

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1867)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, FEB. 6, 1950

For Cleaner Elections

Sponsored by the Charlottetown Board
of Trade, and with the unanimous approval
of all the candidates in the coming civic
election, a movement has been launched
which should commend itself to all our citi-
zens as one of cardinal value and impor-
tance. This is an all-out drive to eliminate
irregularities in our civic contests. As will
be seen from an advertisement in today's is-
sue, all the candidates have pledged them-
selves and their agents to refrain from all
manner of abuses, including the purchas-
ing of votes, and all infractions of the law
regarding false swearing as to any of the
particulars of alleged qualifications.

The advertisement states that although
it is appreciated that election-day abuses
are not as prevalent in civic elections as
in provincial and federal elections, yet it is
felt that this campaign will bring the mat-
ter to the attention of our citizens and will
serve as a start in an attempt to clean up
all types of elections to follow in this Pro-
vince.

Hemisphere Defence

It has long been obvious to Canadian
military men that this country cannot effi-
ciently produce all the manifold equipment
and supplies necessary for war. In the past
the solution has been to use British equip-
ment throughout and concentrate our pro-
ductive capacity on particular items which
were then contributed to the common stock.
With the change over to American equip-
ment, our own industrial capacity, although
greatly increased within recent years, is
still in essentially the same situation. We
cannot produce all the war materials we
need but we can quite readily produce a
surplus of those on which we concentrate.
Apparently an agreement has already been
reached by which it will be possible for this
country to acquire the American made de-
fence equipment we require. That, however,
is only half the problem solved. It is still
necessary to persuade the U. S. to repeal
legislation, originally enacted to make the
post office do its buying at home, which
prevents Washington from buying our sur-
plus production of defence materials. Only
then will it be possible to come to some
workable agreement for the defence of this
continent.

The Vicious Circle

The following thoughts on education,
from the annual report of the President of
Toronto University, are featured promi-
nently in the Globe and Mail as meriting
special attention at this time:

"The statement that 'the purpose of
education is not to prepare youth for their
occupations, but to prepare them against
their occupations', is more than a clever
paradox."

"We must confess that Canadians have
not fostered and supported those arts that
underlie the culture of a country. Nation-
hood must be founded not only on political
and economic factors, industrial progress
and trade. It must also be rooted in achieve-
ments and aspirations in the pursuit of
beauty and goodness. The glory of Athens
was not to be found in a study of its trade
indices."

"To my mind, increased support of the
humanities in Canadian universities is a
task, the importance of which is unparal-
leled at the present time. With warrant,
professors of the humanities in Canadian
universities have been critical of the post-
war expansion plans which... have often
been directed towards new buildings and
equipment. They know that the pro-
gram of any university that has not at its
core the study of human values may well be
sterile."

"The work of the professor in the hu-
manities is impeded in many Canadian uni-
versities by the unsatisfactory training in
this field afforded in secondary schools. To
take one instance: the necessity of giving
remedial courses in English—yes, remedial
—is a sad commentary on the teaching of
essential courses in the medium of expres-
sion and transmission of our thoughts. The
welfare of the schools should be a matter of
immediate concern to university professors.

We cannot regard ourselves in the univer-
sity as the elite, the elect or the appointed
of the educational system. The univer-
sities supply the teachers for the second-
ary schools. If these teachers are not liber-
ally educated, how can we expect a fine pro-
duct from the schools? Mediocrity in uni-
versity will breed mediocrity in high schools,
and so goes the vicious circle."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Hamilton "Spectator" sagely ob-
serves that there is one thing about a diet
—figures don't lie.

First it was Ottawa, then Washington,
now it is London that has sensational spy
disclosures to make us wonder if the world
will ever be safe for democracy so long as
there are Communists around.

We are in anything but a depression just
now but, as the Canadian Retail Federation
was told in Toronto last week, "competitive
conditions have returned to the retail selling
field", and merchants must re-learn the art
of selling.

The reason for the great Provincial inter-
est in the matter of freight rates is sim-
ple but vital. In a country such as Can-
ada the power to fix freight rates is power
of life or death over the commerce and in-
dustry of every part.

Agricultural Minister Gardiner and C. C.
F. Leader Coldwell respectively is now
claiming to be the farmers' friend, and ur-
ging the Government to do more for them
at present and for the future. As Mr.
Gardiner has the inside track he should be
in the better position to convert his prom-
ises into action.

