

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail in P. E. I. \$4.00 per year, \$2.50 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months, 50c for one month.
City Delivery, \$3.00 per year, \$2.00 for 6 months, \$1.25 for 3 months, 50c for one month.
By Mail in Canada and U. S. A. \$5.00 per year, Saturday Weekly, \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for 6 months, 50c for 3 months.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

Peace Without Honor

The capitulation of the French Government under the aged Marshal Petain puts the fetters of slavery on a proud and brave nation. In the words of an unnamed British authority quoted in today's despatches, it is difficult to see how Hitler's terms could be more humiliating or what could be more shameful than to hand over material and territory for war against an ally with whom France has a solemn agreement not to conclude a separate peace. The terms involve complete demobilization of French land and sea forces and German occupation of more than half of France, the latter becoming in effect a passive ally of Germany for the battle against Britain. Italy's terms remain undisclosed, but a Fascist source at Geneva indicated they include Italian occupation of France's whole Mediterranean coast and a strip of the Alps, including Savoy, Nice and Dauphine.

While the Petain Government has accepted the Nazi terms, it is stated that bitterness in Britain is mild compared with the reaction of French military men, the press and people generally, who repudiate their government's action and express determination to carry on the fight. For this purpose a French National Committee has been formed in London. The British Government has also received pledges of support from the French colonies to the same effect.

The question still being asked is, what of the French fleet? Hitler's "solemn" assurance that the French warships, ordered to be interned, would not be used against Britain is, of course, worthless. In return for this concession, France is required to give the German high command "all information about naval mines and defenses" which she undertook with Britain, and to use her mine sweepers to clear out coastal minefields. How the Petain Government can reconcile that condition with honour is indeed amazing. That it will be acceptable to the gallant officers and men of the French navy seems incredible.

Come what may, Prime Minister Churchill has made it clear that the British Empire will fight on to the end. It will be a war of liberation for France as well as the other countries of Europe which have been overrun by the Nazi invaders. The effect of the French capitulation will be to prolong the struggle, to increase the sacrifices necessary for the achievement of ultimate victory. So far from affecting British morale, however, it may truly be said that this latest blow has roused the British people to greater effort and determination than ever before in their history.

Budget Predictions

General concern over the war situation and the urgency of measures to cope with it has detracted attention from the budget pronouncement, which is scheduled to be made in the House of Commons today by Finance Minister Ralston. When it comes, however, predicts the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Star, it will attract notice and even more of it when its incidence is in operation. Ordinarily, on pre-budget days, Ottawa is full of people interested in the customs tariff and any prospect of it being raised or lowered. They are not around now. The reason is that not many tariff changes are looked for. In connection with war industry, some airplane parts may be put on the free list or made subject to drawbacks.

It will be a taxation budget to provide for financing the war and ordinary services. War costs mount daily with new plans and policies. In a real sense the sting will be in the tail. That is to say the customary discursive reviews of finance and trade will be first and the real stuff at the end. The usual secrecy is maintained but indications are that there will be a stiff rise in the income tax in various ways and special taxation in a number of lines. In the latter respect motor cars and radios will hardly be exempt. But no gasoline tax is indicated and the chances are against the sales tax going up. Excess profits largely will be taken. It is not likely that taxes will be numerous but they will make themselves felt both by those who pay and the Treasury which needs the money. It will be in excess of a billion dollar budget which Mr. Ralston will have to present—by long odds the biggest in Canada's history.

Nazi Army "Funerals"

An illustration of the methods followed by the Germans in concealing their military casualties is given by Val De Floren, Norwegian steward of the freighter Charles R. McCormick, who arrived in New York a few days ago. He says that at Bergen, Norway, the rock-weighted bodies of dead German soldiers numbering more than 200 were tossed into the fjord on the day they were killed. De Floren says that he witnessed this mass watery burial himself. The Germans, he said, would bury only one or two of their dead on land, and would tell their people that these were the only soldiers lost in battle. They "would say nothing about the hundreds dropped into the fjord."

The freighter on which De Floren was employed was tied up at Bergen on April 9, the day the Nazi invasion of Norway began. The information he gives is interesting because it is the evidence of an eye witness. His report is quite credible in view of the known facts as to the methods followed by the Germans in the

Battle of France. Hundreds of thousands of the Germans who lost their lives after France was invaded were disposed of by cremation, no casualty lists published, no next of kin notified. Human life is a trivial thing in Herr Hitler's system.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Midsummer Day—according to the calendar.

