

THE GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, NOV. 21, 1949

A Provincial Loss

It is with deep regret that our citizens
will learn of the death last evening of Mr.
H. K. S. Hemming. Though in ill health for
some years past, he continued to take a
keen interest in provincial and national
affairs, particularly those affecting trade
and commerce, of which he possessed a vast
fund of information and experience.

Our readers will not need to be reminded
that Mr. Hemming was for many years a
valued contributor to The Guardian columns,
urging movements for the betterment
of the community and Province of which he
was an ardent booster, and which he be-
lieved to possess possibilities of development
equal to any part of the continent. He was
particularly interested in improving our
transportation facilities, in developing our
tourist trade and vegetable canning indus-
try, and in the possibilities of establishing
our own elevator for storage of Western
feed grain. One could name many other pro-
jects which he investigated at his own time
and expense, and publicized convincingly. He
was active in this connection for several
years in the Board of Trade, and later in
the Research and Development Council
which he was responsible for establishing.

Those privileged to know Mr. Hemming
personally were aware of his friendly dis-
position, his sturdy independence, and cour-
ageous efforts under physical handicaps
which would incapacitate men of less
dynamic energy. He was in every sense
of the word a model citizen and patriot, with
the motto ever before him of "Pro Bono
Publico". His adopted Province of Prince
Edward Island owes him much, not least in
the outstanding example he set in this re-
spect, pursued during the course of an ex-
ceptionally long life with disinterested zeal
and devotion.

Food Supplies In War And Peace

Canada's capacity to enormously in-
crease food production in time of need has
been a source of strength to Britain and the
Western allies in two world wars, and to
Britain in much earlier times. That at the
end of each period of hostilities the United
Kingdom and other countries should return
to nearer and less costly sources of supply
is, perhaps, natural but none the less pain-
ful to the Canadian producer who has gear-
ed his production to meet war inflated de-
mands. Agriculture Minister Gardiner's
comment that the policy is "hard on Cana-
dian agriculture" is undeniable. Canada
must look to markets that will be as stable
as possible; in our own country by increas-
ing the population, for example. In so cre-
ating markets we will be limiting the fur-
ther increase that will be possible in an
emergency, but if Britain's peacetime policy
is to look only to the present, she can hardly
expect this country to curtail production
now only in order to be in a position to ex-
pand again in case of another war.

Clergy And Tax Exemptions

Years ago persons convicted of capital
offences used to escape the death penalty
by pleading "benefit of clergy." Mr. Gordon
Graydon may have had this in mind when
he urged in the House of Commons that
clergymen throughout Canada "be taken
right out of the income tax brackets alto-
gether." The proposal does not appeal to
the Financial Post, which says:

"We suspect the amount of income tax
collected from the 15,000 clergymen in the
country doesn't amount in total to more
than a tiny trickle of revenue, not much
help to the Government, and no special
hardship for those few clergy in a taxable
bracket. It is this business of starting to
exempt any group of our people whatsoever
from income tax that is so poisonous, both
practically and politically. And how does
Mr. Graydon propose to define 'clergy';
would it be men engaged in serving a clearly
defined congregation; or does he include
the large number of clergy engaged in
church administrative offices; or the large
number of semi-retired clergy who preach
now and then; or 'laymen' who devote some
or all of their time to religious activities?"

"Mr. Graydon justified his scheme on the
basis that the clergy are 'in a class in which
they render a service, rather than in a
money-making class.' Well, what about
school teachers, social workers? Don't they
also claim to be underpaid and to be en-
gaged in good works—even beyond the
strict call of duties? Many doctors and
nurses could make a claim that their ser-
vices to the community are far greater than
the monetary rewards.

"Our own M. P.'s are the first offenders
against the rule that no group should be

exempt. When they handed themselves sal-
ary increases of \$2,000 a year in 1945 they
made the \$2,000 tax free. That exemption
was a serious blunder. To start further
exemptions on the ground of good works
can have appalling consequences."

The Post adds a constructive sugges-
tion to its criticism: "Those who favour it
can very easily achieve the worthy intent
of this ill-considered scheme," it says, "by
doing something handsome by the church
collection plate."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The P. E. I. T. B. League opens its
annual Christmas Seal campaign today. The
Gyro Club, which again sponsors the League
in Charlottetown gives, and in turn deserves,
wholehearted support.

