

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1941

**Better Left Unsaid**

In an otherwise excellent speech it would perhaps have been as well if Premier Campbell had refrained on Tuesday evening from advancing any alibi for the inexcusable failure to establish war industries in this Province. "So far as munitions are concerned," the Premier said, "we do not seem to be exceptionally well fitted for manufacturing purposes but I think we compensate for that to a very large degree with our air training centres." No one questions the great value and importance of our air training centres, but these centres were not given us by way of "compensation" but—according to Prime Minister Mackenzie King—as the result of a very comprehensive survey made in collaboration with officials of the Department of National Defense and senior officers of the Royal Canadian Air Force. In other words, their selection was dictated by military necessity and convenience. Our freedom from fog and other advantages from a flying standpoint made the location of centres under the Commonwealth Air Training plan in this Island Province inevitable. Similarly, and for other good and sufficient reasons, a large number of air training centres were placed in the Western Provinces. This did not prevent the Western Provinces from obtaining large war production orders, however.

At the last session of the Legislature Premier Campbell was asked what effort, if any, his administration had made towards the establishment of any wartime industry or industries in this Province. His reply was that the Government "has at various times during the past year urged on the Dominion Government the establishment in this province of the following, among other, wartime industries:—Manufacture of minesweepers or other ships; manufacture of bombs and munitions; manufacture of processed milk products; manufacture of processed fish."

Asked to table all correspondence between the Government and Federal Minister or officials, or other persons, in connection therewith, the Premier replied: "Negotiations were conducted, and are still being continued, by means of personal interviews and consultations, as well as by confidential correspondence, with Dominion Ministers, Members and officials."

Apparently nothing came of these efforts. The only correspondence on record is a letter which Premier Campbell wrote to Prime Minister King on Dec. 13, 1940, in which he referred, among other things, to the dissatisfaction of our farmers at their present conditions "as compared with that of other industries whose condition is greatly improved by the war programme." He also stated that the apparent briskness of business in Charlottetown and Summerside "appears to be largely attributable to the earnings from airport construction and to allowances to dependents of enlisted men."

There is little new activity in the way of airport construction to be expected, and it surely will not be contended that "the allowances to dependents of enlisted men" are given by way of compensating us for lack of employment in war industries!

This Province, as the Premier noted, has done exceptionally well both in the way of enlistments and in achieving its objective in the Victory Loan campaign. This patriotic response was made despite the prevailing dissatisfaction with the manner in which the King Government has treated the Province. It should spur our provincial and federal representatives, not to the complacency expressed by Premier Campbell, but to more active effort in obtaining employment for our people, by developing such industries as we have to maximum capacity, and establishing such other industries as we are capable of carrying on. Until that has been done, it is idle to talk of our "unfitness" to participate in Canada's industrial war effort, or of our being "compensated" by the fact that we have not been excluded from the air training plan. Such statements tend only to undermine the efforts which the Campbell Government professes to have made. They are entirely out of tune with the letter which the Premier himself, in a more realistic mood, addressed to his leader at Ottawa.

**Appaling Tragedy**

A survey made recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company recalls the appalling number of homeless wanderers in Europe created by the Axis menace.  
 More than 300,000 people have been forced to leave Germany.  
 Perhaps 400,000 other Germans have been brought back into Germany from the Baltic, Polish, and Bessarabian territories by Russia.  
 Several hundred thousand people, mostly Ukrainians, were received by Russia in her conquered territories, mostly from Poland.  
 About 175,000 Austrians are being moved into Germany from the Italian Tyrol.  
 A hundred thousand were expelled from Alsace-Lorraine by the conquering Germans.  
 A half million Finns would not live in the part

of Finland seized by Russia, but moved into distressed Finland itself.

In unoccupied France there is a horde of fugitives, estimated at 2,500,000, who fled when the German machine rolled across Belgium and northern France.

A half million fled from Spain when the Spanish republic fell, and a good third of those are still on foreign territory, unable to return. Virtual forced labor in Germany, recruited in Poland, France, Holland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Italy, totals almost a million, with not less than another million prisoners of war.

Other wars have not failed to create their rows on rows of dead, their ravaged villages, their ruined farms and cities.

None has ever uprooted and scattered like chess across a continent these millions of helpless, homeless, and yet generally innocent people.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

Tuesday Charlottetown was the cynosure, yesterday it was Summerside.

Lest we forget: the war is not yet won, and more Victory Bonds must be sold before the Dominion even goes over the top.

The weather having started to improve it is to be hoped it will continue to be on its good behaviour yet awhile.

