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

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1955

Commissioner Booth's Visit

An honoured visitor to Char-
lottetown this evening will be Com-
missioner W. Wycliffe Booth, newly
appointed Salvation Army leader in
Canada and Bermuda, who will be
accompanied by Mrs. Booth and
other Salvation Army leaders, and
will conduct an evangelistic rally.
Commissioner Booth's family
name is itself a mark of high distinc-
tion, known and honored through-
out the world. He is a grandson of
the Army's founder and first Gen-
eral, William Booth, and a son of its
second General, Bramwell Booth.
Mrs. Booth also comes from a fam-
ily which has given outstanding
leadership in Salvation Army activi-
ties in Europe.

The great organization they rep-
resent is replete with examples of
this kind, where children and grand-
children have carried on, with zeal
and devotion, the work initiated by
the older generation. It is a mission
now recognized universally for its
achievements in practical Christiani-
ty. Many years ago an outpost was
established here, which has flourished
and grown up with the communi-
ty and stands high in the list of our
humanitarian organizations. The
Commissioner's visit will be an in-
spiration to all associated with this
work, and a matter of friendly in-
terest to all our citizens.

Canadian Club For P.E.I.

A welcome addition to our local
organizations will be the newly
formed Canadian Club for Prince
Edward Island. There are now about
a hundred Canadian Clubs located
in all the larger cities, and most of
the bigger towns across Canada,
with a total membership of 40,000.
These clubs provide an excellent
opportunity for distinguished Cana-
dians or visitors from other coun-
tries to speak on issues of national
and international importance. As an
example, the speakers who will be
brought here under Club auspices in
the near future will include Mr. A.
D. Dunton, chairman of the Cana-
dian Broadcasting Company, Hon.
George Marler, Minister of Trans-
port, Dr. Sydney Smith, president
of the University of Toronto, and
Lieutenant General Guy Simmonds,
retired Chief of Staff of the Cana-
dian Army. Many Canadian Clubs
do no more than arrange important
meetings of this kind, but in other
centres, particularly where there
are no special organizations in the
field, they work toward the objec-
tives of a united Canada and a
broad nationalism, by sponsoring
projects for Canadian citizenship
and fostering a consciousness of
local and national history.

Patron of the Association of
Canadian Clubs is His Excellency,
Governor General Massey, who in
a foreword to a recent Association
publication stressed its important
functions, and termed it "the only
national movement existing for the
sole purpose of fortifying our belief
in our own country."

The first dinner meeting of the
Prince Edward Island Club will be
held tomorrow evening with Mr.
Dunton, above mentioned, as guest
speaker. The membership, which in-
cludes ladies, will be limited and
only members will be eligible to at-
tend. There should not be any diffi-
culty in making up the eligible quota
in this Province.

Mr. Molotov's Retraction

It looks very much as though
for approximately seven months
Foreign Minister Molotov of the So-
viet Union was hovering between
prominence and oblivion. Indeed,
the fact that he is still an important
man in Soviet councils is proof that
the leaders of Russian Communism
are not as stern as they once were.

On February 8, in a speech be-
fore the Supreme Soviet, Mr. Mol-
otov made this statement: "To-
gether with the Soviet Union,
where the foundations of a socialist

society have already been built,
there are also those people's democ-
racies which have taken only the
first but very important steps in
the direction of socialism." This was
heresy of the deepest dye, for it
suggested that only the foundations
of socialism, not socialism itself, let
alone outright Communism, had
been laid in the Soviet Union. Ap-
parently, outside observers paid
little or no attention to Mr. Mol-
otov's deviation from the Party's of-
ficial line; but one may be sure
that it did not pass unnoticed by
Nikita Khrushchev, secretary of the
Party and, by all accounts, the dom-
inating power in the entire set-up.
One may assume also that the little
indiscretion has played on Mr. Mol-
otov's mind all spring and summer,
helped along from time to time, no
doubt, by little reminders from Mr.
Khrushchev. So there was nothing
for Mr. Molotov to do but make an
apology. This he did in a letter to
the Soviet press dated Sept. 16 but
disclosed publicly only a week or so
ago.

