

Sir Winston Described As World's Greatest Man

By EDDY GILMORE
LONDON (AP)—Some called Winston Churchill the greatest man in the world.

Sir Anthony Eden once told him so from a public platform. Sir Winston didn't contradict him.

There's even a trace of evidence that Churchill agreed. A year before Churchill resigned as prime minister in 1955, a small boy was taken to meet the great man.

On the way to Chartwell, Churchill's country home, the boy's nurse tried to impress her charge with the high honor of the occasion.

"Don't forget that when you grow up you will be able to say that you have seen the greatest man in the whole world," she said.

Unfortunately, when the nurse and boy reached Chartwell they were told Sir Winston was resting in bed and that they would have to have tea alone.

On the way home the nurse turned to her ward and sighed: "What a great pity that you did not see Sir Winston."

"Oh, but I did." The youngster had followed a butler going upstairs with a loaded tea tray. When the servant opened Churchill's door, the boy tip-toed in.

LAY ON BED
There on a big bed lay the master, propped up by a stack of pillows, reading through a mass of papers.

"Excuse me, sir," interrupted the small intruder, "but are you the greatest man in the whole world?"

Britain's leader glared over his glasses at the audacious child.

"Certainly," he said. "I am the greatest man in the whole world. Now, buzz off."

Leading members of the opposition Labor party admired him greatly.

"Undoubtedly, the hour found Premier Walter Shaw of Prince Edward Island Sunday paid tribute to Sir Winston Churchill in the following words:

"One of the great figures of history has passed away. The voice that rang out its clarion call in the time of peril to free people to defend the freedom and liberty of mankind, led the forces of justice and right to ultimate victory.

"That voice, though today silent in death shall nevertheless be heard down through the years of time, and his example of courage and willpower will provide an inspiration to future generations to defend democratic rights and liberties throughout the world.

"While we are saddened by his passing, we are deeply grateful for the life and service in our time of this great world leader."

Composes Verse To Great Leader
Gregory Clark, veteran Canadian news reporter, was unable to be in London to cover the death of Winston Churchill whom he has often reported. At his Toronto home, the 73-year-old columnist typed these nine lines of blank verse as the lead to the story of greatness he would have written:

TRIBUTE
Now open the floodgates,
The floodgates of memory,
The floodgates of affection
and of love,
Of humility in the presence
of greatness,
Of inextinguishable debt,
of pride
in having risen to his call.
For not in a hundred generations
are a blessed
With a figure of glory
To rouse us from the shadow
Of the human condition.
—Gregory Clark.

To The Electors of Ward Five
Keith Myers

I wish to offer as a Candidate in the Civic Election on Feb. 10, 1965.

often opened his heart to the Kremlin boss. But it was always through interpreters.

Britain's wartime leader spoke no Russian and the grim Georgian no English. Stalin never got the real impact of Sir Winston's eloquence.

After the Yalta conference, the then British prime minister said this concerning Russia and its international pledges:

"I know of no government which stands to its obligations—even in its own despite—more solidly than the Russian government."

But in 1953, he said: "The day will come when it will be recognized without doubt . . . throughout the civilized world that the strangling of bolshevism at birth would have been an untold blessing to the human race."

In the same year, however, Churchill proposed a "parley at the summit" between the Western big powers and the Soviet Union to bring about peace.

And although Churchill never gave up hope, he was no longer prime minister when the first summit conference was held in Geneva in 1955 and had faded from political life by the time of the abortive Paris summit of 1960.

Alexander's Praise High For Churchill
By HAROLD MORRISON
LONDON (CP)—Earl Alexander of Tunis, who became the youngest and one of Britain's most brilliant field marshals, says "I owe everything" to Sir Winston Churchill, "the greatest Englishman of our generation."

The paths of the two crossed during Britain's darkest days and out of their joint struggle towards victory in the Second World War, they formed a bond of mutual respect and friendship that continued into the years of peace and retirement.

"He was a very opinionated man with ideas of his own and hard to dissuade," the 73-year-old Lord Alexander, former governor-general of Canada, recalled in an interview Friday.

"But once you could convince him to change his ideas and accept your own, he was always ready to listen to advice."

In 1940, when Churchill took over as prime minister at the age of 65, Alexander was a 48-year-old general placed in the unenviable job of preparing the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force in France. He was the last man to leave the beaches of Dunkirk.

EYES ON ALEXANDER
Alexander had another rough job, directing the fighting retreat in Burma, but Churchill had his eye on him and in 1942 Alexander was in Egypt with a campaign that was to lead to final victory. Churchill appointed Alexander commander-in-chief of the Middle East campaign.

"He was a difficult man at times, but he also could be a very charming man with a delightful sense of humor," Alexander said. "I was proud to take him out to the front to see the battle when he visited me during the war."

"He was the greatest Englishman of our generation. I cannot compare him with other generations because I have insufficient knowledge of those generations. But of our time, I can surely say there was none to compare with him."

"I owe everything to him."

Stamps To Honor Floral Emblems Of N.S. And N.B.
OTTAWA (CP)—Two five-cent postage stamps honoring the provincial flowers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick will be issued Feb. 3, the post office has announced.

A stamp in blue, pink and green will bear the Nova Scotia coat of arms and the provincial flower, the trailing arbutus which sometimes is known as the mayflower.

Another in red, purple and green will have the New Brunswick coat of arms and the purple violet.

