The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond.

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This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word, strictly payable in advance.

—KREMYL just received at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington. L-602.

—SYRINGE FITTINGS complete for 49c at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington. L-602.

—BUY Beet Pulp, Oilcake, Bran, Fishmeal, Ground Wheat and Oats, to replace saleable roots, all in stock today at Brace's. L-1104-3-21-2i.

—VARIETY CONCERT in Kensington, Monday March 23, aid of Juvenile Hockey Club. L-1147.

—IN HOSPITAL — Friends of Mrs. J. B. Summers, Bradalbane, will regret to learn that she is in the Prince County Hospital suffering with a fractured leg. It is pleasing to report that she is making satisfactory progress.—S.

—ARRIVED SAFELY—Mr. and Mrs G.W. Hogg of Wilmot Valley have received a cablegram from their youngest son Walter, who is with the R.C.A.F., stating that he had arrived safely in England. S.

—ENTERTAINS GUILD — Mrs. Jack MacLeod entertained the Ladies Guild of the United Baptist Church at her home on Friday evening. There was a large attendance. Refreshments were served at the close of the evening.

—LEGION DANCE — The usual weekly dance at the Legion Rooms, at Summerside was well attended. The hostesses were Mrs. Harold Crockett and Mrs. B. Johnson and Mrs. Joe Dechant presided at the piano. S.

—FUNERAL WEDNESDAY —The funeral of the late Miss Annie MacKinnon, of Newton Centre, Mass., (formerly of North Bedeque) will take place from Compton's Funeral Home, Summerside, on Wednesday March 25th at 9.30 a.m. to St. Paul's Church and cemetery. Miss MacKinnon passed away on March 20th. The remains will arrive on Tuesday evening and will rest at Compton's Funeral Home. S.

—ENTERTAINED CLUB — Mrs. James Hunter was hostess this week for the Ladies' Social Club of Trinity United Church at her pretty home at Summerside East. Mrs. Harold Nicholson the president occupied the chair. During the business meeting the matter of a rummage sale was brought up and it was decided to hold it the last of April. After a social hour the hostess served refreshments assisted by Mrs. George Callbeck. There was a very large attendance. S.

Use Minard's for dandruff.

SUB PRESUMED LOST

LONDON, March 22 — (C P) — The admiralty tonight announced that the submarine P—58, a new vessel of which there is no published record, is long overdue and must be considered lost.

The submarine was commanded by Lieut. R. J. Hemingway, R. N The admiralty did not disclose where it had been operating.

The P—58 was the 35th. British submarine lost since the start of the war.

DEMAND FOR SOYBEAN

(Experimental Farms News)

Many enquiries are being received by the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, concerning the supply of soybean seed for planting the 1942 crop. From present indications that there will be an increase in the acreage sown to soybeans this year provided that seed supplies are available.

At present the visible supply of seed is limited and it seems doubtful that the total amount, particularly of the earlier varieties, will be sufficient to take care of the requirements.

There are probably many growers who produced soybeans in 1941 with the intention of using the crop for seed. It is possible that with a little cleaning up much of this can be made suitable for seed, providing of course, the germination is satisfactory.

It is expected that satisfactory prices will be paid for soybean seed this spring. Those who have quantities of soybeans available and are satisfied that the quality is suitable for seed are invited to write to the Plant Products Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, stating the variety, the amount on hand and the price per bushel so that intending purchasers may be advised of available supplies.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUR LIVER

Buck it up right now and feel like a million!

Your liver is the largest organ in your body and most important to your health. It pours out bile to digest food, gets rid of waste, supplies new energy, allows proper nourishment to reach your blood. When your liver gets out of order food decomposes in your intestines. You become constipated, stomach and kidneys can't work properly. You feel "rotten"—headachy, backachy, dizzy, dragged out all the time.

For over 35 years thousands have won prompt relief from these miseries—with Fruit-a-tives. So can you *now*. Try Fruit-a-tives—you'll be simply delighted how quickly you'll feel like a new person, happy and well again. 25c, 50c.

FRUIT-A-TIVES Canada's Largest Selling Liver Tablets

—BUY oilcake, bran, fish meal and all quick growing high protein feeds, at Brace's. L-1104-3-21-2i.

—ENTERTAINED CLUB —Mrs. H. T. Holman, (Jr.) was hostess for the junior members of the I. O. D. E. knitting club on Friday afternoon.—S.

—RETURNED HOME — Mrs. Simms who had been attending the funeral of the late G. Shelton Sharp at Tyne Valley was the guest for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Buchanan of Summerside and left on Friday on return to Montague where she resides with her daughter Mrs. Lloyd Lockerby. Mrs. Lockerby accompanied Mrs. Simms from Summerside.—S.

—BORDEN NOTES—Mrs. Glenn Waddell and little daughter Janet of Cape Traverse were guests of Mrs. Wylie Irving of Borden recently.—Master Bonnie Howatt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Howatt of Borden underwent a tonsil operation in the Charlottetown Hospital recently. — Miss Betty Jay of Royalty Jct. is visiting relatives at Borden over the week-end.—A.

Personals

—Mrs. George Lockerby of Spring Valley was a visitor to Summerside last week.—S.

—Miss Florence Bryenton of Spring Valley was a visitor to Summerside on Saturday.—S.

—Mrs. Archie Murray of St. