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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, JAN. 17, 1950

Travel For Teachers

In its 18-page brief for the Royal Commission on Arts and Sciences the University of New Brunswick puts forward a large number of suggestions for the advancement of education. One interesting proposal is that the Dominion Government create a fund from which scholars, members of the regular staffs of Canadian universities, could draw frequently to finance travel during the long summer vacation to the great libraries, museums and other centres of essential research materials throughout the world.

Mr. Duplessis Vindicated

The Ottawa Journal notes that for weeks it had been predicted that Premier Duplessis of Quebec was going to the Dominion-Provincial constitutional conference to torpedo it; that he would regard the conference and use it as a heaven-sent opportunity to store ammunition for the next Quebec provincial election—crying out that French Canada's ancient rights were being imperilled, and so on and so forth.

"Mr. Maurice Duplessis," says the Journal, "at the Dominion-Provincial constitutional conference, has played no such role, launched no torpedoes. Instead Mr. Duplessis has conducted himself as a good Canadian; has been co-operative, conciliatory, statesmanlike in all he has said and done."
"Here is an example of what propaganda may do in creating a caricature of a public man. Mr. Duplessis's political opponents have used tons of paper and oceans of ink in picturing him as a 'Fascist', as an 'isolationist', as a 'provincialist', as a 'racialist'—as a man, in short, who combined fanaticism with cunning in playing politics for personal power, and who was unscrupulous in getting his way."

"The real Duplessis, as all who know him are aware, is different. Duplessis, in politics in a hard league, has had to combat powerful opposition; has had, as he puts it himself, sometimes to fight fire with fire. Thus he has doubtless done some things which strict political moralists would disapprove. But Duplessis has on the whole given Quebec good government, is a politician of high ability, and is no more a 'Fascist' than Mr. King or Mr. St. Laurent or Mr. Frost of Ontario."

"And to picture Mr. Duplessis as 'an enemy of English-speaking Canada' is nonsense; nonsense which the English-speaking people of Quebec would be the first to deplore. No doubt he keeps in mind, as it is right and business to keep in mind, the particular place in Canada of the French-Canadian people, but that can in no way be inconsistent with respect and understanding for the rights of other Canadians. We think Mr. Duplessis, though he be no plaster saint, entertains such respect and understanding. After all, his ancestors, on his maternal side, were Scots."

British Machinery To Canada

The British Agricultural Engineers' Mission that toured Canada in 1949 has recently turned in a report. The report attempts to evaluate the prospects of selling British machinery on the Canadian market.

It indicates that the mission found Canadian farmers seriously disturbed by the dollar problem and recognizing the necessity of buying more British goods. On the other hand, the mission felt that potential Canadian customers were not well informed about the high quality of British machinery, or the large amount that was produced. At the present time Canada imports machinery to an approximate value of £35,000,000 and the British share in this market is less than one per cent, in spite of the fact that the yearly output of the British agricultural machinery industry runs to about £75,000,000.

The mission directed attention to the broad problem of making Canadian customers aware of what Britain has to offer, of adapting and simplifying British machines to suit Canadian tastes, of marketing British goods at competitive prices, and creating effective selling and servicing organizations throughout the Dominion.

The report did not minimize these difficulties. They recognized that American

manufacturers had been supplying the Canadian market for 100 years; that their machinery types and methods of selling have been accepted as normal; and that they have the organization for supplying spare parts. On the other hand the British felt that they had a good product to sell; that they could readily set up agencies for the supplying of spare parts; and that the necessity of earning Canadian dollars made it essential to enter the Canadian market.

Another factor, of course, is the need of developing greater two-way trade with Britain in the interest of our Canadian farm exporters, who have been hard hit by the recent curtailment in Anglo-Canadian food contracts.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A word of congratulation to our taxi drivers who have been so successful in avoiding accidents on both our rough and slippery streets.

Ten days now before the annual meeting of the City Council, fifteen days before nomination day and twenty-two days before the civic election.

Prince Edward Island having the best record for health of animals in Canada, it is only fitting that our laboratory tests here should be recognized as official for livestock export purposes.

The farmers have had their meetings, or the first part of them, now the agricultural officials, Federal and Provincial, at their fourth annual meeting, will compare notes, find out what other specialists are doing.

Today is the inaugural meeting in Washington of the U.S.-Canada Regional Planning Group under the North Atlantic Treaty. The Group's task will be to fit existing North American defence plans into the larger picture of the North Atlantic alliance.

A letter in today's Public Forum from the Deputy Postmaster General comments on the expedition with which, through public co-operation, the Christmas mails were handled throughout Canada. Our local Post Office officials did an exceptionally good job in this connection.

