

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887) President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice-President: J. E. Burnett, P.M.A. Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.A. 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." FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1944

Dominion Day

July 1 is a double anniversary in Prince Edward Island, it being the birthday of the Dominion of Canada (1867), and also the date on which this Province entered Confederation four years later. On both counts it is worthy of being commemorated, though some there be who have not hesitated to express doubts as to whether the advantages we gained under the British North America Act have not been more than offset by the disadvantages. The general criticism, however, has not been levelled at the terms of Confederation so much as at the failure of successive Dominion Governments to honour these terms, especially with regard to transportation. This has made us critical, and often indignant, but never disgruntled. We are no secessionists. Nowhere is the work of the Confederation Fathers held in higher esteem, or their memory so truly honoured, as in this little Province in which they first met, and which boasts of being the "cradle" of their great achievement.

Our national holiday celebration is important only in one respect at the present time. It should remind us that we are "Canadians all", that our common interests are far greater and more vital than the things that separate us. It should inspire us to greater effort in backing up our men now serving on the many fronts of war, in striving by every possible means to shorten their days of danger and sacrifice before victory is achieved. It will be time enough to boast of our progress in nationhood, and that kind of thing, after the war has been won. We should be too busy now with our shoulders to the wheel, to take much time off for horn tooting.

Another Anniversary

Four hundred and forty-seven years ago, on St. John's Day, June 24, John Cabot landed on that new land the finding of which brought him the magnificent sum of 10 pounds from the Privy Purse.

"Cape Bonavista," says the St. John's (Newfoundland) Telegram, "is generally accepted as the landfall of Cabot, despite the claims of our friends across Cabot Strait, who would like us to believe that Cape Breton was the place. Some have even contended that Cabot actually sailed through the Narrows into St. John's Harbour on that memorable day of June 1497, but there is no historical confirmation of this.

"Regardless of the pros and cons of these questions, June 24th is, and for many years past has been, honoured as the natal day of Newfoundland. Not restricted to the capital city, as its name might imply, St. John's Day has rather a national appeal as the anniversary of the discovery of the island as a whole.

"Here in the corner stone of the British overseas Empire, it is a good thing to have a national day, particularly if it serves as an occasion when people generally will review this island's long and chequered history, drawing courage and inspiration from the hardships and sacrifices endured by our forefathers and seek to make of this a better Newfoundland."

War Asset Sales

Hon. R. B. Hanson has suggested in the House of Commons that the proceeds of sales of war assets in the hands of the Government should be used to reduce the national debt. Their purchase increased the debt; it would be businesslike to apply the liquidation to reduction, and this undoubtedly is the procedure that would be followed in any well-managed private enterprise.

At any rate the debt affected is an obligation of the nation, whose voice is expressed through the elected members. As the assets to be sold have an estimated value of \$4,000,000,000, and were collected under extraordinary circumstances, there is little reason for treating the proceeds like John Jones' tax payments.

But the reply of the Minister of Munitions and Supply showed only a disposition to regard this huge sum like any other revenue collections, as grist for the Government mill. It would go into the consolidated revenue fund, he stated, and the Minister of Finance would decide its use.

This, declares the Globe and Mail, apparently is to be the final revolution in the whirligig of expenditures about which Parliament has so little to say. The extent of value received through the purchase and use of the assets is effectively smothered by the so-called War Expenditures Committee. Now a corporation, with the aid of an advisory committee, "responsible to, and subject to, the direction of the Minister," who acquired and used the assets, is to dispose of them. The money will be turned into the Government's common pool, and there will be subject to the wishes of another Minister.

The Minister of Munitions and Supply made one concession under pressure. He agreed to make an annual report to Parliament giving "reasonable detailed particulars of surplus Crown assets sold or otherwise disposed of." Parliament will be permitted to take a glance some time after the thing is done. But no advance advice!

After the Great War, it is pointed out, certain special taxes were inaugurated ostensibly to pay for it. The aggregate sum collected through them would have covered the cost of the war long ago, but the amounts went into the consolidated revenue fund, were spent as only Governments know how to spend, and the cost of the war remains in the public debt, while the special taxes are still being gathered in increased

amounts. If Parliament could have its way, at least after the members had an opportunity to talk with their constituents, it is reasonable to believe that the returns from this huge sale would be used as Mr. Hanson proposed. But it would tie the Government's hands, might make it necessary to reduce the amount of taxation in succeeding years, and consequently give the Government fewer millions to play with. Besides, it would be an admission that the Government had not the autocratic right to do as it pleased, and so is not to be considered.

