

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27, 1948

Were Guards Together

The announcement by Sir Osbert Sitwell, an
arriving in New York from London, that he
intended visiting his friend the Governor General
of Canada, elicits the following interesting com-
ment from the Ottawa Journal:

Twenty-five years ago Sir Osbert and Lord
Alexander (neither then bearing a title) were
junior officers in the Brigade of Guards and
intimate friends. They both served in World War
I, and then their ways parted. Sitwell found a
career in literature and the arts; Alexander went
on to become one of a small group of men who
saved the world in World War II.

Sir Osbert is writing his autobiography, and
most critics agree that these five volumes are
great literature and destined to be classics. In
his third volume "Great Morning", Sir Osbert
has a dedication to his "friend and contem-
porary" the Governor General of Canada whom
he calls "the greatestest soldier Britain has
produced since Wellington."

Sir Osbert wrote that back in 1913 his
friend Alex was "a charming and elegant young
man" who had "a seriousness underlying his
gaiety of disposition", and he gave his readers
this delightful picture from those pleasant pre-
war times: "I remember many long walks back
to Wellington Barracks late at night in his
(Alexander's) company, from some dance or sup-
per party... wearing broad-brimmed black trou-
sers, white waistcoats, starched shirts and white
ties, white kid gloves, with a white carnation or
gardenia in the buttonhole of our coats, and
carrying gold or tortoise-shell-top Malacca canes.
Such was the convention and, strange as it seems
now in the shabby, broken-down London of to-
day, we walked for miles clad in this manner."

Of these two elegant young officers one has
become "the greatestest soldier Britain has
produced since Wellington", the other a writer of
rare quality and charm. They will have much
to talk about when they meet in Ottawa.

Exchange Of Teachers

Canadian school teachers who go on an
exchange to Britain and other Commonwealth
countries and to the United States are trying to
get income tax exemption for travel expenses and
living costs while away. Under reasonably com-
parable circumstances, expenses of this kind
incurred by business and professional men are
classified as tax exempt. So far, the Canadian
teachers have met with no success.

American teachers, notes the Financial Post,
are permitted to make such deductions and those
from Britain are given a tax-free grant of \$300
by the U. K. Ministry of Education to encourage
such travel, but so far the Canadian Government
has resisted representations made for teachers
from Canada.

These teachers (this year 41 have gone to
Britain, eight to South Africa, seven to the
United States) pay their own travelling expenses
to and from the exchange country and support
themselves on their regular salary during the
year they are away. They are chosen carefully
on the basis of their special qualifications as
teachers and more important as Canadians who
by their profession can make a distinctive con-
tribution in promoting greater international un-
derstanding.

In both the United Kingdom and the United
States, the government has taken official action
to encourage this exchange system and to insure
that participating teachers did not suffer too
much financially. In Canada, the Dominion Gov-
ernment has no official interest in education,
since this field by the terms of the B.N.A. Act
is the direct concern of the Provinces. But that
does not prevent it from taking part in a matter
such as international exchange teaching, which
has value for the country as a whole. As things
stand, these teachers are being penalized for the
extensive and valuable contribution they are
making toward the better understanding of this
Dominion in other countries and the broadening
influence they are later to pass on to their own
pupils, Canada's citizens of tomorrow

Freedom

Rarely have the principles of freedom in a
democracy been stated more cogently than by
Mr. Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court of
the United States, in a judgment given some years
ago and quoted in a mainland exchange as
being applicable to both Canada and the United
States in the present period of strain and con-
fusion.

"Those who won our independence," said Mr.
Justice Brandeis, "believed that the final end
of the State was to make men free to develop their
faculties; and that in its government the delib-
erative forces should prevail over the arbitrary.
They valued liberty both as an end and as a
means. They believed liberty to be the secret of
happiness, and courage to be the secret of lib-
erty. They believed that freedom to think as
you will and to speak as you think are indis-
pensable to the discovery and spread of political
truth; that without free speech and assembly,
discussion would be futile; that with them, dis-
cussion affords ordinarily adequate protection
against the dissemination of noxious doctrine;
that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert
people; that public discussion is a political duty;
and that this should be a fundamental principle
of the American Government.