The fifth annual conference of the Food
and Agricultural Organization of the U. N.
opens in Washington today. Its principal
problem is what has been described as the
"terrible paradox" of farmers in some
lands threatened with ruin by surpluses,
while millions in other lands suffer hunger
and poverty.

The move of the United States Air Force
in centralizing purchasing in Halifax is a
blow to the Island and Summerside in par-
ticular. Some consolation is to be found in
the statement of Capt. John Taylor that
although there will be central control he
has authority to purchase anywhere in the
Maritimes.

The suggestion that names be renewed
on letter boxes of winners of the Rural
Beautification Society's contest draws at-
tention to an all too prevalent condition in
this Province. Not the contest winners only,
but almost every rural home, would be im-
proved by some attention to the mailbox.

External Affairs Minister Drew Pearson
suggests that the Government may try a
system under which members of opposition
political parties could serve as parliamentary
advisers to Canadian U. N. delegations. The
proposal is a most creditable one and in line
with the excellent tradition of keeping for-
eign policy out of domestic politics.

Count Leo Tolstoy, Russian novelist and
social reformer, died this date 1910. While
serving as an officer in the Crimean War
he began his literary career by writing his
first book, "Childhood, Boyhood, and
Youth"; then, "The Cossacks", "Sebasto-
pol", etc., when he retired to Petrograd
where he met and associated with many
distinguished men. Later he began to in-
terest himself in the peasants and after-
wards settled among them. His attitude
towards the Church was that of socialistic
iconoclast, his writings leading to his ex-
communication. His books include his two
great novels, "War and Peace", and "Anna
Karenina". His attitude of mind was al-
truistic and beneficent, but pessimistic
and lacking in philosophic sanity. As a writer
he was intensely realistic and full of inter-
est.

Premier Duplessis suggests that Quebec
should blow its own horn more loudly so
that other provinces might make note and
govern themselves accordingly. He told a
convention of the Association of Industrial-
ists that trouble-free relations between em-
ployer and employee are needed today be-
cause the province is on the threshold of
"exceptional development". He said in re-
cent years the province has improved work-
ers' salaries, its public health organization,
hospital facilities, and education, and now
is in a "marvellous situation." "Nowhere
in America are opportunities greater," he
said. "So why not recognize the good that
has been accomplished, cease criticism and
proclaim the accomplishments of the province.
Quebec is farther advanced socially than
any other province, so why not say so," he
suggested.

Several units of the First Canadian Army
claim the honor of being the first to have
troops operating on German soil but mem-
bers of Le Regiment de la Chaudiere as-
sert that they were the first Canadian regim-
ent to operate as an "entire unit" inside
Germany. First news of the "Chauds" be-
ing in Germany was given to Canadian war
correspondents on November 21, 1944. The
only French-speaking infantry unit in the
3rd Canadian Infantry Division, it occupied
silt trenches in Germany in the area east
of Nijmegen, reputedly in the van of the
Canadian Army then building up for the
Battle of the Rhine. The regiment can trace
its origin back to the French regime in Can-
ada when, prior to 1759, it was known as Le
Seigneur Thomas - Pierre - Joseph Tasche-
reau's private militia. German troops who
met the "Chauds" in combat will remember
them best for their love of cold steel, bay-
onets and knives.

The Poet's Corner

TO A SCARLATTI PASSEPIED

Strange little tune, so thin and rare
Like scents of roses of long ago.
Quivering lightly upon the strings
Of a violin and dying there.
With a dancing flutter of delicate
wings:
Thy courtly joy and thy gentle woe,
Thy gracious gladness and plaintive
fears
Are lost in the clamorous age we
know.
And pale like a moon in the lurid
day;
A phantom of music, strangely fled
From the princely halls of the
quiet dead.
Down the long lanes of the van-
ished years,
Echoing frantically and far away.
—Robert Hillyer.

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

BEAR BAGGED AT KILDARE

"As Mr. Archibald McNeill, of
Kildare, Lot 3, was travelling
through the woods in that vicinity
on the 28th of March last, for the
purpose of finding a suitable tree
to plant, he heard a rumbling
noise like that of a thunder proceeding
from a heap of earth not far
distant. On exploring he found
this mound to be inhabited by a
bear. Mr. McNeill returned to a
wood camp in the neighbourhood,
and next morning, in company
with two others, proceeded to the
scene.

