

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 22nd, 1944

Federal Revenues Decline

During July, for the first time since the outbreak of war, the Federal revenues of the Dominion showed a definite decline. Collections for the month, according to a statement given out by Revenue Minister Gibson, totalled \$241,755,981, this being a decrease of \$32,539,323 as compared with the corresponding month of 1943.

Income tax collections last month amounted to \$105,364,248, a decrease of \$30,030,095 from the record for July, 1943. Customs and Excise revenue amounted to \$76,391,733, a decline of \$2,509,239 from the total of the preceding month.

But for the four first months of the new current fiscal year, there was a gain of \$65,926,971 over the corresponding period of 1943. The total from April 1st to July 31st amounts to \$900,342,771. The corresponding total for the April-July period last year was \$834,450,800.

This turn in the tide was to have been expected. It was out of the question that the spectacular expansion of revenues which had lasted under war conditions for nearly four years should continue indefinitely. The turning point has now obviously been reached, a circumstance which should be carefully noted by those sitting at the receipt of customs at Ottawa.

Soviets In Berlin

As the Russian armies draw nearer German territory on the east, and the American and British forces close in on the west, the question of who will get to Berlin first is being agitated. The answer should not matter materially. It will be an Allied army of occupation which will take over Germany in any case.

From the time of the Teheran conference onwards the plans of joint control and administration have been under intensive consideration. One Russian writer, in an article in Information Bulletin issued by the embassy of the U.S.S.R. at Washington, thus pictures the day from a Soviet standpoint:

"I can see in my mind's eye Soviet troops marching through the subdued and silent streets of Berlin: farmers, gold miners and trappers from Siberia, steel-smelters from Leningrad, mechanics from Moscow, coal miners from the Donbas, foundrymen from the Urals, weavers from Ivanovo, collective farmers from the Volga, tractor drivers from the Ukraine, wine-growers from the Caucasus, lumberjacks from the North, shepherds from Kazakhstan, fishermen, poultry breeders, agronomists, explorers, dreamers, lovers of the muses, champions of truth."

They march in silence along the road which the Germans call the "Avenue of Victory", that long avenue which is punctuated with the ugly statues of conquerors. They march past stout and spiteful Valkyries, past thin and spiteful hausfraus, past squint-eyed Prussian eagles and the swastika spider which for years suckled the blood of Europe. Past evil and villainy they will march like justice—the first army of a deeply human victory."

The Fourth Front

According to reports from Sweden, the Allied landings in southern France caught the Germans by surprise. If this is so, then the only conclusion to be drawn is that even the German high command no longer pays any attention to German propaganda. Ever since the landing on the Normandy beaches, the German radio has been having Riviera jitters. Several times within the last six weeks it has reported large convoys moving around in the Bay of Genoa and has been predicting imminent landings on the Ligurian coast of Italy or on the beaches of southern France.

Moreover, for several weeks, British and American heavy bombers have been giving the Riviera an unprecedented rasting in an obvious preliminary to invasion. The pattern was so similar to the one the Germans saw unfold in France that only military idiots, to use one of Hitler's prize phrases, could have been taken by surprise.

A far more likely explanation is that the Germans knew very well what was coming, but they were powerless to do anything about it. Once again it was a great combined operation. The air force smashed coastal defences. It went far behind the lines to blow up bridges, block railway lines and highways, and prevent German troops from moving into the landing areas. The navy stood by and blasted whatever coastal defences remained. The paratroops slipped down behind the outer defence forces and then the infantry moved in from the sea.

School Curricula Changes

A survey of changes in elementary and secondary school curricula is made in the Wartime Information Board's recent report on Canadian Schools and Universities in Wartime in which it is pointed out that "not all the changes in Canadian educational institutions in the last four years can be attributed directly to the impact of war." Within the lower grades of the elementary school systems, the report states there was an increased emphasis on the subject matter relating to religious instruction, health and nutrition, democratic citizenship and patriotism. Students of the upper elementary grades were given longer periods of instruction in matters relating to agriculture or shop work to make

them more useful during summer holidays and in spare time throughout the year. The report goes on to say that certain protagonists had long been emphasizing the fact that a high school curriculum should train students for careers in commerce, industry and agriculture, as well as for academic careers. Under the pressure of war with its varied educational demands the curriculum has been expanded into a diversified program. Old courses have been given new direction, and many optional subjects have been added with a view to allowing students a greater choice of studies. The type of curriculum which is coming increasingly to be adopted is outlined in the report of the Survey Committee of the Canada and Newfoundland Education Association. In actual operation, it consists of five departments, each of which prepares students for distinct objectives: (a) college preparatory department to prepare students to enter universities, normal school, etc.; (b) department of commerce to prepare students to enter the world of business; (c) department of agriculture to prepare the students of the country to become good farmers; (d) department of trades and industry to prepare boys to enter the mechanical trades; (e) department of home economics to prepare girls for home-making and other occupations usually followed by women. Certain courses fundamental to each department are compulsory. These include English, health and social studies. In addition to these courses, each department has its own subjects peculiar to the needs of the students in it.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Signs of an early fall are not lacking, due largely to the considerable period of drought which enabled the hay harvest to be gathered in in first class condition.

It seems the same elsewhere as here. All crops, especially potatoes, are in a very good condition but owing to the drought pastures are getting poor and milk flow is sensibly decreasing. The agricultural branch of the Quebec Bureau of Statistics announces.

Not all the soldiers returning from the front exhibit the same optimism regarding the early termination of hostilities as do many people at home; one of them remarked on arrival at Montreal, "we still have a long way to go to Berlin, and the war will not end until that city has been reached."

Signs of the times multiply. The Vatican city newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, expresses belief in an Allied victory. In an article on the Atlantic charter L'Osservatore said the entire world now "is dominated by the Allied armed forces" and expressed the hope that the principles of the charter would be translated into reality in international life.

Brigadier Daniel C. Spry, 31, of Winnipeg, has become Canada's youngest general. Defence Headquarters having announced his promotion from Brigadier to acting Major-General, succeeding Maj.-Gen. George Kitching, 33, a divisional commander of Montreal, as the most youthful of Canada's high-ranking officers. Graham Spry, well-known former Canadian newspaperman who has been living in Britain for some time, is a brother. Until recently he was secretary to Sir Stafford Cripps.

Meetings and discussions now afoot in Britain make it seem possible that there will come, postwar, a movement to require some sort of "minimum qualification" for persons wishing to start a retail business, according to Sport Goods and Playthings. "It has often been pointed out that for all the skilled trades, entrants receive training or apprenticeship extending over a good many years, while 'just anyone can open a shop.' We know the frequent result. Retailing is a skilled occupation. If that was not known before it was certainly made plain in wartime."

Sir Oliver Joseph Lodge, British physicist and author, died this date 1940; was professor of physics and subsequently principal of Liverpool University; was president of the Psychological Research Society; and of the British Association; was knighted in 1902; in 1919 received the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts as the pioneer in wireless telegraphy; his purely scientific work was supplemented by excursions into the field of spiritualism, his two principal works in this connection being "Raymond, or Life After Death," and "Christopher, a Study in Human Personality."

How can the craving of the people for an end to controls and a return to their former liberties and individual enterprise be satisfied without permitting that return to be so rapid as to exaggerate, rather than alleviate the suffering from wartime restrictions? Close consultation will be demanded by private enterprise or that part of it not yet enmeshed in the state socialism of post-war expansionist planning, and this fall, says the Gazette, Munitions Minister Howe will be called upon for a franker and fuller disclosure of industrial demobilization plans that present war conditions make possible.

At least a million Canadians are engaged in war production. If reconversion can be made gradual and the demobilization of war industry made orderly transitional unemployment can be kept down to a minimum, but it can only be achieved by the closest co-operation between the government and private industry, by the utmost candor on the part of the Munitions Department. Men of big business and industry who went to Ottawa as dollar-a-year men and otherwise, are convinced that reconversion must be and can be made orderly, but they also contend that this orderly process can only be accomplished by a continuance of many of the present rigid controls for two years after the fighting is finished.

Our Duty To The King's Forces

By Hon. John Bracken
Leader of the Progressive Conservative Party

Text of an address delivered at Irricana, Alberta, on August 11th.

I propose to discuss now the important subject of provision for the disabled veterans. In this phase of peacetime adjustment there is no reasonable limit to which the country should not go in seeing that the maximum measure of justice, generosity and social reconditioning is accorded. Money cannot replace a limb lost on the battlefield. Dollars cannot fill the empty chair in the home. But money and dollars can be used to assist those who have been made dependent upon the country's sense of justice. No man can be financially because of the sacrifice that each has suffered.

I would start at the beginning. Our Pensions Act, as it stood before the passing of the new proposal, should be re-drafted from beginning to end. It should give the benefits to which our disabled are entitled the status of law, and not merely of departmental regulation. It should be made so clear and understandable that every man and woman who comes under its provisions should be able to understand it. It should be so simple and so direct that every man and woman who comes under its provisions should be able to understand it. It should be so simple and so direct that every man and woman who comes under its provisions should be able to understand it.

