

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1877)
President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. B. Burnett, F.J.I.

The Budget

With one phase of Finance Minister Ilsley's budget speech there should be general agreement. This was his emphasis on the importance of saving and lending to the Government.

Three objectives apparent in the taxation changes contained in the budget are thus summarized by The Canadian Press:

- 1. The attainment of all-out production at a critical period of the war, reflected in the dropping of compulsory savings which were found to discourage overtime work and added earnings taxed at a high rate.

Training To Feed Europe

In preparation for the task of feeding the people in liberated parts of Europe, 150 experts representing 12 Allied governments, have been taking a special course in Britain to learn all that Britain learned about the economical use of food.

The detailed information was given by the Ministry of Food to the experts, who belong to the UNRRA organization, and they will see that it is used in meeting the needs of the starved populations of France.

Britain really had something to teach in this matter, and the fact that the experts were given the course of instruction is a satisfactory indication that the general relief work is being carefully planned.

Those Alberta Dividends

Hon. Solon Low, provincial treasurer of Alberta, and now national leader of the Social Credit party, has recently denied the promise of \$25 monthly dividends by Mr. Aberhart.

Unfortunately for Mr. Low, says the Vancouver Province, the facts are against him. Albertans were promised \$25 monthly dividends. And no constitutional barriers prevented the payment of dividends.

Mr. Low was also in error in the matter of constitutional barrier. Many measures which were not distinctly Social Credit in character, were invalidated by the courts or disallowed by Ottawa.

Administrative officers were named and appointed. Skeleton staffs were tentatively engaged. Premises were acquired on lease, or by agreement, or otherwise.

Then something went wrong. As opening day approached, there was talk of changing over to a regional, rather than a province-wide experiment. Even that idea collapsed.

cause the Social Credit Measures Act lacked practicability.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Saturday is Dominion Day holiday, not Monday, though in some cities on the mainland the latter day will be observed also.

Islanders at home and abroad will be interested to know that the Old Home Week here has been fixed for August 15 to 18 inclusive.

One is thankful for small mercies these tax-ridden days, and Mr. Ilsley has been merciful to the extent of relieving the ordinary taxpayer of compulsory savings. He prefers to depend on voluntary savings—bonds, certificates and stamps—to make good the difference.

In the civilized society of tomorrow, writes Dr. Henry E. Sigerist in "Civilization and Disease", every family will have not only its family doctor but also its family health centre from which it will be entitled to receive all the advice and help it may need as a public service and which will cooperate in upholding the health of the nation.

After the war, we are told the nations will be so closely connected by airplanes that we will all be almost next door neighbors of each other. Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., the first U. S. airline to operate coast-to-coast passenger service, became the first airline to seek a round-the-world air route last week when it filed an application with the Civil Aeronautics Board to extend its services 20,000 miles and to bring any point on the world-wide system within 38 hours flying time of New York.

The Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Force has disclosed how soldier-scientists, bearing special scientific equipment, were landed secretly some months ago on the beaches of Normandy to determine whether these beaches were firm enough to support the weight of Allied heavy equipment. They were sent over in darkness and crawled on their stomachs for miles along the beaches, making their borings. This exploit, carried out at a time when the enemy was on the alert for Allied invaders, is, says the Montreal Gazette, surely one of the most daring of the war.

The Treaty of Versailles signed this date 1919; Russia was absent from the Conference; in view of present developments it is interesting to recall Lloyd George's minute on the situation published in The Times History of the War: "Mr. Lloyd George referred to the objections that had been raised to permitting Bolshevik delegates to come to Paris. It had been claimed they would convert France and England to Bolshevism. If England becomes Bolshevist, it will not be because a single Bolshevik representative is permitted to enter England. On the other hand, if a military enterprise were started against a Bolshevik, that would make England Bolshevist, and there would be a Soviet in London; for his part he was not afraid of Bolshevism if the facts are known in England and in the United States. The same applied to Germany. He was convinced that an educated democracy can always be trusted to turn down Bolshevism."