It was really a red letter day in every respect in the capital of Prince yesterday, one that will be long remembered, and talked about whenever Hitler's name is recalled in history.

A word of praise is due to His Worship Mayor Campbell of Summerside and his able assistants for the magnificent success of their Victory Torch Day celebration.

The Supreme Court divides attention with the war these days. Seldom, fortunately, is there such a serious calendar to be dealt with as there is at the present time.

Sixty years ago whisky cost 20 cents a quart, according to an entry in the Fanford Col. Water Company ledger for 1881. The ledger showed purchase of five gallons of whisky in connection with an annual stockholders' meeting.

With the season approaching for meetings of New York trustees of savings banks to decide on the dividend rates to be voted on July 1, for the second quarter, it is indicated that fewer mutual savings banks will continue their disbursements at the annual rate of 2 per cent. Of the fifty-seven mutual savings banks in that city, thirty-four paid at the 2 per cent rate for the second quarter, twenty used the 1-1-2 per cent rate, and three paid a split-rate dividend.

The British Ministry of Supply and Ordnance opening three cases of machine tools from the United States, found 24 tins of evaporated milk. With them was a note: "Employees of the Jones Machine Tool Work at Cincinnati send this box to employees where this machine is sent. The milk is intended for your children, and has been sent without the knowledge of the purchasers of these tools or any agent connected with the same."

Gold receipts at the Royal Canadian Mint were greater in May than in the same month of any other year. Receipts were 448,436 fine ounces against 385,488 in April and 401,431 in May of last year. The appreciable increase of 16 per cent was shown in the short-term comparison while the gain over one year ago was nearly 12 p. c. Receipts in the first five months of the present year were 2,134,248 fine ounces against 2,023,357 in the same period of last year, an increase of 5.5 p. c.

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, shot this date, 1867. Mexico remained a Spanish colony till 1822, when her independence was secured, and a federal republic was established in 1824. In 1835 Texas became independent; in 1848 Upper California and New Mexico were ceded to the U. S. A European force landed in 1862 to secure redress for wrongs done to foreigners; French troops in 1864 entered the capital and proclaimed an Empire under Maximilian, an Austrian prince. A revolution in 1867 restored the republic, Maximilian being shot.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost of living index rose from 108.6 on April 1 to 109.4 on May 1. Rentals advanced from 107.7 to 107.7, clothing from 114.3 to 114.5 and home furnishings and services from 111.7 to 111.8. Several upward revisions in domestic fuel and gas and slightly higher prices for coke in one or two centres, resulted in a rise in the fuel index from 108.9 to 109.2. The miscellaneous index rose from 102.9 to 105.1 due to the recent 3 cents per gallon tax imposed on gasoline, an increase of 10 per cent in rail fares and a 20 per cent tax on theatre admission charges. Food prices declined from 110.1 to 109.7, decreases for dairy products and eggs exerting more influence on the index than moderate advances for meats, dry groceries, vegetables and fruits.

"The furnishing of financial resources for war purposes," the report of the Special War Costs Committee of Parliament says, "is a civilian responsibility of the nation at large, and there is a duty on the part of the minister of each defence department to see that the resources so furnished are used to the best possible advantage." It was pointed out though, that such a control would not in any way involve a superiority of civilian over service personnel. Similar controls to those urged by the committee exist in Britain, the report states. "In the United Kingdom," it says, "the respective functions of the civilian authorities in war departments, who are in control of financial matters, and of the service authorities who are in charge of war operations and responsible for their success, are well understood and accepted by one another as necessarily complementary and ancillary to one another."

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

Japanese spy negotiations with the Canadians are indicated for raw materials have reached "the edge of the precipice." Japan had better be careful she might be the one to get pushed over. — Brantford Expositor.

One Young lady has travelled 9,000 miles in order to wed an officer in The Netherlands army training at Stratford. Well, a girl like that is well worth a trip like that at any time. — Peterborough Examiner.

Vancouver should study the Atlantic coast. The police force here have literally wired the police for sound. Each patrolman is equipped with a hand-sized portable radio receiver, which costs only \$30, weighs only 10 lbs., and has a shoulder-antenna and earphone, measures only 3-1/2 by 3-1/2 by 1-1/2 inch. The set is packed in a leather case and worn hooked to the policeman's belt. The Atlantic City news item, so can Vancouver, and save money. The argument at City Hall against motorcycles is that police cars are equipped with two-way radio. Well, Atlantic City finds it possible to get a portable radio for its motorcycle force. Surely Vancouver can do the same. — Vancouver Sun.

