

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President, Ian A. Burnett; Vice-President, Wm. R. Burnett; Secy.-Treas., G. M. Burnett; Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett; Associate Editor, Frank Walker.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1947

The Freight Rates Hearing

For the second time within a year we are to have a visit from the Board of Transport Commissioners, who are scheduled to hold a one-day sitting in Charlottetown today to hear arguments against the proposed 30 per cent increase in railway freight rates.

In New Brunswick, the Commissioners were told that the potato industry would be ruined by the proposed increase. The same applies to our island potato growers, but to a greater extent by reason of their increased transportation costs for fertilizer and other requirements.

It is ironic, as the Halifax Chronicle comments, that the very railways which originally were built to provide communication between the Maritime Provinces and Central Canada, have turned out a second handicap to Maritime trade because of their heavy freights which it is now proposed to increase to the point where Maritime interests are jeopardized.

On their visit here last July, the Transport Commissioners heard arguments for reduction of truck rates on the Borden-Tormentine ferry, and subsequently gave a ruling unsatisfactory to this Province. As a matter of fact, they should never have sat on that case at all, as they had no jurisdiction. The fault was not theirs—it was the Dominion Government which "passed the buck" to the Commission, well knowing that the issue concerned our rights as a Province under the British North America Act.

It remains only to be said that Chief Commissioner J. A. Cross, K.C., and his fellow Commissioners will be cordially welcomed to Prince Edward Island on their own behalf. After they have finished their onerous duties in connection with this inquiry, we hope they can find time for a longer visit, when they can rest and relax in the enjoyment of a real vacation here.

Aiding Quebec Producers

The following news item comes from Ottawa. There is a good example here for our own Department of Agriculture:

During the first three months of 1947 the Quebec Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, gave hog carcass demonstrations at 32 separate centres within the Province. These meetings created a great deal of interest among the farmers and hog dealers, the total attendance being 3,667, or an average of 115 at each meeting.

Specially prepared information for each district was given by the aid of charts. Lectures on hog diseases and remedies were delivered at each demonstration by veterinary officers of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, with the active co-operation of the District Agronomes, and other officers of both Departments of Agriculture.

The purpose of these demonstrations was to instruct farmers on hog breeding and stimulate hog breeders to improve their revenue and increase their production of select grade hogs for the next two years, so that regular shipments of quality Wiltshire sides might be achieved and Canada's bacon exports maintained. The demonstrations are regarded as highly successful.

A Last Resort

The committee set up by the King Government to re-arrange the Federal constituencies has by a straight party majority decided to resurrect the unsavoury practise of the gerrymander. Not only so, but the majority on the Redistribution Committee of the House of Commons has gone so far as to recommend to the House the abolition, or mutilation, of the ridings now occupied by the Leader of the Progressive Conservative party and three other key members of the Opposition group.

is to unite Hon. John Bracken's constituency of Neepawa with the adjoining riding of Portage la Prairie, which the Progressive Conservatives carried in the recent by-election. The result will be not only to establish a new constituency of enormous area but also to eliminate either Mr. Bracken or Mr. Miller from that section of the political picture. Quite as odious a recommendation would, if adopted, wipe out the constituency of Lake Centre, Saskatchewan, represented by John Diefenbaker, the only Progressive Conservative member from that Province and one of the best men in the House of Commons.

Free Dispensary

The annual meeting of the Charlottetown Free Dispensary, which takes place in the City Hall tonight, marks the thirty-seventh year in which this worthy institution has been functioning in the interests of the needy and underprivileged. The customary annual reports will be submitted and there will be an address by Dr. Harold Shaw, Provincial pathologist, which should prove of special interest. The public is cordially invited, and it is to be hoped that the attendance will be adequate.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Transport Commissioners are quite at home in Charlottetown, and seem to enjoy their periodic visits.

Hope the proposed reduction in the new Car Ferry freight rates is more reliable than the suggested dates of its commencing service.

Two full-time Income Tax assessors are now doing duty here in the interests of the farmers' income tax. There is every reason why their visits should be made as pleasant and profitable as possible.

In Ottawa, the House of Commons is pressing the accelerator to enable members to get away before the "dog days". This period is always looked upon by the Government with favour, the members anxiety being the administrations opportunity.