The apology refers to the "poli-
tical harmfulness" of the original
statement which "brings confusion
into ideological questions and con-
tradicts the decisions of the Party."
Doubtless, the retraction will soothe
the hurt feelings of Mr. Khrushchev
and his cronies; but, somehow, one
feels that the original statement
was much clearer and more honest
in every way. Meanwhile, Mr. Mol-
otov can congratulate himself on
getting out of a difficult situation
so easily. It could not have happen-
ed during the Stalin epoch when
even the thought of heresy, let
alone a public pronouncement of
one, was an invitation to exile or
execution.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The large new filleting plant of
Griffin Fisheries Limited at Souris
is another evidence of the progress
being made in this thriving indus-
trial centre.

A fine tribute to Maritime mil-
itia units has been paid by the new
Chief of Staff, Lieutenant General
Graham. He says they are the best
in Canada, both in organization and
in numbers in training.

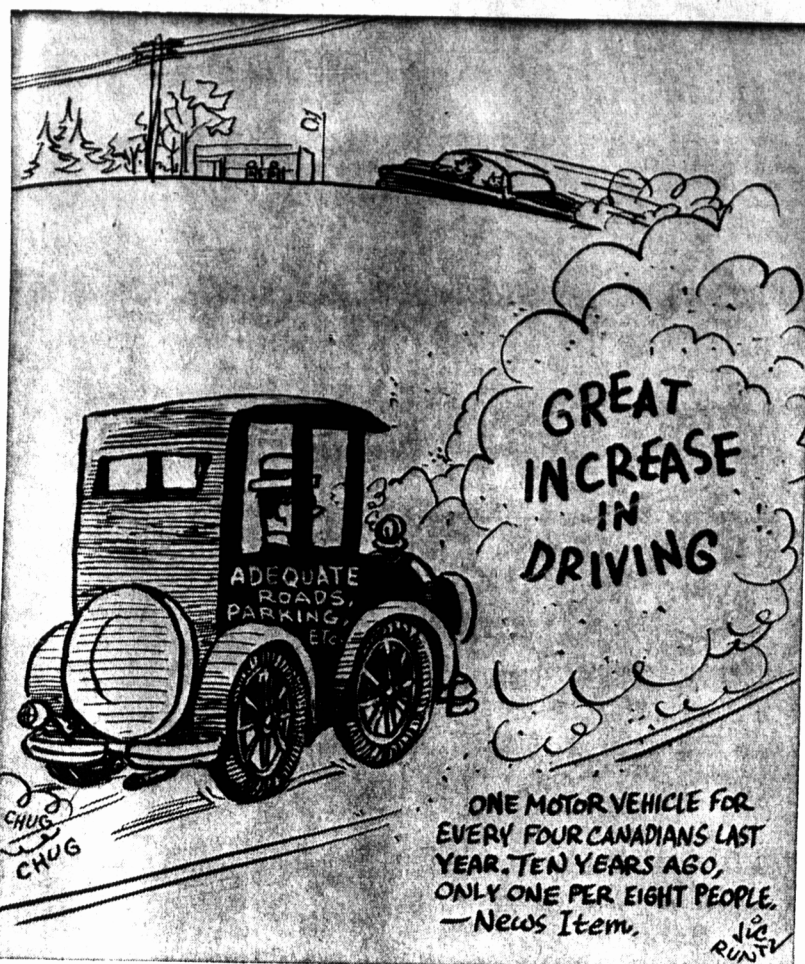
One of Hitler's wartime aides,
just released from a Russian prison,
says he saw the Fuehrer "shoot
himself dead". Perhaps he did and
perhaps he didn't. Frankly, the
movie-like character of the account
is a little prejudicial to its authen-
ticity.—The Fuehrer looked at me
gravely in the eyes, shook my hand,
said good-bye, and shot himself."