EDITORIAL NOTES -

Tomorrow, Dominion Day, commemorating the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada in one self-governing nation.

In addition to the explanations given by Air Minister Power in the House, no doubt recruiting for the Air Force is being temporarily suspended because of the more clamant need for recruits for the army.

What's in a name? Referee John F. Carew recommended to the Supreme Court of New York that the case of the Smiling Irishman vs. the Laughing Irishman, sales slogans of two used-car dealers, be thrown out of court on the grounds that one of the "Irishmen" was German and the other Italian.

Signs of the times. The British Government has relaxed restrictions imposed when invasion threatened the British Isles in 1940, and permitted the display of printed signs indicating places names throughout the United Kingdom. The order—which does not affect black-out regulations—applies to unlighted signs with lettering not exceeding six inches in height and which is not visible from the air. Road signs already are being erected in parts of the country. Previous restrictions banned signs indicating the name, location, direction or distance of any town or place.

Cardinal Henry Benedict Maria Clement Stewart, Duke of York, younger brother of "Bonnie Prince Charlie", born this date, 1725; took holy orders and received a Cardinal's hat in 1759 and was made Archbishop of Corinth in 1759 and assumed the title of King of England; by his death in 1807 the line of James II ended; to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV, he bequeathed the Crown Jewels which James II had carried with him to France in 1688.

A Republican representative from New Jersey, Gordon Canfield, wants to make use of ex-Presidents. He has introduced a bill that would make former Presidents members-at-large of the Senate, with the pay and allowances of a Senator, but without a vote. It is an interesting suggestion. It is true there is no constitutional bar to an ex-President running for office. But except for John Quincy Adams, who served in the House of Representatives for 17 years after his term in the White House, and Andrew Johnson, who was elected to the Senate after his presidential term, men generally seem loathe to take electoral chances for a lesser office after having served in the No. 1 position.

From the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Washington comes the story of the little boy who wanted \$100 very badly, and used to pray for it every night. Nothing happened, so he wrote a letter addressed to Heaven. The Post Office, not knowing what to do with the letter, sent it to the White House, and the President, much amused, ordered \$5 to be sent to the lad. The youngster was delighted that his earnest prayers had been answered, and he sat down and wrote a thank-you note to Heaven. There was also a P. S., which said: "I note that the letter came through Washington. As usual, those bureaucrats deducted 95 per cent."

Mr. Justice N. A. Bergman, chairman of the board of governors, University of Manitoba, announces no increase can be allowed in the number of students admitted to the faculty of medicine at the university. He said the university "does not feel justified in enlarging either its staff or its equipment to handle increased numbers of medical students because of scarcity of clinical material and training accommodation in hospitals in Manitoba. The announcement was the culmination of several months' investigation of the faculty following charges made in the legislature last winter that there was racial discrimination in admission of students. The statement said preference in accepting applicants will be given residents of the province and graduates or undergraduates of the university. Selection would be based on scholarships, intelligence and character fitness.

The Christian virtue—thinking of others—first. "On that unforgettable Sunday during the Battle of Britain, when 187 enemy planes were shot down, I had just finished a task in the heart of London," writes Dr. Leslie F. Church, President of the Methodist Church, in the Star. "No one was allowed to leave the building where I was. I lay on a floor where 250 people, coming off duty, were sheltering. Next to me was a little lift-boy—fourteen, not more. He tried to read and so did I. The noise was deafening. Bombs and shells seemed to me to be louder than the barrage I remembered on the Somme. Suddenly a small voice said: 'Wouldn't yer git orf ter sleep a bit better if I was to tike orf yer boots, mister?' I shall never forget his elfin face as he looked at me, thinking of my comfort when most of us were thinking of our particular chances of escaping alive! Good manners? Yes; honest-to-goodness religion, fundamental Christianity, thought of the other fellow—the foundation of a new world. Now the man who really thinks of the rest hates to contribute less than his fellows to the common good, but equality of sacrifice is not yet a reality, even in this land we love."

Notes By The Way

Just when Junger had the electric train to himself—Dad there awfully busy with his garden and a couple of war jobs—along comes Uncle Sam and says he'd like the loan of these model trains for restricting army men in railroad operation. Junger is as patriotic as the next fellow, and he has already made up his mind to offer the train for the duration. The question in his mind, however, is how to break the news to Dad. Well, Junger, our guess is Dad won't really mind. He's a pretty patriotic fellow, too, you know. And, even for him to give up your train to Uncle Sam is not asking too much in times like these.—Christian Science Monitor.