Rayon plenty will soon be once more available. According to present export schedules, France will export three million square yards of rayon, valued at 3,000,520 pounds and 780,000 pounds worth of pure silk to Britain in 1947. Two-thirds of the raw silk included in these figures will be re-exported to the Dominions. However, French rayon exported to Britain for re-export purposes is not included.

An appeal is being made by Greece for relief from the piteous condition in which she finds herself through sticking by the Allies in the war. Our advertising columns have been carrying advertisements outlining the prevailing state of affairs so everyone should be familiar with them. Lieut.-Governor Bernard is chairman of the local committee, with Mr. W. R. Cruikshank, manager of the Royal Bank, City, Secretary-Treasurer, to whom all cheques and remittances should be forwarded.

Alexander Pope, English poet, died this date 1744; his essay on "Criticism" written at the age of twenty-three, in spite of a want of epigrammatic brilliance, and remains the best English statement of the doctrines of classicism.

Avoid extremes; and shun the fault of such, Who still are pleased too little or too much, At every trifle scorn to take offence; That always shows great pride, or little sense.

Attention is drawn to the large advertisements of Smallman's Ltd., Summerside, successors to Sinclair & Stewart in this issue. Mr. W. E. Smallman, president of the Company, is a most enterprising and aggressive business executive, and has surrounded himself with a body of livewire business associates who are determined to make Summerside "the business centre of the Island," and mayhap, of the Maritimes. The firm has acquired large additional properties in Summerside, making the business a thoroughly up-to-date departmental store with all the accessories. A feature of the new business for out-of-town visitors is a lunch counter where he who wants to may eat on the premises.

A thinly veiled suggestion that the Liberal Government was embarking upon a frenzied public works program in an effort to influence the Halifax by-election, says an Ottawa correspondent, was advanced in the House of Commons by Mr. A. L. Smith, Calgary West Progressive Conservative. He referred to a report that the long-awaited Dartmouth-Halifax bridge was to be built and to the announcement of Agriculture Minister James Gardiner that the Government was prepared to assist in the reclamation of the Maritime marshlands under a scheme familiar to the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. The Calgary Opposition member described the matter as one "which, of course, is not political." He had heard of the reported decision on the bridge construction via the radio and had learned of the marshland project when Mr. Gardiner announced it. "May I say that anything I say at the moment about the Maritimes, I want to preface with the statement usually found in books that any reference to any person living or dead is purely coincidental," he said with irony.

Notes By the Way

At least we should be able to build up a peace without the help of those who are forever shouting that without their help we couldn't have won the war. — Hamilton Spectator.

No fewer than 425 British warships have been given, sent, sold or otherwise transferred to other navies, says The Ottawa Citizen. Of these, only 25 have been acquired by the Dominions, the remaining 400 going to Belgium, China, Denmark, Eire, France, Greece, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Siam, Turkey and Yugoslavia and Russia which got a battleship, nine destroyers and four submarines.

In the restaurant of the "Enterprise Scotland, 1947" Exhibition, which will be held at the Royal Scottish Museum in Edinburgh this August, visitors will see a novel chandelier. The skeleton of a whale hangs from the ceiling of the big hall which is being turned into a restaurant, and the task of dismantling it would have been considerable. The architects have therefore decided to make use of the whale and wire it for lighting. — UK Information Office.

The conditions of the past are not the conditions of today, as witness the U. S. immigration quotas. And talk about "absorptive capacity" in the present conditions is not helpful. Much can be said about it. At the moment the one certain thing is that however active and progressive the Government may be, there is no chance whatsoever of obtaining so large a number of immigrants this year as to exceed Canada's absorptive capacity. The present need is for the Government to get on with the job and bring in the immigrants. — Winnipeg Free Press.

In the dim myth of historical background there is some excuse for the compelling of the name place St. Catharines. However, the official and legal records end all dispute. In 1840 our burg became a village; on May 1, 1876, there was a great public holiday for civichood. In the records the name of this city has been indelibly engraved: St. Catharines. We would very much like to see the spelling respected elsewhere in Canada, realizing at the same time that there is no power on earth to stop the port dawdlers from calling us "St. Kittis." — St. Catharines Standard.