More interest is being taken in the re-
habilitation of convicted criminals probably
than ever before. People are coming to
realize that the cost of such handling, even
if high, is much less than that of repeated-
ly catching, convicting and imprisoning of-
fenders for the rest of their lives.

This is White Cane Week. It is the pur-
pose of White Cane Week to bring to the
attention of those who are sighted, needs of
P. E. I.'s 160 blind persons in everyday
activities of normal living. This is not a
campaign for funds, but purely a program
of educating our sighted citizens to the fact
that their blind neighbour is capable of,
and wholeheartedly wishes to participate
in, community affairs, social gatherings, re-
ligious affairs, and all normal functions at-
tended by sighted people.

A female columnist laments that there
is nothing funny about man's clothes for
her to write about. What could be funnier
than our continuing to wear a row of but-
tons on the sleeve only because Frederick
the Great wanted to cure his troops of using
the sleeve for a handkerchief, or than the
ridiculous trouser cuff which commemorates
the canny Scotsman who carefully turned
up the bottom of their trousers in bad
weather? This was not necessary in Aber-
deen, where all the streets and sidewalks
have ever been granite paved and regularly
civily washed and swept to keep them
clean for vehicles and pedestrians alike.

Sir Henry Irving, English actor, died
this date 1905. His real name was John
Henry Broadbent. He made his first public
appearance in Sunderland in 1856 as Gaston
in "Rochelieu", and then acted for two years
in Edinburgh where he laid the foundation
of his great career as a Shakespearean
actor. Later in London he arrested the at-
tention of critics as Rawdon Scudamore in
"Hunted Down." His ultimate fame dated
from his engagement with Bateman at the
Lyceum in 1871, his association with that
theatre lasting for upwards of thirty years.
In his performance of Mathias in "The
Bells" he secured a strong hold on the the-
atre going public; his appearance as Ham-
let stamped him as an actor of rare dis-
tinction. His association with Miss Ellen
Terry did much to ensure this success.

Neither Winston Churchill nor Ernest
Bevin are University graduates, yet both
rose to be Prime Minister of Great Britain.
Referring to this in London Sir George
Schuster, himself an Oxford graduate and
former member of parliament declared the
country needs more men who had quit
school early and continued their education
after starting work. "I want to see them
on the front benches in Parliament," he
said. "I wonder what would have happen-
ed to Ernest Bevin had he started out with
a high school diploma. He would probably
have gone to a university and perhaps come
back to the Labor movement. There, he
would probably have served on the research
staff, or in some other, intellectual ap-
proach. But I don't think we should have
got the same value from Ernest Bevin as
we have today."



The Poet's Corner

ETUDE GEOGRAPHIQUE

Out West, they say, a man's name
The legend still persists,
That he is handy with a gun, and
Careless with his fists.

The fact is, though, you may not
Hear a stronger word than
"Gooby!"

From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to
Walla Walla, Wash.

In western towns his many years
Since it was last the rage
For men to earn their daily bread
By holding up the stage.

Yet story writers still ascribe such
A wild and woolly bush
To Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and
Walla Walla, Wash.

The gents who roam the West to-
day are manicured and meek.
They shave their features daily and
they bathe three times a
week.

They tote the same umbrella and
they wear the mild galosh
From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to
Walla Walla, Wash.

But though the West has frowned
On its old nefarious games,
It still embellishes the map with
Sweet, melodious names.

Which grow in lush profusion like
The apple and the squash
From Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, to
Walla Walla, Wash.

—Stoddard King.

Rommel's Biography

(Ottawa Journal)

Field Marshal Rommel, who
nearly drove the British out of
North Africa in the late war—but
who more than met his match in
Alexander and Montgomery—is the
subject of a laudatory biography by
the British officer, Brigadier Desmond
Young, who once was in
Rommel's hands as a prisoner of
war.

"The book has been widely re-
viewed in the British press, and
admiration for Rommel is freely
expressed. "He should have been
English," some writers say. Rommel
in those stirring days of the North
Africa campaign, which now seem
so far off, had a high reputation
with the British troops opposing
him, and we are told that when
General Auchinleck was command-
ing the Eighth Army he found it
necessary to issue an order telling
his officers to discourage so much
talk about "our friend Rommel". It
wasn't good for morale that the
troops should think of the German
commander as a treacherous fellow
and a better soldier than their own
leaders.