The special health courses made available through Federal grants should pay substantial dividends to this Province in the near future. Our great difficulty in taking advantage of other health grants has been in obtaining the necessary qualified personnel.

The recommendation of the Canadian Maritime Commission that the Caribou-Wood Islands ferry service be taken over by the C. N. R. has the merit of indicating a sublime faith in human nature. That the railway would do its utmost to promote highway traffic in competition with the rail route at Borden strains belief.

Premier Frost of Ontario hinted at the recent Dominion-Provincial Conference that authority over all prisons could well be handed over to the Federal Government. At present there is a most illogical distinction between a sentence longer than, or shorter than, two years, the one being necessarily served in a Federal penitentiary and the other in a Provincial institution.

It used to be that when the Ottawa Senators Hockey Club was mentioned in the papers as "The Senators" it stood a good chance of being confused with members of the Red Chamber. They have been so active, however, and the senior statesmen so retiring that a senator can hardly catch cold without it being assumed that a forward line is being weakened.

Lord Lloyd George, British statesman, born this date 1863 in Manchester of Welsh parentage. After a term at teaching became a solicitor, and began his public career as a militant non-conformist. Entered Parliament at a by-election for Carnarvon, a seat he retained till raised to the House of Lords. His was the voice that roused the country to its danger in World War I; and the provision of the necessary munitions was due in no small measure to his extraordinary exertions and moving oratory.

In the U. S. A. business opinion is quite optimistic. The continued cold quarrel will soon have to be settled, but that will probably be accomplished. Real difficulty is still the incompetent leadership of labour. One Congressional Committee, studying the needs of small business was faced by a unanimous attitude of representatives of small business, to the effect that they wanted less, not more, Government interference. Similarly, Secretary of Agriculture Brannan has found that the leading farm organizations want floor prices and nothing more from the Government.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

A JOB WELL DONE

Sir,—Reports which are being received daily from postmasters in all parts of the country indicate clearly that once again the Canadian Postal Service has been successful in handling the heavy Christmas mailings without encountering any undue difficulties or delays. This is due to the fact that the volume of mail this year was heavier than ever, ten to fifteen percent in most offices.

Naturally, the Post Office long in advance made very careful plans to meet the expected overload, employing thousands of temporary helpers to man the simplified sorting schemes laid out and generally assist in peak period operations. But all this planning would have been useless had not the public co-operated in early mailing, and again it gives me great pleasure to express the department's warm appreciation of the assistance accorded to the Post Office in this respect.

While the pre-Christmas period is the busiest of the year for the Postal Service, it is also equally demanding on the time and patience of everyone. That so many took the trouble to get their mailings in earlier than ever before was indicative of their understanding of the postal problem and their sympathetic willingness to do what they could to solve it.

The newspapers of Canada were very helpful in making the facts of the situation known and in eliciting a favorable public response. For this assistance the Post Office is grateful, and I am anxious that your publication should receive this expression of our thanks.

May I extend to your publication my best wishes for every success in the year 1950.

I am, Sir, etc.
W. J. TURNBULL,
Deputy Postmaster General.

Old Charlottetown

"We regret to observe that a practice has lately become very prevalent, of piling large quantities of fire-wood in the streets, greatly to the annoyance of passers, and injurious to the order and regularity of the town. This is due more to the carelessness of the owners, and to the remarkable for the cleanliness and orderly appearance of its streets, and we hope this notice will have the effect of directing the attention of those to the subject, whose duty it is to take cognizance of such matters."
—Prince Edward Island Register, March 18, 1825.

"Clipping The Coinage"

(Financial Post)
By 1970 it won't pay to be educated. College graduates will earn less than manual laborers; frustration and disappointment will be the lot of a great many of them. So says Seymour Harris, Harvard teacher, in his new book "The Market for College Graduates."

His argument is that by 1970 there will be about four times as many living college graduates as there were in 1940; that most will aspire to jobs in the professions; that there won't be nearly enough room to accommodate them. Presumably we're supposed to be very sad about this situation. Our tears refuse to come.

The reason: A goodly percentage of college graduates will do better at manual than at intellectual work. Canada's college population in 1921 was 22,000. Now it's over 90,000.

The universities, most of them dependent on government financial aid and most of them infected with the 20th century mania for business, have so "clipped the coinage," made the attainment of a degree so easy that they regulate a great rabble which includes a lot of people whose claim to intellectual capacity is, to say the least, small.

The idea that a college graduate can think, can think straight and can be a better, happier citizen than other people is under the present university system just a superstition.

Some day we hope some universities will bring distinction to itself by forgetting about the aim of growing big in numbers and by focusing on quality.

The present policy of graduating hordes fills too many youths, maidens and parents with delusions, which inevitably cause waste and grief in later years.