Being a bachelor may have its compensations, but not from a health angle, says The Kitchener Record. Those who strive to "live alone and like it" are reminded by health authorities that, even more than family folk, they must watch their living schedules. If they would preserve their health, it is such a temptation for the bachelor or bachelorette to make do with a snack. Moreover, many living alone, particularly menfolk, are inclined to be careless with cleaning up their living quarters. Strict self-discipline is advised, not only with respect to cleanliness of rooms and apartments, but with meal schedules and other aspects of living.

A dispatch from London notes that in 1942 Britons married younger than in any year this century, says The Toronto Star. Most popular age was 21, but 88 men over 80 also wed. One girl became a mother at 12, three at 13, and 30 at 14. There were 39 births to mothers aged 50 or over. In Canada the same year (with one-quarter to one-third the number of people who were in Britain) the favorite ages for groom were 24, 23, 22, 25, with 21 in fifth place. Forty-seven men of 80 or over wed, one taking a 23-year-old, another a 24-year-old bride. Fifty women in the 75-and-over bracket were married, one of them to a man of 31. Three girls became mothers at 12, 17 at 13, 10 at 14. There were 21 births to mothers aged 50 and over.

Some day in the not too distant future, after you have returned home from a dinner or theatre party, your lady friend might take off that beautiful orchid and offer you a bite. Should this happen to you, don't show your ignorance and be too surprised, advises The International Digest, because a group of botanists of the New York Botanical Gardens recently returned from East Africa with a collection of over 10,000 strange plants, one of which was the edible orchid. Instead of growing on trees like the decorative species, it flourishes on the ground like any ordinary plant. The natives in East Africa dig them up; season, bake and eat them as a special delicacy. Now being cultivated in the greenhouses of the New York Botanical Gardens, they may soon be available to the public.

Autograph letters of George Stephenson about the building of the Liverpool and Manchester and the Warrington Railway are to be sold. They are full of details about the design and construction of wheels, boilers, gauges and engines which will fascinate railway experts. One of the engines he discusses is called Lancashire Witch. He remarks in another letter that "we are getting on very well with the tunnel underneath Liverpool." Another series of letters is from Tom Paine and discusses European and American politics. Describing William Pitt as "a very ignorant man on everything of foreign politics" who tries to blackguard his way along, he remarks that the game was tried on America but that it was soon stopped when the Americans replied, "The Congress of America returns no answer to insolent letters."

Mr. Bevin On The Peace Treaty With Germany

(United Kingdom Information)

III

Mr. Bevin said that there had often been attempts to say the Western Powers wanted to federalize Germany for all sorts of vile reasons. It did not help discussion in dealing in this way with foreign affairs. Therefore he was anxious that the tendency to make a first-class quarrel by using such terms as federalism and centralisation, though they were points of conflict should be stopped, for it was a purely practical problem in which the Allies must arrive at a conclusion to preserve the political and economic unity of Germany on essential matters, but which did not overcentralise so that it could not again endanger the world's security.

Mr. Bevin said the United Kingdom desired that the police should be a national institution, although certain circumstances might arise in which there should be some authority in the centre in connection with the police as in Britain through the Home Office, but the main objective to be reached was preventing the development in Germany of a police state, which is the antithesis of democracy. "It does not matter how many elections you have, if you have secret police, operated by a single minister who can inculcate fear into the people, I made it clear this must not be created again."

Mr. Bevin continued that the Soviet Delegation took the line that they should follow the pattern for the constitution of Germany of the Weimar Republic. But he said that he had to remind them that the President of the Weimar Republic had the power to suspend the whole constitution, and it was agreed unanimously such power should not go into the new constitution. Referring to the question of elections Mr. Bevin said nearly all the countries in Europe favoured proportional representation, which he never liked, but he thought that the Germans were entitled to work that matter out and not to impose one system on the other. They had to be careful not to create a system which led to a one-party system or control.

Continuing, Mr. Bevin said, "a matter I regard with deep concern was the failure to reach agreement on a Four Power Treaty. At the end of the 1914-18 war the U. S. A. withdrew from Europe, and in Paris when Mr. Byrnes revealed the willings of the other three for 25 years and later for 40 or 50 years to enter into an agreement with the rest of us for the demilitarisation and disarmament of Germany, I began to get visions of peace for centuries in Europe. To us, France and all the Western powers this was a vital and important decision. Unfortunately the Soviet Delegation was not willing to accept the American proposal unless there were added to it a number of matters, not directly related, upon which we had been unable to agree at the Conference itself. The U. S. A. Delegation merely felt that the inclusion of these matters would make it impossible to reach agreement on any treaty at all. I hope and trust that on reflection all of us will be able to strive to create an atmosphere so that a beginning could be made with a treaty of this character. If we do not grasp it now, the chance may never come again. Fortunately Secretary of State Marshall made it clear that the offer was not withdrawn."