The Pensions Commission should be increased in order that the attention of the possible claimants of this war should be included on its personnel. There has been delay already. What is the delay going to be when the flow of casualties, discharges and demobilization reaches its peak? The "insurance principle" which is not now applicable to armed services personnel in Canada should be extended to include those who have served in the period of their service in uniform, whether on duty or not, should be provided for under the Pensions Act.

The system of appeals from the decisions of the Pensions Commission should be re-drafted. At the present time there is too much repetition, too much delay and too little opportunity for the man or woman to be pensioned to have his or her case settled with the rapidity which is desirable. The Pensions Commission should be re-drafted so that the women's forces should be included on the same scale as those payable to men.

The present iniquitous situation with regard to what is called "enlistment conditions" should be wiped out. The Progressive-Conservative Party has long been on record with regard to this. As things stand at present a claimant for a pension, and an often disabled man, is often denied his right to the pension where he is told that some physical handicap which he believes is due to military service is attributed by the board to a pre-enlistment condition which, in many cases, is not his fault. Our belief is that when men or women are finally accepted for service their physical category, as well as the nature of their physical defects, should be officially pronounced by the medical examiners should be unalterable as far as it affects pension rights later on.

From that time on there should be no onus of proof required of a disabled man or woman who claims that physical defects which show up later are attributable to war service. This is the law in Great Britain. So far the Canadian Government has refused to bring about a similar situation in Canada. This ought to be changed immediately.

Let me refer now to another phase of rehabilitation, viz disability pensions. The Government will recall that the amount of the disability pensions paid to them during and after the Great War were inadequate and were not incorporated in the basic pension. Even then the amounts, particularly in the case of total disability, were so small that many disabled men and women with children were inadequate. The scale of pensions was not increased until 1938. Today it is based on the scale of remuneration for the cheapest form of unskilled labour. Totally disabled men and women with children cannot maintain the standard of living which each has a right to expect. Children, particularly, of men who have given their lives, are deprived by lack of means from the opportunities which they would have had a right to expect if their fathers had lived.

No one will deny that the cost of living in recent years has increased greatly. Cost-of-living bonuses and other increases have been authorized for those employed in industry. But no provision whatever has been made by way of cost-of-living bonus for those who are dependent upon their war pensions. They are receiving exactly the same as they did five years ago. It is the intention of the Progressive Conservative party that pension rates shall be raised to a level in keeping with the cost of living. When returned to power, the Progressive Conservative party will immediately see that justice is done to these people and that the whole scale of pensions is given immediate and sympathetic consideration and brought into line with present conditions. It is our belief that at the present time this pension should be increased at least one-quarter perhaps a third, with special provision made for those such as widows and children who are particularly handicapped. The pension for children should be increased at least two-fold.

OLD STUFF Beer made from barley was drunk in Babylon in 5,000-6,000 B.C.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of the day's news. The editor reserves the right to accept or reject any contribution.

FINANCING THE NEW EDUCATIONAL SET-UP

Sir,—The majority—not only of the citizens of this Province but of all the Provinces—realize that we are badly in need of a new educational set-up, that our schools are far from being what they should be. So, here is our opportunity. The Federal Government is now spending money in every Province or should, to include the whole of Canada—or should. They are also spending money in every Province or should, in placing returned men in peace-time jobs; and in giving them the training necessary to equip them for these jobs. So, here is where our teacher's residences will receive new suggestions of the rehabilitation of some of our returned men to become directors of our Educational Centres which are to take the place of our old rural schools.

Our Province cannot Prince Edward Island make the least in this new proposal? Be the first to put it in practice? The federal authorities are committed to give work to all returned men who are capable of working. They are only too anxious to receive new suggestions of the rehabilitation of some of our returned men to become directors of our Educational Centres which are to take the place of our old rural schools.

The Provincial authorities would be well advised to communicate with the returned men, who are in the province in regard to this matter—before any funds for rehabilitating these returned men have been allocated. Our province needs money for this purpose—we are badly in need of it. We cannot afford to have a plan be immediately devised for giving some of our better-educated boys—particularly those who have been physically unfitted in the war for physical labour—autonomous training to become directors of our new Educational Centres.

As a sporting gesture to a commander in arms, who for assuming the 1944 Olympics have been held in Canada cleaning up in all speed categories—Winnipeg Tribune.

Canadians are back in France where their fathers left off in 1918 and this time they expect to finish the job which their fathers thought they had finished—Niagara Falls Review.

