture Minister has told us something we find it easy to believe. His words are a confirmation of Canadian opinion. —Sydney Post-Record.
 Upon the ruling that, legally husband and wife are one person, it is easy to follow the judgement of three members of the Supreme Court of Canada that conspiracy between husband and wife is as impossible, as say, singing a duet by oneself. For many years now women have assumed that they were individuals and that when they married became help-mates. The decision of the learned judges would appear to support Sir Thomas Brown's contention that it is the Divine purpose to provide Adam with help if it would have been better to have created another man. —Toronto Telegram.
 An Australian explorer has found a tribe in New Guinea which he describes as the friendliest and most hospitable natives ever encountered. They have never had the opportunity of learning the ways of "civilized" people. —Windsor Star.

Not For Children

(Galt Reporter)
 Children have a habit of putting objects in their mouths. Most parents are continually fishing tops, coins, spoon handles and other things out of the mouths of toddlers. But what about the child who is turned loose on the poisons so many plants contain? For instance, it will soon be time to plant potatoes, yet do we know that the sprouts of a seed potato are fatal if taken in quantities a child may eat?
 Dr. Foster N. Martin, Jr., a pharmacologist at Tulane University has set out a list which we can all avoid. We show poisonous foodstuffs, which look like mushrooms and are becoming wary of poison ivy. But we know that the lovely sweet pea contains a poison which, while not fatal, can keep a person paralyzed and bedridden for six months? There is enough poison in a packet of castor bean seeds to kill five children.
 Plants to avoid eating include the elephant ear, lily-of-the-valley, ordinary ivy, foxglove, and rhododendron; the roots and seeds of the four o'clock, the underground stem of the iris, the bulbs of tulips, narcissus, daffodil, spidier lilies, cyclamen and the berries and seeds of bitter-sweet, castor beans and pinks.
 People with children can enjoy their gardens more by keeping their children from eating the leaves, seeds, stems or roots of plants and by making certain also, that stored bulbs are not where little fingers can get at them.
 So when you lift your daffodil bulbs be sure kiddies are not around to nibble on them.

OLD CURRENCY

The Spanish dollar, obtained from trade with the West Indies, was a common currency unit in Nova Scotia long ago.

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