

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.L. Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.L. Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service) "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink." MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1945 U. S. Estimate

The United States War Department has made a tentative estimate of the military casualties in the Battle of Europe. The total is placed at 60,000,000—the killed fighters numbering about 14,000,000. In the First World War, the corresponding figure was 8,500,000. The comparison indicates that the Second World War was nearly twice as "fatal" as the Great War of a quarter-century ago.

The Washington estimate includes no casualties in the war against Japan, and these have been very heavy. The present tabulation covers all military services of all the combatants—armies, navies and air forces—and works out as follows:

Killed in battle, and dead .... 14,000,000 Permanently incapacitated .... 5,500,000 Wounded, returned to duty ... 30,000,000 Captured ..... 10,200,000

These figures may or may not be too high. The noted military analyst, Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin, thinks they are—particularly the number of "permanently incapacitated." But even so, it is apparent that the current global conflicts human cost will be double that of the First World War. For the Japanese war is taking a fearful toll in blood—and who can say what losses China has suffered.

As to civilian casualties, this war's toll is vastly greater than that of the last conflict. In the British Isles alone more than 60,000 civilians were killed and 86,000 injured. Germany's civilian population doubtless suffered much heavier casualties, while the number of Russian victims of German savagery has been enormous. And on top of all these are prisoner-of-war deaths in German concentration camps—large numbers of them.

Growth Of Civil Service

Latest report available reveals there are 32,000 civil servants in Ottawa alone, and in all 140,000 cheques were sent out to government employees throughout Canada. If this can be taken as a rough estimate of the number of civil service employees in the Dominion, it indicates a remarkable growth since the start of World War I. For instance in 1914 there were 25,107 civil service employees and their salaries totalled \$1,900,238. By 1920 the figures were 47,133 and \$4,423,157. By 1925 the number of government employees decreased to 38,645 but the salaries increased to \$4,473,470. In 1935 the figures were 41,338 and \$4,757,045, and in 1939, 45,437 and \$5,725,081.

According to the report, the 32,000 civil service employees in Ottawa receive an average of \$115 a month, which is not a large income. If this can be taken as a general average, the total payroll for civil servants amounts to over \$8,000,000 a month. During the last ten years, and particularly since the start of World War II, the number of civil service personnel has increased sharply. It has been estimated in some quarters that when the war is over there will be a sharp reduction, but indications are that the reduction will not be as great as many expect. Social security schemes, the complicated tax structure and other government work will demand the services of thousands to operate them. Rehabilitation of veterans of the Second Great War which will be on a larger scale than ever before, will also require a large staff. Viewed from any angle, it looks as if there will be a large force of civil servants in the years that lie ahead.

When France Fell

Five years ago now France fell. "Invasion, 1940" was one of the series of short-wave talks lately broadcast by the BBC. Among the several speakers was Mr. Denys Hay, a historian up to the beginning of 1940. But by the summer of that year, he said, "like thousands of others, I was a soldier." Now, trying "to look back at it all again as a historian," it seemed to him that the preparation which Dunkirk gave us was tremendously valuable but "largely spiritual." We'd salvaged an army and learnt fundamental military lessons. But we'd lost the guns and tanks and transport with which to apply the lessons. Dunkirk had deprived us even of what we had. On May 23 of that year, Mr. Hay said, Southern Command counted its guns and the total came to 80—some of them with ammunition. On June 21, "after scraping the barrel and digging into the depths of military cupboards that had been closed for decades," Southern Command was able to return a total of "146 pieces, some new, some obsolete, some obsolete." And it was on the day of that return that France fell!

Soviet Pin-Pricks

Sometimes it is not easy to find the reason for Russian actions, as for instance the accusation of the Moscow radio and the official Soviet newspaper Pravda that a death camp to do away with innocent Poles exists in Scotland close to Edinburgh.

It surely must have occurred to propagandists that if there was any basis for such an absurd charge it would have been made long ago by Poles in England, who enjoy the freedom of the British press and speech. As the

accusation is made by the official Soviet newspaper it bears the government's stamp of approval.