Will the League of Nations be resuscitated after the war is a question now being agitated. Harold Nicolson told us in "Why Britain is at War" that "the League was an admirable institution, but it had two grave defects. First, it did not possess armed forces such as could enable it to impose its own decisions upon a recalcitrant member. Second, none of the member States made any sacrifice of their national sovereignty. But for these two defects (and they are fundamental) the League might well have achieved the pacification of the world."

The document entitled "The International Post-War Settlement," drafted by the National Executive Committee of the British Labour Party, is an encouraging demonstration of the unity of national opinion on this all-important question, for there is virtually nothing in this admirable statement which would not be accepted by nineteen Conservatives or Liberals out of twenty. To find the Labour Party declaring officially that "experience shows that, for any period with which we are concerned, pacifism is an unworkable basis of policy" is to realise what effect Nazism has had in hardening those schools of political thought in the old country which abandon pacifist ideals the least willingly. Another shrewd observation in the Labour Report deserves quotation. Admitting fully the existence of a large number of decent Germans, the authors add pertinently, "The trouble is, not that good Germans don't exist, but that they are singularly ineffective in restraining the bad Germans." To which it may be added further, says The Spectator, that it will be a formidable task after the war to distinguish the really good Germans from the Germans who will pose as good Germans.

Notes By The Way

What a pity that women have never found out that jealousy kills love quicker than anything else, and that the strongest hold that woman ever has on a man is her faith in him!—Ex.

Detroit police are holding a woman who has had 15 husbands in 16 years, not always troubling to make legal disposition of one before she married another. Just the odd hobby of a collector, no doubt.—Ottawa Journal.

Hopping the ocean by plane in six and one-half hours is good, we suppose. However, the old Canadiana romances will have to be rewritten with faster dialogue.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Eight million women are supporting the war effort in Great Britain. Of these, 10 per cent are housewives working part time. Of women between the ages of 18 and 40, 90 per cent of those single and 80 per cent of those married or widowed are either in the national forces or in industry.—New York Herald Tribune.

Marshal Stalin on the invasion of France: "The history of war does not know any such undertaking so romantic in conception, so grandiose in scale, and so masterly in execution." And Stalin knows something about war, as the Germans have learned their hard cost.—Ottawa Journal.

Insurance business is booming in Chungking, where twenty-six insurance companies are operating compared with nineteen in 1942. Nine new companies are being organized. A central insurance agency will be formed to promote co-operation. Capitalized at 20,000,000, an Industrial United Insurance Company will start business soon. All large factories and industrial plants in Chungking will be members of this company.—Ex.

For a brief spell, when R. B. Bennett was Prime Minister of Canada, he brought back the time-honored system of titles for Canadiana. He had a list of titles for distinguished men of medicine, law and literature were given Knighthoods, Banting, Duff and Roberts among them. One is now deceased: Sir Lyman Duff survives. All the titles were worthily bestowed and were worthily worn. There will not be a voice of this broken courage and this hopeless despair. France has no time or use for her apostates now.—St. Catharines Standard.

An optimist is a person who thinks the future is uncertain. A pessimist is a person who is afraid the optimist is right. A specialist is a man who concentrates more and more on less and less. A professor is a man whose job it is to tell students how to solve the problems of life which he himself has tried to avoid by becoming a professor. A statistician is a man who draws a mathematically precise line from an unwarranted assumption to a foregone conclusion. A consultant is a man who knows less about your business than you do and gets paid more for telling you how to run it than you could possibly make out of it, even if you ran it right instead of the way you are running it.—The Association Journal.

