Kinsman Dance

Canadian National Hotel

Friday, Oct. 14th.

Proceeds in aid of Free Dental Clinic

Tickets—$1.50

Al. Blanchard and his Orchestra

L-135-10-6-3i.

Concentiation On Rearmament Is Advocated

(Continued from page 1)

by barbarous paganism and vaunts a spirit of aggression and conquest, which derives strength and pleasure from perverted persecution and uses threats of murderous force—that power cannot ever be the trusted friend of British democracy.

"The people should know there has been gross neglect in our defences and that we suffered defeat without war, the consequences of which will travel far with us along the road. The people should know we have passed an awful milestone; that the whole equilibrium of Europe has been challenged."

Mr. Churchill urged concentration on the rearmament program in an effort to retrieve Britain's prestige, defensively and diplomatically. Industry should be mobilized immediately. There must be supremacy in the air.

Only Alternative War

Sir John Simon declared the only possible alternative to the terms of the Munich agreement was war.

"How many among us are there," the Chancellor asked, "who if they could would undo what has been done, who would reject the settlement the Prime Minister put his hand to Friday, and instead—for it was the only alternative—plunge the world into immediate war?"

Sir John rejected as the "creed of despair" the proposition that war with the totalitarian states was inevitable. He also rejected the "theory of the effectiveness of bluff."

He proposed the Government's motion that Parliament approve "the policy of His Majesty's Government by which war was averted in the recent crisis and supports efforts to reach a lasting peace."

Labor Amendment

Arthur Greenwood, Labor frontbencher, promptly introduced the opposition amendment which read:—

"That this House, while profoundly relieved that war has been averted for the time being, cannot approve a policy which has led to the sacrifice of Czechoslovakia under threat of armed force, and to the humiliation of our country and its exposure to grave dangers; and realizing the intense desire of all peoples for lasting peace, demands an active support of methods of collective security through the League of Nations and immediate initiative by His Majesty's Government of proposals for summoning a world conference to consider the removal of economic and political grievances which imperil peace."

Tells Tragic Tale

Richard Acland (Liberal) who returned yesterday from Czechoslovakia told the House "I saw in Prague a young Czech woman with the mark of a Swastika branded on her chest with a red hot [illegible] and a doctor who was with me told me he had treated that morning an eight months old baby with the sign of the swastika the size of a shilling branded on its face."

"Those are the devils to whom you have handed over these decent, innocent people," he shouted across at the Government benches.

Mr. Acland also claimed British diplomacy sank to a new low level when the British Ambassador in Poland was "told to go to hell. It was said in Polish but that was what was meant."

Sir Stafford Cripps from his place on the Labor benches taunted the Government for adopting a policy of "the dove of peace sharpening its claws." To him "we now have been reduced to relying not on what is right and just but upon the word of Herr Hitler which is not likely to fill Jews, Social Democrats, Catholics, trade unionists, cooperators or any decent man or woman with any degree of confidence or hope for the future."

Harold Nicholson, National Labor member who has been a severe critic of the Government, branded the Munich settlement as "one of the most disastrous things that has occurred in our history. By that capitulation we allowed Herr Hitler to make it perfectly clear to the whole world that the dominant power in Europe today is not Britain but Germany."

He predicted that within a few months Germany would have trade in central and eastern Europe in a stranglehold, including the Rumanian oil fields.

He was followed by A. R. Wise, Conservative, who asked if the difference between the Anglo-French proposals and the Munich agreement was worth 1,000,000 British lives.

Arthur Greenwood in moving the Labor amendment declared the only constructive proposal Mr. Chamberlain had made was feverish intensification of rearmament.

"Such an outlook was bleak and grim," he said.

Use Minards for dandruff.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

BARGAIN, 1938 Willis Sedan and 1935 Dodge light delivery—Barbour and MacDonald. L-130-10-6-3i.

HUNTER RIVER UNITED CHARGE—Rev. W. A. MacQuarrie, Minister. Thanksgiving Services will be held on Sunday, Oct 9th, at North Wiltshire at 11, Hampshire at 3, and Hunter River at 7. Sunday School at North Wiltshire at 10, at Hunter River at 10.30 and at Hampshire at 1.45. A cordial welcome to all. L-127.