Who says former President Tru-
man is lacking in the fine points of
diplomacy? When he was asked the
other day whom he would support
for Democratic candidate for Presi-
dent in 1956 he replied: "Well, if I
lived in New York I'd be for Govern-
or Harriman; but if I were an
Illinois man I'd likely support Mr.
Stevenson". Who could do any bet-
ter than that?

Mr. Coldwell, now back in Ot-
tawa, is warm in his appreciation of
Prince Edward Island hospitality,
and of the fair reports and favor-
able comments he received in the
press. He shows that these courtes-
ies were well bestowed by indicating
clearly that they did not necessarily
imply political support. A man of
lesser stature might have been
tempted to capitalize on them.

Our farmers have their own
problems here, but at least they
have been spared the disastrous
consequences of hurricanes and
storms which have ravaged many
parts of the United States seaboard.
Damage is steadily mounting in the
latest storm reports from New Eng-
land, with a heavy death toll as
well. Many of the areas that were
devastated two months ago are
again in a state of emergency.

How the pattern of history has
changed since the Battle of Leipzig,
this date 1813! It was won by the
Prussians, Russians, Austrians and
Swedes over the French under Na-
poleon. The loss of the Allies is esti-
mated at 54,000 killed and wounded,
that of the French at 40,000 killed
and wounded and 30,000 prisoners.
The victory virtually secured the
liberation of Germany. One won-
ders whether, in retrospect, it was
worth all the bloodshed.



Left Behind

Columbus Sailed Safely

National Geographic Society Bulletin

If Christopher Columbus, 463
years ago this October, had met
a full-blown Caribbean hurricane,
the New World might have had to
wait for another discoverer.

Far larger ships than the "Nina"
"Pinta" and "Santa Maria" have
vanished without trace in scream-
ing winds and mountainous seas
of such storms. Columbus' tiny
fleet came in the danger season
and in latitudes that spawn Amer-
ica's tropical hurricanes. Yet not
until two years later, on his second
voyage, did the Admiral of the
Ocean Sea feel the full force of
the weather running amuck. Dur-
ing the historic first voyage his
luck held good, and the world gain-
ed a new hemisphere.

EDGE OF EARTH

Columbus weighed anchor from
the port of Palos de la Frontera
on the Bay of Cadiz in Spain. On
September 9, 37 days later, the
Canary Islands fell away behind
him—western edie of the known
world. No one knows today ex-
actly what his three ships looked like.
No complete record, contemporary
painting or drawing of them exists.
"Nina" and "Pinta" almost cer-
tainly were caravels—small, fast,
sturdy craft, their hulls rising
steeply to raised castles or quarter-
decks. "Santa Maria" was
larger; it displaced perhaps 80 tons
and measured about 80 feet long.
Today's "Queen Elizabeth", by
comparison, is 1,031 feet long and
displaces more than 80,000 tons.

Storms constituted the greatest
threat to the high-sided little ships,
followed by swamping and fire.
Lookouts kept watch for bad weath-
er as sharply as they looked for
land. But the trades blew from
clear eastern skies, through Septem-
ber and into October.
From San Salvador, or Watling-
first speck of land sighted in the
Bahamas—Columbus zigzagged in
and out of the West Indies, sailing
hundreds of miles in hurricane
waters without a blow worthy of
the name. He touched on Cuba
and Hispaniola (Haiti), collecting
gold trinkets, parrots, plants, and
Indians that he took back to the
court of Isabella.

A BOISTEROUS TEMPEST

In August 1494, on his second ex-
pedition to the Indies, the great
navigator met a true tropical
hurricane. He rode it out behind
Saona Island, a 13-mile-long spit
southeast of Hispaniola. Ten months
later, in June 1495, he was about

Pakistani Wha Ha'e

PAKISTANI WHA HA'E
(Winnipeg Free Press)

Scottish national pride has been
dealt a cruel blow in the discovery
that Pakistan is manufacturing
bargains and selling them for half
the price of Scottish-made instru-
ments.

