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THE MISSES

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Trooper Verner Norring of the Canadian Armored Corps (above) recently arrived safely in England. Word to this effect was contained in a telegram which he sent to his parents, Mr. and Mrs.. Alfred Norring of Cape Traverse.

SGT. GERALD F. MacNUTT who has been reported missing after air operations May 15th. He is a son of Mrs. Wallace MacNutt, Darnley, P. E. I.

Girl Guide News

CHURCH PARADE

Sunday, May 24th, all Charlottetown Girl Guides and Brownies are asked to be at Rochford Square not later than 10.30 a. m. to attend Church Services. The Protestant Companies and Packs will attend service in St. Paul's Church, while the Roman Catholic Companies and Packs will attend service in the Basilica.

Full uniform is to be worn. Guides to wear long black stockings.

Note: In case of rain the Roman Catholic Companies and Packs will meet in Queen Square School at 10.30 a. m.. and the Protestant Companies and Packs will meet in St. Paul's Hall at the some time.

In Memoriam

MR. JOHN YEO

A gloom was cast over Kingston and vicinity on the morning of May 13th 1942—when it was learned that Mr. John Yeo was suddenly called to rest.

When he did not rise at the usual time his daughter-in-law went to his room and was shocked to find he had passed away.

Deceased, who was in his eighty-fourth year was the last surviving member of the late Thomas Yeo and Mary Burrows who came out to this Island from Cornwall, England.

The late Mr. Yeo was a good neighbor and friend and many there are who will cherish his memory for his kindness and generosity to the sick and needy of the neighborhood.

The funeral was held from his late residence on Friday afternoon and was conducted by Rev. D. K. Ross of Pownal United Church, a former pastor of Kingston United Church. Hymns sung were "Abide With Me," "The Lord is my Shepherd," and "Forever With the Lord."

He leaves to mourn one daughter (Ella) Mrs. Wallace C. Pursey, North Rustico and two sons, Harry, Alberta, and Whitfield at home, also three grand children, Eva Pursey, North Rustico, Mrs. Eric McEwen, Shubenacadie, Nova Scotia and Mrs. Gordon McLeod, Brookfield.

The floral tributes were, Pillow from Family, Spray, Mrs. William Yeo and Mr. and Mrs. Orman Yeo. The pallbearers were Duncan Marshal, Geoge Beer, Malcolm McSwain, Robert Willis, William Green and Hammond Younker.

Burial took place in Kingston Cemetery beside his wife (nee Catherine McPhail) who predeceased him in August, 1929.

Card of Thanks

The family of the late John Yeo wish to thank all friends and neighbors for their kind acts and messages of sympathy in their recent bereavement.

ALBANY PLEASANT CIRCLE INSTITUTE

The Albany Pleasant Circle Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Ewen Cameron on May 14th. The president presided and meeting opened by repeating "Creed" in unison. Roll call was answered by giving the name of a leader in present war. There were eight members and several visitors present. Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted and correspondence was read and discussed. It was moved by Mrs. George MacKay and seconded by Mrs. Lorne Cameron that an ice cream social and other attractions be held in the school room. After hearing from committees, new ones were appointed. Sick, Mrs. Basil Sherry and Mrs. Urville Large. Programme, Mrs. John Walker and Mrs. John Dawson. School, reappointed, Mrs. Arthur MacKay and Mrs. Elmer Gamble. At a special meeting held at the home of Mrs. George MacKay. In April, delegates were appointed to attend the annual convention in Charlottetown. They are Mrs. Keith Cameron and Mrs. Arthur MacKay. Next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Urville Large. Roll call to be answered with paying money amounting to shoe size. Collections 72c. Interesting readings were given by Mrs. Elmer Gamble and Mrs. Keith Cameron.

A dainty lunch was served by the hostess assisted by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Keith Cameron. Meeting then adjourned.