RESTORE CATHEDRAL
SKARA, Sweden (CP)
Following extensive restoration after a fire in September, 1847, the 11th-century cathedral here was re-consecrated in December. The restoration work has been largely financed by private donors.

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Only A Few Will Not Find Our Climate Most Agreeable



Communist China

(By W. N. Ewer)
Recognition by the United Kingdom of the new regime in China had been expected. Indeed in such circumstances recognition is essential. As Dean Acheson pointed out in his speech to the Pan-American Society, in New York in September, recognition of a regime is not an expression of approval of its character. Governments recognize each other, not as marks of esteem, but because it is necessary for them in their own interests and in those of their citizens, to do business with each other.

The new Government in China is no beyond any question in its effective control of practically the whole territory of China. It has expressed its readiness to maintain diplomatic relations with other Governments on a basis of "equality, mutual benefit and respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity."

There is no valid reason for refusing recognition. The character and political complexion of the new regime are simply irrelevant. The new Government is in fact the Government of China. The Nationalist Government is not. And to recognize the latter is to recognize the de facto government of one's own interest is mere folly.

If there were any chance of a reversal of fortune, of the former Government reconquering its territory and reasserting its authority, there might be a case for delay. But there is no longer any such possibility. The issue has been decided. The Communist victory is complete. That is a fact which may perhaps be regretted. But it cannot be ignored.

What is to be the sequel to recognition? What will the relations be between the Chinese Communist Government and the "free" world? That is a question which cannot be answered until the intentions of the Chinese Government are more known. Does it intend peaceful or hostile relations? Does it mean to occupy itself with its own vast internal problems or does it plan any kind of aggression against its neighbours? Does it wish for trade on reasonable terms or will it try to isolate itself from the "capitalist" economy?

Much may depend upon the outcome of Mao Tse-tung's conversations in Moscow. Russia's desires are obvious enough. In the interests of policy she has chosen to pursue. Russia will wish China's relations with "imperialist powers" to be strained and hostile. China's role in the eyes of the Kremlin is to be an instrument of Soviet policy. Her immediate function is to create as much difficulty as possible in South East Asia; to open there a sort of diplomatic front which will divert attention and deflect resources and so render easier Russia's projected operations in Europe and the Middle East.

Moreover if China can be induced to break or minimize her economic and commercial relations with the "West" she will be forced into economic dependence on the Soviet Union and so ultimately into political dependence. Russian policy is, in short, to convert China into the greatest and most useful of her own satellites. And the great question is whether the Chinese Communist Government will be willing to accept that role or whether it will choose rather to follow its own line of policy and prefer the interests of China to those of Russia—even though the latter be glamorously disguised as the interests of world revolution. It is a question which cannot be answered until we begin to see the results of Mao's discussions in Moscow. So far, however, Chinese Communists have given no convincing signs of anything other than the complete subservience to the Orthodox Kremlin brand of Communist subservience to Moscow.

The "Chinese question" inevitably calls for much consideration in the Colombo conference of foreign ministers of the British Commonwealth that conference—though not the only one—is the political, economic and social problems of South East Asia. And the existence of trouble in the borders of the area of a great Communist state, whose intentions are unknown and uncertain, is clearly a major factor in the situation.

THE AGE-OLD STORY
And the eyes of them that see shall not be dim; and the ears of them that hear shall hearken.

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Stalin's Crown Prince

(Winthrop Free Press)
Stalin's 70th birthday celebration has set off another of the periodic waves of speculation as to the identity of the man who will succeed him when old age or death brings his career to an end. At the moment, the man whose star is shining brightest is one of Stalin's Georgian lieutenants, Mr. Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov, who at 48 is following a course that to a noticeable degree parallels that taken by Mr. Stalin himself in his rise to power.

Signs that Mr. Malenkov was moving toward the No. 2 spot in the Russian hierarchy began to accumulate soon after 1946 with his election to the Politburo and his assumption of the post of Communist Party secretary. It was Mr. Stalin's holding of this same post before, which had permitted him to seize control of the party and of Russia itself.

In 1947, after shining brightly for a brief time, Mr. Malenkov underwent a partial eclipse when, as secretary, he was removed from the secretariat. This may have been the result of the intense rivalry which was developing between him and Mr. Zhdanov, the one man who, besides Mr. Molotov, stood between Mr. Malenkov and the Premier.

But Mr. Malenkov, who has always like the Premier been a master at behind-the-scenes manoeuvre, was able to regain the post in the following year. Shortly afterward, in August, 1949, Mr. Zhdanov died.

