THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President, Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett

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, $5.00 per year, $3.00 for 6 months, $1.75 for 3 months.
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."

MONDAY, SEPT. 30, 1940.

"An Inspiring Spectacle"

Pacifists, if they are not becoming fewer in the United States, are at least becoming less voluble. Echoing what has become a widespread sentiment across the border, the *San Francisco Argonaut* says: "The determination of Englishmen to fight, no matter if it means the loss of what most of them hold dear, is an inspiring spectacle. All is not lost when honour remains intact. Let us bear that in mind."

From the same source we quote the following quotation from EMERSON, which goes to the very root of the matter:

"Though love repine and reason chafe,
There came a voice without reply:
'Tis man's perdition to be safe
When for the truth he ought to die."

"Losing one's life to find it" is the biblical way of expressing the same thought, which indeed runs through all literature.

Good For The Indians!

A statement issued by the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, describes the contributions by Indians to the national war effort by native Indians of Canada. Among the troops already serving overseas are representatives of many a famous tribe and there are still more of them in camps established in the Dominion who are training for the time when they will be called for active service in whatever part of the world they may be needed. The department, in the particular account under consideration, is mainly concerned with the financial contributions made by the Indians to different war causes, the most popular of which, it is stated, is the Red Cross. Recently it was reported that the Six Nations Indians of Brantford had made the generous donation of $1,000 to this worthy object; another notable contribution being $850 from the Blackfoot band in southern Alberta —$1 per head—with smaller sums from bands in different provinces. For this and other objects—including support of the Salvation Army, assistance to evacuees' funds, etc.—a total of about $3,000 has been subscribed.

Praise is given not only to the men of the reserves, but the women, "who refuse to be outdone by their menfolk and are entering into the work of the various war services with enthusiasm". One item is especially worthy of grateful recognition—the donation of $260.85 by the bands in the Norway House agency. Practically the only money seen by these Indians is at treaty-time, it is pointed out, when each Indian receives $5. "Undoubtedly a goodly part of each treaty payment went to make up this donation," the department comments. These are outright contributions, in addition to which substantial sums have been invested by the different bands in war bonds are thus setting an excellent example to their white brothers.

"The First Round"

The reputation of JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES as an economist, says the Montreal *Gazette*, is such that the owner would scarcely be likely to risk it with any statement of whose complete accuracy he was uncertain. Prof. KEYNES has been and is very close to Britain's war finance problem and has given valuable advice in regard to it. Some of his ideas have not been adopted but in the main the financial policy propounded by him is the policy now being pursued. When, therefore, a man of this eminence commits himself to the assertion that after a year of war, a war that now centres over the British Isles and is marked by every conceivable kind of German frightfulness, Great Britain has the freshness of a fighter in the first round of combat, the statement may be accepted as no exaggeration. And Professor KEYNES also says that "Germany has already suffered the nervous tension and muscular exhaustion of five years of prodigious effort." Britain is actually richer in national wealth than she was at the beginning of 1937 and "nothing has happened to us to date to give us excessive anxiety."

There have been some losses, including the gold sent to the United States and the million and a half tons of shipping sunk by enemy action. Some buildings have been destroyed from the air but the damage done in London from August to the present time has not exceeded the normal capacity of the building trade. A million pounds worth of destruction could be suffered every night for a year and "we should not have lost more than 4 per cent of our buildings and their contents, or more than we could restore in a couple of years." In the meantime there are in the country great reserves of commodities, foods and raw materials, and these have been increasing rather than diminishing.