Turning to the Ruhr, Mr. Bevin said the claim had been put forward that the Ruhr should be put under Four Power control, but he regarded this as untenable so long as there was no genuine economic unity in Germany. Britain and the Allies should view that the Ruhr should be singled out for control control. Mr. Bevin said "it would be wrong for us to agree to put the Ruhr under this control at a time when other parts are treated as a closed preserve."

"We are unfortunately unable to agree on another very important matter. The principle point of disagreement was the question of the method of participation of the Allied States in the Peace Treaty." He said there was a strong feeling among the countries who had poured out troops and money in the great struggle to take part in reshaping the world. He had been anxious to secure the most liberal rights of participation, and he attached great importance to the Dominion Governments obtaining the right to the recognition of their contribution to victory.

On territorial claims against Germany, Mr. Bevin said that unfortunately the Soviet Delegation claimed that the new Polish-German frontier had been set up at Potsdam and should therefore be excluded from examination. "We were asked to accept a provisional frontier as final, though it was agreed at Yalta and confirmed at Potsdam that the final delimitation of the western frontier of Poland should await the final Peace Treaty. If this operated the other way and we made claims, it would not have been tolerated by our friends for a moment." Mr. Bevin continued that Britain had an open mind on the matter, but she accepted the view that Poland must be compensated for what was taken away by Russia in the East. Her population had dropped from 36 to 22 mil-

ions, but there were a large number of Poles abroad, and if they returned and were given land in the manner promised at Potsdam it might create a different situation. Britain supported the French claim to the Saar of the 1919 peace settlement, and there were claims from other countries.

Adult Education In Canada

(Royal Bank Monthly Letter)

II

Adult education has its place in community projects, and should be one of the main features provided for in every community centre. There is a wealth of topics to be discussed covering every possible interest in life. Donald Cameron Director of the Department of Extension, the University of Alberta suggests these: citizenship, international affairs, science, health, psychology, home beautification, crafts, town planning, libraries, and many others. When Kitchener and Waterloo launched an experiment in adult education, a "People's College" sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. and by Waterloo College, they were swamped with applications for participation, and membership had to be limited in many classes.

Mr. Cameron is strongly of the opinion that wherever it is practical to do so the community centre should be developed as an integral part of the school plant. "This," he says, "is particularly true of rural and village or small town high schools." The national conference on building community programmes had a commission over the chairmanship of Alex. Sim, which recommended: "That this conference request the C. N. E. A. to urge through provincial departments of education that school buildings and facilities be made available for community programmes and that plans for new school buildings provide adequate accommodation for varied programmes including those at the adult level."

In "Food for Thought" in February there is an item headed "One More Lighted School." It tells how a Home and School Association has organized a series of night courses conducted in a high school. In addition to forums, conferences, courses and radio there are books. The person who does not read cannot keep mentally alive. People who write books have, for the most part, had peculiar opportunities for acquiring the knowledge. Their work is not to be disregarded; indeed, the great men of our past did not overlook what had been discovered and printed before their time. Newton, Darwin, Einstein, Dante, Milton and Bach all received gladly what their predecessors had to offer them. They may not have agreed with the author in every case, but his finishing place gave them a starting place.

(To Be Concluded)

The Poets Corner

WEEP NOT TODAY

Weep not today, why should this sadness be? Learn in present fears To o'ermaster those tears That unbidden conquer thee.

Think on thy past valour, thy future praise; Up, sad heart, nor faint In ungracious complaint Or a prayer for better days.

Daily thy life shortens, thy grave's dark surety nigh; When good-night is good-bye, For the sleeping shall not cease.

Fight, to be found fighting; not far away Deem not strange thy doom; Like this sorrow, 'twill come, And the day will be today.

—Robert Bridges.