The Scots got the pipes from
the English, who got them from
the Romans, who, in turn, got them
from the Greeks, who got them
from the Egyptians and so on far
back into antiquity. But notwith-
standing their long and cosmopol-
itan ancestry and the fact that
they are widely and well played
in such countries as Ireland,
France and Germany, the Scots
have latched on to them for their
own.

Scottish-made pipes have hither-
to been considered (perhaps liter-
ally) le dernier cri. Now, the Pak-
istani, who have easier access to
the ivory and fine woods that go
into a set of pipes, are moving
into Scotland's traditional pipe
markets abroad. In fact, a Pakis-
tani firm offered to sell their pro-
duct to a Glasgow company in the
same business.

Scots must be hoping that the
trend does not spread. It would
be the last straw to sit down to
a Burns Night supper to the sound
of made-in-Pakistan pipes usher-
ing in that great chieftain of the
puddin' race — haggis, made in
India.

to sail for home once again, having
planned the colony of Isabella, when
"There arose such a boisterous
tempest...as hath not lately been
heard of," Peter Martyr relates.
"It beat down to the bottom of
the sea three ships which lay at
anchor, and broke the cables in
sunder."
Only stout little "Nina" survived.
From the salvaged wrecks, another
ship was built that winter, the
"Santa Cruz". She was soon nick-
named India by her crew, for she
was the first ship built in the In-
dies.
Again in 1502, Columbus met a
raging storm that caught a large
number of Spanish ships off Santo
Domingo. It smashed a proud ar-
mada of 30 vessels homeward bound
under Torres. Only one was ever
to reach Spain, and more than 500
lives were lost. The four ships of
Columbus, knowing better a hur-
ricane's wrath, somehow rode out
the storm and crawled battered
but safe back to port.

French Spiced With English

Fredericton Gleaner

(Fredericton Gleaner)

In swashbuckling Madawaska
County and indeed, throughout
northern New Brunswick, it is in-
evitable that French is quite pung-
ently spiced with English words.
Correct French for lemonade,
for instance, is "un citron presse",
rather than "limonade", which is
usually heard. The right word for
a puncture is "une crevasion",
which is rarely used; "un flat" is
more likely. And at a baseball
game, "Un beau hit! Un beau
hit!" is a common exclamation.
Thus New Brunswick French in-
sulates English words.

But for many French terms there
is no precise English. We can un-
derstand "la politesse de coeur"—
perhaps kindness or warmhearted-
ness. But we cannot say it pre-
cisely. Similarly "la joie de vivre"
and "c'est la vie" are really in-
expressible in English.
French terms are more logical.
A hubby in French is "un violon
d'Ingres". Why is this? Because
Mr. Ingres was a painter; as a
hobby he played the violin; and
so if you garden or golf in spare
time, that is your "violon d'In-
gres." A henpecked husband is
"mene par le bout du nez" (led
around by the nose). A man mum-
bles, "mange ses mots" (eats his
words). A tip is "un pourboire"
(the price of a drink). These are
all very logical.

It is English that baffles the
learner. Take the word "fast." A
business man from Edmundston,
in town the other day, avers that
if he paddles his canoe across the
lake in 10 minutes, he travels
fast; if he moors it to the wharf
then the canoe is fast to the wharf;
if he eats very little, he is on a
fast; if he paints the town red
for three consecutive evenings, his
English friends tell him he is very
fast indeed. "I can speak English,"
he says, "but I do not understand
it!"