This, comments the *Gazette*, is as reassuring an analysis as has come out of London since the German attacks commenced, and it is completely dependable because of its origin. It means, among other things, that London cannot be destroyed, that Britain cannot be starved, that the national strength is not only unimpaired but is greater than when the struggle began. As to the shipping losses, the official figures show that Britain has lost 8 per cent of her pre-war merchant fleet but has more than made up for it by new construction and acquisitions. Italy has lost one-fourth of her shipping capacity in ports sunk or tied up in neutral harbors and the remaining ships operate only in or near Italian waters. Germany has lost one-sixth to one-fifth in vessels captured or sunk and another sixth is idle and useless in neutral ports. The remainder of the ships are confined pretty much to the Baltic. British ships are moving unceasingly over the seas and British seaborne commerce is at a very high level. These are the facts of the so-called German blockade. Together with the statement of Professor KEYNES they should suffice to silence even the most pessimistic doubter. They explain why Messrs. HITLER and MUSSOLINI are revolving on their Axis.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Government officials announce that Quebec Province's 1940 maple products were worth $3,295,000, or $652,000 more than last year's. Production this year was estimated at 2,211,000 gallons of syrup and 3,251,700 pounds of sugar, against 1,810,400 gallons and 2,715,400 pounds in 1939.

* * * *

Field Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar, Pretoria, and Waterford, born this date, 1832. Victor at Cawnpur, Lucknow and Delhi; Kabul and Kandahar; Paardeberg, Kimberley and Mafeking. Created an Earl and voted $500,000 by Parliament. Devoted the latter part of his life to urging upon the nation the necessity for universal military training.

* * * *

Aluminum pots and pans for the kitchen are becoming scarcer every day a recent survey indicates. No aluminum can now be obtained by manufacturers for the making of kitchenware, all supplies of this important metal being restricted to war purposes; and, with reserve stocks running out, plants that previously were devoted to the making of aluminum pots and pans are now being diverted to other tasks, mainly the making of aluminum products for the war effort.

* * * *

"Gin ye daur! the motto of the new crest of the 603rd City of Edinburgh (Fighter) Squadron of the R.A.F., is very appropriate for a squadron "whose formidable prowess and keen fighting spirit," to use the words of the Air Minister, have won for it high renown in the gallant company of the Royal Air Force." The Scottish national motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit," has at times been freely translated as, "Touch me if ye daur", and the airmen's motto very aptly combines the national spirit with their own.

* * * *

This prophecy of Disraeli's, written in 1859, would seem to be nearing its fulfilment; and it is indeed a heartening message from the past:—Remember always that England, though she is bound to Europe by tradition, by affection, by great similarity of habits and all those ties which time alone can create and consecrate, is not a mere Power of the Old World. Her geographical position, her laws, her language, and her religion, connect her as much with the New World as with the Old. Still, if ever Europe by her shortsightedness falls into an inferior and exhausted state, for England there will remain an illustrious future. We are bound to the communities of the New World, and those great States which our own planting and colonizing energies have created, by ties and interests which will sustain our power and enable us to play as great a part in the times yet to come as we do in these days, and as we have done in the past. And therefore...I say it is for Europe, not for England, that my heart sinks.

* * * *

Wonder of wonders, the editor of the French Weekly "Le Jour" suggests the abolition of bilinguism and the substitution of the one language spoken exclusively by 135,000,000 inhabitants of North America. He told the Montreal Kiwanis that Quebec was being mislead in this matter. "When one knows how indispensible an instrument language is, how absolutely necessary it is to unification, one asks oneself, he said, what the Fathers of Confederation were thinking of when they neglected so important a factor for concord and mutual understanding. And what are the leaders of our groups, our politicians and our so-called educators thinking of today when contrary to all the dictates of common sense and all the realities of life they uphold and continue on with the chief cause of Canadian weakness and discord? Do not be led astray by the mumbo-jumbo of some of our French-language newspapers. Their influence is infinitesimal and is no true index of French-Canadian opinion. They have tried for years to throw dust in the eyes of my compatriots but now the eyes of our people are wide open. They are alive to conditions as they really are and are lending their full co-operation and support."