On a more close examination of
Mr. Bruin's stronghold they found
it to be almost impregnable, be-
ing built so as to have a descent
from all sides. It was about eight-
feet high, and entirely enclosed
with the exception of a hole in
the top, like a funnel, through
which he took an occasional peep
at the weather, and it is supposed
that he was thus occupied when
he sent forth the sound, which
eventually led to his capture. He
lay in his den nicely curled up,
so that they could not get a shot
at his head, as nothing was visible
through the aperture but his
shaggy coat. They then torment-
ed him, by poking him with poles
through the opening above de-
scribing twisting them in his hair,
and pulling it out in bunches,
so as to arouse him and make him
alter his position, but in this they
failed as he did not move.

"A hole was then dug through
the mound, as nearly as they
could judge in the direction of his
head, and a heavy charge fired
into it, which took effect, and
after a man or two he surren-
dered without further trouble.
He is supposed to weigh 560
lbs., and measures 5 1-2 feet in
length, 4 feet round the body, 2
feet round the neck, 16 inches
round the fore leg, 10 inches long
on the sole of the paw, and has
112 lbs. of fat. It is thought he
is very aged, from the fact of
his hind leg being quite full of
slugs, which is supposed to have
been the effect of a loaded spring
gun that was set for him some
years ago. At all events, the
neighbouring settlements are rid of
a tormenter which has, for the last
ten years, carried off, at intervals,
their cattle, etc., and which, un-
til now, has eluded every effort
to capture him."
—The Examiner, April 13, 1857.

Wavell and Army Tape

In Montreal last week Field
Marshal Wavell gave the Army
gentle ribbing about its paper
work. It was at a dinner given
by Henry Morgan that he told
Murray Chapman for passing it on
and to Lord Wavell that since he
was for permission to use it.

Wavell said that when he was a
young subaltern his regiment was
shocked by a color-sergeant who
ran off with a local redhead and
the company funds. It was decid-
ed by Higher Brass that since the
Colonel was responsible for the
battalion, he must assume respon-
sibility for replacement of the
funds. The Colonel disagreed with
this view. Having some aptitude
as a writer, he penned his side of
the case to Brigade Headquarters.
The answer was that he should
pay. Fortwith the Colonel wrote
Corps Headquarters. Same result.
So he wrote Army Headquarters.
Wavell said that the file became
when the memo arrived from that
august address he took it into the
Colonel, saying that this appeared
to be final and that it looked as if
he would have to pay.

The Colonel said: "Young man, I
would like to give you a lesson in
procedure which may stand you in
good stead. In the army things fre-
quently solve themselves if you do
what I now propose to do, namely,
ask you to put this great mass of
correspondence in the Final marked
Pending. In all probability the
matter will then solve itself."

However, Army Headquarters
persisted and another directive
arrived requesting payment. The
Colonel sat down and referred the
matter to the Final Authority.
He wrote a letter to the King.
This letter went through the chan-
nels from Battalion to Brigade to
Corps to Army Headquarters. At
this point the latter decided
Wavell had enough of the affair.
"Put it in the post," he said.
Wavell, and the Colonel asked me
to draw my own conclusions."

Wavell's own turn was to come.
When he was promoted to Major
General and moved to another lo-
cale, the Quartermaster's Depart-
ment, with ruthless vigilance, took
an inventory of the supplies in the
house he and Mrs. Wavell were
leaving. QM reported that one
bolster, one fish kettle and nine
coal scuttles were missing. And
Wavell was charged with the re-
sponsibility of replacing these arti-
cles or paying for them.

"Unsolicited Testimonials" Department



POSSIBLE SEQUEL TO THE DISAPPEARANCE
FROM THE MARITIME POTATO SHOW OF
POTATO KING R. L. BURGE'S GRAND CHAMPIONSHIP
ISLAND POTATOES, AND WINNERS' RIBBONS.....

Rokossovsky And
Malenkov

(By Elizabeth Barker)

The 32nd anniversary of the
Bolshevik October revolution was
marked by two important but
somewhat contradictory Soviet
pronouncements. The first, on the
eve of the anniversary celebra-
tions, was a speech by Georgi Mal-
enkov, prominent member of the
Soviet Politburo, proclaiming the
"aggressive programme of the in-
vestigators of a new war" — that is,
in Soviet terms, the Americans and
the British — "surpassed the plans
of their German and Japanese pre-
decessors taken together". The
second, made a few hours later,
was the Red Army Marshal
Konstantin Rokossovsky was to
become Minister of Defence in the
Polish Government.