A number of Islanders vacationing here from the U. S. A. are hurrying to return south before the new visa order goes into effect on July 1.

This is the week in which the elementary schools follow the lead of the secondary schools, and quit books for play—or other kinds of work.

Conscription is now the law, but it will only gradually enforced, little by little, to give people time to get accustomed to the changed conditions brought about by Hitler, Stalin and Mussolini. From now till further orders we shall be as much under a dictatorship as Germany, and Italy. Only they had years of dictatorship to prepare them for war whereas it has taken war to bring us to heel.

Europe's doors have been slamming, one after another, as the war has spread, against trade and communications with the western hemisphere. Now, with the conflict's extension to the Mediterranean, Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, is the most important doorway and one of the few left. It gains special importance as the European terminus of trans-Atlantic Clipper planes, which spin the last fast mail threads between the United States and Europe.

To whom was the Prime Minister referring when he mentioned a Coalition Premier being stabbed in the breast by one of his ministers? Surely it was not Asquith by Lloyd George, who again is mentioned as a prospect for a War Cabinet. After all, there is a good deal in common between Mackenzie King and the late Lord Asquith, whose policy was summed up in the words "Wait and see."

To potential tourists from the United States Col. Ralston says: "Come up and see us this summer. Bring your families with you. You can ramble where you will and enjoy our sports, our great national parks, and romance of our cities and the fresh natural beauty of our countryside as freely and as fully as you did in the days of peace. Every door will be open to you. Never in our history have you been more welcome." Good! But he might have included "sandy beaches and delightful surf bathing" which would have applied to this Province particularly.

Macadam's road-making invention for which the British Government over 125 years ago gave him £10,000, was for a road surface made by covering a layer of coarse cracked stone with one of finer stone, that the heavy iron "tyres" of commercial "wagons" crushed finer and bound into an even surface. At the edge was a U trough of heavy stone blocks. Telford improved it by adding a layer of asphalt. But as soon as asphalt appears on a road it is no longer macadam. Most macadam and Telford pavements are too thin, and are laid on an insufficiently compacted dirt bed.

A list of ten books, indispensable for a candidate for President of the United States and selected in a nation-wide poll conducted by the Columbia University Press, includes the Bible, "Mein Kampf" and Karl Marx's "Kapital." In other words, the list contains no fewer than three sacred books—the one by which the Western world has lived for thousands of years, the one from which the parachute troops and bombing plane pilots draw their inspiration in North-western Europe, and the one which guides the footsteps of Joseph Stalin both at home and in Finland, Poland, Lithuania, etc. Think of it!

Stands Scotland where she did? Read this extract from a letter by Mr. J. H. McCulloch in "The Pentanguishine Herald." He was formerly managing Editor of the Toronto Star, and now is on the staff of the Glasgow Daily Express, besides being the author of "The Men of Kildonan" and other historical novels: "If Germany does try an invasion of Great Britain, however, I don't think it has a chance of success. The whole fighting forces of these islands would be turned loose on the invaders, and these forces are so strong, on land, sea, and in the air, that even if taken by surprise they would quickly wipe out any Nazi force that gained a foothold on British soil. The whole of Northern Scotland is one vast armed camp, our entire East Coast is a rampart of hidden steel. No German force that has to cross the North Sea will ever break through it—except to perish." Scotland grimly awaits Hitler's next move, for it is almost certain that the Nazi machine will strike at the heart of the British Empire through little old Scotland.

Mr. John Holmes, president of Swift & Co., announces the discovery of what he described as a "revolutionary development" in the processing of lard, terming it the most important improvement in the oldest of shortenings in the past fifty years. The development, he said, involves the addition of small quantities of a vegetable substance obtained from tropical trees, making it possible to protect lard's natural advantages and at the same time keeping it fresh when exposed to air without refrigeration. The vegetable substance, known as gum guaiac, comes from the sap of the guaiacum trees, which grows in the West Indies and Central America. He described the discovery as of "vital importance" to the nation's 4,000,000 hog producers, as well as to all housewives, grocers, meat dealers, chefs and bakers. Lard prices have been unusually low recently. The latest development is the result of research which began a decade ago. Dr. R. C. Newton, Swift's chief chemist, and Dr. D. P. Grettie of his staff jointly share the discovery.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Canada, to which the American tourist business is important, is concerned about false rumors circulating in the United States which may hurt that business. It is absolutely untrue, our neighbors to the north point out, that gasoline is scarce, or is being rationed in Canada, or that the P.T.S. are high, or that motor cars are being commandeered. — Minneapolis Star Journal.

It is of France herself that one now thinks—of her soft fields and valleys, her friendly villages, the goings of her churches, the tedious way of the P.T.S. in her lands overseas however. Lured, under able direction, have become a highly important part of the French economy. The surrender of Bordeaux is indeed a great loss heard round the world. But it is for the gentle land of France and her valiant people that America should grieve today — France, sorely wounded, at bay and helplessly. — New York Herald Tribune.

The most patient thing in the world is your dog, waiting for hours at the top of the stairs to see the source of your footsteps, never complaining however late you may be. The most forgiving thing in the world is your dog. The virtue most humans lack is that of forgiveness. Your dog carries no grudge and no dog punishes him even undeservedly, and he comes to you, judges his master and says, "You are a good man, you with pleading eyes, as though you were a child, and you are a dog again." — Our Dumb Animals.

One of the most unfortunate consequences of the order of the United States Government that Canadians visiting that country after July 1 must carry passports seems to be a marked drop in the number of Americans visiting Canada as tourists, perhaps on the cause of a misunderstanding of the new regulation which does not apply to them at all. The more critical, coupled with this passport order, seem destined to reduce the number of tourists to Canada this year. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

Physicians are beginning again to talk of the "typhoid" epidemic. They should be a friend to the public, but conscientious physicians are devoting a good deal of effort to preventing the spread of this disease, and recognizing it as one of the most prolific of disease spreaders of our region. That was an interesting experience, and it is found by them that his bath water contained 1,250,000 bacteria that were not in it before. Probably that typhoid was not the only one. The typhoid of the members of the family. The conclusion is that all flies deserve suspicion; that all unwashed flies should be kept out of the house by screens, and that all flies used for breeding flies should be cleaned up. — Glenside Mercury.

A contemporary of Oscar Wilde, who had been guilty of writing some of the world's worst poetry, complained about the neglect of his name by the press. "It is a conspiracy of silence against me," he wailed. "What should I do?" "Join it," suggested Wilde. — Christian Science Monitor.

In every nook and corner of the British Empire British cars have heard the deep and measured tones of King George VI as he called his subjects on Sunday to sacrifice and pray. No man can measure the moral, psychological and spiritual effect of this appeal, but no man who knows anything of whatever the moral, psychological and spiritual qualities of English-speaking people can suppose that it did not stir the hearts of the millions of beings every loyal man who heard it. — New York Sun.

Feeble or even halfway measures is no way to cope with "Fifth Columnists." Our homes, institutions and our country itself can be protected only as all traitors are exposed and put out of the time of war it is far better that innocent should be inconvenienced to suffer rather than that a traitor should escape and along with them a traitorous hand get in its work of handing the country over to aliens. — Turro News.

With those who would stab us in the back let us be iron hand. With those who are with us, let us be fair and just. It is also wise to realize that a Fifth Column movement upon men is more easily by side with us. The mere possession of a foreign name does not imply that a man is a traitor. The ownership of a good old Anglo-Saxon or French name connotes loyalty to the Empire or the flag. — London Free Press.

A novel and effective way of helping Canada foot its war bills was adopted by a Windsorite, who placed a hundred stamps of one-cent postage stamp a week for the duration of the war. These stamps will be placed on letters already in the mail, and the required postage. This year of the Stamp has found his own way to do his bit quietly, and his originality is as praiseworthy as his unselfishness. The money spent in this way goes directly to the Dominion treasury, as current revenue. No repayment by Canada is required. It is an indirect but nonetheless outright gift. — Windsor Star.

The art of writing may never be lost, but the art of printing press, the typewriter or any of the new-fangled multigraphing machines, but it has become a degenerating art nevertheless. We do not write any longer for ourselves. Our children will probably manage your job of it than we do. Presumably Heracle Greeley, the most illustrious penman of his generation, was the originator of a trend. — New York Times.