WINNERS OF THE $50 CHEVROLET SLOGAN CONTEST—1st. prize, Frank MacMillan, Eldon; 2nd. prize, Mrs. Percy Howatt, Victoria, R. R. 1; third prize, Wendell Wood, Central Royalty. The winners will please call at A. Horne & Company's Office and receive their prizes. L-133.

DIES FROM INJURIES—Master George Lewis, 7 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Lewis, Mt. Edward Road, died in the Prince Edward Island Hospital yesterday from injuries received in an accident near his home Tuesday. The little lad was fatally injured when thrown violently from the back of a horse.

CARS IN COLLISION—Two cars were damaged in a collision on Elm Avenue about 8 o'clock last night. The crash occurred when a car proceeding north on the avenue collided with another car backing out of Connolly Street in an attempt to turn. Police were informed. No one was injured, it was said.

FUNERAL AT UNION ROAD — The funeral of the late Parmenas Hughes, 54 whose death occurred at the Prince Edward Island Hospital on October 3, was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence Union Road. Services at the home and graveside in the York Cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Wilson and the Rev. Mr. Nicholson. Pall bearers were: Messrs. James Allen, Robert Brown, M. W. Wood, David McDonald, Vernon McKinnon and Frank Howard.

FUNERAL AT MARSHFIELD — The funeral of the late Mrs. William J. Scott was held from her late residence Marshfield yesterday. Services at the home and graveside in the Marshfield United Cemetery were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Nicholson and the Rev. Mr. Denton. Pall bearers were: Messrs. Scott Cairns, A. M. McBeth, W. J. Gibson, Ludlow Jenkins, H. Thompson and A. Boswell.

AGED RESIDENT LAID TO REST — The funeral of the late Thomas Gillan, 85, was held yesterday from his late residence, 52 Edward Street to St. Dunstan's Basilica. Services were largely attended and were conducted by the Rev. P. McMahon, D. D., at the church while the Rev. George McCormack conducted service at the graveside in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Pall bearers were: Messrs. Peter McCarron, James McAulay, Donald Fraser, Joseph Wood, Michael Walsh and William Scott.

WIRELESS OPERATOR DIES—Wireless operator John Schmidt of the S. S. New Northland died at the Prince Edward Island Hospital here early yesterday. The operator, whose home is said to be in Vancouver, was rushed to hospital when his ship docked in Charlottetown Tuesday morning. He had been stricken a short time previously with appendicitis. When relatives are located in the western Canada city the body will be forwarded from the MacLean Funeral Home for burial.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY — The funeral of John Gallant, 27 year old Charlottetown man who died here on Monday was held yesterday from his late residence Spring Park Road to the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, thence to the Roman Catholic Cemetery. Service at the church was conducted by the Rev. Father Moreau, C.SS.R., while the Rev. Father Baines, C.SS.R. officiated at the graveside. Pall bearers were: Messrs. C. Gallant, A. Chapman, Hugh McKinnon, A. Blanchard, S. McLeod and Elmer Blanchard.

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. MacFadyen of Charlottetown returned last night from a short holiday trip through the New England States.

Mrs. Anson Pickering of Charlottetown is visiting friends in Tyne Valley.

Dr. J. T. Croteau, professor of Sociology and Economics at St. Dunstan's University and Prince of Wales College is confined to his home by illness. His many friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Hon. W. H. Dennis, Minister of Agriculture, is acting chairman of the Fishermen's Loan Board during the absence of Hon. Mr. LePage.

Mrs. C. D. MacPhee, Cornwall, who underwent an operation in the P. E. I. Hospital on Wednesday morning is doing as well as can be expected and her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Kansas City Evens Series

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 5—(AP)—Kansas City Blues, returning to their own diamond, evened the Little World Series at two games each tonight by defeating Newark Bears of the International League 9-8.

Newark	001 000 142—8	12	2
Kansas City	001 100 421—9	17	3

Donald, Page, Strincevich, Stine and Rosar; Wicker, Makosky, Washburn and Riddle.