A 100-year-old rule in Britain that the postman must knock twice—double "rat-rat"—is being broken for the sake of night sleepers. The postman is now sleeping during the day the postman often obliges by making a noise at night. The postman knows he is breaking the rule, and the Post Office knows it too. It is part of the unofficial wartime service of the postman to deliver a letter anywhere except to the address on the envelope. Recently a Manchester postman had a letter addressed to an engine driver whose RAF pilot son had been reported killed over Berlin. The letter should have been in a prison camp by the boy himself. Hurrying to the house with it, the postman found the engine driver had gone to work. He telegraphed his depot got the times when he was due at certain stations, and telephoned him. Later he delivered the letter to him in his engine cab as it drew into a Manchester station.—Britain.

Although Germany has gained political, military, and economic control of most of the continent, production has fallen heavily outside the Reich. Output of coal in Belgium has declined by some 20 per cent and the volume of industrial production in France by 40 per cent. Milk production has declined by 10 per cent. The weekly ration within the Reich is 8 oz. in Belgium 3 1/2 oz. in France 2 1/2 oz. There must be hunger, said Goebbels in a radio broadcast in 1942. "It must in no circumstances be in Germany." He has at least fulfilled that pledge, but at the cost of exposing the New Order, which was to make Europe self-sufficient as a synonym for low starvation throughout the rest of the continent. It is possible that a system which undermines health and negates the most elementary right of food and freedom should endure.—Glasgow Herald.

What kind of a man is Gen. Eisenhower? John Gunther, newspaperman and author, describes him this way: "Medium height with a nice solid build; a hard, friendly handshake; sandy hair, widely set bright blue eyes unobscured by a fine broad forehead; wide mobile grin; an impression of modesty, directness, guts and common sense. His talk is informal and homely, full of expressions like 'damn it' and 'you fellows' and 'get along with it' with people, and with the utmost cooperation from the British and Americans. He shows keen interest in what happens and he gives to the press, even though he wants himself 'played down' and his men 'played up.' Eisenhower believes in keeping the American people informed to the limit of military security. Early successes did make some people at home underrate the size of the job ahead, but neither Eisenhower nor other Allied leaders contributed to that optimism. Eisenhower's suc-

St. Lo

(Exchange) War is the great geography teacher. Until recently, how many of us had heard of Petsamo, Et Alaman, Ando, Gundersen, Tarawa, Myitkino or Civita Castellana? And who, until a few days after the invasion began, knew of rosters, arromanches or St. Lo? St. Lo is one of the cutest names to come out of the war, says The Ottawa Citizen. The Winnipeg Tribune says that some queried its copy desk. "Who is this Saint Lo after whom the town of St. Lo was named? The desk was not stumped. Right off the news editor replied: "Oh, he's the Indian saint, Lo, the poor Indian whose untutored mind..." Not bad. But as a matter of fact, St. Lo owes its present name to the Laundry relation of Countances, who died in 560. In the middle ages, St. Lo became an important fortress as well as a centre of the weaving industry. It has sustained numerous sieges in its long history, the last in 1874, when the town was captured by the Communists, was stormed by Roman Catholic partisans and many of its inhabitants massacred. Now it faces a new siege. It is to be hoped that St. Lo will not hold out long, for the besiegers come as liberators.

Deliverance of France

(Sydney Post-Record) It will be written somewhere in the memoranda of the Victory Day, perhaps as a melancholy footnote of the great story of the deliverance of France, how Marshal Pétain, the old soldier of France, called upon his fellow countrymen not to take part in the fight. "This is the tragic sequel to what the man whose name was for twenty years the symbol of the heroic defence of Verdun has done for his country. He has asked the Frenchmen to refrain from actions which will call down upon you tragic reprisals." He has asked them not to help the liberators. Virtually, he has asked them to aid the enemies of their country. Perhaps the judgment of history will be merciful to the memory of Philippe Pétain. Perhaps a grandiose achievement of the old and broken man who became the spiritual prisoner of the invading German conqueror. What concerns us now is the assurance that the Frenchmen of the new hope and new promise will not be held back by the voice of this broken courage and this hopeless despair. France has no time or use for her apostates now.—Hamilton Spectator.