Announcement that a new dry dock is now under construction at East Sable, John, being built by the Federal Government, and to be operated by the St. John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company, is good news. It means that the facilities for building and repairing ships here will be greatly increased, and this will bring added ocean traffic and its associated business to the port. The new dock, 400 feet long, will be capable of accommodating the largest destroyer in the British navy as well as naval oil tankers. It will be adjacent to the present large dock, and will be smaller vessels will free the larger docks for the handling of the bigger boats. Because of the easy nature of the excavation on the site of the new dock, it is expected that it will be in operation before the end of this year. It will be a notable addition to the facilities of this national port. — Saint John Telegraph-Journal.

One of New York's foremost physicians reveals the story of the call he received some years ago, to go to Durham, N.C., and treat Doris Duke (a famous heiress) who had spent a day and a night at the Duke estate, and then prescribed a change of diet. At the end of the month, he submitted his bill — \$14,000. Duke became enraged at this, called his own lawyer, and said: "That New York specialist wants me to pay him \$14,000 just for changing my bread to toast. It's outrageous. Speak to him." The doctor phoned the eminent specialist at the dispensary where he was treating a group of patients without fee. "I have two kinds of fees," the specialist explained. "The first is \$14,000, the second is nothing. The doctor can have his choice, of which fee he wants to pay me". Mr. Duke sent his cheque for \$14,000. — New York Post.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Bradford Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society Mr. H. M. Dawson, Clerk of the Peace, said he thought the causes of the increase in juvenile crime were that boys and girls receive too much pocket money, that the provision of so much entertainment caused them to forget how to entertain themselves, and that there was a lack of parental control. He was inclined to support the view that young prisoners should be taken away from their criminal associations and the stern discipline people were so pleased to talk about. He gave plenty of work to do. It always seemed to him that dull boys or girls did not receive that care and attention at school which they would receive because the interest of the teacher was switched over to what a head master or head mistress dearly loved — an academic success. Ordinarily people ought to have all the attention possible, because morals were more important than mathematics and character and calligraphy. — Leeds Yorkshire Post.

English and Americans, Catholics, Protestants, Jews and even a few Moslems prayed together at a solemn Pontifical Mass celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral for the suffering people of Britain. It was a unique and moving service, a community of sympathy and supplication. As the Catholic Archbishop of New York read a habed message of greeting from the Catholic Archbishop of London, there came into the hushed and crowded nave of the Cathedral a vivid picture of broken altars, crumbled walls, fallen spires, of the ruined churches where a year ago the ancient liturgy was carried out as safely and splendidly as in St. Patrick's. They are our sanctuaries, the sanctuaries of all Christendom, that Hitler wrecks, and with the congregation joined in a common prayer—"Deliver us from evil"—the shape and name of the evil were clear in the minds of all. — New York Times.

A wide range of materials is now available for giving protection against flying glass and for use as substitutes for glass. Samples of these, together with appliances for ventilation in the blackout, are now on view at an A.R.P. exhibition which was opened recently at the Building Centre, New Bond street, W. The products of 120 manufacturing firms are represented, and no fewer than 80 different kinds of substitutes for glass are shown. These materials range in price from 1s 6d to 10s a square yard. They are weatherproof and can be fixed to metal frames by a special compound. A linen resin forced acetate is now in popular use and is sold at 2s to 4s a square yard. There are also on view samples of anticater material, the use of which reduces the danger of flying glass. Photographs illustrate the effective shattering of glass-roofed factories, and also how wired glass has withstood fire in buildings which have been gutted. — London Times.

In this war there are no profits. No great sums are being wrung from Government contracts. An example of this is found in the annual statement of Aluminium Limited, holding company for Aluminium Company of Canada, Ltd., which is engaged entirely in war work. Its 1940 statement compared with the statement of 1939 shows that in the past year taxes were

**WORDS OF CHALLENGE**

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

"Today the whole world is divided between human slavery and human freedom. We choose human freedom—which is the Christian ideal." — President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

**No Alternative**

(Winnipeg Free Press)  
 Some attempt is being made in Ontario to keep up the demand for a Dominion-Provincial conference, but it will get nowhere, since there is no support for it in the other provinces. The main sticking feature of the Dominion budget, affecting the provinces, was the proposal that they leave the field of income and corporation taxes to the Dominion during the war. The Honourable Mr. Bennett is refusing to do this. All the other provinces are ready to comply.