SHOWING THEM UP

SURREY, Eng—Alternate 10-foot strips of red and white concrete are being laid at Ruxley Lane, Ewell, Surrey, in an effort to render curbs more distinguishable to motorists.

Witness Gives Startling Slant In Liquor Case

More than usual interest was caused yesterday in the Supreme Court room when adjourned "Count" cases were up for hearing before Magistrate G. J. Tweedy. In one country case further evidence was put in by Mr. R. R. Bell, counsel for the accused, two witnesses being called who had accompanied Huben on some of his trips. Some startling evidence was given by one witness, a young Charlottetown man, as to trips he had to all parts of the Province with Antoine Huben, liquor investigator from Montreal. The witness told the Court that on practically every occasion Huben took a bottle of liquor with him, which was purchased by the witness from the vendor, with scripts supplied by Huben. The witness testified Huben had liquor in his room at the hotel at all times and told of receiving money from Huben to purchase liquor and fancy cigarettes on several occasions, the money being a $100.00 bill.

Cross examined by the Attorney General the witness testified as to details of the operations of Huben especially with regard to the spending of money, the procuring of scripts, the purchase of liquor from the vendor, Huben's love affairs and his visits to various homes in the City. The case was adjourned until October 12.

C.P. FULLERTON

(Continued from page 1)

sed in municipal politics which carried him to the chief magistrate's chair at the age of 32, most youthful mayor in the city's history.

After six years in Sydney, the young lawyer headed west and Winnipeg received one of the keenest legal minds in the Dominion. He joined the legal firm of Sir James Aikins and became embroiled in the province's bitterest political campaigns.

His staunch support of the Conservative forces led him into hectic battles against the Liberal Government of Hon. T. C. Norris and his platform utterances during the 1915 and 1916 struggles resulted in a Royal Commission inquiry which cleared Mr. Norris of the "Fullerton charges."

Mr. Fullerton glady accepted the post of chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners in 1931. He retired from the Manitoba Court of Appeal to take the position with the remark he had found the bench a lonely place and was "glad to be once again more or less of an ordinary citizen free to mingle wherever I choose."

Impatient with red tape and foe of duplication and waste, his efforts as railway commissioner earned him the title of "czar of all the railways." Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister at the time, selected Mr. Fullerton in December, 1933, as the strong man to head the board of trustees of the Canadian National Railways which replaced the directors' board.

He relinquished this post when the Liberal Government was elected in 1935 and decided to bring back the board of directors system.

General La Fleche Heard In Bren Gun Contract Inquiry

OTTAWA, Oct. 5 —(CP)— Major James E. Hahn, President of the John Inglis Company, went to England in October, 1936, armed with a personal letter of introduction from Defence Minister MacKenzie to Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner, and preceded by a request from the Defence Department to let the War Office know he was coming.

Testimony to this effect was given at the Bren gun inquiry today by Major General L. R. LaFleche deputy minister of National Defence, who told of his first meeting with Major Hahn and the latter's first knowledge of the Bren gun.

General LaFleche was the fifth witness at the Royal Commission inquiry into the Inglis Company contract to supply the Canadian Government with 7,000 Bren light machine guns. The inquiry under Mr. Justice H. H. Davis as Royal Commissioner results from criticism of this contract in a magazine article by Lieut.-Col. George Drew of Toronto.

There was nothing unusual in providing Canadian industrialists with letters of introduction to authorities in England, said General LaFleche. It was done regularly for Canadians who wished to explore the possibility of supplying equipment and munitions to the British Government.

BIRTHS

MACDONALD—At the Glace Bay General Hospital, N. S., Sept. 30, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Earle Dixon Macdonald, a daughter. (Donna Marie.)

MARRIAGES

SWANSON - MATHIESON — At St. Paul's Church on Wednesday morning, October 5th, 1938, Rev. Dr. Raymond officiating Wilfred Swanson of Medford Mass., U. S. A. to Gladys Beatrice Auld Mathieson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mathieson of Charlottetown.

CLARK - WHITLOCK —At the home of the Bride's parents, Hunter River, P. E. I., by Rev. W. A. MacQuarrie, on Oct. 3rd, 1938, James George Clark of Charlottetown, to Vera Gracie Whitlock, of Hunter River.