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- NEWSY NOTES -

By AGRICOLA

(Continued from page 9,

tants were miners. But it was not one of those sad blots on creation that I saw in other districts; dirty, monotonous rows of cottages, one row behind the other, the roadways paved with clinkers from the furnaces, and the very vegetation around them looking unutterably discouraged. No, our village ran along both sides of the main road, and there were little gardens before most of the houses; the village carpenter and undertaker lived there; so did the doctor and the schoolmaster at the new Board School. There were shops where one might buy groceries, shops where one might buy cloth and cloth goods, and of course, a butcher's shop. The tailor lived there, but we had no policeman; a village about a mile away had its public guardian, but it may have been thought by the County Council that there was no need of one to keep us in the strait and narrow path. We had, moreover, a community Hall, (above some shops) in which concerts, lectures and sometimes revival services were held. There were two taverns also, which did a roaring trade, especially at the week-ends. We only needed a Squire to crown the social structure of our village but the nearest one lived in a Hall about six miles away.

Now that we have a bird's-eye view of the village, let us turn to the local politics. The Conservatives said the miners, were the creatures of privilege in Society, Church and State. They desired to see the working classes "kept in their places," while they themselves exploited the worker's labor. There was some truth in these ideas, but not nearly as much as the miners declared to be the case. The mine-owners, for example, often sunk their entire fortunes in the "shafts" before they recovered an ounce of coal; and naturally they desired to recoup themselves in every possible way and in the shortest time. When the market warranted it, they paid good wages; but if a depression set in, wages came down with a slam, and the Conservatives got the blame! The whole mining districts buzzed like angry bees; strike committees met and urged the men to "walk out", and on top of this turmoil came the news to prepare for a general election.

The Liberals now swung into action, and their candidate, a lawyer from Durham City, promised the miners a new heaven and a new earth if he were elected. Some of the miners themselves advocated a Republic, when Queen Victoria should die: "a very distasteful speech", said the party of privilege.

Both parties set up headquarters in our village; the Conservatives rented an empty shop (store) and filled the windows with political squibs and cartoons while inside the willing workers put up and mailed hundreds of Political pamphlets. When election day came, everybody entitled to vote—and they were relatively few in those days—went to the new Board School at the end of the village, and there voted.

After the polling-booths were closed, the party officials found their way back to headquarters to speculate on their chances of winning and to hear the results from other districts: the latter being broadcast by telegraph by the winning side. At that time there was no fixed date for a general election and from difficulty of communication, the results of elections in places like the Orkney and Shetland Islands, did not reach us till at least a fortnight later. This, to my mind, was an objectionable procedure, because the party who won the first victory immediately blazoned it abroad and thereby influenced the voting at all other places; for then, as now, people like to be on the winning side. Now, I understand, the voting in Britain all takes place on the one day; a much more sensible plan.

A companion of mine, whose father was a strong party man, invited me to go to the Conservative headquarters at night, and I went to find all the local leaders in full discussion of the day's affairs. Over the shop door somebody had nailed up a short flagstaff bearing a good-sized Union Jack. Around the door were squads of juveniles who as was their custom, made facetious remarks on those going in. Later they were joined by a number of adults, who made a determined effort to climb up and make away with our Union Jack.

That was the signal for a sortie in force, and fisticuffs (at which the Northern miners excelled) were the order of the day, or rather night; the flag was recaptured and the "Tory" forces fell back to the shelter of the shop. The crowd outside, reinforced now, made a rush and swarmed in after us, and the fighting was pretty fierce. Driven right to the back of the shop, Mr. L., (my chum's father) drew a revolver from his pocket and was about to fire over the head of the crowd, but was promptly disarmed by the other Tories. It was a mad act, for if he had fired, the miners would have demolished the place. With a supreme effort the crowd was hustled outside again, and the door barred. Luckily the windows had the shutters up, so the inmates were comparatively safe from stone-throwing — another Northern custom. The crowd milled about shouting and booing till ten o'clock when it began to rain. It became a steady downpour and cleared the street like magic. Next day we read that the man from Durham had been elected.

Such is a brief and rather bold account of an election in Queen Victoria's day. The progress of education, and the admission of vast number of voters to the franchise, have had a tonic effect, and street fighting is well out of fashion!

Religious training in School

"The teaching of Christianity, not merely as a religion, but as a way of life," says an English paper, "is to be reformed and modernised at once in every school in the country."

Some months ago the highest authorities of the Anglican Church approached the Board of Education with a new plan for training the children in Christianity and citizenship. The Board after hearing the plan, agreed in principle but like Boards the world over, was averse to making any change. It is so much easier to keep in the rut!