There is little likelihood, from the fact that Canadians will suffer from vitamin deficiency because of the crimp German invasion has put in Norwegian experts of fish liver oils. The low yields of an oil that is superior to the cod product. There is just a chance that some sensitive souls anything to do with a deficiency, even when reduced to tens of vitamins, but they will be deceiving themselves if they do. — Windsor Star.

Souris Fair, 1840

(By E. S. D.)

Nearly a hundred years before 1840 Souris had its first white inhabitants when several Acadian families settled near the site of the present town in 1746-48. The earliest printed reference is on Bellin's map of the St. Jean 1744 where Colville Bay is shown as "Have a la Souris" or Harbour of the mice. This early settlement was probably abandoned immediately following the capture of Louisbourg in 1758, and not till early in nineteenth century was Souris reborn when some Acadian French moved in from the adjoining townships of Lot 43 and 44 at practically the same time as several old country French families arrived by way of Cape Breton. To Souris River came English and Irish settlers, in the period 1810-2 drawn by the lucrative wages paid in the shipyards which were early established on the West side of the river. In Souris East and east of Souris East, the MacDonnells and MacAulays and other Scotch farmers were on long farms which had their heads set snugly in valuable timber.

The water front of 1840 would be scarcely recognizable today, though doubtless Knight's Point, Lobster Point, and Souris Head have not changed materially, yet the abundance of the waterfront and wharves would leave a mariner pretty much at sea a hundred years ago. The Legislative Assembly in 1840 evidently thought the charl needed marking when they voted for buoys for Souris Harbour. There may have been a small private wharf at Souris West at this time, but the main business in ferry provided transport across the river. A few of the older folks in Souris may remember the old draw bridge (which allowed ships to pass over and down the river) built some time in the early eighteen hundred and fifties.

The beach road was on the sand flats and was nice travelling at low tide, Spruce and fir trees extended in a thick grove across the beach from the east as far as Mr. George Kerry's residence of today. Souris was then more of a centre than its East side brother. The post-office had yet to be established there (people went to Charlottetown for their mail, or some other place). The bigger stores were there, and there the main business in connection with the building of the ships and the loading of them with cargo was done. The trade in their maiden voyages and sale in some overseas port, was transacted.

In the Souris commercial world of a hundred years ago there were several general stores in Souris and Souris West. It is believed that Donald Beaton (whose home and store are in Charlottetown) purchased many years later) was in business in Souris East, and Edward Kieckian was probably doing business at Souris West. John Knight, who was in the Souris retail trade in the middle years of the 18th century, came to Souris in 1815. He ran for a time, a branch of the firm of Shattuck and Mackay, but soon started business for himself. Doubtless in 1840 he had a small store, perhaps still in Souris West, though some years later he was located in Souris East where he established a large mercantile business at the head of what is now Matthew & MacLean's wharf. In 1840 John Knight had still thirty-five years to live, and still thirty-five years of Eastern King's County, of which he died owner to "Peace Honor," sacred to the people, an great source of pride in contrast to his contemporary, John MacGowan, Esq., who made Souris his home for upwards of fifty years.

John MacGowan was the son of Peter MacGowan, Charlottetown one of the first attorney-generals on the Island (appointed 1800). When the MacGowans came to Souris is not certain, but John MacGowan of "Souris" had a store license from the P. E. I. government in 1830 to sell spirituous liquors. His license was renewed in 1832 but after this date his name does not appear. The licensed retailer in 1840 was Wm. MacKay & Co. John Knight had the only licensed tavern. It was at his place that the inaugural meeting of the Farming Club was held.