DEATHS

LEWIS—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Wednesday, October 5, 1938, George James Lewis, aged 7 years, son of George R. and Lillian Lewis, Mt. Edward Road. Funeral notice later.

To Speak Here

REV. J. F. GOFORTH, M. A. Scheduled to speak in Zion Church on October 11.

Preliminary Bridge Survey Is Undertaken

Preliminary survey of a proposed bridge across North River from Brighton on the Charlottetown side to York Point would begin today, it was announced yesterday. Mr. Armand Laverdure of the General Engineering Branch, Department of Transport, Ottawa, is in charge of the work. The survey would include the sinking of a number of test holes to determine the type of rock on which foundation for the new bridge would rest, the engineer declared. With the continuation of fine weather the work would be complete in about a week or ten days, it was hoped.

It was his first visit to the Province and he was greatly charmed with what he had seen, Mr. Laverdure said. He particularly commented on the salty tang in the air, remarking that not since 1919 had he seen salt water. People who lived here were so accustomed to the beauty and charm of their Province they failed to appreciate it, the visiting engineer thought.

MOVE SAID

(Continued from page 1)

were paid, but there was no indication of the amount to be claimed.

It appeared that the Sudeten Germans had been keeping a careful ledger of everything they believed should be "repaired" by the Czechoslovaks.

It was recalled that one of Konrad Henlein's eight points enunciated April 24 at Karlsbad called for "removal of injustices inflicted since 1918 and reparations for the damages caused thereby."

Even as the Czechoslovaks were withdrawing today from ceded areas, Der Angriff, organ of propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, pointed out: "Provision has been made for keeping exact count on everything in the way of Sudeten property that the Czechs take with them."

Under section II of the Munich Accord the Prague Government propaganda of Minister Paul Josdering "existing installations" unimpaired.

Charge Property Taken

German newspapers have charged that the Czechoslovaks in evacuating took with them, in many cases, the property of post offices and other public buildings and even the property of private concerns.

If this could be proved to the satisfaction of the commission reparation in this respect also must be made.

The International Commission, representing Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain and Czechoslovakia (although the Czechoslovak representative was not mentioned in today's dispatches) decided one important issue today—the basis for selection of Czechoslovak areas for plebiscites.

The commission bowed to the German viewpoint and agreed to accept population figures as of Oct. 28, 1918—the day the Czechoslovak state came into existence—as the guide as to where the people will be called on to vote on union with Germany.

Hitler had demanded this date in a memorandum to Prime Minister Chamberlain on Sept. 23.

The Commission further agreed that a 51 per cent Germanic population should be considered sufficient to declare a village or district to be German. The Commission's motive, according to one interested embassy, was to narrow down as much as possible the areas in which a vote will be taken.

Hitler's demand to consider the 1918 complexion of the population as the guide for plebiscites actually amounted to acceptance of the 1910 census as the basis.

It will be on the lines drawn by these population figures that "zone no. 5" will be outlined and occupied by "International bodies," in the terms of the Munich accord, pending a plebiscite before the end of November.

The "International bodies" will be German and other International troops.

Occupation of four predominantly Germanic zones was started last Saturday and will be completed by next Monday.

The German delegation waived claim to movable weapons or munitions taken by the Czechoslovaks from the occupied zones.

"We will not want to wreak vengeance on the Czechs," a spokesman said. "Similarly such demands for reparations as we will make will be most reasonable."

The international commission urged German and Cechoslovak railway administrations to establish contact as soon as possible to resume joint transportation services and assure delivery of food shipments to certain districts.

WILL LECTURE ON CHINA IN LOCAL CHURCH

Illustrated Talk By Well Informed Clergyman Planned For Zion Church Next Week.

The Rev. J. F. Goforth, M. A., will give an illustrated lecture on "colorful China" in Zion Church on Tuesday evening, October 11, it was announced yesterday. The talk will be under the auspices of the Y. P. S., of the Christian Endeavour.

Rev. Mr. Goforth has spent half his life in China and travelled a total of 10,000 miles to obtain the pictures he will show here, it was said. The film will include heart-rending scenes of war and desolations as well as an intriguing contrast been old and new China.