Berlin estimates that half of the 3,000 Germans in Turkey will accept internment there rather than return to their homeland. That is not exactly a vote of confidence in Hitler's ability to win the war.—The Montreal Transcript.

Man's recuperative powers are often amazing. Though too dog-tired for church on a Sabbath morning, some recover in time to play 18 holes of golf in the afternoon. And might even go one more if the club would allow it.—Ottawa Citizen.

From Ceylon comes an addition to U. S. post-war dictionaries. Latent is now a "leopard." It's being used on maps and in communications of the Southeastern United States. Its meaning: rugged land trails over which only Jeeps can go.—Chicago Daily News.

The King's Own Scottish Borders are unable to find enough babbler in Scotland to outfit a parade band. They are doing something else. Unless something is done about this—and right away—our triumphant entry into Berlin might as well be called off. We'd hate like the dickens to see the parade headed by Yanks with mouth-organs.—Ottawa Citizen.

By and large, what this country wants is not young men who will fight over suit-suits at Vancouver, or over the streets of Montreal, but at the front where the real fighting is. Nowhere in Canada should such scenes be tolerated while this country's bravest and best are on the battlefields of the world, fighting there for a real cause and in no sham battle.—Victoria Colonist.

The spirit of savagery is to be found everywhere in the world. Recently President Roosevelt refused a proffered gift of a paper-cutting machine from a Japanese soldier. And it will be recalled that one of Queen Victoria's faithful warriors once



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POST'S BRAN FLAKES

WITH OTHER PARTS OF WHEAT

Notes By The Way

City police work in shirt sleeves. This gives us a much clearer view of the arm of the law. — London Free Press.

This is the age of super-electricity and some of the new generation may be based on switches.—London Free Press.

Hitler's health is not so good. He is troubled with severe contraction of the boundaries, complicated with shrouding pains.—Brandon Sun.

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wanted to present her with an inkwell made from the shrivelled head of an African chieftain.—Peterborough Examiner.

In the twenties, voyages to the moon were pedestrian to the imagination of youth, brought up on the tales of Jules Verne, and it was no planet ship for a flight to Venus or Uranus, with the non-existent rockets that ordinary people board a bus or a train. But while most of their elders consider a trip to the moon an incredible fancy, fit only for the brains of comic strip artists and poets, there is today in England an organization of physicians, engineers and plane engineers, who regard a flight to our satellite as a perfectly practicable.—Hamilton Star.

Hitler and Mussolini introduced family bonuses on the pretense of assisting large families, but their real purpose was to encourage parents to go on in for a future reinforcement for the military. By this means the children became virtual wards of the State and as such the boys were more readily sent to military training service. German youth of the last generation for their showed little love or respect for their parents and their fathers' affection and loyalty upon Hitler's existence, and upbringing.—Brandon Sun.

The good ladies in the Hostess House sometimes have their hands full trying to locate Rockcliffe personel folders, a hero who disappeared incident. One day Miss Pearl Beck with answered the phone. A girl said: "Could you find Smith, please?" When Miss Beckwitz asked where he worked, the reply was: "He doesn't work; he's in the air force."—Crossroads, R.C.A.P.

Conversations are afoot in Ankara which may lead to Turkey taking part in the war before the end of the summer.—Associated Press, Ankara, July 12th.

What makes the well-informed assert that peace is now in sight? It's not the super-spectacle of military might. It's little wonder. It isn't Alexander's threat, or Mikoyan's blow. It's the fact that the Allies' victories from Leningrad to St. Lo.—It's the absolute conviction of an invincible force at work. Which will change the neutral outlook of the peripatetic Turkey. Unenterprising, temporizing, pussy-footing Turk.

The only neutral ally in the whole united bloc. Preserved from diplomatic and military shock.

The Turk, so superstitious to the sudden snag. Would never move if victory was not now in the bag. And when the Turks cut down the chrome and takes a loss of time. It shows that peace is nearer than the Allied generals think.

The forcing of the Niemen, the tank drive from Pinsk to the great push-off from Brest to Pskov, the coming fall, Montgomery's advances on the Odon and the Orne. The Eighth beyond Arezzo and the Fifth beyond Leghorn. These show the march of victory, but what removes all doubt is not the armies pushing on the Pappen pulling out.

Despite official warnings of interminable strife. New optimistic prophecies are being heard from all continents by Allied guarantees. The ever-widening by imperceptible degrees. The burden of full victory this time will not shrink. The everlasting ever-charmy, still preserving Turk. The hesitating, calculating, non-committal Turk.

—Sagittarius, in The New Statesman and Nation.

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