Malenkov's speech was notable
in that it reached a new pitch of
violence in Soviet denunciation of
the West. Rokossovsky's appoint-
ment was notable in that it marked
the opening of a new phase in
Russia's policy towards her East
European satellites.

Denouncing Anglo-American
"warmongers" Malenkov declared
the ever-simmering cry means of
"violence and new wars" at an
American world empire" surpassing
any of the world empires built
by the conquerors of the past."
"The idea," Malenkov said "is not-
thing more nor less than to turn the
whole world into a colony of Amer-
ican imperialists, to reduce soviet
peoples to the status of
slaves". In contrast Mr. Malenkov
drew a pleasant picture of a peace
loving Russia surrounded as never
before in her history by "friendly
neighbouring countries" — the
People's Republics of Poland,
Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania,
Bulgaria, Mongolia and
Korea. Yugoslavia was naturally
omitted left out of his list.

Moscow obviously expected that
world opinion would see no discre-
pancy between Malenkov's picture
and the Rokossovsky appoint-
ment. But the contradiction leaps
to the eye. Why is it necessary for
"peace loving" a state as Russia
to send one of its best known
wartime leaders to reorganize the
armed forces of its largest Western
neighbour? Why is it essential for
a state which has such remark-
ably friendly relations with its
neighbours to intervene so openly
and forcibly in the internal affairs
of one of them? May not the Polish
people feel that Russia is treating
their country as a "colony" rather
than as a sovereign State? But
these are questions which Moscow
expected no one to ask.

Quite apart from these striking
anomalies, the Rokossovsky ap-
pointment is obviously the most
important development in the Sov-
iet Policy towards her satellites
since the excommunication of Tito
in June 1948. The two events are
probably linked. Ever since the
creation of the Cominform, in
September 1947, Moscow seemed
to be preparing to establish closer
and more direct control of her sat-
ellites. The "Yugoslav" Communists
leaders alone showed they were
prepared to resist. So they had to
be expelled from the Soviet fold
before Moscow could advance.
Then, nearly 18 months were wast-
ed in paying for them.

ed in unsuccessful attempts to dis-
lodge Tito's Government by eco-
nomic warfare and an intensive
nerve war. Eventually, it seems,
Moscow decided to move ahead
leaving the Yugoslav dispute still
an open score. And Moscow's next
move is clearly to bring the arm-
ed forces of the remaining Com-
inform countries under direct Sov-
iet military control.

It is not yet clear why Poland
was singled out to be the first sat-
ellite to undergo this process. The
Poles, known for their almost hyper-
sensitive national pride, are per-
haps the most likely of all peo-
ples still under Cominform rule to
resent fiercely the imposition of a
marshal of the Russian army upon
their own army. The polite fiction
that the initiative came from the
Polish side, the insistence on Rok-
ossovsky's Polish origin, are ap-
parently still under Cominform rule
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marshal of the Russian army upon
their own army. The polite fiction
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to resist. So they had to
be expelled from the Soviet fold
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Then, nearly 18 months were wast-
ed in paying for them.

Wavell said he knew what had
happened to the bolster. His wife
had had a rush call for wedding
gift, so had taken the bolster and
brocaded it. But he firmly believe
that he was not responsible for the
other items; didn't even know
what a fish kettle was. So he went
through all the "patient memor-
andum details" to absolve himself
of any reimbursement for the fish
kettle and the nine coal scuttles.
Wavell said, "The file became
prodigious. The matter finally got
up to Army Headquarters. In my
new command I had to visit and
stay some time at a remote desert
post. Subsequently the final direc-
tive from Army Headquarters ar-
rived at the post. It said I must
assume the obligation for the miss-
ing bolster, fish kettle and nine
coal scuttles. All this time my
wife had taken a great, and one
might even say belligerent interest
in this whole matter. So I decid-
ed to send the Army mislives to
her for comments. They never
arrived. What happened to them
one will never know, unless, in
the course of the centuries, the
shifting sands of the desert may
unveil the documents. And I never
heard from Army Headquarters
again!"