With Mohandas K. Gandhi free again will be interesting to see if he will do anything to promote what is called "The Bombay Plan." This has been put forward by seven eminent industrialists and an economist who believe that India can be no settlement of the India question until the living standard of the masses is raised. The scheme will take time to develop, three five-year periods being marked for the individual income, the national income, increase industrial production five-fold, double the agricultural output, provide every adult with food of 2,800 calories a day, more cloth; more living space and double the railroad mileage. Such an ambitious program will require vast expenditure, and it is proposed to invite capital from any foreign country willing to invest. The plan is admirable on paper. But it is unlikely it will appeal to the National Congress or Mohandas himself. Both are imbued with the idea that political autonomy must come as soon as possible, and they would rather see the Cripps plan postponed until after the war than the National Government inaugurate a non-cooperation movement that resulted in so much violence. The Nationalists pursue the shadow rather than the substance. They will not wait 15 years. Britain has promised them political independence as soon as the rivals agree to agree. If they agree, they will find Britain ready to give them the utmost in financial help and organizational experience to achieve "The Bombay Plan."—Times-Journal.

Anyone who re-reads his old school textbook, Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, will find that Caesar in his invasion of Britain had to face a transport problem which, in our own day, has found a solution similar to his. On his first invasion, Caesar, in 55 B.C. he made the error of using deep-draft ships, which ran aground some distance from shore, and greatly increased the difficulties and perils of landing. On his second invasion, he constructed special shallow draft craft that could approach to the shore itself, and give the landing troops their necessary swiftness and impact.—Amherst News.

By this time the German General Staff is thoroughly informed about the nature of the Allied principal secret weapon. It is the weapon which the Germans themselves have used for the purpose of achieving world domination. It is the power. By the thousands the Allied paratroopers have rained down on the soil of Normandy, and the tens of thousands, perhaps, the Allied infantry have come down from the skies in gliders or poured from the planes of troop carriers. There is the old story about the British weather report, which is supposed to be suppressed by the pliancy. It said: "High gales in channel. Continent isolated." To the self-sufficient British mind 4,000,000 Britons isolated from 400,000,000 Europeans. Only it happened that the amusing British way of putting it has turned out to be true. We need only ask Hitler.—New York Times.

It is impossible to exaggerate the part which the Great Lakes have played in the life of Canada. The St. Mary's River, which connects the Huron and Lake Superior, although 1,500 miles from the sea, is one of the busiest waterways in the world. Ships which pass through the Straits carry more tonnage than either the Suez or the Panama Canal. The trade of the freighters between the lower lakes and Lake Superior, with their cargoes of grain, flour, oil, iron ore and other vital commodities, is one of the impressive spectacles of the country.—The Globe and Mail.

It will be reckoned as one of the curiosities of history that the invasion should have been directed against the same part of France from the hand of Crete, they left Duke William of Normandy set sail for the invasion of England in 1066.—Montreal Gazette.

The British Army continues to maintain its reputation for correct behavior. When some of its soldiers stole a German General's briefcase, a little more attention and perhaps more of the can-do attitude that has distinguished Canadians in other fields. There will be balance this land when our education bill outruns our drink bill, and when the young progressively are taught to think for themselves. Monkeys may be taught tricks. Man should be taught to think and to act as a free, God-given individual—each with his own special contribution for the world. Let us, at least remember where we stand. We are responsible for them and for all that goes on in them. That would be a gain.—Victoria Colonist.

Admittedly successful in staging retreats that will the Nazis do when there are no retreats left?—From the Topeka Daily Capital.

In Buffalo a helicopter was flown indoors during a demonstration. We've been asking ourselves ever since, is this perilous pastime to be part of our post-war life. If so, we hereby close the windows, crawl under the bed, and pray for the peace god.—Chicago Tribune.