It is probable, suggests an exchange, that the supervision of Pravda, the radio, and propaganda in the hands of commissars who have not the same desire for co-operation with the other great powers as have Stalin and Molotov. Allied statesmen have found the top-ranking Russians to be reasonable men, broadminded and sincere in their efforts towards collaboration, but there seems to be an unfriendly and disturbing attitude in the lower strata of Soviet officialdom.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The last lap of June, hope it will be a dry one.

The elementary schools follow the high schools and colleges into vacation this week—then it is up to the parents.

Never has there been such a demand for teachers than at present, every district seems to be in want of them.

Some organizers, like poets, are born, not made, and Mrs. H. S. Henderson is one of them. The success of the P. E. I. Protestant Hospital is largely due to her organizing ability, plus her pleasing personality.

It is now arranged that Summerside will be the Navigation School here for the Air Force, and Charlottetown the Service School where Cadets will take their final course preparatory to graduating.

Pipe-smoking Britons are cheered by the arrival from southern France of first consignment of briar to reach Britain in five years. It was estimated the 40 tons of briar received will make 250,000 pipes.

Who is going to become the owners of H. M. C. S. Queen Charlotte now in the market? A fortune has been spent on her by the Federal Government in order to make her suitable as naval barracks. It is one of the most central lots in the city, and the premises could be easily converted into anything, from a demobilizing station to a suite of apartments.

The armed services' vote was disappointing due in large measure to the unexpected early Nazi surrender and the consequent scattering of the soldiery hither and thither. The biggest vote was recorded evidently not by men in the fighting line, but by stay-at-homes and air ground forces who were easily accessible for polling purposes.

Our export market in potatoes, fish, furs and moss must be speeded up if we are to hold our own financially. It is proven for decades past that national income of Canada for any year bears an almost invariable relationship to the value of exports of the country for the previous year. Before the war, \$100 in exports one year meant \$400 in national income the following year.

Mr. D. Leo Dolan, chief of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, predicts an expansion of tourist traffic in 1946, and urges that roads be improved and hotel service polished up. In regard to roads, he says: "What's the good of scenery if we can't see it for dust?"

Recently the Financial News, London, in a New York dispatch said upward revision of the Canadian dollar to parity with the United States dollar now is confidently expected. The expectation was said to be based on the technical movement of funds from the United States to Canada, and it was said to be considered that the Canadian dollar probably would be at par now if controls were lifted. In a summary run about the New York story, the Financial News said "apparently it is taken for granted that any revision would lift the Canadian dollar from its present level, \$4.45, to parity with the United States dollar at 4.03 dollars middle to the pound."

The first Wesleyan Methodist Conference was held this date 1844; once a year each district sent representatives to attend conference held in London or elsewhere; until 1784 it consisted of such of Wesley's preachers as he wished to call, but in that year a legal constitution was given to it and a scheme of lay representation adopted, this being the supreme court of Methodism; the legal body, called the Legal Conference, consists of a hundred members elected either by seniority or by the vote of the whole conference; this body endorses and adopts what has been done in general conference; in Canada the Methodist Church in name is now non-existent, but throughout the rest of the world there are some 15,000,000 members, 60,000 ministers, 100,000 local preachers, 96,000 Sunday Schools, over 10,000,000 teachers and officers, and over 10,000,000 scholars.

Four years exploration of Australia and intimate friendship with Australian people have convinced Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, America's first long-term Minister to the Commonwealth Government, that Australia has an almost unlimited destiny in world commerce and in Pacific affairs. In his four years he has seen more of Australia and learned more of Australians than many Australians see or learn in a lifetime. About to leave Canberra to return to Washington, he concluded his mission with a prophecy and some advice. He prophesied that within the Australian continent Australian people will build up a domestic empire like that which the people of the United States have created in North America. His advice is that they must make unlimited use of modern slave labor—machine labor—in the task.