And there is the matter of
French words that have practical-
ly become part of the English
language—puissant, tete-a-tete,
bric-a-brac, and so on. How should
these words be used? In this con-
nection, H. W. Fowler, author of
"The King's English," writes as
follows:
"Display of superior knowledge

The Poet's Corner

VOYAGE

What can a man salvage out of a
wreck
On the seas of the wide un-
known?
Something afloat to take him to
shore
To embark once again and be
wrecked once more,
For new oceans seen, come he
naked ashore.
The voyage is his alone.

What can a man salvage lacking
a wreck
If the ship comes safely home?
He will weep at the calm and
the clear sea air.
Lament the brine not encrusting
his hair,
Ezry, the voyager bitten with
care,
And yearn for the taste of the
foam.

—Norman Nathan
In the New York Times.

"Not Beethoven"
(Ottawa Journal)
Toronto allows certain commer-
cial sports on Sundays — a con-
dition which adds a certain piqua-
nancy to this report from the
Queen City.

The Hart House Orchestra As-
sociation, a student group of music-
lovers, had planned a series of
five concerts which it was pro-
posed to hold in Hart House on
Sunday evenings the coming sea-
son. Memberships in the Associa-
tion were being sold, each card
covering admission to the five con-
certs, when objections to the pro-
ject were made by the secretary
of the Lord's Day Alliance, Rev.
A. S. McGrath. In the light of that
development, and following con-
sultations with the orchestra con-
ductor, the students decided to can-
cel the series.

Dog Versus Postman

(Ottawa Citizen)

Cases of dogs biting postmen,
have become so serious in the
United States—5,000 bitings a year
—that the U. S. Postmaster-Gen-
eral has issued a directive advis-
ing his mail-carriers how to deal
with these amiable household pets.
First thing to do, says the PMG
is when a dog is sleeping, the
postman should whistle to let the
animal know he is coming up the
walk. Next, a mail carrier should
ignore the dog until he shows he
is friendly. If he is unfriendly, the
man carrying the mail sack should
not strike at him because this will
back the dog the idea he can fight
back. Then again, the postman is
enjoined to "show respect for a
dog", and to "walk fast and
straight past him".

These suggestions may all be
very helpful but one can't help
thinking that the U. S. Postmaster-
General addressed the directive to
the wrong group of people. In-
stead of directing his mail carriers
how to run the gauntlet of biting
dogs, it would be more sensible
to send a directive to recipients
of mail, assuring them that mail
will not be delivered to homes
where biting dogs are allowed to
run at large and that owners of
dogs who attack or bite postmen
will be haled into court. The mail
carrier has a tough enough job as
things are without being bedeviled
by snarling and biting dogs.

The Age Old Story

Keep thy heart with all diligence;
for out of it are the issues of life.



MANUFACTURERS LIFE

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

DON'T SCRATCH AN ITCH!
INSTEAD, SEE A DOCTOR
Don't scratch that itch!
It gives only temporary relief
and it might be harmful.
Itching, or pruritus as it is
called in medical terminology, is
not a disease; it is a symptom.
It is a disorder which may be
localized or generalized and it may
be from internal or external
causes.

External Causes
There are numerous external
causes. Among them may be in-
secticides, soaps, deodorants, dyes
and physical changes such as
dryness of the skin, chafing
and tickling caused by furs.
Dandruff, excessive dryness or
irritating hair tonics generally are
the cause of an itching scalp.
Woolen underwear, dyes of your
socks, soap and cold water may
cause your shins to itch during
winter months.

Mades Skin Leathery
Continued rubbing over a long
period of time frequently results
in lichenification in which the
skin becomes thick and leathery.
What can you do about that
itch?
Better see your doctor right
away so he can find out what is
causing it. Remove the source
and you remove the itch.
He might suggest you change
your diet, avoiding fish, shellfish,
pork, stearns and chocolate.

Before he can cure you perma-
nently, however, you've got to
break the scratching habit.
Menthol, with its cooling ef-
fect, is one of the drugs frequent-
ly used to halt itching.
Phenol, too, is used a lot, but
great care must be taken even
with weak phenol preparations. If
applied to extensive areas, absorp-
tion of phenol can induce gangrene.
So, don't use it without your doc-
tor's advice.