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

OLD MARKET HOUSE

Like the present Post Office building, the Market House erected in 1823 in the centre of Great George Street was divided into sections, greatly to the inconvenience of the citizens. The building was a regular polygon of twenty sides, surrounded by a colonnade making the fabric over eighty feet in diameter. From the outer edge of the colonnade strong round pillars stood opposite each angle as support for the roof which rose to a central point, ornamented with a couple several feet in height. It had four double doors and was lighted by sixteen windows.

At the opening of the Market during October, premiums—for the first time in Island history—were given by the Government for the best carcasses of ox and cow beef, pork and mutton, also for the best sample of wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans. This was the origin of the premiums given later through the medium of the Agricultural and other societies, and from this date annual exhibits of various farm stock were held on Queen Square. From this time forward the market was well and abundantly supplied with all kinds of meats, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables and even fruits in their season. Fish, hay and firewood were likewise plentifully supplied, the latter being the chief fuel of the town, for at this date coal was used but sparingly.

When the whole presentation was studied it was apparent that, after the subtraction of programs that were obviously good business promotion or forms of community cooperation which simply had to be undertaken to avoid incurring ill-will, there was not much that could be considered either vital or important to the communities served.

(To Be Concluded)

Radio In Canada

(By G. V. Ferguson, Editor of Montreal Star)

If the radio committee of the House of Commons is to be asked to take such steps or institute such changes as are likely to weaken the CBC position, its prestige and its revenues, it is important to inquire what is to take its place. The main thesis of the critics of the CBC is that private enterprise is being hampered and crippled, that a dangerous public monopoly in the field of communications has been set up; that this monopoly endangers and threatens freedom in Canada.

It is true that the CBC enjoys a legally privileged position, including some monopoly privileges. This was a considered risk undertaken first by a Conservative Government, that of Mr. Bennett, and later by a Liberal Government, that of Mr. King. But it would be difficult to produce proof that private radio has suffered unduly in the process. The position of private radio stations which, under the Aird Report were to be taken over by the CBC, has not been over to be kept in strict subordination, has grown steadily stronger.

There is of course no doubt that if the CBC were done away with or crippled private radio would become stronger still and would make a good deal more money. But it remains an open question whether it would, or could, undertake many of the functions now performed by the CBC—functions which do not bring in profit but which cost so much that the CBC itself has been forced into the commercial field in order to create adequate revenues for itself.

It is a notorious fact that private radio, by its very nature, must concentrate upon the dense listening audiences of urban areas with their large potential purchasing power to attract the advertising and sponsorship programs. But Canada has very few areas of this rural population. This is a audience, relatively worthless to commercial radio, which is important to Canada, and much of the energy and funds of the CBC are spent trying to provide for its needs.

It is a fact also that, in our complex, technical, international world, a democracy must maintain an education system to educate its citizenry. Radio discussion, explanations and interpretations of policy, are important instruments to this end. Here too the CBC has undertaken many programs, worthless commercially and not necessarily with large listening audiences.

There is of course obvious weakness in a public monopoly entering this field, for it increases the temptation of a government to use education in propaganda for narrow party ends. But the CBC has on the whole made a brave attempt to cope with these difficulties and these problems.

It is important to ask, if the CBC's revenues are to be restricted, whether there will be any alternative available prepared or able to spend large sums of money—without profit—to maintain these national objectives, Canada's geographical position makes this question one of special importance. We are, as a nation, drenched by the presentation of news and comment and public discussion from across the line.

A high national purpose can be served by presenting definitely Canadian points of view. Can private radio undertake these tasks, or even a part of them? Even were it able to do this financially, will it be prepared to sacrifice substantial potential profits to maintain a sustaining service for listeners of anything like the calibre of the service currently provided by the CBC?

A study of the records of past radio committees of the House of Commons does not offer any very great assurance that this would be so. Each year, private radio interests appear before the committee and present their case. In 1944 their spokesmen were specifically asked what public service was being performed by their clients. Behind the question lay the idea that a radio licence is not held as of the pure right of private property. It is held as of grace, and depends for renewal upon the performance of service to the community and the nation. The replies as given were not impressive.

One station reported that it recorded interviews with local British war brides and sent the recordings, without charge, to the brides' parents in Britain. Another reported a contribution of \$500 for local music scholarships but these turned out to be the main program cost of a series of 30 broadcasts by local music pupils. Several stations were proud that, when community breakdowns occurred, they had broadcast emergency announcements to the people of their community—without charge. Other stations had put on local neighbourhood street interviews. Many considered they had done well by putting their facilities at the disposal of War Loan committees.

