

MORNING DAILY (FOUNDED IN 1887)
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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1945

Not Very "Handsome"

"Most of the Provinces fare very well under the Dominion Offer." This is the reassuring heading of an article on the recent Dominion-Provincial conference opening. The article, by Mr. Wilfrid Eccleston, appears in the Toronto Saturday Night and it takes the cases of two provinces in particular to show how fortunate they will be under the new set-up. The Dominion proposal is to pay \$12 per capita in exchange for the privilege of collecting personal and corporation income tax and succession duties.

First mentioned is New Brunswick. That province, it is claimed, will receive as an irreducible minimum from the Dominion, four million dollars a year more than it has ever obtained from its own collection of these direct taxes. If the prosperity of the Dominion rises after the war, or the population of New Brunswick grows up, this sum will be increased proportionately.

Saskatchewan is offered \$10,800,000 as an irreducible minimum based on 1941 national income, which would mean \$14,600,000 at the level of the 1944 national income. The effect here, according to the Saturday Night writer, is to guarantee Saskatchewan over eight millions a year more than it ever succeeded in deriving from the surrender tax on its own.

Even Ontario and Quebec, he adds, if the matter be considered strictly in terms of the budgetary position, appear to come out of the proposals "very handsomely."

But there are two exceptions. "Prince Edward Island and British Columbia, curiously, are the two provinces which do not appear to come out very handsomely in the Dominion tax-agreement offers based on a straight per capita payment," says Mr. Eccleston. He does not attempt to give an explanation, which is also curious. He goes on to say, still more seriously, that "the financial offers will be most attractive to those provinces which have either little taxable wealth within their borders or have failed to tap much wealth effectively."

The Toronto writer is the second commentator to note that Prince Edward Island is being left pretty much out in the cold in the King Government's fiscal proposals. What does it mean? According to Premier Jones' calculations, it means that we shall have "on the credit side \$1,215,000 and on the debit side \$1,325,000, a net loss to the province of \$110,000"—which, if correct, can hardly be said to constitute a fair bargain from any standpoint. It is to be hoped that when the conference re-assembles, the position of Prince Edward Island will be reconsidered. As Premier Jones maintained, "it is quite obvious that the financial disadvantage to my province calls for a new proposal, or a modified proposal."

Another Ottawa Parley

Early next month another all-Canadian parley will be held in Ottawa. This time those sitting across the conference-table from Dominion Government officials will not represent the Provinces, but the original owners of Canada. According to the Ottawa Journal, they will be delegates of Indian bands from Prince Edward Island on the East to the Queen Charlotte Islands in the Pacific.

They come in peace, these chiefs and sub-chiefs of tribes whose history in this country long antedates the arrivals of Lief Ericson or Jacques Cartier. And their briefs bear no small resemblance to those of the Canadian provinces early this month. They, too, seek more ample social services and greater security than have been theirs in the past. If tradition holds good, the Dominion will meet its wards the Indians at least halfway.

There are some 125,000 Indians in Canada, ranging from those who live in teepees like their ancestors in the heart of the forests, to the 6,000 members of the Six Nations tribe near Brantford, Ontario, who in education, intelligence and ability, are almost indistinguishable from the white man.

Are the Indians dying out in Canada? No, answers R. A. Hoey, Director of the Indian Affairs Branch. On the contrary their numbers are increasing at the rate of 1,500 a year, and a still larger upward trend is anticipated, when the Department's post-war medical and nutritional program strikes its full stride. Far from being a mere remnant of a conquered race, the Canadian Indians form a distinctive and valuable element in Canada's growth and progress.

Mr. Hoey finds no parallel in Canada to the condition of Indians in the United States whose leaders claim their people are unduly segregated, downtrodden, exploited and cold-shouldered out of citizenship. The 125,000 red men under his jurisdiction while not always 100 per cent satisfied with their lot, are not agitating for any major change.

As proof that Indians in Canada are not faring badly, the Director mentions a few highlights of their status and rights under the Indian Act.

