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A Picobac smoker will tell you that it's one of the mildest, coolest tobaccos grown and therefore particularly suited for a pipe. And because of the texture of the Burley leaf, it burns slowly... smokes cool... stays lit!

In short, it's a pipe tobacco that new smokers welcome... that veteran smokers swear by. Taste will tell. Try a pipe of.

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The Pick of Pipe Tobaccos

FLEXIBLE



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It's a smart idea — being ready for anything, anytime. And part and parcel of it is the regularized cleaning of your clothes. You can't be "ready for anything" in a barrel, you know, so don't let soiled clothing pile up at home. Send a little each week to RITE-WAY.

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CLEANERS

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OUR BOARDING HOUSE

Major Hoople

UM-YAS, COACH KENNEDY! IN MY YALE DAYS THEY CALLED ME "STEAMER" HOOPLE! I PROMISED MY NEPHEWS ALVIN AND LEANDER I'D BE WILLING TO HELP TEACH THE YOUNGSTERS A FEW FINER POINTS OF THE GAME!

OKAY, MAJOR! SUPPOSE YOU TAKE THE LINE-MEN AND SHOW THEM HOW TO RUN TWICE AROUND THE FIELD!

THAT OUGHT TO TAKE SOME OF THE STEAM OUTTA THIS OLD BOILER!

WHAT ISN'T A FINER POINT, IS IT, COACH?

9-23

RILEY-STUART WEDDING AT WOOD ISLANDS

The marriage took place Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 p.m. at Wood Island Presbyterian Church of Edith Joan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stuart, Wood Islands to John Martin Riley, son of Mrs. M. F. Riley and the late Malcolm P. Riley, Wood Islands, Rev. T. A. A. Duke officiated at the ceremony. The wedding music was played by Mrs. A. M. MacLennan. The bride was given in marriage by her father and attended by her sister, Kathleen Stuart. The groomsmen were Mrs. Charles Graham.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin, designed with a sweetheart neckline and fitted bodice. Long sleeves extended in points over the hands and the sweeping skirt ended in a slight train.

Her maid of honor Kathleen Stuart wore a gown of pink nylon over taffeta and carried a bouquet of white and pink carnations. The bride's mother wore a beige dress with black accessories and a corsage of sweetpeas. The groom's mother, Mrs. Malcolm Riley, wore a black dress with grey accessories and a corsage of red carnations.

Following a wedding reception Mr. and Mrs. Riley left on a short honeymoon trip by car through Nova Scotia. For travelling the bride wore an autumn brown gabardine suit, dark green and white accessories. They will live in Montreal where Mr. Riley is a student in medicine at McGill University.

C.B.C. Governors Meeting At Halifax

MONCTON, N.B., Sept. 22 — Members of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation passed through Moncton today on the Maritime express of the Canadian National Railway enroute to Halifax where they will hold a meeting of the Board. Included in the party were A.D. Dunton, Ottawa, chairman of the Board, Rene Moran, Montreal, vice-chairman, J.J. Bowen, Calgary, Alta., member of the Board and a native of Cardigan, P.E.I., Dr. A. Frigon, general manager, Montreal, George Young, Toronto, director of station relations and W.G. Richardson, Montreal, transmission and development engineer.

In speaking of future developments in radio broadcasting in Canada, Dr. Frigon referred to the matter of television and stated that applications for transmission stations which have been received will be given consideration by the Board. He said that television, while practical, is a matter of economics and in the present state of development is more adaptable to large cities due to the limited range. The United States in this respect, he remarked, have gone ahead more rapidly in the development of television due to the great population.

Enroute the party will stop at Sackville, N.B. to inspect the overseas short wave transmitter station there of the C.B.C. and station CBA.

PIGEON SERVICE ENDS

LONDON — (CP) — Britain's National Pigeon Service, which was started in May, 1939, and has supplied more than 200,000 pigeons to British and Allied forces, comes to an official end Oct. 2. The 19,000 members of the service are racing-pigeon fanciers living in the United Kingdom.