With this rival out of the way, convert China into the greatest and most useful of her own satellites. And the great question is whether the Chinese Communist Government will be willing to accept that role or whether it will choose rather to follow its own line of policy and prefer the interests of China to those of Russia—even though the latter be glamorously disguised as the interests of world revolution. It is a question which cannot be answered until we begin to see the results of Mao's discussions in Moscow. So far, however, Chinese Communists have given no convincing signs of anything other than the complete subservience to the Orthodox Kremlin brand of Communist subservience to Moscow.

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Notes By The Way

A laurel wreath is in order for Magistrate Walter Russell of Port Arthur, who has struck a much-needed blow for "peace, order and good government." In passing sentence on a motorist who had negligently driven a car through a wedding procession, Magistrate Russell condemned the practice of decorating cars and blowing horns at weddings as a "barbaric custom, detracting from the solemnity of the occasion." To emphasize his disapproval, he fined the noisy wedding guest \$40 and costs and suspended his driving licence for a month. No one seems to know who started the custom of organizing processions of cars to chase the unhappy bride and bridegroom through the streets, amid a chorus of blaring horns, but it is a practice that needs to be exterminated.—Edmonton Journal.

An acquaintance of ours, who heavily dislikes getting up early, surly declares that the early worm got caught by the early bird, that the bird was caught by the early hawk, that the early hawk was shot by the early farmer—and that the record of the shotgun probably broke the farmer's shoulder. They'd all have been better off in bed.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Mr. Malenkov moved swiftly. Through his control of the party he was able to purge all of his former rival's important followers from their jobs early in the year. At the same time, the process of building up Mr. Malenkov as the second in line to Premier Stalin was sharply arrested. He lost the ministry of foreign affairs and although he remained in the Politburo as deputy premier his public appearances became much fewer in number than previously.

A further great indication that Mr. Malenkov was for the time being at least, being given the role of Crown Prince came during the recent great Russian celebration of the 1917 revolution.

Another sign of Mr. Malenkov's ascendancy over Mr. Molotov is seen in the fact that in the most recent official portrait of the Politburo, he has replaced the former foreign minister in the place of honor next to Mr. Stalin.

Thus, at the moment he seems to have the inside track. Whether he will be able to keep it, in spite of all the tremendous power he has acquired, is another question. In a recent article in the New York Times, the former U. S. ambassador to Moscow, Lieutenant General Walter Bedell Smith, list these two and Mr. Berla, the head of the secret police as the three who are closest to Stalin. He doubts if any of them can gain full power when Premier Stalin passes from the stage.

"It is inconceivable to me," he says, "that any single one of these men can take Stalin's place. My own belief is that when Stalin dies his power will be divided among these three."

In the light of history and the ferocity of personal ambition in high places, it would seem doubtful if such a triumvirate could operate for any great length of time in harmony. Sooner or later one would make a bid for supreme power. Just as Mr. Stalin did in the past. If and when that time comes and if he himself has not been purged in the meantime, wise Russians will think a long time before taking the opposite side to Mr. Malenkov the manipulator.

A man in California, aged 107, was reported to police as missing, but he explained later that he was only out looking for a job. Some people are altogether too solicitous about the welfare of others.—Hamilton Spectator.

Veterans of the War of 1914-18 include few men on the under side of 90, the age of Tommy Holmes, V.C., who died in Sunnybrook Hospital. That a man of that age should have held for over 30 years the highest award for valor in the face of the enemy is a fact as remarkable as the act of courage by which he won it. He managed to get into the army only by concealing his true age and was still in his teens in 1917 when, at Passchendaele he made a one-man sortie against a German pill-box, killing its occupants with a couple of hand grenades and taking 19 others prisoners. His post-war experiences are a reminder to Canadians that every assistance should be given to veterans in cutting the red tape that would deny them generous treatment. Shortly after his return from the front he contracted tuberculosis. His contention that his contract was a result of being in water-logged trenches was resisted officially, and it was only after a stubborn fight that he was awarded a pension. His fellow workers of both wars still complain that they are charged up to \$9.75 a day at Sunnybrook when they are unable to prove that their illness is due to war service. The Government might well consider whether a continuing debt to veterans does not warrant some measure of relief in these cases.—Toronto Telegram.

Mortality, behold and fear. What a change of flesh is here! Think how many royal bones! Sibbe within this heap of stones! Here they lie, had realms and lands, Who now want strength to stir their hands; Where from their pulpits speak with dust; Their greatness is no trust! Here's an acre sown indeed With the richest, royal seed. With the earth did'er suck in! Since the first man died for sin; Here the bones of earth have crept, Though gods they were, as men they died; Here are sands, ignoble things, Dropt from the ruined sides of kings.

Here's a world of pomp and state Buried in dust, once dead by fate. —Francis Beaumont (1584-1616).

The Poet's Corner

IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

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