Indians form the largest single group of land owners in Canada. They possess outright 5,570,951 acres, some of it the best land in Western Canada, and it cannot be taken from them. The Reserves have been scrupulously respected and kept intact over the years, with no predatory whites allowed to encroach on their

holdings. They receive as a legal right free education at the Reserve schools; free medical care at the hands of competent physicians, and relief from destitution when necessary. A new benefit is added this year insofar as Indians now qualify for Family Allowances and will receive about \$3,500,000 from this source annually.

Most important of all, Indians earning their living on the Reserves or trapping on adjacent territory are free from all land taxes and from Federal personal income tax. War or no war, Receiver-General Ilsew receives nothing from them.

-EDITORIAL NOTES-

Paris liberated this date 1844.

Quislings and collaborators are not necessarily confined to Norway.

Evidently there is to be a Canadian occupation force in Japan and Japanese waters after all. This will mean that many of those who volunteered for Pacific service will be held to their decision and will not be demobilized yet awhile.

So meat rationing is to go into force after all. Many were of opinion that as the army requirements were being slashed and cut down, there would be no need to curtail supplies for civilians. But what is saved on army reduction will be required, and much more, to feed the starved in former occupied countries.

Japanese militarists now are no different from their German predecessors in 1918, claiming they had never been defeated in open warfare. They forget that circumstances alter cases, and that defeat no longer implies that active combat has occurred between personnel, but rather that Jove has provided the decisive element by raining hell from heaven.

The sea-weed around the coasts of Britain contains about 40 per cent "Algin", which was formerly used for mixing explosive materials and for the manufacture of water-proof materials. Originally such materials could not be washed, as soap dissolved "Algin". In the textile chemistry laboratory of Leeds University, a process was developed by means of which "Algin" could be woven into a washable, flexible, resistant and completely fire-proof material, which could be used in the manufacture of fireproof clothing.

As was expected, the Atlee Government is continuing the foreign policy of its predecessor. In old days continental politicians used to bank on the defeat of British Governments in order to upset what was known as "the balance of Europe." Lord Rosebery saw the folly of this, and when he succeeded Lord Salisbury, he announced that the change of government meant no change in foreign policy which must be continuous. Ever since then every successive British Government has followed suit, the best guarantee possible that the British lion is ever alert and on guard.

Canadian girls in air force blue are taking one last look at the green loveliness of England from the repatriation depot here before starting on their trip home to Canada. Several hundred have returned already, but the many hundreds still in Britain have two things to do—finish their job and see as much of the British Isles as they can. Occasionally it is necessary for drafts of W. D.'s to wait several weeks at the depot until shipping space is available. Many have made use of the last-minute opportunity to see London, Oxford, Cambridge, the Isle of Wight, Exeter and Land's End, all from one to five hours' travelling time from the Depot.

The first cable between the Old Country and the New was officially opened this date 1858 when Queen Victoria transmitted the following message to U. S. President Buchanan: "The Queen desires to congratulate the President upon the successful completion of the great international work, in which the Queen has taken the greatest interest. The Queen is convinced that the President will join with her in fervently hoping that the electric cable, which now connects Great Britain with the United States, will prove an additional link between the two nations whose friendship is founded upon their common interest and reciprocal esteem. The Queen has much pleasure in thus directly communicating with the President, and thus renewing to him her best wishes for the prosperity of the United States." The President replied in a suitable strain.

The Saskatchewan Government shoe factory has swung into shoe production. Approximately 100 pairs of general utility shoes, slated for Indian reserve schools, were the result of the first day's operations. At present the plant is producing only footwear for use on farms and in factories, but when the necessary equipment arrives the factory will manufacture leather jackets, felt shoes and slippers. Government policy in operating the shoe factory will be to hire Saskatchewan help where possible. It is expected that production, at first, will not be on a large scale due to the lack of experienced workers in the province. As it takes several months to train a shoe factory worker, it is expected that after five months of operation, and a slow process of expansion, the plant will produce 350 pairs a day. It is expected that in a year's time about 700 pairs will be manufactured daily. Machinery for the shoe factory was purchased by the Saskatchewan government from the Mid-West Shoe Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. Total cost of the project, including initial purchase price, and cost of installation, was approximately \$100,000. Western Footwear Ltd., Regina wholesale distributing firm, has been awarded contract for the distribution of the shoes.