* * * *

A correspondent of the London Times writes: In these days it may be of interest to your readers to learn of the wonderful reception which is being given to children evacuated from this country to the Dominions. The following extract from a letter dated August 1, 1940, from Canada tells its own tale:—"Now we are back in Toronto. Always I shall remember the welcome that was awaiting the hundreds of children who were on that train last night. Toronto turned out in hundreds at the station to see them arrive, and as the kiddies came through the concourse exit they just cheered and cheered them, and the sight of it nearly choked us. My God! you have only to hear little kids yelling with delight at the sight of brightly lit streets and shops and things, and you would know what I mean. It was a sight, and they were sounds which I shall never forget as long as I live. Do not, on any account, allow the British Government to stop the evacuation scheme, because there are thousands of homes here waiting for any number of children, and our people will be awfully disappointed if they are denied the privilege of looking after British children. This is the truth, so tell it as much as you can, for, having heard those youngsters last night, I feel that it would be criminal to prevent all the others in Britain experiencing the same thrills and getting similar measures of safety."

NOTES BY THE WAY

A current quip has it that there is something Vichy about those "treason trials" in France. So sad is the plight of France and so smelly are these performances that the pun holds more truth than humor. If the Petain regime were holding military courts-martial to mete justice to traitors and saboteurs, the world would not need to holds its nose. It is understood that the people should desire to punish those high and low who betrayed France. But what have we? Political "trials" to make scapegoats of men who may have made mistakes in judgment! One-sided ordeals in which the clique which now rules France can pay off old scores! For instance, Former Premier Daladier appears to stand in danger because he led France into the war, not because he broke France's solemn obligations to Czechoslovakia at Munich. — Christian Science Monitor.

English swains in the 17th century offered tomato plants as an expression of their love. Of course, some of the courtships, like the plants, failed to ripen. — Guelph Mercury.

Resourceful women in England are finding a use for German parachutes. Hitler will be tense with frustration when he learns he is providing silk night clothes for Britishers. — Niagara Falls Review.

Man in Montreal failed to pay a 2-cent tax on tobacco and was fined $10 in court. Mathematics always was a stickler with us, but even so we venture the opinion it would have been better and cheaper to have paid the tax in the first place. — Peterborough Examiner.

Perhaps never in history have such tremendous changes come in a single year. The tempo of human affairs has speeded up almost beyond understanding or endurance. We do not know what another year will bring. But we know it is no longer possible for any country merely to float on these tremendous tides. Defense against dynamic forces must be dynamic. — Quebec Chronicle Telegraph.

The C.C.F. in Alberta is casting pleasant and friendly glances at the Social Credit party. It is doing more than that, in fact; it has just made a proposal of political marriage. This was worded by William Irvine, prominent in the C.C.F., and it has the blessing of Chester A. Ronning, the leader of that group in Alberta, and also of the People's Weekly, which fills the place of the party organ. — Winnipeg Free Press.

It is true we do not want to go to war with Japan. We have no thought of attacking her if she leaves us alone. We should, we say that we will not supply her with the materials which make her stronger to attack us and other peace-loving peoples. No parliamentary logic will excuse our present policy. No evasion of the facts will help us in the end. The whole lesson of the last five years is that in the end the moral law of the universe does work in human affairs and that crime of connivance at crime, brings its certain penalty. Japan's crimes are plain. Our connivance at them is equally plain. How long will it continue? — Vancouver Sun.

The federal government has up to a very recent date committed Canada to $120,000,000 for construction work destined for the expansion of our armament industry. The Hon. Mr. Howe announced the other week that $10,000,000 more would be spent for the same purpose. The employment of this sum will take place very shortly. Finally, it is to be foreseen that it will be necessary to proceed to the realization of other projects which will make up the actual total of about $40,000,000. That is a considerable undertaking, as it will be seen, which is being rapidly pressed to execution. But not less striking results will be obtained. It is estimated that the factory buildings, which have been increased, when entirely built will have a production the value of which will amount to $800,000,000. The Dominion will thus be able to procure at home the greater part of what it will need for its home defense, without taking into account the assistance which it will be capable of advancing by these means to Great Britain in the struggle which the latter is at present having with Germany. — Montreal La Presse.