The British admire Rommel be-
cause while he fought hard and
with great skill he played according
to the rules—he would not, for ex-
ample, permit his men to mistreat
prisoners. And much sympathy
was aroused for him by the fate
of his shameful death—whereupon
he met at Hitler's orders. Recalled
to his command in North Africa,
Rommel, in an effort to save Ger-
many from overwhelming defeat,
entered into a plot to seize Hitler
and force his resignation. Their
plot was discovered, and Rommel
was given the choice of taking
poison or being executed. He chose
poison, and two of Hitler's Gestapo
generals carried to him the means
of his shameful death—whereupon
he died of wounds received in
battle and he was given a soldier's
funeral.

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of the building had been made ear-
lier in the century, notably the
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famous state entrance by architect
George Dance. Further additions
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In 1864, after long deliberation,
it was decided to give the hall a
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Great Expectations



To Restore London's Famous Civic Building

(United Kingdom Information Office)

Plans are about to be reviewed
for the reconstruction of the
Guildhall, home of the Corpora-
tion of the City of London and
the most historic civic building
in the world. It is estimated that
it will cost round about £100,000
to make good the damage caused
by bombs and incendiaries in the
second great fire of London, on
December 29, 1940, when the Luft-
waffe destroyed approximately a
quarter of the Old City.

Since the war, the famous build-
ing has been but a shoddy copy of
its former self, although it has
been possible to use it on special
occasions, such as the annual Lord
Mayor's banquet. A temporary
platform was erected in the half-
ruined hall for the granting of the
Freedom of the City of London to
General Eisenhower after the war.
Now a definite move is being made
to restore the lost dignity and
splendor to the bomb-scarred
chamber where Lady Jane Grey,
Queen of England for a few
months, was tried in 1553 and
where the Duke of Wellington was
thanked by the City Fathers after
his triumph at Waterloo.

The Guildhall is at once a council
chamber with an adjacent ban-
queting hall as well as a court of
justice, a vast library and an im-
portant museum and art gallery.
A large number of these subor-
dinate buildings also suffered se-
verely during the war.

The ancient City of London—
famously known as the "square
mile"—is governed from the
building. For here is the home of
the Corporation, which consists of
the "Mayor of the Commonalty
and the Citizens" acting through
the Common Council which con-
sists of the Lord Mayor, 25 other
Aldermen and 205 Common Coun-
cillors.

Members of the Corporation
have met in a building on this
same site for nearly a thousand
years, but in all that time Lon-
don's Guildhall has never been
really completed. In 1041 Trade
Guilds met there to transact their
business but no trace of the origi-
nal hall remains. The foundations
of the present structure go back to
the "new" hall erected between
1411 and 1423. It was soon found
inadequate and many extensions
and improvements were made in
succeeding years. Dick Whitting-
ton, legendary Lord Mayor, left
monies to provide a hard stone
paving and at the end of the cen-
tury two turrets were added to
the fabric.

The greater part of this build-
ing was consumed in the Great
Fire of 1666. A contemporary said
that it glowed "like a bright shin-
ing coal as if it had been a palace
of gold or a great building of bur-
nished brass".

Just as in 1940, the roof fell in
and only the four walls remained.
Sir Christopher Wren was called
in to make good the ruins but was
unable to give the Guildhall much
of his attention with his occupa-
tion in designing the new St.
Paul's Cathedral and parish
churches of the city associated
with his name. He designed a tem-
porary flat roof which was duly
installed. That temporary roof re-
mained in existence for nearly 200
years!

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Notes By The Way

A wonder machine that not only
sucks up leaves from your lawn,
but "chews them up and spits
them out" as a fertilizer, is the
invention of an Atwater, Ohio,
man. It does away with the tedious
job of leaf raking, and also
moves snow in winter and grass
from your lawn in summer.—Strat-
ford Beacon Herald.

Recently Yale University an-
nounced that in co-operation with
the Conservation Foundation it
will begin in September a pro-
gram of conservation study and
research. Teaching conservation
and its allied subjects is no new
thing in American universities
and colleges, but Yale plans a
two-year graduate course which
will lead to the degree of master
of science in conservation—the
first of such degrees to be award-
ed in the United States.—New
York Herald Tribune.