Notes By The Way

The conceit of Louis XIV of France is responsible for the rise of high heels. It is said by legend that the King was distressed over the fact that he was shorter than most of the men who surrounded him. He ordered shoes made that added several inches to his height. The style spread through Europe, though women, rather than men, adopted it widely.—Exchange.

Two fleas wrecked a Sydney marriage. They bit the husband in their hitherto fleasless bed. He started a hunt with a candle. He split some hot grease on his slumbering spouse, and this started the first serious quarrel in 20 years. The series ended with a divorce and a decree nisi.—Australian Newsletter.

Whatever views one may hold on education nowadays it must be admitted that all that sport should find a place on the curriculum of every school. It may not be on the curriculum as a subject for examination, but it should find a place, large or small, in the thought of the school directors, and prominently in the thought of the school children. It is hardly necessary to say that school is full duty to the youth in attendance.—Chatham News.

Long before there is any indication that the world's petroleum resources are in danger of exhaustion, the industry will have exhausted its synthetic reserves. There are vast accumulations of natural gas in the earth, and its utilization are long past the experimental stage; there are colossal quantities of natural gas, and its utilization are long past the experimental stage; there are colossal quantities of natural gas, and its utilization are long past the experimental stage.

A primary and sensible step toward Europe's bread supply is to be taken this Autumn, with American plows and tractors at work in many of the countries where American tanks rolled not long ago in deadly harvest. It is interesting to note that the American fields may be furrowed in this autumn by a wartime Virgil known in B.C. when his father was driven from the fields of his father's estate. The result of confiscation of lands for the successful soldiers of Octavius was that the soldiers knew that such furrows will turn out wheat in the days of the plow, plowing oaten of the Eoliques and the Roman Empire. Wheat can sprout for today's hungry populations only in the same soil. From the time of the Battle of Philippi.—New York Herald Tribune.

A portrait of Winston Churchill when he was Prime Minister, dressed in Air Commodore's uniform, is to be the first of a series of portraits of London flat into which Winston Churchill, now plain M.P., has moved from No. 10 Downing Street. The portrait is to be hung in the room over their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Sandys, the son of the late Lord Halifax, and near the House of Commons. The entrance hall is all dwarfed by the portrait. The young man is wearing a carpeted, with tomato-colored brocade curtains. The dining room contains the lounge and the study, furnished in fawn and cream across a narrow passage. A bathroom and a tiny kitchenette complete the outfit of the flat.—London Daily Mail.

Among all the secret weapons listed as "now it can be told," none enlivens the imagination more than hard-headed John Bull's use of asbestos. The story is that the British faith in such readings, of Hitler had the Fuehrer's horoscope cast for him by a fortune teller. This they knew as soon as he what hints he would get from the stars and regularly stole his famous ink-bottle from the desk of the German according to the report. They were able to forestall several of his moves, and the use of a machine in the prize ring. Catching your opponent's signals and sound strategy in baseball, if Hitler thinks he is in communication with the stars, the British reasoned, we'll listen in on the radio. The German was the same procedure. The way to deal with an antagonist is to dominate the mind of the man by his methods of thought, and beat him to his next wallop. Many of the most useful weapons of this war have been of this nature, such as radar and buzz bombs. But none has been more bizarre than this. The use of a machine in the prize ring, if Hitler thinks he is in communication with the stars, the British reasoned, we'll listen in on the radio. The German was the same procedure. The way to deal with an antagonist is to dominate the mind of the man by his methods of thought, and beat him to his next wallop. Many of the most useful weapons of this war have been of this nature, such as radar and buzz bombs. But none has been more bizarre than this.