"They recognized the risks to which all
human institutions are subject. But they knew
that order cannot be secured merely through
fear of punishment for its infraction; that it is

hazardous to discourage thought, hope and
imagination; that fear breeds repression; that
repression breeds hate; that hate menaces stable
government; that the path of safety lies in the
opportunity to discuss freely supposed grievances
and proposed remedies; and that the fitting
remedy for evil counsels is good ones.

"Believing in the power of reason as applied
through public discussion, they eschewed silence
coerced by law—the argument of force in its
worst form. Recognizing the occasional tyrannies
of governing majorities, they amended the con-
stitution so that free speech and assembly should
be guaranteed."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Death of Brutus at Philippi 42, B. C.

The busiest department of Provincial Gov-
ernment at present is that of Public Health,
which is developing plans for an all round pub-
lic medical service.

Nose-blowing is safe according to the New
York Times. A U. S. naval doctor who observed
30,000 submariners exposed to varying pressure
found that only one got an ear infection al-
though about 90 percent had a cold.

The authority of Parliament to impose ren-
tal controls is being challenged in Ontario in
county court proceedings. Such a decision
can certainly not be left there. The appropriate
action would seem to be a reference by
Ottawa to the Supreme Court of Canada.

The new steel-making process hinted at by
Premier Duplessis may well be the most im-
portant discovery of the year. A process which
cuts smelting time from twenty-four hours to
half an hour should certainly cause a stir in
a steel starved world.

Of course, the proposed change in the City
business tax, if it attains its objective, in-
creased revenue for the City Council, will
have to be paid by the consumer who ultimate-
ly shoulders all the burdens of taxation by
whatsoever means they are imposed.

The Air Service party led by Mr. B. B.
Campbell on its 12,000 mile inspection tour of
Canada's air defences will have had a unique
opportunity to observe this country from coast
to coast and should be the best informed group
on current conditions that one could hope to
find.

As already noted, the decision to furnish
"Green Gables" as an early Island farm home
and to display there the famous author's man-
uscripts and other mementos is warmly applau-
ded by our readers. A great deal of our history
has been lost for want of effort to preserve it,
but the museum at Cavendish should do much
to preserve what remains.

Since the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the
Commonwealth has legally been an associa-
tion of equal Dominions, the United Kingdom
being on the same footing as the rest. As a
result of the conference of Prime Ministers
that equality is now to be translated into fact,
so that Britain will no longer be expected to
bear the burden of defence as a matter of
course.

Captain James Cook, English navigator, born
this date 1728. He entered the Royal Navy in
1755, and four years later commanded a ship
in the squadron sent to the Gulf of St. Law-
rence, and distinguished himself in the opera-
tions against Quebec. Later he was given com-
mand of three important scientific expeditions,
and his journal and scientific records are among
the most interesting annals of discovery and
scientific investigation ever published.

With the approach of Hallow'en it is well for
parents to remember that misconduct of children
is largely their responsibility. There is no desire
to curtail innocent merriment on this occasion,
but the children should be warned against com-
mitting acts of vandalism in any shape or form.
The police have been instructed to see that the
law is strictly enforced, and our citizens generally
should do everything possible to assist them in
this respect.

In this connection it is also announced that
the British Iron and Steel Research Association
has succeeded in developing a new method
which is claimed to be a world lead in the
sphere of steel technology. It has been known
for about 170 years by scientists in the steel
laboratories that oxygen can be used to pro-
duce higher temperatures more efficiently, but
it was not until now that British scientists, after
long years of research, succeeded in putting
this theory fully into practice. The advantages
claimed for the new British method are, among
others, the increase of output by 50 per cent,
the making of higher quality steel, and the
use of a greater percentage of scrap.

The election of Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister
of External Affairs, may well be the beginning
of a policy long in vogue in Britain of having
specially politically trained young men returned
to Parliament. There a youth having political
ambitions takes a course in economics and
other kindred subjects, becomes attached un-
paid as private secretary to some Minister, or
enters one or other of the departments of the
Civil Service for training in administration.
Thereafter, having a practical knowledge of
national public affairs, he finds an opportunity
to run for election, and if he wins, is on the
high road to success. His experience marks
him as a man who "knows whereof he speaks".
The nearest approach to this we have had
hitherto is Prime Minister King who began as
a student of economics, passing on to a pe-
riod of training as an assistant to the Labor
Minister.



The Poet's Corner

WORK
Who first invented work, and
bound the free
And holiday rejoicing spirit down
To the ever-haunting impurity
Of business in the green fields, and
the town—
To plough, loom, anvil, spade—
and oh! most sad,
To that dread drudgery at the desk's
end,
Who but the Being unblest, alien
from good,
Sabbathless Satan! he who his
unguided
Task ever piles, 'mid rotatory
burnings,
That round and round incalculably
revolve—
For wrath divine hath made him
like a wheel—
In that dread realm from which
are no returnings;
Where tolling, and tumbling,
ever and aye
He, and his thoughts, keep pen-
sive working-day.
—Charles Lamb.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)
APPRENTICESHIP ACT
By an Act of the General As-
sembly of Prince Edward Island,
passed May 7, 1827, it became law-
ful for any parent or guardian to
bind out as an apprentice "any
child of any age, as an indentured
servant, to any tradesman or farm-
er, or other," for a period not ex-
ceeding three years, and such ap-
prentice should attain the age of
twenty-one years. Any infant of
the age of twelve years might be
consented, if such infant had no
parent or guardian within the
country. Any infant receiving par-
ish relief, as a pauper, of any age,
could be indentured by two Justices.

"Clear It With Jack"
(Time)
When Rt. Hon. L. St. Laurent
flew over to London to assist
Prime Minister Mackenzie King,
he was accompanied by the Prime
Minister's "guide philosopher and
friend."

Any solid list of the half-dozen
most influential men in Ottawa
must include the name of Jack
Pickersgill; as the Prime Min-
ister's secretary he wields
more political power than any but
the highest ranking cabinet min-
isters. "Clear It With Jack" is one
of the best-known phrases on
Parliament Hill; Pickersgill says
it's O.K. He became a member
of cabinet approval.

Jack Pickersgill, 43, a devoted
desk man who has grown pudgy
from lack of exercise, has an office
five doors down the corridor from
the P.O. In it are only two
chairs for visitors; round-table
talks are not in his line. The
telephone is his most important
piece of office furniture. On an
average day, he uses it to straighten
things out with a dozen mem-
bers of the government.

The Age-Old Story
When thou passest through
the waters, I will be with thee, and
through the rivers, they shall not
overflow thee; when thou walkest
through the fire, thou shalt not be
burned; neither shall the flame
kindle upon thee. For I am the
Lord thy God, the Holy One of
Israel, thy Saviour.

TWO WAY COMMUNICATION
Two-way radio telephone com-
munication between planes and
ground stations was established in
1930.

A Red Fighter

(Newsweek)
In his 43 years Robert W. Keyser-
lingk has managed to see a great
deal of the world. Descended from
Latvian-Lithuanian nobility and the
son of a count who was an officer
in the Imperial Russian Navy, he
was born in St. Petersburg in the
time of the czars. After his family
fled the revolution he got his
early schooling in Japan and his
college education in British Col-
umbia and Zurich. Joining the
United Press in 1930, he saw three
years of service in half a dozen
European capitals. For the last
ten years he has lived in Canada as
a managing director of British United
Press and has come to be consid-
ered one of the dominion's ablest
newsmen.

On Holy Saturday, 1945, Keyser-
lingk was received into the Catho-
lic Church in Canada. In May
that year he journeyed to Rome,
and returned to Canada convinced
of the necessity for Christian ac-
tion to oppose Communism. Along
those lines he was associated with
Palm Publishers Press Service,
which arranged publication of
Igor Gouzenko's revelations of Soviet
Espionage, in Canada as "This
Was My Choice" and in the United
States as "The Iron Curtain."

On July 1 Keyserlingk will go a
step further. He is resigning from
BUP to become president of Cam-
pion Press, Inc. of Montreal, be-
cause, as he wrote UP chief Hugh
Baillie, "I would feel as though I
were betraying an opportunity to
fight on my side if I refused. A
new Catholic lay venture that also
hopes to enter radio and other
fields, Campion Press primarily
plans to combine several small Can-
adian Catholic publications into a
national weekly to appear in the
fall. To be called The Ensign, it
takes its title from Plus XII's
phrase, "The Ensign of the King."