Lieutenant Hon. J. C. Bowen
who retires at the end of this month
as Lieutenant Governor of Alberta,
has served longer than any other
lieut. governor in any province
in Canadian history, almost 13
years. At the age of 77 he is en-
titled to lay down all public re-
sponsibilities and conserve his
health and cultivate his personal
inclinations.
His career has been well rounded
out. In his younger days he was a
Baptist minister in Western Can-
ada, and then connected for sev-
eral years with welfare work in
Edmonton. He served overseas as
a chaplain in the First World War,
had a term on the Edmonton City
Council and on the Alberta Leg-
islature. He then went into busi-
ness for himself, and finally was
called on as His Majesty's personal
representative in Alberta.—Calgary
Albertan.

In declining an offer from Retier-
ism to erect a memorial in his
honor, Mr. Churchill has given
as his opinion that "memorial and
monuments should not be prepared
or erected during the lifetime of
the person concerned."
Perhaps he may be influenced to
some extent by a discouraging pre-
cedent. There was the case of Wel-
lington, about a century ago there
was a scheme proposed by Sir
Frederic Trench to put Wyatt's
equestrian statue of the duke, the
first instance of an equestrian statue
erected in London to a subject,
on top of the archway opposite
the Apsey House. Most people thought
that it was absurd and in bad
taste to place the statue there. It
was, however, agreed to erect it
provisionally; but, once there, the
duke showed great irritation at the
idea of removing it, which he de-
clared would be an indignity.

So, in spite of public opinion, it
was allowed to stay till 1854, when
it was removed to Aldershot.—Man-
chester Guardian.

More than 25,000,000 pas-
sengers travelled on the scheduled
air lines of the world last year.
The total was much greater than
that of 1948, and this year's figures
are expected to be higher still,
says Sir William Hildred, director
general IATA (International Air
Transport Association). Daily av-
erage of air travel on scheduled
services alone in 1949 was 70,000
people. There were 11,000 scheduled
flights across the North Atlantic,
an average of 30 a day, and they
carried the record total of just
under 300,000 passengers between
Europe and North America. Ser-
vices increased to the point where
there was an air line taking off
or landing at one of the thousands
of airports along the air routes of
the world every five seconds of the
day and night.—London Daily Mail

Friday's fire in the Burns Block
drew bigger crowds than does
the average Cecil B. DeMille
movie extravaganza. The sight of
smoke billowing out windows and
through cracks in walls, flames
climbing slippery ladders and
sinking ominous-looking hoses
through shattered windows, fire
reels blocking roads and police-
men directing traffic is too much
for the average citizen. Rather
than miss any of it, he foregoes
his lunch and his business and
neglects his family. The only
thing that would drag him away
is the prospect of a bigger fire down
the street.—Leithbridge Herald

A man from Switzerland
like many a person in Europe was
badly in need of a new suit of
clothes. So he journeyed to Mul-
house, France, where clothing is
said to be much cheaper than in
his own country. He bought the
suit and then checked it in a rest-
aurant while he had lunch. That
is where the Pixies or Gremlins
appear to have unhorsed him for
an awful throw to come.
Having dined well and feeling
rather pleased with himself over
this smart stroke that would save
him considerable money, he lolled
back in the seat of the train that
was carrying him swiftly home-
ward. As the train drew toward
the Swiss Border he proceeded
to a washroom of the coach and
there quickly divested himself of
his old suit and tossed the thread-
bare garments out the window.
Now for his new suit. Wearing
it, what could those customs in-
sightors say or do to him?
He opened the parcel that had
been handed back to him in that
Mulhouse restaurant. Then all his
strength ebbed from him. He
barely caught the parcel as he
stepped out of the train. It was
the nice suit he had purchased in
Mulhouse. No, no! Anything else
but it was a boy's romper suit,
size six.—Hamilton Spectator.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Grid of professional cards including: J. S. TAYLOR (Optometrist), A. Walthen Gaudet, L.L.B. (Barrister, Solicitor), Frederic A. Large, K.C. (Barrister, Solicitor), MacPhee & Trainor (Barristers, Etc.), J. A. McGuigan (Notary, Etc.), M. Alban Farmer (Money to Loan), John P. Nicholson, L.L.B. (Barrister, Solicitor), Palmer & Haslam (Barrister, Etc.), Dr. A. L. MacIsaac (Dentist), Chas. R. McQuaid (Barrister, Solicitor), H. R. DOANE and COMPANY (Chartered Accountants), NEIL W. HIGGINS (Chartered Accountant).

The Age-Old Story

Behold I have refined thee, but
not with silver; I have chosen
thee in the furnace of affliction.