They "did not wish to make the change in war-time," was their excuse: but the Church answered that the nation felt the need for guidance because of the war, and that all the headmasters and headmistresses of the Board's own schools had approved the plan. The Board then agreed to a new syllabus, cutting out denominational training, and concentrating on these five points in religious education:—

(1) Teach the fact that God is alive and active.
(2) God has a purpose for man.
(3) Jesus Christ was God Himself on earth;
(4) Every individual is unique, being a child of God.
(5) Wisdom is not a substitute for belief.

There is nothing in those five broad principles to offend the most tender conscience, and clergy and teachers believe that the new training will end the confusion of mind, and apathy to religion, which has resulted from the perfunctory teaching in schools in the past.

Along with these principles and as corollaries to them, Christian teaching should follow these lines:—

(1) Education of all children for leadership in love and service, thus expanding the public school and university ideal to children of all classes. (Public Schools, in England, are in some ways like our High Schools but cater to the wealthier families).

(2) Keeping school and family life closely related so that the child is the same at home as when at school.

(3) The end of treating education as a species of propaganda; in its place helping each child to discover the truth about living a useful life for himself.

(4) The re-discovery of a true vocation for all boys and girls so that each one finds a true place in the scheme of things, and is allowed to do the work which fits him best and makes him most useful to the community.

Altogether, there is much that is admirable in these latter proposals though it may perhaps be difficult to carry them out in their entirety However, difficulties are things which wise men overcome; and when the two great authorities are agreed in the plan there is every hope of its success. The Anglican Church has shown a most liberal spirit in putting forward a plan which looks to the general good rather than to its own enlargement. It will be interesting to watch this development of the only true Kingdom.

Fresh Setback For St. Lawrence Scheme

WASHINGTON, May 21—(CP)—The St. Lawrence waterway development scheme has received a fresh setback from the Federal works agency and many political observers in Washington regard it as a "dead duck" as long as the war lasts.

The F. W. A. has announced that only those public works directly connected with the war effort will be started in wartime, all others being shelved for post-war consideration. Although this ruling has no direct bearing on the Canadian-American agreement to develop the power resources of the St. Lawrence and complete the final links in the seaway to the heart of the continent, it is being interpreted here as meaning that big-scale public works of that sort which cannot be completed in the immediate future, stand practically no chance of being started.

Technically, the seaway plan is still before Congress as part of an omnibus rivers and harbors bill awaiting final consideration.

FILLERS

Use one-quarter cup maple syrup to replace granulated sugar in Apple Pie—an entirely new flavor is developed.

Some of the 700 Scouts and Cubs who covered the whole of Greater Victoria, B.C., with a distribution of "Guard the Home Front" Community Chest leaflets. City officials declared it a 100 percent job.

Here's President Roosevelt's way of sticking Hitler and pinning him down—hard. See the new doodad (arrow) on the President's desk? It's a little model, shown at right above, of Der Fuehrer—with pin cushion at the posterior end. The rest is easy. Just take a stray pin and put it where it belongs.

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PRAY IT NEVER HAPPENS HERE--- BUT BE PREPARED IF IT DOES

Gas Bomb

This is a poison gas bomb. Bursting charges at either end will rip thin container walls, dispel gas.

Gas Mask

Mask gives Man from Mars appearance. Actually it neutralizes poisons as chemical filters cleanse air.

Gas Attack

Gas may be dropped in bombs, sprayed from planes. Latter lays planes vulnerable to concentrated anti-aircraft fire.

Gas, dread weapon of World War I, has become a definite threat in this war. Stories of its use by Nazis conflict, but there is little doubt it will be used when Germans are driven to desperation. Few believe the U. S. is in immediate danger of gas attack, yet the government is rushing millions of gas masks for civilians. No one knows what tomorrow may hold. Should the day come when gas is used, air raid wardens have been trained to give warning. Civilians however, should know what to do in case of gas attack. Clip these hints and save them—just in case.

During Attack

If at home close doors tightly, stuff cracks. Avoid basement, first floor since gas settles to ground.

BRINGING UP FATHER By George McManus

Do

If outdoors cover nose, mouth with handkerchief, dampened if possible. Turn up coat collars. Walk slowly out of gassed area, against wind, to get in clear quick.

Don't

Above all, keep your head. Running about wildly, doing anything to make yourself breathe deeply results in much greater danger to yourself and others.