It was said that the German army would suffer from the lack of experience among the higher command. On the contrary, Hitler's young officers brought fresh minds to the new methods of warfare. We have been handicapped by military experts who cannot help thinking in terms of the last war. In the wars which followed the French Revolution, it was claimed that the French army would be helpless because all its aristocratic officers had been guillotined. But the inexperienced leaders thrown up by the Revolution started and conquered the old professional armies of Europe .... In seven days the whole structure of England was adapted for war. Nearly nine months of half time effort are going to cost us dearly. We will have to pay for them in trials and tribulations. But the change is here. And we will survive. — London Daily Express.

Japan's statesmen should realize from what has happened in Europe, that warnings uttered by the democratic countries today should not be treated lightly. In reply to the threat from Tokio against the Dutch East Indies, the United States lost no time in making its position clear if Japan dared to violate the integrity of this Dutch colonial possession. Public opinion in America is strongly behind Mr. Cordell Hull's statement on this question and Japan would be well advised to take a realistic view of the situation instead of indulging in dramatics that impress no one at the moment. Faced with a crisis brought about by the failure of their expedition in China, this latest resort to a diplomacy, which may well have been prompted from Berlin, is a clear indication of the short-sighted policy of Japan's militarists. — Hong Kong Press.

General de Gaulle, undismayed by the death sentence imposed on him by a French court, states that there are immense forces not yet brought into play, which some day will crush the enemy. De Gaulle's is the true voice of France that always resisted tyranny. Lovers of liberty will hope that the voice is prophetic. — Montreal Gazette.

The Ogdensburg Conference

(Hon C. H. Cahan in The Gazette, Montreal)

The recent Ogdensburg meeting between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King has created an impression, not only in Berlin, but also in certain defeatist circles in this country, that the Government of Canada has become very pessimistic regarding the probable outcome of the Battle of Britain and is now hastily preparing its political and diplomatic defences against the day of wrath when Germany's conquest of Britain is completed.

As reported by the Canadian Prime Minister, the meeting took place at the request of the President of the United States, and, so far as officially made known, the meeting merely resulted in an oral agreement for the appointment of a joint board to consider and report upon the common problems relating to the safety of Canada and the United States. It is difficult to see how Mr. Mackenzie King could have refused such a request emanating from the President of the neighboring republic. There could be no reasonable objection to the appointment of such a joint board, composed of military and naval officials, and its careful consideration of prospective problems which may arise in the future, if and when the British forces are defeated by Germany, as it was only in such an event that such problems seemed likely to become acute.

I do not believe that Mr. Mackenzie King has been actuated by a conviction of the probable defeat of Great Britain in the pending contest; but there are many, who take a deep interest in the political and economic future of Canada, who are waiting, with patience and deep concern, a more complete official statement by him on the support and implications of the Ogdensburg agreement. The protection of the United States, not only on its Atlantic but also on its Pacific coast, undoubtedly furnished President Roosevelt's motive for seeking the Ogdensburg Conference and the appointment of a joint board to consider the common problems of Canada and the United States in matters relating to defence. Nevertheless Canada's most pressing problem is apparently excluded from the consideration of the joint board, that is, the problem of defeating German efforts to complete the conquest of Great Britain, and it is that conquest which now threatens the most vital interests of the Canadian people.

* * * *

I can see no evidence of a strong determination on the part of our American neighbors to prevent the possible defeat of the British forces by their active participation in the terrible contest which is now being waged. They are disposed to sell to Great Britain and to Canada such mechanized equipment and munitions of war as we can now pay for in cash on delivery; and some of their politicians often seek to justify such sales on the plea they are nevertheless maintaining a strict neutrality, and that they would do the same for Germany if Herr Hitler could make cash payments for similar purchases upon taking delivery of the same at United States ports.