They are willing to do so because they know there is no alternative to that policy of war finance. The public in Ontario knows it, too. There is practically no division of opinion as reflected in the press. It is recognized that the province should give way to the Dominion in the field of taxation in question. This would have been made very clear at the conference at Ottawa in January, if it had not been broken off. War finance is a vast problem but the main lines of policy in regard to obtaining tax revenue are simple and obvious. There is really no choice, when the possible sources of revenue are examined. The taxation must necessarily be extremely heavy and it must, therefore, be adjusted as fairly as possible to the shoulders of the Canadian people.

The chief sources of revenue have been the sales tax, income tax on persons and corporations, and the customs duties. The latter, at one time the main source of revenue, has lately been the least. To increase the sales tax would not be to create the sales tax revenue because it is not levied according to ability to pay. And while the government got \$185,000,000 from the tax last year, the people paid at least \$200,000,000 because of the pyramiding of the tax on its way to the consumer. The main dependence, therefore, must clearly be on the personal income tax and the tax on corporations. These, because they are levied on ability to pay.

The Dominion has been compelled to wade deeply into those tax fields but it has given the provinces fair compensation. There is no occasion for a conference, as eight of the provinces fully recognize.

**Petaim and Weygand**

(Winnipeg Free Press)  
 Among the French journalists who exiled themselves when France collapsed was E. J. Bois, who for twenty-five years was editor of the Pet. Parisien. Mr. Bois has a new book, "Truth he left behind him a book," (published by Hodder & Stoughton) from which much can be learned especially about the men who ruled France and then led her down the road to unprecedented acts of dishonor and treachery. Of them and their performances he writes:

A defeat may be no more than an accident, a collapse no more than a misfortune; the capitulation of Bordeaux the repudiation of the signature of France, the abdication before the conqueror and the abandonment of the empire are neither accidents nor misfortunes: they are dishonor, a dishonor which oppresses my spirit and my heart, with those of so many other Frenchmen, until France has effaced this stain from her flag. I make a point of declaring my opinion on this matter, that of Marshal Petaim who has been imposed on me, receive, said.

There is hardly a reference to the "Pain in the book which does not suggest acerbity. "He had the vacant eye of exhausted old age." "Old age and flattery had extinguished in him the last gleams of the critical faculty." "Men for months, even years, had grieved on his senile degeneration in order to establish their power behind his flag." "He has been made to believe (M. Bois makes it clear that it was Weygand who thus duped him) that with the legend attaching to him he would obtain a generous peace from Hitler in hope." "Bois had not made to Hitler disguised as Siegfried begging the glorious Petaim to cross the line of his arrival in France from Syria, the idea of accepting defeat and seeking an armistice upon any terms obtainable and the means by which he advanced the plan with the assistance of Bonnet Laval, Beaudoin, Helene de Portes, the mistress of Paul Reynaud, is a story of treachery, betrayal and cowardice that can hardly be matched in the annals of history. The narrator was one of the best-known journalists in Paris who saw with his own eyes the infamy developing day by day. Bois had not, in pre-war days, been associated with the policy of protecting Europe by collective action; he had been conspicuous as a friend of Italy and an opponent of sanctions. He

over 5 times as high as in 1939 and profits were twenty-two per cent less. So-called big business cannot carry the 1st alone. Every individual Canadian must help. — Montreal Gazette.

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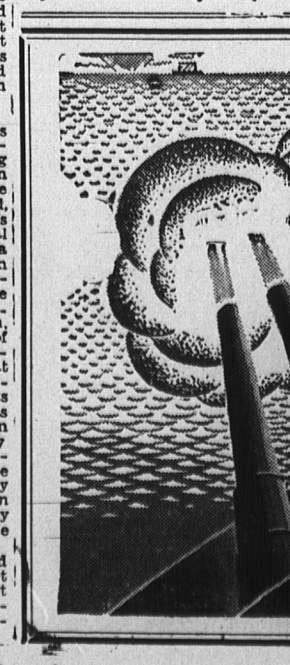


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 And look upon myself and curse my fate,  
 Wishing me like to one more rich in hope,  
 Featured like him, like him with friends possessed,  
 Desiring this man's art, and that man's scope,  
 With what I most enjoy contented least;  
 Yet in these thoughts myself almost despising,  
 Haply I think on thee—and then my state  
 (Like to the lark at break of day arising  
 From sullen earth) sings hymns at heaven's gate;  
 For thy sweet love remembered,  
 Such wealth brings that then I scorn to change my state with kings.  
 —William Shakespeare.



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