Notes By The Way

You shouldn't expect too much of olden people because on the average they are very much like you.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

"And, after all, it is style alone in which posterity will judge of a great work, for an author can have nothing truly his own but his style."—Disraeli.

Have you ever noticed how many names of trees have only three letters? asks Your Life magazine. Here are a few as a start: "Ash, bay, bee, birch, box, elm, fig, fir, gum, gosh, haw, may, oak, oak, sal, tea and yew."

There are no better settlers in the world than the Dutch. There are many that have been in Ontario today and they have made good. They are hard-working and industrious; they like the land and they are easily assimilated. They have the same outlook on life as Canadians and they would fit in easily with our social and political system.—London Free Press.

The old hammock's chief claim to favor was its socialistic influence. No two people could sit in one of the things and remain strangers. It enforced good neighbor policy, by throwing its occupants into close and intimate contact. It was, perhaps, in what, recalling some reader's words on moonlight nights, endears the treacherous gadget to our memory.—Windsor Star.

On the emergence in Germany of men and women of the highest moral courage who can be called heroes during the past 12 years, and they are their people honest, thinking and reliance upon themselves, not upon a defunct autocrat, they work out only hope of an honorable future is to face, without self-deception, the hideous truth about the present.—London Times.

One fact noticeable as the war has progressed is the increasing number of holiday-makers to treat their escape from the city as an occasion for recuperation rather than recreation, says the Glasgow Herald. The holiday-makers in peaceful times holiday-makers consumed their energy was evidence of a health which belied the supposed need for a fortnight's change of occupation. But it is all that the week-ender asks is that he should be left alone to sit and sleep and hope that there may be an egg for breakfast tomorrow. The moment the time the appetite for golf and other violent exercises will return, but for the moment the thought of a week-end of idleness with plenty of sleep is greatly to be desired egg is all that ambition desires.

Word has come from Dr. K. M. Riddell of the University of Leeds and G. M. Timmins of Imperial Chemical Industries that the experiments on growth undertaken last year in a series of yellowed plants, which have hitherto undescribed property was discovered in a compound designated as "beta-isoxanthone." The layman will comprehend little and care less about that cabalistic label. But he may be interested to learn that the chemical pattern along the spiral column. When injected into black-eyed white mice, the stuff led to a yellowing of the hair on the back and flanks.—Brantford Expositor.

Some landlords have not overtaken the time when they admitted children to their property. We have in mind the case of an apartment house owner who enforced the "no children" rule on a young married daughter, living in one of the suites, presented him with a grant of the street, and very well be put into the street, at least the landlord didn't think so under the circumstances. The young man's family with young children were allowed in. Latest reports indicate all tenants have been granted dispensation. In fact, everyone feels happier that they live in a place where the children are not regarded as evil.—Edmonton Journal.

There has been a tendency to disparage the efficiency of the such assaults (on the coast off Okinawa Island) but the figures do not support that view. The Japanese have lost 4,072 planes since March 18 yet only 100 of the human bombs got through to the decks of our ships they have taken more than 40 American lives besides inflicting damage. Admiral Mitscher believes that we must redesign some of our equipment against the human bombs. The Japanese acknowledge that our defence has improved, especially in the use of "rocket ships." The American fleet is still there and will remain until our troops are taken to the coast of Okinawa. But these suicide squadrons have warned us what to expect when our ships assemble off the coast of Japan itself for the final invasion.—New York Times.

A strange story is brought back from Bruges by the best known of all London vicars, Mr. T. B. Clayton, the padre of Toc H. When there he met the Anglican chaplain to the British legation, Mr. H. J. Hilliard, who told him how the great Michelangelo Madonna was taken by the Germans from the Church of Notre Dame of Bruges. This marble statue is one of the world's major art treasures. Mr. Hilliard's story is that the sacristan of the church told him that one night he was awakened after midnight and brought to the church by German officers, who took the keys and entered it with a low trolley carrier on which after much work, the statue was rolled out. The sacristan and a priest who had hurried to the place protested and pleaded, but the statue was taken, and then its plinth, and then a number of paintings out from their panels. All the horrified custodian could learn from the looters was that these treasures were to be taken to Zebrugge and shipped to Germany. What became of them is not yet known. There was a horrible rumor in Belgium, Mr. Clayton said, that the ship had been sunk by Allied air attack.—Manchester Guardian.