Both stamps will have the name of the flower, in English and French, in the upper right corner.

"Flower stamps" have already been issued for Quebec and Ontario. Those of the other provinces will be produced later.



FAMOUS TRIO AT YALTA MEETING

Real Peace With Russians Remained Churchill Dream

LONDON (AP)—Real peace with Russia was the great prize that Sir Winston Churchill sought so eagerly and never achieved.

It always eluded him. But he never gave up hope.

"Patience and perseverance must never be grudged when the peace of the world is at stake," he told the House of Commons late in his career.

"Never flinch, never weary, never despair."

Near the end of his life, he was still convinced he could have brought it off. Time had passed him by and he was out of high office. Yet he dreamed of the prize that eluded him.

Sitting in a sheltered corner of the broad lawn at his country house Chartwell in 1956, he told visiting former president Harry S. Truman:

"If we were both running things today perhaps things would be different. Perhaps we

could reach some true understanding with the Russians."

Some critics said Churchill never properly understood the Soviet Union or its tough, unsentimental, uncompromising leaders.

RUSSIA 'A RIDDLE'
Even Churchill said in 1939: "Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

But the dream of Russia and the West living side by side in trustful harmony often flashed across his visionary mind.

On an autumn evening in 1944, towards the end of his last trip to the Soviet Union, he sat in a room of a glowing fireplace in the British embassy in Moscow and thought out loud.

For nine days he had been talking to Joseph Stalin. The war was in its last stages, but Churchill was already thinking of the peace. And the looming

problem of Communist Russia. "We must find a way," he said in his slow measured voice, "a way to live in peace with these people and their leaders."

"If we don't find a way," he went on and the expression on his face grew grim. "We face a calamity almost too somber to contemplate."

Four months later and back in Britain, he told the House of Commons:

"Sombre indeed would be the fortunes of mankind if some awful schism arose between the Western democracies and the Russian Soviet Union, if the future world organization were rent asunder, and if new cataclysms of inconceivable violence destroyed all that is left of the treasures and liberties of mankind."

In efforts to impress Stalin with his sincerity, Churchill

Churchill's Art Ability Drew Praise From Critic

LONDON (AP)—Sir Winston Churchill might have become one of the world's great artists.

"He had a true sense of color and design," said Sir Gerald Kelley, a past president of Britain's Royal Academy, "and his craftsmanship was of the highest order."

"Had he seriously pursued art as a career and commenced as a young man there's no telling how far he would have gone."

Churchill turned to painting for relaxation and as an outlet for his amazing energy.

"If it weren't for painting, I couldn't live," he once told Sir John Rothenstein, director of London's Tate Gallery. "I could not bear the strain of things."

HAD FLIPPANT APPROACH
When Churchill started dabbling, his approach was flippant.

"I slapped on a great amount of paint," he confided to a friend, "and never looked back."

He urged the amateur—and he always insisted he was nothing more—to be generous with color and to paint boldly.

Churchill turned to painting in desperation during the First World War when he was a self-styled opposition member in a coalition government.

Britain's armored car division head engaged Sir John Lavery to do Churchill's portrait. After a few days of posing, the impetuous, self-confident Winston began giving the artist hints on painting.

Sir John countered with professional advice—which Churchill accepted.

BOUGHT LARGE EASEL
Within a few days Churchill bought a huge easel, a light-blue smock and a flapping beret. He stuck a cigar in his mouth and painted.

A long time ago he offered five of his early landscapes for sale in Paris under the name of Charles Morin. He believed he was good but he wanted to put his talent to a realistic test. All the pictures were sold—for about \$150 each.

In 1949 one of his works was auctioned for charity in London. The fact that he was the artist was well advertised and, of course, figured materially in the high bidding. The painting went for about \$5,000.

The Royal Academy for the first time in its nearly 200-year history turned over a main gallery for a Churchill exhibit in 1959 and 61 paintings were shown.

Asked about Churchill the artist, Sir John Rothenstein, a

noted critic, particularly of modern art, said:

WOULD PAINT 'BIG'
"Had the fairies stuck a paint brush into his hands instead of a pen in one and a sword in the other, had he learned while a boy to draw and paint and had he dedicated an entire laborious lifetime to art, Mr. Churchill would not have expressed himself on canvas only on one small fact. He would have painted big pictures."

By big he meant good, imaginative, sound and professionally executed.

Churchill completed more than 600 canvases, most of them landscapes.

He never dabbled with the abstract. Nor did he experiment from the accepted art forms. His landscapes and still lifes were not photographic likenesses.

He liked bright colors and such solid objects as rocks, sweeping expanses of sea, clusters of trees and clouds, whisky bottle, flasks and wine glasses.

"When I get to heaven," he confided to a friend, "I intend to spend a considerable portion of my first million years painting, but I shall require a gayer palette."



MOST FAMOUS SUNDAY PAINTER

CONGRATULATIONS to Saint Dunstan's University on the opening of their modern "Coffee Shop" Plumbing and Heating by DOUGLAS BROS & JONES INC 155 KENT ST. DIAL 2-1234

Franklin D. Roosevelt, a great admirer of Churchill, didn't approve of all of his ideas. "Churchill has a hundred ideas a day," said F.D.R., "of which at least four are good ideas."

Told on one occasion no great man would have changed political parties twice as he did, Sir Winston smiled. He didn't disagree, but he interposed this unique thought: "Anyone can rat, but it takes a certain amount of ingenuity to re-rat."

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