Each of the two candidates in the pending presidential election apparently seeks the support of the electors of the United States by declaring and reiterating in emphatic terms that, if he is elected, the Government, over which he may preside, will never send a single man of the U. S. naval and military forces overseas to participate with the British forces in the struggle which is now being waged on the English Channel front. So recently as September 11th President Roosevelt declared at Washington that: "I stand with my party upon the platform adopted in Chicago. We will not participate in foreign wars, and we will not send our army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas, except in case of attack." The President is well aware that Germany cannot and therefore will not attack the United States so long as the British Navy is in existence to assure that country of the protection which it has afforded for at least a century.

* * * *

I recently listened over the radio to a political address by Mr. Willkie, the Republican candidate, before an enthusiastic audience, in which he was not less emphatic than Mr. Roosevelt in his definite declaration that, in case of his election to the presidency, he would not send a single United States citizen overseas to participate in the present conflict. The New York Times states that in this regard the positions of the two presidential candidates are identical. Both of them frankly admit that the ultimate security of the United States primarily depends upon the victory of the British forces; and the Washington Government has not concealed its satisfaction over Prime Minister Churchill's recent promise that, in case of a German conquest of Britain, "the British fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk, but would be sent overseas for the defence of other parts of the Empire." To Mr. Cordell Hull's anxious enquiry whether that statement represented the settled policy of the British Government, Lord Lothian replied that it "certainly did." Nevertheless any national policy of any country is likely to become seriously unsettled and unreliable in case of its overwhelming defeat, and evidently the chief anxiety of the Washington Government is not the possibility of a German conquest of Britain, but lest, in the event of such conquest, the British fleet may not be salved for the protection of the United States.

* * * *

In the meantime, most flagrant propaganda is being carried on in several sections of this country to convince the Canadian people that the conquest of Great Britain is not of vital concern to Canada. We have recently been told by an eminent professor of Toronto University that "we have now two loyalties—one to Britain and the other to North America . . North America is going to be supreme now. The relative importance of Britain is going to sink no matter what happens." Other defeatists ardently advocate that, whatever the outcome of the Battle of Britain, the future political and economic interests of Canada are bound up with those of the republics which are comprised in the Pan-American Union. Their lamentable ignorance of the social and economic conditions which prevail in some of those countries of South and Central America compels them to restrict their propaganda to reiterated assertions that there are mystic bonds of union, created by artificial meridians of longitude, which compel Canada's future participation in the political life and the military and naval defence of all those nondescript republics of the Western Hemisphere.

As such hallucinations of the defeatist elements of our population are becoming rampant, it would tend to stabilize public confidence if the Prime Minister, at an early day, should make a more complete exposition of the import and implications of the public policy, if any, which was initiated by him at the Ogdensburg conference. In the opinion of most Canadians, the pressing primary need is that we should complete, in the shortest possible time, careful preparation of such offensive measures as will preclude the possibility of Britain's defeat in the pending conflict, and to prevent the German forces from making a future battleground of the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

"Revenge" Raider

(London Free Press)

An account of a lone Dutch airman, bereft of home, wife and family when Nazis bombed and blasted Rotterdam, carrying out nightly "revenge" raids on German centres is one of those colorful stories every war brings to the surface. However, it might well be studied by the Nazis. For while in this case a single fighter is concerned, the time will come when thousands who have suffered as he has suffered, will be in a position to give vent to their anger and to take revenge on their persecutors. Only the fact of their weakness today prevents millions of people in Europe from wreaking their just fury upon Nazi Germany, for innumerable cruelties, atrocities and indignities.

The flier in this case is Koene D. Parmentier, fromerly one of the Royal Dutch Airlines pilots. While he escaped when the Germans — aided by their Fifth Column — destroyed Rotterdam, his home, wife and children were wiped out. He journeyed through France to Spain and finally to England. There he entered into an unique contract with the R. A. F. He enlisted, but with the proviso that he was to fly alone. All he asked was fuel and bombs. He makes his nightly flights alone, says nothing about them, keeps his own counsel. The Nazis are said to have placed a price—$10,000—on his head.