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Early Church History In P.E.I.

By Uncle Joe

Prince Edward Islanders had scant provisions for their spiritual wants when the Island was first settled by white people, and the Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay was the only Protestant clergyman for a number of years. Desbrisay was appointed rector of the "Parish of Charlotte" by Royal warrant bearing date of Sept. 21, 1774. He came here from England the following spring where he labored until death ended his work in 1823.

Until the year 1790, the Roman Catholics had but one small church on the Island under supervision of that great missionary priest, Rev. Angus MacEachern. Father MacEachern proved himself a true leader of men and performed valuable work in helping to better conditions among all classes and creeds. He resided at Savage Harbor from where he carried on missionary work in this province, the Magdalen, Cape Breton and other sections of the Maritimes. He became Bishop of Charlottetown in 1821, founded St. Andrews College in 1821 and died in 1826.

In 1808, Dr. Kier came to this Island as a missionary under the auspices of the General Associate Synod of Scotland. He settled in Princeton where the first Presbyterian Church was organized.

In 1807 the Island got its first Methodist preaching in the person of Rev. Mr. Bulpitt who came here from the Mother Country. But little improvement was made under his ministry, and there appears to have been considerable discord between his work and the work of the conference on the mainland.

The years between 1810 and 1830 brought a new tide of immigration and a renewed effort was made by the different denominations to speed the message of the gospel to the people who were struggling for existence amid the forests of the million-acre Island. Brackley Point and vicinity was settled between 1820-1830 by people of English blood, but no organized religion took form here until about 1832.

The settlers were so taken up with the task of keeping the wolf from their doors that Sunday was just like any other day in the week.

One of the youngsters was eleven years of age when the first Christian missionary arrived in the district. The boy had never seen a minister nor heard a sermon, and when he went to hear the missionary speak, his granddaddy took him aside and solemnly warned the lad not to be alarmed should he hear some of the congregation shouting and swearing.

On the Union Road, a Mr. and Mrs. Abbott who had come out to the Island, were anxious to see their own church established in the district, and with this end in view sent a letter to the officials of the English conference pointing out the urgent need of a spiritual advisor.

This letter of the Abbots resulted in the sending of Francis Metherall to the Island. He and his wife and their two children set sail from Plymouth on the 15th of September, 1831, but owing to adverse weather conditions and the vessel springing a leak, the ships were obliged to return to Plymouth for repairs.

The following spring Metherall and his family again set out for the Island aboard the brig "Amethyst" and reached their destination after a voyage of about two months.

Reaching the Union Road from Bedeque was fraught with many difficulties and Metherall was forced to leave his wife and children behind while he footed it all the way to the home of the Abbots. The condition of the roads were such that it took several days to cover the distance.

But the greatest hardship had to be met when the preacher returned to Bedeque for his family. On the return trip the little party became lost in the woods and Mr. Metherall had to carry one of the children in his arms. Then his wife, overcome by the journey, broke down and cried out her woes. Finally they came to the home of a Mr. Bryenton, who conducted the party via a short path through the forest to the residence of Mr. Abbott.

But Francis Metherall was not the man to be discouraged by difficulties, and after a short rest, he began his work of salvation, starting in the Abbot home. Thus it came about that the early foundations of the churches in those districts were built.

(To Be Continued)

Discusses U. S. Military Position In Germany

(Editors' Note: This column is presented as an indication of American opinion on major world events).

By J. M. ROBERTS, Jr. Associated Press News Analyst

BERLIN, Sept. 22—(AP)—Back in 1938-39 there was a growing conception in the United States that America's frontiers were in Europe—on the Rhine.

It would be a falsity to carry that conception too far in the present circumstances—to consider that the frontier of the United States is on the Elbe, in Berlin, on the Vistula or even the Volga.

Her frontiers today are on the Alleghany, the Detroit, in the draftee training camps and in her aircraft factories.