Mr. Goforth is the youngest son of the late Dr. Jonathan Goforth, missionary in China for almost half a century. He was born in China and spent the first fifteen years of his life there. He frequently accompanied his parents on their missionary tours through the towns and villages of the province of Honan as well as on their visits to other parts of China. At an early age he acquired a knowledge and understanding of the Chinese that is given only to a few.

Following his graduation from the University of Toronto and the securing of his Master of Arts degree from McGill University Mr. Goforth made a trip around the world in the course of which he spent six months with his parents who were then located in Manchuria, having opened a new field there in 1927.

On his return to Canada Mr. Goforth entered Knox Theological College, Toronto. Graduating from that institution in the spring of 1932 he was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada and was called to Knox College, Wallaceburgh, in western Ontario.

Resigning his charge last March Mr. Goforth set out for China again, this time equipped with a moving picture camera and six thousand feet of film. He covered the country from north to south and from east to west, travelling some 10,000 miles in all. With his previous knowledge of China and his familiarity with the customs and habits of the people he knew where to go and what to look for. His travels carried him along many by-paths which the casual tourist would often miss.

Mr. Goforth was in North China when the Sino-Japanese conflict broke out and had a splendid opportunity to see the mighty war machine of Japan at work.

During the course of his travels in China Mr. Goforth unwittingly wandered into a zone where photography was prohibited. He was arrested and spent the better part of a day in a Chinese jail, where his camera and films were confiscated. Later they were released, except for a portion of film, chiefly through the intervention of the British Consul.

Concerning his experiences in the Chinese war area Mr. Goforth says: "Perhaps my most exciting and arduous experience was on a refugee train, one of the first to go through to Peking from Tientsin after the Chinese had been driven back from the line by the Japanese. I was eleven hours perched on a couple of suitcases on the platform of a baggage van, without a bite to eat or anything to drink. All the time the burning August sun was pouring down. All along the line I saw evidences of the fighting that had taken place only a few days before."

The lecture is scheduled to start at 8 o'clock Tuesday evening and promises to be unusually instructive and entertaining.

Down The Alleys

HOLY NAME BOWLING

Duck Pin Mixed Doubles

Last night before one of the largest crowds ever to witness a bowling tournament on the Holy Name Alleys the different couples again enjoyed a pleasant night's recreation in this most popular duck pin game. The scores although not so very high were very close and exciting from start to finish with interest growing greater each night.

Following are the scores:

G. Gillis	132	158	126	
E. Curley	81	97	112	—706
J. McQuaid	139	107	140	
E. Bell	78	92	99	—655
A. Martin	105	133	121	
G. Hughes	84	109	88	—640
W. Davey	110	113	116	
F. Flynn	108	98	90	—635
G. Nolan	102	137	113	
F. Martin	76	104	97	—629
G. Toombs	133	132	103	
N. Kirwin	81	66	95	—610
F. Lafferty	103	103	96	
R. McFarlane	89	121	92	—604
J. Heron	97	115	90	
E. Connors	99	92	100	—593
V. Pineau	131	111	114	
M. Carragher	74	82	78	—590
Sev. Arsenault	93	94	109	
B. Higgins	103	98	87	—584
Rev. W. Keefe	112	91	85	
M. Dougan	74	84	106	—552

Tonight's Schedule At 7 O'Clock Sharp

LADIES	GENTS
D. Kirwin	C. McKenna
N. MacKay	R. Ellison
L. Ellison	L. Brown
A. Birch	E. Callaghan
D. Brown	R. Duncan
M. Brown	F. Tierney
P. Lawlor	C. O'Neill
P. Harper	O. Gallant
S. Smith	R. Lawlor
E. Mitchell	J. Peterson
M. Walsh	R. McLellan
P. McInnis	E. Doucette

STILL A FIGHTER

WALWA, Aus.—Released from a 45-foot shaft after two days, a dog, none the worse for its ordeal, immediately attacked a dog belonging to one of its rescuers

Germans and Soviets Pay Ardent Court to Little Baltic States

Independent Trio Has Large Stake In Map Changing

BY WILLIS THORNTON
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

The fringe of little countries along the Baltic seaboard rests uneasily in the jaws of a nutcracker. Their whole history is a story of German pressure eastward and Russian pressure westward. Today Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania are still squeezed between conflicting pressures aimed at alinging them with Germany or with Russia.