Pattern

(By Kirke L. Simpson, Associated Press News Analyst).

The pattern of an Allied army, navy and air force organization beyond the Pacific for the final assault on Japanese armies at home or in China is beginning to emerge clearly even before actual redeployment of forces rises from Europe by Germany's collapse is more than well started.

In that pattern so far as it has been officially revealed, can be detected implementation of about the only two recommendations in that regard voiced by Gen. Eisenhower when he spoke to Congress as "another American citizen" rather than a prime lessons learned in Europe, the Allied supreme commander against Germany said, were re-organization of all forces, ground, sea and air, into a single combat team; and bringing to bear on the foe the full weight of available over-land military categories. It was which Gen. Eisenhower said brought victory in Europe and minimized Allied casualties. It could bring the same results against Japan, he added.

Gen. Eisenhower came back from Europe so much impressed by the "single-team" idea that he later expressed his wish that American ground, sea and air forces would some day wear "the same uniform." He doubted it would, due to interservice rivalries, but despite the dual MacArthur-Nimitz command team now beyond the Pacific, something of the same one-team organization that he had seen in Europe is beginning to emerge.

Selection of Gen. Stilwell by Gen. MacArthur to command the United States 10th Army on Okinawa is a case in point. The death of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and the action of Lt. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, 10th Army commander, opened the way for Gen. Stilwell's new post as a combat commander. Gen. MacArthur's assignment as chief of army ground forces.

The 10th Army, while still presumably under direct command of Fleet Admiral Nimitz, Gen. MacArthur's naval high-command colleague, is in fact the operational command headquarters of the 10th Army, in a few weeks to be moved to Okinawa.

Used to the correct terms and rank for instance, a Canadian training centre, Brockville is going to hear Brigades called regiments, a staff officer called a chief of staff, and a lieutenant colonel called a major.

It all hinges on the adoption by the new 6th Division, made up of 30,000 volunteers of a United States Army pattern to avoid confusion in the field. Gen. Hoffmeister's men are slated to start serious training in Kentucky in September, will fight with United States troops and under American general command.

A Defence headquarters spokesman said the American operational plan is only being borrowed for the duration of the war against Japan and that Canadian armies of the future will revert to the British pattern.

American regiments are of Brigade proportions and at the same time require only a Lieutenant-Colonel in command. "This means that the Canadian regiments will be similar to those of an American staff sergeant."

Gen. Hoffmeister's headquarters.

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Staff will be on the American divisional pattern with his top general staff officer being called his Chief of Staff, his Adjutant and his Quartermaster General post being broken down into separate departments under separate officers. He will also have an Inspector General and a Chief of Ordnance, posts unfamiliar as such to a Canadian division.

Dog Days: Air Marshal G. O. Johnson, Chief of the R.C.A.F. overseas, is white-haired, round-faced and good-natured. At a press conference on his return to the capital this week he said one of the problems facing men waiting repatriation from overseas was how they were going to get their battle trophies and mascot dogs back home.

Transients are carrying three times their normal capacity in order to get as many airmen as possible home as soon as possible. There isn't much space left for personal belongings.

The men are told to crate their trophies and take their chances of having them shipped eventually. But in the case of pets, there are prolonged formalities of quarantine and veterinary inspection that have to be followed.

"And," said Marshal Johnson with a grin, "the airmen hate to part with their dogs and I'm afraid there's been some smuggling."

ALASKA HAS BIGGEST The greatest of all the bears is Alaska brown bear, sometimes called the Kodiak.

In the presence of Nature, as of the works of man, many there are who have only statistical wonder: A taller tree, a deeper gorge, a bigger lake—somewhere else—Grayson.

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