The story points a moral. Sooner or later nations like individuals must pay their just dues to humanity and nature. There is always a "pay-off." One of these days Nazi Germany will arrive at that point in her history. Every bomb dropped on helpless civilians will some day raise an echo in some German community.

PERU STRIKES OIL

The Peruvian Government has struck oil in its field in the Brava district. Lima reports that the well is producing 80 barrels a day and is expected to yield much more. The Government is developing three fields and plans to drill at least 11 wells. It has constructed a refinery, installed a floating pipe line and purchased a vessel to transport refined petroleum products.

The Poets' Corner

CONSUMMATION

"Old men mumble of what they've seen,
Young men chatter of what they'll do;
And oh, there is little to come between
Ere the night fall's down and the day is through!
Warmth of summer and winter's cold,
Snow and hail and the driving rain;
A wild wind moaning across the wold
And fingers of ghosts on the windown pane;
Lilacs lifting on fragment bloom;
Roses of rapture, blood-red, blood-red;
Sea gulls soaring in the gloom,
Wailing forever above the dead;
A star that gleams through a pall of blue;
Grass all withered that once was green;
Young men chatter of what they'll do,
Old men mumble of what they've seen."

—Edgar Daniel Dramer.

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.

AN APPEAL

Sir,—As a patriotic and truly democratic people we are all deeply interested in not only winning the war, but also in the welfare of our Island soldier boys in all its various relationships. The Red Cross is doing wonderful work, as well as other kindred organizations, in supplying the necessary material comforts, but let us not forget the Scriptural injunction and quotation given by our Lord Jesus that "man shall not live by bread alone but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

The British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland has established an Emergency Fund, through which it is supplying each soldier, who goes overseas, with a copy of the New Testament. Towards this objective the Province of Prince Edward Island has been allocated the sum of about $750 as its share to be raised. Of this amount only $55 has yet come in, and while we all realize the multiplicity of appeals made these days, yet we should feel that this spiritual objective is of the highest importance, and should not in any wise be overlooked.

I am, Sir, etc.
J. H. AYERS,
Acting President of the P. E. I. Bible Society Auxiliary.

Manning 50 Destroyers

(Ottawa Journal)

It was a happy thought, that the United State destroyers now being incorporated in the British Navy should be given the names of towns common to both countries—an added touch that the first should be called "Churchill" for the Prime Minister, but failing within the rules because Churchill, it happens, is the name of a village in Somerset and a town in Nevada.

The suggestion that such names be chosen came from Miss Tania Long, a member of the London staff of the New York Herald Tribune. It has been agreed that the names of ships carried in the United States navy could not be continued, because many commemorated great Americans and in Britain had no special significance. Some wanted them named for the 48 states, with Washington and Lincoln for the two ends. An Admiralty official was tearing his hair over the problem one day when Miss Long called, toying with the idea of naming them after British mountains. Miss Long proposed they be named "after something which both countries have in common—towns, for instance," adding the thought that this would encourage people in the United States to maintain an interest in the ships.

The Admiralty officer was instantly interested, checked postal lists to make sure there were plenty of place-names used in both countries — and the problem was solved. The naming too was, as the London News-Chronicle said, "a pleasant example of Anglo-American collaboration." That collaboration extends to the naming of six of these destroyers taken into the Royal Canadian Navy—they are to bear the names of rivers which flow in both countries.

RAIL EARNINGS INCREASE

MONTREAL, Sept. 28.— (CP) — Increase of $1,357,047 was reported today by Canadian Pacific Railway Company in August net earnings of $2,263,597, compared with $905,950 in the corresponding period of 1939.

Net earnings for the eight months ended Aug. 31, amounted to $17,304,434, an increase of $10,420,980 over net earnings of $6,883,453 in the corresponding period of last year.