They probably will line up with the side able to exert the most pressure, not because they want to, but because they have no choice. They all prefer independence. Together they have a population scarcely larger than that of New York City. And adding in the people of Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, you have only about 20,000,000.

It was not for nothing that Alfred Rosenberg, Hitler propagandist, founded the League of the Baltic Brotherhood to spread Nazi doctrines through Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. It was not for nothing that Mashall Yegoroff of Russia toured those countries last year drumming up Soviet smypathy. And it was not for nothing that Norway, Sweden, Finland, and Denmark met this year at Oslo to devise means of joint defense.

CONQUERRED BY TEUTONIC KNIGHTS

About the time Columbus discovered America the lands along the Baltic that are now Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania were conquered by Teutonic Knights of the Sword. They became nobles under the Czar of Russia, dominating the native peoples, and though Teutonic in origin exercised great influence at the Russian court. Desperate efforts were made to Russify the territory, because the ports of Reval (now Tallinn) and Riga were important water outlets for Russia.

But from the revolution of 1905 in Russia, nationalist and speratist spirit sprang up in these regions. And when in 1917 revolutionists seized Russia, German and Soviet troops alternately fought across the Baltic states, leaving desolation and ruin behind.

With the Armistice, the three countries, declared their independence, Estonia including the old Russian provinces of Estonia and part of Livonia; Latvia including the Duchy of Courland and the rest of Livonia; and Lithuania including the provinces of Kovno and Vilna.

But Communists invaded the Baltic states again. With help from the Allies, especially England, which wanted independent states there as a "bulwark against Bolshevism," the Communists were beaten off and a peace treaty establishing the independence of the new Baltic countries was signed in 1920.

Fearful of both Germany and Russia, yet afraid to cling to either because it would antagonize the other, these countries occupy an unhappy position. In addition, Lithuania has a bitter and long-standing dispute with Poland over the Vilna district, seized by force by the Poles. And German eyes rest hungrily on Memel, Lithuanian city with a large German population.

THE BOILING BALTIC

All Baltic countries have a special stake in any general European war. For naval control of the Baltic by a belligerent would make miserable the life of belligerents or even neutrals on that seacoast. Denmark fears that Germany's first step might be to seize that virtually undefended country for the excess food supplies it produces. It remembers that Schleswig-Holstein, once German, might become so again.

Sweden fears for the great iron and steel industries which would look so tempting to any hard-pressed belligerent. Norway is concerned at the establishment by the Soviet Union of a naval base at Murmansk.

Here again, the "little democracies," which are sought as allies of the greater ones, are almost themselves Fascist in actual practice. Latvia has almost dispensed with democratic procedure, and Lithuania is almost in the same position, though Estonia this year adopted a new constitution and returned to democratic procedure after several years of dictatorship.

Finland, most democratic of the Baltic countries outside Norway, Sweden and Denmark, has been especially torn between ardent Russian and German attempts to woo her.

Thus not only on the southeastern path to the Ukraine and the Near East, but along the bleak Baltic, German expansionist plans are viewed with apprehension. The alignment of these countries is uncertain; the only thing that seems sure is that any aggressive move by Germany in their direction will drive them to seek the protection of the Russian army and the British fleet.

Three tiny Baltic states—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—shown in black in the above map, struggle to maintain their independence against German pressure eastward and Russian pressure westward. Strongly nationalistic and prosperous, the three nations are loath to part with the independence gained after the World War, but probably will choose—if choose they must—to line up with whatever power can afford greatest protection. The islands off the west coast of Estonia in the map above belong to Estonia.

Bible Society

(Continued from page 1)

town, was named to examine them and report later.

Income of the church was far below that which it had received ten years ago and the accumulated deficit was more than $200,000. Dr. Hugh Munro, immediate past moderator of the General Assembly and chairman of the budget and stewardship committee, reported.

Dr. Munroe did not believe that the Presbyterian people were giving to the point of sacrifice and felt much could be done. The standard of maintenance was not high enough in the church and he believed the stipend should be at least $1,600 to $1,800.