When the whole presentation was studied it was apparent that, after the subtraction of programs that were obviously good business promotion or forms of community cooperation which simply had to be undertaken to avoid incurring ill-will, there was not much that could be considered either vital or important to the communities served. To this there was, and is, one outstanding exception—the service rendered by private radio stations to individual members of Parliament, under the title "Report from Parliament Hill." Every member gets a turn at making a speech to his electors. It is recorded in Ottawa, and sent to the local halliwick and put on the air there. It is a good and imaginative piece of public service.

It has also one obvious advantage from the point of view of the private radio lobby, for it makes the members most friend-

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

A "DEFTY" TO THE TRANSPORT COMMISSION

Sir,—There is but one way with which to meet the Transport Commission. Let it be a simple "deft" from Prince Edward Island. Tell them that if they do not allow the ways to raise the freight rates as much as 1 per cent, they are slinging a boomerang that will hit back and injure the railways many times more than they do harm to this independent Island.

Remind them that this is an Island in the Ocean and that, as in pre-Confederation days, we are our grandparents, without a mile of railway, made progress greater than that of any other British colony, so we can do again and win out their help.

There is no right of way on the surface of water, and ships, carry our goods and our produce to China and India for less than the railway charges to take them to Halifax. By the same means we can import our requirements from all over the world.

We will do without the Railway to carry our grain and the steamships that bring in from Port Arthur will, as return cargo, load to the top decks with our potatoes at rates to Montreal, Toronto and Fort William less than half the rail rate to Montreal.

The time comes when even a worm will turn and, after seven years of repression, we are prepared today to take over the whole question of transportation. If the Railways want our trade and it is going to grow by leaps and bounds—let them, instead of adding to their already prohibitive freight rates, give careful thought to putting their own house in order. Excessive wages, out-of-date methods, monopolistic policies, belong to the past. For example, the mono-rail would cut their running costs very greatly and add phenomenally to their speed.

Let the Commission let the Railways that the time has come for introspection and that the day is over when they can look to producers and consumers of Canada to help them out of their difficulties.

I am, Sir, etc.

H.K.S. HEMMING

RE "WEEK AT S.D.U."

COLUMNIST

Sir,—Recently I have had many inquiries directed at me as to the identity of your "Week at S.D.U." columnist. Apparently the column was well received by your readers, so I feel it would not be amiss to reveal the identity of the writer so that he may get full credit for a job well done.

He is a veteran of World War II. He interrupted his studies in the Spring of 1942, having completed Grade XII, to join the Army. He served in the North West Territories for a year, and with the Canadian Army Overseas for over two years. He was discharged in the summer of 1946. In the fall of 1946 he enrolled at S. D. U. as a Freshman, stepping into and completing Sophomore year this term. Next year he intends to enter the Carleton College School of Journalism for the third year of a four year course. His name—Ernie Hemphill, his home—Tignish, P. E. I.

But I feel that, in fairness to the very exceptional student, more should be said than those few words. He has been given to reading around bouquets with "red and white" throughout the year. His generosity in this respect has been appreciated by many. But although he gave much credit to others for the large amount of organizational work done during the year, he took none himself, and there was probably no one more deserving of plaudits. He sacrificed a great deal of time doing work to benefit the social condition of the students. He has made valuable contribution to "Red and White", being one of the few students to receive its literary awards in two years. Coupled with this he was awarded the prize for the student who best combined academic work and athletics, as well as being named as one of the leading as two other prizes for leadership in the field.

He participated in every phase of student activity, dramatics included. He was a member of St. Dunstan's troupe that put on a concert for the patients at the Sanatorium during the year, and again neglected to name himself with the others in his column.

That is the fellow who wrote your column for the year. I felt unfair that he should leave without anyone recognizing his achievement. For this reason I am asking for space in your popular column for this short farewell note to a very fine fellow, Ernie Hemphill.

I am, Sir, etc.

J. E. G.

Charlottetown, May 29, 1947.

ly to private radio which gives them this service. The CBC operating national and regional networks can provide the only for periodic broadcasts by party leaders. The element of personal good will evidenced by "Report from Parliament Hill" is missing. It is a feature which has greatly helped to give the private radio lobby a favorable atmosphere in which to operate.

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