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it's O.K. He became a member
of cabinet approval.

A former history professor at
the University of Manitoba, John
Whitney Pickersgill long ago
worked out a formula for getting
along with Mackenzie King: "I
didn't rush in full of big ideas. I
tried first to learn the bent of his
mind... and then act appropri-
ately." To a great extent, Pickers-
gill's mind followed the bent of
King's. He became a master of
the political art of making what
sounds like a promise, but isn't.
Like King, he believes that time
and talk will cure most political
headaches—what he calls "attri-
tion by a surplus of discussion."
The legislative history of Canada
bears Pickersgill's imprint. It was
he who suggested the 1942 com-

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the
discussion by correspondents
of questions of interest. The
Guardian does not necessar-
ily endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

SASKATCHEWAN AND
CANCER CONTROL

Sir,—In your newspaper issue of
the 23rd inst, I notice under the
heading "Government Appoint-
ments" that a fine young man of
Charlottetown, Dr. Temple Hooper,
has been selected for a two years'
course in specialized cancer study
at the University in Saskatoon.

After such vitriolic denunciation
of the CCF democratic socialists
during the last provincial election
campaign by Premier Jones and
his Attorney-General and also by
Premier Stuart Garson of Manitoba
at the Charlottetown Hotel recent-
ly, one can scarcely credit the
Government's present action.

These much denounced Democ-
ratic Socialists of Saskatchewan
have at their Provincial University
the most advanced and the most up-
to-date Cancer Research set-up in
Canada. In this alone not an out-
standing accomplishment?

Furthermore, during the latter
part of September last, Dr. O. H.
Warwick of the Canadian Cancer
Institute, in addressing a meeting
of the Saskatchewan executive of
the Canadian Cancer Society in
Regina made the following state-
ment: "Saskatchewan and Sweden
lead the world in that they are the
only places where diagnosis and
treatment of cancer are free to
anyone regardless of means."

Recently the new modern pro-
fessional five-story cancer clinic was
opened in a new wing of the
Grey Nuns' Hospital in Regina.
The Province also operates a small
cancer clinic in City Hospital in
Saskatoon.

A recent Saskatchewan Govern-
ment publication states that one
reassuring feature is that of 1,842
new patients visiting the Regina
Cancer Clinic in 1946, over 51%
were found not to have cancer.

Possibly Premier Jones and his
party have seen the light and
now realize that the CCF are really
progressive. Maybe the members
of the Provincial Legislature who
seem to have forgotten that there
are such things as political and
economic democracy, will get to-
gether again in the forthcoming
session and decide to lower the
candidates' deposit from \$200 to \$50
or even to its former rate of \$10.

In order to give men of average
means an opportunity to enter the
political arena, however, if Prem-
ier Jones and his Government
think that the \$200 deposit will
"kill" the CCF movement in this
Province, they are mistaken. Such
"big business" methods are event-
ually doomed to failure.

In the meantime, the splendid
leadership given by CCF Saskatche-
wan in cancer control as well as in
other fields has evidently made a
considerable impression on the
Jones' Government.

I am, Sir, etc.
WILLIAM KELLS,
Central Royalty.

- Notes By The Way, -

A motor trip with some people is
just one bang-up time after an-
other. — Edmonton Journal.

A smart farmer will take a step
at a time instead of attempting to
leap to the top of the ladder in one
jump. All farms are constantly in
need of some major improvement.
— The old moral "don't bite off
more than you can chew" still holds
good. — Temiskaming (Ont.) Speak-
er.

Sixty-two-year-old Mrs. Ellen
Coleman, of Brierley Hill, Staffor-
shire, England, who has worked as
a brickmaker at the Stourbridge
works of Harris and Pearson for
46 years, makes 400 firebricks for
high temperature furnaces a day.
She has eight children and ten
grandchildren. — UK Information
Office.

The penny postal card, according
to Postmaster General Donaldson,
is a remarkable value. For one
cent the United States Govern-
ment furnishes a ready-stamped,
neatly printed rectangle of high
quality cardboard, ready for writ-
ing, and carries it through the
complex system of assembly and
delivery, which is generally accept-
ed as a matter of course. The cost
of each card, from beginning
to end of the process, is 26 cents.
Each sale of a postal card means a
loss of 160 per cent. — New York
Herald Tribune.