British Columbia farmers are pressing for more scientific research into the problems of agriculture in British Columbia. More than 100,000 acres of land in British Columbia needs such research because our agriculture here is more primitive than in the other provinces. Farming with us is a mere matter of growing crops of grass and wheat and coarse grains and of feeding livestock. We do these things, but we do them more as specialists than as general practitioners. So we have special farms, rather than general farms. We have the grain and livestock phases of farming. We also grow flower seeds, vegetable seeds, mushrooms, hives, rabbit, foxes, mink, muskrats, and many other things. We have the grain and livestock phases of farming. We also grow flower seeds, vegetable seeds, mushrooms, hives, rabbit, foxes, mink, muskrats, and many other things. We have the grain and livestock phases of farming. We also grow flower seeds, vegetable seeds, mushrooms, hives, rabbit, foxes, mink, muskrats, and many other things.

Wartime Visit

To Holy Land
 By Warrant Officer Edward I. Balmer, R.A.F.

I journeyed to the Dead Sea through Bethany, past the Inn of the Good Samaritan. I gazed at the walls of Jericho across the plains over which the Israelites journeyed in search of the Promised Land, and not far from here is the River Jordan where John the Baptist, a boyhood hero of mine, worked with our Lord. The Dead Sea is 1,300 feet below sea level and need have no terror for non-swimmers, as here it is impossible to sink. Tourists like to have their photographs taken while in the water smoking a cigarette and reading a newspaper. The Dead Sea is a very beautiful place, and I was very glad to see it.

On my third day in Jerusalem I visited the Bazarium in the Old City, and the Walling Wall where Jews to this day confess their sins and weep in anguish. I also saw the tomb of Christ, worked as a carpenter's shop, and even today in this old town can be seen carpenter's shops with primitive tools and the Patriotic slogans which it must have been in the early days of our Lord.

From Nicosia, the principal town of Cyprus, I travelled by the steep narrow mountain road by bus; this is the only road by which the island can be reached. My baggage included the household effects of a lady who was moving to London, family groceries, and sheep and hens, goats and sheep. I do not wish you, however, to publish my name.

Dear Mrs. Ellen,
 You have no idea how pleased I was to see your column in the "Guardian" again, after a silence of two weeks. I want to tell you how much I appreciate your writing and how much it has helped me. I cannot find words to express to you how I enjoy reading it.

I lived on the farm for the last thirty-nine years, until circumstances compelled me to move to the city. I am now in a small apartment, in a nice quiet house. I am quite happy, but I miss my farm. I am now in a small apartment, in a nice quiet house. I am quite happy, but I miss my farm. I am now in a small apartment, in a nice quiet house. I am quite happy, but I miss my farm.

At the local club so kindly placed at the disposal of my wife and I we swam in crystal clear water. I have never been to the Bahamas, but from descriptions I should think that this water would resemble the water of the Bahamas.

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PUBLIC FORUM
 This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

A PROTEST
 Sir,—May we be permitted to use your columns to protest against your serious and uncalculated reflections cast upon the business community in the editorial comment of the Patriot. Not infrequently insulting remarks and unjustified abuse are leveled at respectable and inoffensive members of the community and verbal protest is met by further verbal abuse. Our firm, in common with others, in order to give our employees a vacation shut down for Old Home Week, and the Patriot alleges this occasioned a shortage of soft drinks necessitating resort to water, adding that it was of no consequence. The ingredients of soft drinks are practically water anyway. This is a strange way to encourage a local industry which is the only one that is manufacturing exclusively for home consumption. The product of our firm is well and favorably known throughout the Province, the ingredients used now are of the same high grade as in pre-war days, and we resent very strongly the insinuation of the Patriot that we have in anyway lessened the quality of our product.

ELEEN'S DIARY
 Sir,—Please find enclosed letter for the writer of "Eleen's Diary." I do not wish you, however, to publish my name.

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