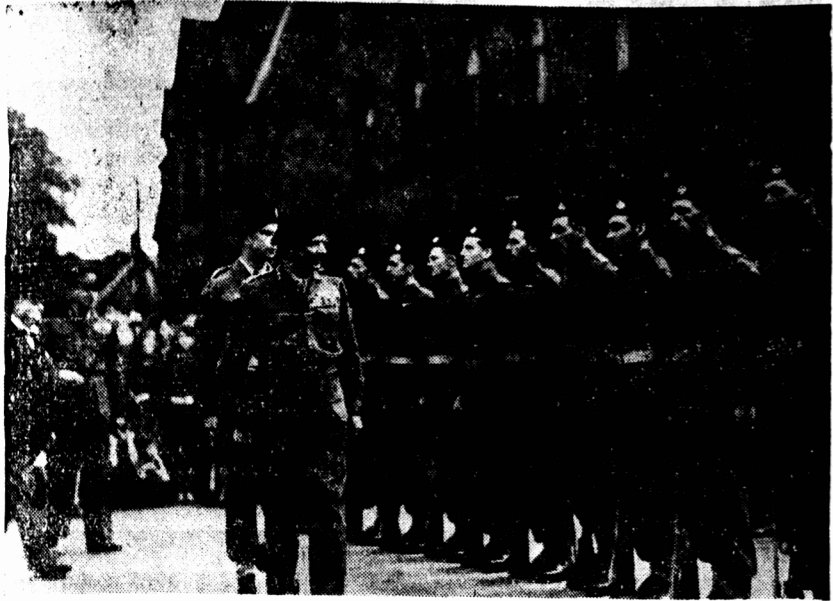


Highlights Of Monty's Charlottetown Visit



INSPECTS GUARD OF HONOUR—Field Marshal Montgomery inspecting the guard drawn from the 17th (P.E.I.) Recon Regiment on Queen Square during his visit to Charlottetown on Monday. Immediately behind him is Capt. Ivan Harper, M.C.



AT AIRPORT—His Honour Lieutenant Governor Bernard and Field Marshal Montgomery, at the Charlottetown airport, a few minutes after the famous British commander's arrival.



Chatting with Lieut. J. J. MacDonald, Glen Inman. On the right, Sgt. Major Shefferson, who was in charge of the veterans parade at Victoria Park.



Monty in conversation with Lieut. Don Grant, J.S. Walker, President T. B. Rogers and Lieutenant R.C.N.V.R., Charlottetown. Legion Vice President Governor Bernard are on the right.



MISS ELSIE NICHOLSON, nursing sister during World War I, has a pleasant conversation with the Field Marshal at Victoria Park. "Monty" is inspecting her war ribbons, which include the Royal Red Cross.



A veteran of both World Wars is R.S.M. Frank Paul, of the P. E. I. Highlanders, who is shown above as he meets the Field Marshal on parade at Victoria Park.



Monty congratulates Pte. R. J. Noonan (second from left) on his Military Medal as he passes along the ranks of veterans at Victoria Park.



CHATS WITH NURSING VETERANS—Facing Field Marshal Montgomery, at the right, is Miss Emma Nicholson, V.A.D., who is being introduced by Legion Vice President J. S. Walker.



ON QUEEN SQUARE—Field Marshal Montgomery's friendly greetings with hundreds of children and citizens after he leaves the Provincial Building.

Force Instead Of Facts Says Conroy

OTTAWA, Aug. 26—(CP)—Pat Conroy, chairman of the Canadian Congress of Labor wage committee, said today the Government was using force instead of facts by sending police to the Steel Company of Canada plant at Hamilton.

The claim that law and order in Hamilton could be maintained only by sending in provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police is nothing more than an excuse to break the steelworkers' strike, Mr. Conroy said in a prepared statement.

"Only by breaking the strike can the Government maintain its position on the wage question. Instead of facts it is resorting to use force. The Government is an impartial agency in labor disputes has been long since lost been the steelworkers on the basis of logic or statistics and is resorting to armed force to distract attention from its shameful position.

The responsibility for any further irritation of the situation at Hamilton lies directly upon the Government. It has taken sides

Canadian Graves Among Best Kept In West Europe

By ROSS MUNRO (Canadian Press Staff Writer)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26—(CP)—In eight permanent Canadian cemeteries in northwest Europe, 11,070 of 15,000 Canadian soldiers who lost their lives in the long advance from Normandy into Germany now lie buried.

The war graves organization of the Canadian Army has carried out its task with great care and the cemeteries are among the best kept in Europe.

Of the 2,000 other Canadian soldiers lost in the Western Front campaign, 400 to 500 are still unaccounted for and about 1,500 are buried in British military cemeteries or civilian graveyards.