Other East European states, too,
have great strategic importance
for Russia, if slightly less than
that of Poland, Bulgaria, for in-
stance, can be both a bastion
against attack from the south and
a base for a forward move in the
Balkans or towards the Mediter-
ranean. Bulgaria is now, in the
throes of successive purges and its
army may, perhaps, be insecure
from Russia's point of view. So it
is difficult not to wonder whether
some prominent Red Army Mar-
shal or General will be found to
have Bulgarian blood in his veins
enabling him to a cabinet post in
Sofia and command of the Bul-
garian armed forces.

He that walketh with wise men
shall be wise; but with a companion of
fools shall be destroyed.

Notes By The Way
In the case of another war,
neither this nor any other country
would have a long time to prepare
its defenses, Rt. Hon. Ernest Be-
vin, the British Foreign Secretary,
emphasized this during his visit
to Ottawa. The fact should be
borne in mind by everybody, be-
cause it is everybody's concern.—
Brantford Expositor.

In California, a 15-year-old
schoolgirl who killed her mother
with a butcher knife has been
placed in the custody of an aunt
so that she may have "a home
with love and care." Perhaps this
is a proper sentence, all circum-
stances considered, but it is open
to doubt. The current habit of
punishing young offenders gently on
the head and saying, "Naughty!
Naughty!" is not reducing juve-
nile crime noticeably.— Brant-
ford Expositor.
Smiths Falls ratepayers will
have the opportunity to approve
or disapprove the proposed re-
novation and remodeling of the
Town Hall, at the municipal elec-
tion on November 5. A by-law to
be submitted to the property own-
ers sanctions borrowing \$100,000
to pay for the proposed project.
Smiths Falls needs a town hall
which would be a credit to the
town—the present building is a
disgrace. It is high time some ac-
tion was taken.— Smiths Falls
Record-News.
We are willing to be corrected
by the professional hockey moguls
and the "shamateur" powers-that-
be if we are wrong, but we are
given to understand that under
Canadian law the signature of a
minor—a person under 21 years
of age—is not binding. The point
is raised by the ban imposed on
young Canadians who refused to
sign professional hockey contracts
with United States clubs. These
youngsters have been told they
cannot play organized hockey in
Canada because they signed forms
which put them under an obliga-
tion to play hockey in the United
States. Is the Ontario Govern-
ment satisfied that Ontario youth
are not being exploited? Is the
government going to condone a
situation in which the signatures
of mere boys can be held as legal-
ly binding? Are "power politics"
being played behind the hockey
scene? These are questions that
are arising in the public mind.—
Sudbury Star.
Judged in the narrow setting of
the flour report, as discussed in
detail in Mr. Garson's letter, the
Government indubitably is right.
Mr. McGregor is wrong. The
Government had no alternative
but to accept Mr. McGregor's re-
signation. So much for the flour
case. In the wider setting, how-
ever, Mr. McGregor's resignation
is in a different category. The
Government has lost an official of
the highest integrity and proven
capacity. This official has stated
that his chief reason for resigning
is that he doubts the Government's
good faith. It will not be over-
stating to say that the Govern-
ment's relations to American pro-
ducers and then dropped by the
Government are brushed aside
rather than answered in what is
the least satisfactory part of Mr.
Garson's otherwise convincing re-
ply. There now rests upon the
Government an onus or burden,
not previously present, of proving
that it means business in prosecut-
ing combines.— Winnipeg Free
Press.
Any suggestion of the slightest
discrimination of justice in this
country brings instant and hot
denial from members of the
legal profession. In dealing with
the public Canadian lawyers are
proud of their record for impar-
tiality and they have good reason
for being so. But when it comes
to regulating their own profes-
sion we find a far different story.
Before a lawyer trained in one
province can practice in another
he must pay a fee ranging up to
\$1,500 to the provincial law so-
ciety. It doesn't make any dif-
ference how experienced or qual-
ified the applicant may be, that
fee must be paid or he can't
practice. To the average young
man, just starting his career, such
charges are prohibitory and they
are meant to be. That sort of
thing violates one of the funda-
mental principles laid down in
our constitution, namely that
there must be no interference
whatsoever with the free move-
ment of people, goods, and ser-
vices from one province to an-
other. It is on this free inter-
change that the whole develop-
ment of our country depends.—
Toronto Financial Post.

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