Budget for the Maritime Synod was placed at $35,640 for the coming year to be paid, Cape Breton $8,500, Pictou $11,4550, Halifax, $5,515; Saint John $3,515, Miramichi $1,650 and Prince Edward Island $5,000.

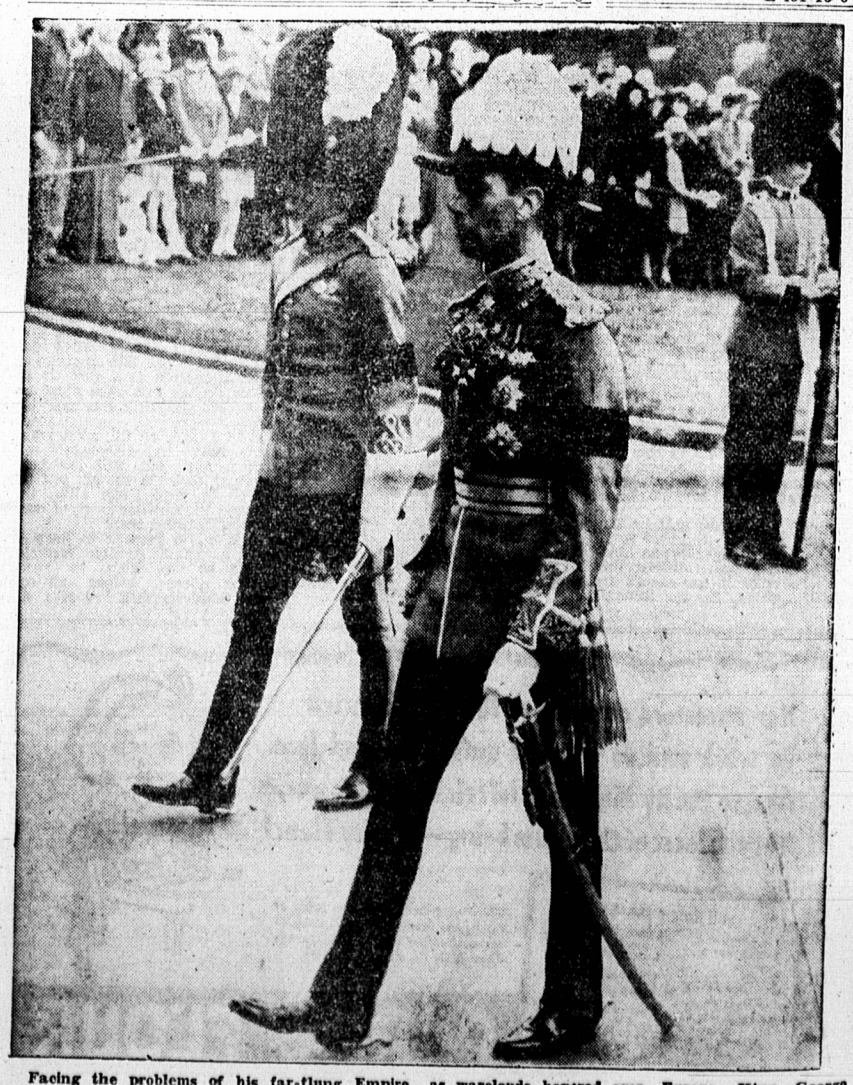
HIGHWAYS SCHOLARSHIP

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —In order to promote research work in highway engineering problems, a scholarship valued at £200 ($960) a year has been established at the University of the Witwatersrand.

Too Late To Clasify

LOST—BETWEEN UPPER Hillsboro Street and College, Parker fountain pen, color grey and black. Finder leave at Guardian. L-134.

LOST ON HIGHWAY BETWEEN Borden and Charlottetown metal tire cover back from 1935 Plymouth. Finder please leave at or advise Guardian of whereabouts. L-131-10-6-2i.



Facing the problems of his far-flung Empire as warclouds hovered over Europe, King George VI was grave and thoughtful as he returned from the Scottish palace to London. Here His Majesty is shown as he attended the funeral of Prince Arthur of Connaught at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.