Four of the Canadian cemeteries are in France, one in Belgium and three in Holland. Gen. H.D.G. Crerar, retired commander of the Canadian Army, declared the Canadian soldiers would be buried permanently in Germany.

The finest cemetery of the eight is probably near Beny-sur-Mer in Normandy where the men killed on D-Day and in the great battle with the employers. It has tried to sit up the public against the workers, and now without justification it has sent in the police to aggravate the workers still further without making a single constructive proposal for the settlement of the dispute.

Fluttering Paper May Have Pushed Japan Out Of War

(By Clarke Beach)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26—(AP)—A propaganda leaflet which fluttered to earth in the Tokyo palace gardens may have ended the war.

Marquis Koichi Kido, lord keeper of the privy seal and adviser to Emperor Hirohito, told the story to a representative of the United States Army's psychological warfare branch at Sagami prison while awaiting trial as a war criminal.

Kido's narrative and other accounts of what went on behind the palace walls in the last days of the war are contained in a hitherto unpublished report on the psychological warfare campaign against Japan.

The report discloses also that several hundred Kamikaze pilots plotted a mass suicide attack on the battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay and that a providential typhoon in late August, 1945, probably prevented an attack on the first United States troops to land in Japan.

This is the story as related by Kido and others:

Canadians killed in Germany are interred.

The other two in Holland are at Bergin-op-Zoom and at Holten, 12 miles east of Deventer on the IJssel river.

Requested "Obey" In Ceremony

WILTON, Conn., Aug. 26—(AP)—Requesting that the word "obey" be retained in the wedding ceremony, screen star Olivia De Havilland was married here today to Marcus Aurelius Goodrich, scenario writer and former newspaperman.

The wedding took place at the country home of Lawrence Langner, New York Theatre Guild executive.

The marriage was the first for the actress who is 30 years old and the fifth for the 46-year-old Goodrich. Goodrich was author of "Deliha."

Miss De Havilland prepared to go immediately after the wedding to the Westport, Conn., country playhouse where she was scheduled to start tonight in a stage production of "What Every Woman Knows."

Considering Conversion

LONDON, Aug. 26—(CP)—Conversion of more than 1,000 locomotives from coal to oil is being considered by Great Britain's four major railroads, industry sources said today.

The change, according to unofficial estimates would save 1,000,000 tons of coal next winter, or one-third the amount the government has asked industry to conserve by using it when possible.

About one in every 20 locomotives would be affected by the program.

Cabinet Summoned

Kido, found Hirohito thoroughly alive to the situation and eager to assume responsibility. He summoned a meeting of the cabinet and the supreme council for the direction of war.

The cabinet and the supreme council gathered before the throne. All were there but the war minister, Amami, who had just committed suicide. The militarists would agree to no surrender if the Emperor's powers were to be in any way abridged. But Hirohito no longer listened to them.

"It was decided by the imperial judgment," as Kido expressed it, that Japan would accept the Allies' terms.

The Emperor and Kido worked on the receipt all day. Hirohito made a recording of it, and it was broadcast the next morning at 11 o'clock. A surrender message had been dispatched, meanwhile, to the Allied governments.

On June 22 the Emperor had summoned the council and directed it to take steps immediately to approach Russia on the subject of arranging peace. Not until July 10, after Hirohito had repeated his command many times, did the council make plans to send an emissary to Moscow. Even then the militarists' only thought was that by diplomatic manoeuvres they might possibly keep the Red Army out of the war.

Military War Out

On July 26 the Potsdam declaration was published in Japanese newspapers. Enlightened Japanese considered it an acceptable basis for surrender, but the army contended it could defeat the Allies on the Japanese beaches, or at least inflict such heavy damage that a favorable peace could be negotiated.

After July 26 the great men of Japan conferred repeatedly with Kido and other officials on the one topic, "saving the situation." Calamity followed calamity. Atomic bombs desolated Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Russia declared war.

As for Hirohito, court ladies reported hearing him say with great emotion, "I am going to stop this war, and I don't care what happens to me personally."

On the morning of Aug. 9 the Emperor commanded the council to surrender. The militarists agreed, but they laid down certain conditions: No occupation of Japan by Allied troops; free withdrawal of Japanese troops from foreign soil; trial of war criminals by the Japanese government; and maintenance of the authority of the Emperor.

All day the controversy went on heatedly. Confidants warned the Emperor the Allies would not accept such terms and that to submit them might cause the Allies to withdraw the Potsdam declaration.

Then Hirohito commanded surrender, on the sole condition that the imperial household be retained.

Kido said that, although the Emperor was not in personal danger, the militarists on the night of Aug. 14 tried to break into the palace to seize the recording. Soldiers searched six times for Kido in order to assassinate him. He hid in an underground passage in the palace until the danger passed.

"Our fight with the militarists," he remarked dryly, "actually continued longer than our fight with the United States."

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