What with Newfoundland's 17
public holidays compared with Can-
ada's seven, the school children of
that ancient colony are hardly en-
thusiased over its becoming the 10th
province of this Dominion. These
are Newfoundland's holidays: New
Year's Day, Burns' Day, St. Pat-
rick's Day, St. George's Day, Good
Friday, Empire Day, King's birth-
day, Discovery Day (June 24), Me-
morial Day (July 1), Orangemen's
Day, Regatta Day, V-J Day, Labor
Day, October 1, Armistice Day,
Christmas Day and Boxing Day
(December 26). — Kitchener Rec-
ord.

Experimental night flights are be-
ing made in Britain by helicopters
working on the delivery and col-
lection of mails. These tests fol-
low the success of trials made a
short time ago on the daylight car-
riage of mails by helicopter. Ex-
periments are being made by the
British European Airways Corpora-
tion in conjunction with Post
Office. During the last four
months helicopters have made 100
deliveries and collections over a
range of 270 miles. On three oc-
casions only were flights behind
scheduled time. — Fredrickton
Gleaner.

In Quebec City a youth was killed
when he attempted to "pop-walk"
the railing about Dufferin Terrace
and plunged off the cliff. In De-
troit, one twin killed another when
they were staging a "wild west
style" card game and one pulled a
pistol and fired it, thinking the
powder had been taken out of the
shell. Perhaps it is impossible to

prevent people making fools of
themselves. But, at least they can
be warned of the danger in being
a fool. The number of lives lost
annually through sheer silliness—
including many traffic accidents—
adds up fast. In most cases, where
more than one person is involved,
there is remorse. But remorse
restores no lives. — Windsor Star.

"Girls who wear blue have their
minds on men," says a columnist.
This also applies to the great ma-
jority of girls wearing any of the
other primary colors or any tint
or shades within the visible color
spectrum. — Kingston Whip-Stand-
ard.

The present is not a time for
higher taxation. But the Canadian
government has increased the taxes
on a class of men least able to bear
the added burden. It has with-
drawn a directive which exempted
persons from paying income tax on
the rental value of their homes.
The estimated rental value now be-
comes part of their income for tax-
ation purposes. The Christian
Church does not pay its servants
well. With living costs as at pres-
ent, many ministers simply exist.
They should not have to bear the
additional burden which this new
taxation will place upon them. —
Toronto Daily Star.

The hazards of bumper-to-bump-
er driving, especially at fast speeds
of heavily-travelled arteries, is de-
cried by a safety engineer after a
survey of situations that lead to
automobile accidents. It is point-
ed out that it is a common prac-
tice of a car first in line, to
travel at a good clip behind another
car. In addition to the number of
rear-end collisions caused by sudden
stops of the car first in line, there
is great danger if the car ahead
should be involved in an accident
by being sideswiped or having a
tire blow out. Thousands do this
every day, giving little thought to
the dire results that can follow.
In the interests of safety, motorists
should guard against this common
driving fault. — Kitchener-Waterloo
Record.

Rev. Dr. J. S. Bonnell, formerly
of Winnipeg and now of New York
City, has a suggestion to help Can-
ada get better results from the ef-
forts being made to conserve Amer-
ican dollars. The clergyman says
too much American money drifts
into channels that do not bring it
eventually to the proper goal. If
Americans entering Canada ex-
change their American funds and de-
posit them in Canadian banks, none
of the money would drift. The money
could be changed at the port of
entry at the customs office. Then,
if the American money drifts into
more Canadian money, they could
change it at recognized banks. If
some procedure like this were fol-
lowed, most of the American money
would be conserved to add to Can-
ada's stockpile of dollars. It's an
idea that we pass along. — Wind-
sor (Ont.) Star.

YOUR APPEARANCE COUNTS

Because people are inclined to judge by appearance, it is im-
portant that you wear clothes in keeping with your business and
social stature.

J. P. MACPHERSON & SON
Ch'town (CUSTOM BUILT CLOTHES) Queen St.

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