Benzocaine and liquor picis car-
bonis are also good itching reme-
dies.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

F.G.: Although I wear properly
fitted glasses the lights of auto-
mobiles or any other lights ap-
pear as rainbows. What causes
this?
Answer: The condition which
you describe could be due to a
disorder known as glaucoma, the
cause for which is not known.
The only treatment for glaucoma
is operation.

You should consult an eye spe-
cialist immediately concerning this
matter.

—Further discoveries on Mani-
tulin Island, somewhat similar to
others that have been made in the
Orin Bay and Pass Lake sections
of this district, point to the exist-
ence, perhaps 30,000 years ago,
of a civilization that has long since
disappeared. It would be further
interesting to know what happened
to these people. Did they die out
of disease, starve, kill one another
in racial or family wars, race
suicide, or was it riotous living with
too many receptions and so on?
—Port Arthur News-Chronicle

In Canada, the main agents for
transmitting rabies are dogs, wol-
ves, coyotes, and foxes. Central
America and Mexico, however,
have a much more dangerous car-
rier — the tropical vampire bat.
This creature which is contrary
to widespread ideas, is quite
small — lives by sucking blood
from animals and human beings.
Normally, its bite causes no par-
ticular harm; its approach is so
quiet that it can take blood from
a sleeping man without awakening
him. Unfortunately the vampire is
subject to one form of rabies, and
when rabid it is likely to infect
any animal it attacks.—Edmonton
Journal.

An anonymous student quoted by
the Globe and Mail had an ironic
comment: "You can play baseball
in Toronto on Sunday but not Bee-
thoven." Beyond that there seems
nothing to be said.

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NOTES BY THE WAY

Dry weather did not stop the
weeds growing in corn or grain
fields. Spraying with chemicals is
the modern method of tackling the
weed problem although working the
unseeded fields soon after harvest
is a good old-time practice that
is not by any means outdated.
—Farmer's Advocate

Lord Boyd-Orr, who fought for
increased food production as the
first secretary-general of the Food
and Agriculture Organization, ap-
proaches his eighties by return-
ing to farming and watching his
flocks grow and his crops ripen.
His satisfaction, not given all men,
is in practising what he has preach-
ed.—Ottawa Journal.

No one pushes a stranger aside
at a doorway to gain entrance
first. No one hogs the middle of
the sidewalk. No one blares loud-
ly in a fellow pedestrian's ear to
force him to yield a right of way.
These are the tricks of ill-man-
aged motorists, however. And their
bad manners can easily end in
death for someone.—Vancouver Sun

Institutions such as the Guelph
Reformatory lack facilities to care
for the large number of prisoners
of all types which they now ac-
commodate. They were never de-
signed for the purpose they serve
today. Segregation of prisoners is
an important consideration. To do
this properly, the province must
have more and smaller institutions
where offenders in various cate-
gories can be properly handled.
—Guelph Mercury

Many people are eager to take
a trip to the moon, says Glenn
L. Martin, a pioneer of the avia-
tion industry. He believes some suc-
cess will have their wish fulfilled.
Who are these moon voyagers and
where are they? And if the oppor-
tunity actually should come would
they be there Johnny-on-the-spot
to jump on the aerial wagon? One
suspects most of them are small
boys who will grow out of it.—Sydney
Post-Record.

—Further discoveries on Mani-
tulin Island, somewhat similar to
others that have been made in the
Orin Bay and Pass Lake sections
of this district, point to the exist-
ence, perhaps 30,000 years ago,
of a civilization that has long since
disappeared. It would be further
interesting to know what happened
to these people. Did they die out
of disease, starve, kill one another
in racial or family wars, race
suicide, or was it riotous living with
too many receptions and so on?
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