Caligula's Galleys

Mussolini has tossed a lot of gall and waspwood during the last year or so; he has discovered what a pal is Adolf, and now comes word that the Nazis wantonly destroyed the ancient Roman galleys of the Emperor Caligula, recovery of which was one of Diocet's grandiose achievements. The Nazis stand charged with setting fire to the hulls, their design being to bring the Allies to the Allies. An investigation conducted by Allied officials, the commission of Roman Architects, and the archaeological department of the Ministry of Culture, has established the fact, however, that the Allies were in no way to blame. The hulls were built by the Romans, and the galleys built in A. D. 32, it is recorded for the holding of levels in honour of Diana. Claudius, a successor who was stricter in morals, ordered the ships to be sunk in Lake Nemi, fourteen miles south of Rome. His imperial will was obeyed, and the galleys were forgotten. They were known to lie a hundred feet off shore, embedded in from twenty to thirty feet of mud. The first attempt to salvage them was made in 1446 by a famous architect named Alberti; it failed as did several subsequent efforts. In 1929 Mussolini took steps to raise the wrecks. He engaged an engineering company to pump Lake Nemi until the galleys could be reached. The level of the lake was lowered thirty feet and the ships were known from their ancient bed. Nothing but the hulls remained, as the superstructure had been gnawed by the water. Lost by bit in the nets of fishermen during the centuries. The hulls were 200 feet in length and found to be in a good state of preservation. They were built of teak oak, waterproofed with wool, a caulking of wax and sheathing of lead. Bronze fittings, oarlocks and rudders were mostly intact. Mussolini was elated, and his chief architect, a little further. He had the galleys placed in a special museum. Two custodians guarded the site until the Allies began shelling the village of Nemi on May 31. Nazi batteries were emplaced close to the museum and the custodians told of seeing German soldiers with torches enter the building that same night. The galleys had been taken from decay, and the following day that night and the following day. The custodians were prevented by the Nazis from entering



"Where do we go from here?"

That's an important question for all of us, but this we know...

Hundreds of thousands of Canadians have long shopping lists of things they intend to buy when the war is over—new refrigerators, radios, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, cars—things they have saved for during these war years.

Thousands want new homes.

Industry will have a busy time meeting this pent up demand when peace returns. Private firms are already planning how to give you new and better goods than their competitors, at better prices.

This all adds up to jobs and opportunity for all of us after the war. Canada will be a busy place when Victory is won.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

SEA - GOING TANK
PORT MORESBY - (CP) - A tank was at sea in a landing craft off New Britain when several troop laden Japanese barges were seen. The tank crew opened fire and sank one and patrol boats sank others.
Gassy Stomachs Relieved
Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowels should get a bottle of Dr. Evan's Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms.
"COMPLETE INSURANCE SERVICE"
W. K. ROGERS Agencies Ltd.
Phone 540-541
149 Gt. George St.
Mail orders given prompt attention

TENDERS
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the City Clerk up to noon on June 30th, for the supplying of 125 tons of Slack Coal for the Market Building and 125 tons of Screened Coal for the City Building, coal to be weighed over the City Scales and trimmed in the cellar. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
J. A. FULLERTON, City Clerk.
E. R. Brow & Son
Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance
at Lowest Rate
Agent at Summerside, D. O. Stewart
144 Richmond St. Charlottetown



THE SLEEPER
She lies so still, her only motion
The waves of hair that round her
Revolving to their hushed explosion
Of fragrance on the shores of sleep.
It is my spirit that her flesh
That takes this breathless, silver swoon?
Sleep has no darkness to enmesh
That lonely ravel of the moon.
Her beauty, vigilant and white,
That wakens through the long blue night.
Watches, with my own sleepless eyes,
The darkness silver into day.
And through their sockets burns
The fire that have made them wise.
—Roy Campbell

ness in planning and executing the invasion and conquest of North Africa, Sicily, the other Mediterranean islands, and then Italy—and his warm and human regard for his men—should ease the worries of Americans whose loved ones are now fighting in France.—Minneapolis Star Journal.