In the early Charlottetown history conducted in taverns. Souris had no such claims of distinction for her public house, but it was doubtless a meeting place in a day when Prince Edward Island drinkers consumed a gallon of rum for every man, woman, and child in the province. Some time in 1833 John MacGowan was joined by his brother, William, and they were both appointed to the 1833 Board of Health for Colville Bay. In 1839 a land tax sale they purchased one hundred acres of land with a valuable mill-site on Souris River, Lot 44 for twenty five pounds. Every year thereafter they sold one hundred acres to their estate at prices varying from eleven to nineteen pounds, the hundred acres, until they had a new home. They called their new home "The Poet's Corner." (To Be Continued)

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE PLEBISCITE

Let all of us who go to the polls tomorrow keep in mind the immediate necessity—the winning of the war. I am, Sir, J. H. AYERS

May Reap The Whirlwind

(Montreal Gazette)

Now that the theatre of war has shifted to Africa with a further spread through the Near East likely, a testing time has come for democratic versus totalitarian colonial policies. In times of peace, a casual observer might suppose the democracies at a grave disadvantage when respect to the loyalty of native peoples. The air is filled with discordant cries of nationalism, irredentism, and extreme of every great calibre. Factions engage in disputes and sometimes in bloody riots, while each reviles the government for favoritism to the other. In contrast, totalitarian colonies are demurely silent—no trouble ever stirs there.

Come war, the democratic colonies suddenly become a veritable cemetery of buried hatchets. As if by magic foes who had been at each other's throats turn into comrades in arms. Quarrels are patched up, blood feuds forgotten in the common determination to defend—their own or the government's. In contrast, the totalitarian colonies are demurely silent—no trouble ever stirs there. Come war, the democratic colonies suddenly become a veritable cemetery of buried hatchets. As if by magic foes who had been at each other's throats turn into comrades in arms. Quarrels are patched up, blood feuds forgotten in the common determination to defend—their own or the government's. In contrast, the totalitarian colonies are demurely silent—no trouble ever stirs there.

The Jackal Of Europe

(New York Herald-Tribune) It is with only a faint glimmer that one reads Mussolini's proclamation, ordering his regimented people into the bloody vortex at Hitler's heels. "Peace Honor," sacred to the people, the soul of Italy—so deeply the totalitarian dictators obsessed these words already that one recognizes them now as no more than the established counterfeits of totalitarian power politics. It is useless to waste emotions on words when the facts are plain enough. Little by little this subtle politician had managed, with all his cleverness, simply to involve himself in a situation in which he was the slave of the megalomaniacs in Berlin; his regime risked everything if it stayed at peace, it could gain little if it plunged into the Italian mire into it to make Hitler master of Europe. Mussolini's solution was to wait until France was almost prostrate and then when it seemed as nearly safe as it could be, to order Italy to as the jackal power hoping to clean what scraps it would be allowed from the carcass. It is not pleasant, but it is power politics in the work so largely created by Mussolini and Hitler.

He has waited until France is almost prostrate. Almost, but not quite. All day yesterday the great battle roared on through its sixth day, creeping steadily closer and closer to Paris, but not to the heart of French resistance. France still has a great army intact; it is still capable of stubborn defense and fierce counter-attack. It has not collapsed under the Italian blow; its reduction must yet prove a colossal task, and there is somewhere a limit to the violence which even Hitler can dispense. The Italian entry now widens the war; it widens the areas which will be given over to devastation; it increases the tale of wreck and agony.

National Forestry Programme

Under an Agreement between the Federal Department of Labor and the Government of Prince Edward Island arrangements have been made to conduct a Forestry Program in this province during the present season. The plan involves the establishment of about thirty (30) wood and timber lot improvement areas, and six Reforestation areas at various points throughout the province. A number of young men between the age of eighteen (18) and twenty-five (25) will be required to carry on this work. Selected enrollees to be organized in crews under the direction of group leaders. Applications should be in unemployed circumstances, in good health (certified by a physician), possess good character and, at least, a fair education. Enrollees will receive a reasonable daily wage and board allowance. Selections for this work will be made strictly in accordance with the provisions of the policy and by a special Committee appointed for this purpose. Applications should be made immediately and not later than July 1st, by young men interested in Forestry development and conforming to above mentioned requirements. (W. R. SHAW), Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

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The Poet's Corner

EPITAPH UPON A VIRGIN Here a solemn fast we keep, While all beauty lies asleep. Hushed be all things; no noise here But the tuning of a lute. Or a sigh of such as bring Cowslips for her covering. —Robert Herrick (1591-1634). COACH WITHOUT GYM SOUTH BEND Ind.—(CP)—Just because the school hadn't been built, Ben Sheridan was not prevented from starting coaching duties at John Adams High School here. He had concluded spring drills before construction started. eel is a nuisance to amateur fishermen, but in his personal life he's a gentleman. — Windsor Star.

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