The Architectural Toll In London

(Exchange)

One of the few cheering aspects of the ruin and tragedy in London, notes a contemporary, is the comparative immunity of the city's architectural glories. The bombs have been dumped indiscriminately, yet St. Paul's, the Abbey, the House of Parliament, have had miraculous escapes. A great fire licked within a few yards of Bow Church and its famous chimes, but the church was saved. By the law of averages, or by the help of a protecting Providence, the brunt of destruction so far has fallen upon buildings of which London was never proud.

The East End slums near the river, now ravaged by bombs, were an abomination of architecture and town planning; they should have been emptied and condemned as unfit for human habitation long ago. The dingy warehouses and loft buildings between St. Paul's and the river, many of them now gutted by flames, stood on ground where Sir Christopher Wren had planned a riverside park. They marred the view of the cathedral and did not even contribute picturesqueness to the London scene. South Africa House, on Trafalgar Square, the most insipid of all London's public buildings, has been damaged, but the beautiful St. Martins Church, just across the street from it, seems to have escaped. The dreary row of department stores along Oxford Street had little architectural quality; it has now been battered and burned, while the only architectural gem among London stores, in Sloane Square, seems to have been unscathed. It is almost as if some secret device had told the bombs where not to fall.

There have, of course, been losses to beautiful buildings, and there will be others as these, senseless night raids go on. Many Wren churches in the old City have suffered; the tower of the Inner Temple Library has been seriously damaged; there is no telling, from the dispatches, how much harm has done to the quiet courts of Lincoln's Inn, or to the peaceful squares which were London's greatest charm. Having been free of physical catastrophies since the Great Fire of 1666, the London of a fortnight ago was old and mellow, like no other metropolis in the world. That mellowness may vanish in the smoke and flame of bombardments, but London has been amazingly lucky until now in seeing so many of its architectural treasures spared. At this rate one can hope to see many, if not most of them, still standing when the nightmare ends.

TO ABANDON WELL

CALGARY, Sept. 29.—(CP) —Decision to abandon the home test of the Brazeau oil structure was reached at a meeting of the board of directors of the Home Oil Company here, Major J. R. Lowery, managing director, stated Saturday.

Major Lowery said that despite heavy gas pressure which lifted the tools up the hole on one occasion, there was not sufficient oil to make the well a commercial producer and as a consequence, abandonment was the safest course.

Major Lowery said the question was not discussed at the meeting, and there were no new wells to announce.

Johannesburg, South Africa, is serving hot soup every morning to 500 poor children.

Kidney Acids Rob Your Rest

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake and count sheep. Often they blame it on "nerves" when it may be their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the blood. If they are faulty and fail, poisons stay in the system and sleeplessness, headache, backache often follow. If you don't sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite remedy. 103

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Now too can SERVE— by SAVING!

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

E. T. HIGGS & CO. LTD.

Macs Hair Restorer

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.

GET YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 60c per Bottle

GASSY STOMACHS RELIEVED

Every person who is troubled with gas in the stomach and bowls should get a bottle of Dr. Evan's Stomach Mixture and see how quickly it will relieve all distressing symptoms

Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture, taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assist digestion and improves the appetite.

DON'T DELAY ORDER YOUR BOTTLE TODAY PRICE 85c

LADIES

Why not call and see our stock of Max Factor Society Beauty Aids and take advantage of the tremendous drop in the price of these products.

Never before has the price been so low in Canada.

Now is your chance to Buy. DON'T DELAY.

THE TWO MACS

Season Opens Friday!

WHILE YOU WAIT FOR A SHOT

That's when you appreciate our Tobacco. Those who use our "Twist" only occasionally at other times always use it "out shooting."

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST

10c Per Fig

Manufactured By

HICKEY & NICHOLSON

TOBACCO CO., LTD., CHARLOTTETOWN