The Ruhr industrial area which she is helping to revitalize for European recovery, the defence of France for which the French are so afraid, the defence of her entire program in Europe, will depend not on what she has here, but on what she has in reserve if the Russians make a break.

I came to Germany wondering if United States authorities here were being shortsighted in not demanding greater strength right now. I wondered whether the United States might not be rebuilding German industry merely to let Russia take it over. I wondered, when General Clay said the American occupation army of 100,000 men was Europe's best guarantee against war, why 500,000 wouldn't be better?

A close-up view of the situation is clarifying. There is a point of saturation for military preparedness here when it is considered against the background of the whole Allied program.

The United States is in no position to put into Germany now an army which could face whatever the Russians might throw in. It d-defence) day comes again and is and make her a contributor to the European Recovery Program. The Economic Co-operation Administration allocated \$110,000,000 for Germany in April—\$40,000,000 for food and agriculture and \$70,000,000 for industry. Up until late August only \$22,000,000 had arrived, all food, which is just about the same amount consumed by the 100,000-man army during that period.

The experts figure it is better to make a first-class army out of what is here, cultivate military agreements with Allies and be prepared to throw in the real strength from the United States—the strength of both industry and the new draft army.

OVERCOMES DIFFICULTIES

TORONTO, Sept. 19 — (CP) — Torontonians will be able to watch the technique of an artist whose legs and arms are paralyzed and who makes his living by painting with his teeth. Myron Angus, 23, born with useless limbs, has developed his painting to the extent that he makes a living at it. He will be working in a Toronto art gallery.

FRESHWATER, Isle Of Wight

(CP)—Staff Sergeant G. Ash and his bride of 18 months have been searching for married quarters ever since the wedding. Three hours after they got a house he was posted overseas.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS

Dr. Chase's Ointment

Quickly helps to clear up these blemishes leaving skin soft and smooth. Proven over 50 years.

Prospective Conservatives For Leadership



P. C. HEADQUARTERS OTTAWA—Few men in public life can claim such a record of vigorous public service as Lieut. Col. Hon. George Alexander Drew, K. C., LL. D., Progressive Conservative Premier of Ontario.

A handsome man, an effective speaker and a keen sportsman, he has always been known as a good fighter whether in the army, on the public platform or on the south coast or golf course.

George Drew's interest in public affairs began early. At the age of 20, he joined the 16th Battery C. E. F. in 1914 and on his discharge in 1919 completed his law studies and began a law practice in Guelph, Ontario. His professional gifts were recognized early and by 1928 he was Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario. In 1931 he was appointed chairman of the Ontario Securities Commission, a position he held until 1934.

However, in spite of his arduous legal duties, he always maintained a keen interest in public affairs and in 1922 he was elected to the City Council in Guelph and, after three terms as alderman, was elected mayor at the age of thirty-one years. He was elected leader of the Conservative Party in Ontario in 1938 and, on becoming premier in 1943, retained the education portfolio and has been responsible for a number of changes in the Ontario school system.

As premier, he has proved a vigorous exponent of provincial rights and an advocate of de-centralized government. Similarly, he has been a defender of municipal government, recognizing that a strong democracy must grow up from the community.

It was his service in the First Great War which made him a student of military problems. After the war he took command of the 16th Battery and held it for nine years. His studies and experience made him an outspoken critic of military matters and foreign policy between the two wars and his opinions became well known in Canada through his books and magazine articles. He has written, among other things: "Canada's Fighting Airman"; "The Truth About the War"; "Salesmen of Death"; "Tell Britain" and "The Truth About War Debts."

George Drew was born in Guelph in 1894, son of the late John J. Drew, K. C., and grandson of the late George A. Drew, Q. C., M.P., who was a member of the first parliament of Confederation and later a senior County Court Judge. He was educated at public schools, later attending Upper Canada College, the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall.

His wife, whose charm has proved a great asset to her husband in his work, is Phoebe Johnson, daughter of Edward Johnson, C.B.E. formerly of Guelph and manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York City. They were married in 1936 and have one son and a daughter.



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