Invasion Chronology

(By The Canadian Press) The 15 days of action which led Allied troops into the outskirts of Cherbourg. June 6—Allied soldiers land in France. June 7—Landing beaches in Normandy cleared of enemy and some of them linked up. June 8—Allies capture Bayeux, five miles inland and announce that first phase of invasion is successful. June 9—Allies cut main railway Cherbourg. Heavy armor battle rages in Caen. June 10—British and Canadians stand firm in Caen area; Americans take Isigny and prevent close in on Caen and reach point 15 miles from Cherbourg port. Canadian division disclosed in action. June 11—Americans reach Montebourg, 14 miles from Cherbourg. The schedule for the first time since 1940 in visit to beachhead. June 12—Rommel reported using 14 divisions against the Allies in France. Americans announce capture of Caen. June 13—Germans counter-attack furiously with tank forces at Montebourg. June 14—Americans lose hold on Montebourg. June 15—Blister fighting for Cherbourg Peninsula reaches crisis as American troops, slashing westward from Caen, to seal off the Peninsula, reach St. Sauveur Le Vicomte within six miles of the Germans' last escape corridor. Americans regain control of Montebourg; Germans launch pitiless flying torpedoes against Southern English coast. June 17—U.S. 9th Air Division teamed with 82nd Airborne Division pounds within one mile of St. Lo. D. Curville, King George visits beachhead; Maj.-Gen. R. F. L. Keller of Kelowna, B.C. disclosed to be commanding Canadian 3rd Division. June 18—Americans, after reaching west coast of Cherbourg Peninsula near Barneville Sur Mer, expand to a seven-mile wide salient. German 77th Division routed toward Briquebec. June 19—Americans sweep through Briquebec to within eight miles of Cherbourg as German resistance breaks in confusion. Troops on east side of the Peninsula approach Valognes. June 20—Troops storm to the



"THEIR FINEST HOUR"

Dedicated to Canadian heroes for Dominion Day Where minstrel's lay has eulogized the bravest, Where poet's pen has lauded deeds of fame, In countless, glorious acts that live through the ages, True CANADA did write her name.

This land of beauty and of undying grandeur— Wrung through the ages by the hand of God, Where stately forests stand in silent tribute, With all the rolling plains of virgin sod.

He traced our wondrous coastline with His finger, Carved from the rocks those mountain peaks so grand; He hollowed out the lakes of many waters, Niagara's torrents answered His command.

From Arctic night's Aurora Borealis, From east to west across this glorious land, To that deserted line—our cherished border— All show the wondrous marvels of His hand.

From this Dominion, beloved Land of Manities, Across the seas, went forth Her bravest sons; They chose not war—the ways of peace were theirs— Tho' duty called the brave to man the guns.

They heard the call—that awful cry of anguish, From distant nations writhing in the chains Of ruthless savagery, beneath the heel of tyrants, As one they sprang to see that freedom reign.

O valiant sons who blazed that trail with glory— Who died for freedom, wondrous deeds true laurels wear; Proudly grandly proud stands Canada—My Country— For heroes immortal of land and sea and air.

Some once again will soundly sleep in Flanders, Some rest within an unknown soldier's grave; Embellished for Aye upon that shield so glorious, Will shine the names of Canada's gallant brave.

Where'er the paths of glory lead through dangers; Beneath the panoply of God's almighty power, Have Canada's sons and daughters— Flower of our country— Marched on to VICTORY within their finest hour.

"John of the Lilacs" P. E. I.

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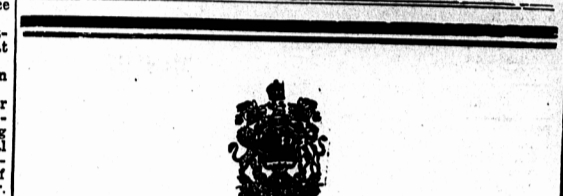
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top of the last ridge barrier to ed; British troops recoupy Tilly Cherbourg, less than four miles outside the port. Valognes, 10 miles to the southeast, is captured. June 20—Cherbourg taken.



NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS

REGARDING— Income Tax Deductions From Salaries and Wages

For pay periods commencing after June 30th, 1944, employers will subtract the amount in the Savings Portion column in the present Revised Table of Tax Deductions from the amount in the Total Tax column and the remainder will be the amount to deduct from the salary or wage of the employee. In other words, the tax deduction for every employee will be determined as if the employee had full personal voluntary savings.

COLIN GIBSON MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE C. FRASER BELLIOTT Deputy Minister of National Revenue For Taxation

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - NOVA SCOTIA FERRY SERVICE VIA WOOD ISLANDS, P.E.I. - CARIBOU, N.S. M.V. "PRINCE NOVA" "The Connecting Link Between These Provinces" (DAILY-SUNDAYS INCLUDED) Daylight Saving Time Starting May 1st the Nova Scotia-Prince Edward Island Ferry Service will operate three round trips per day. Will Leave Wood Islands 7:00 a.m. 11:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. Will Leave Caribou 8:40 a.m. 1:00 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. LUNCHES SERVED NORTHUMBERLAND FERRIES, LIMITED CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I. NOTE—The 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. sailings will be cancelled on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays during May and June by order of Oil Controller. October and November schedule will be announced later.

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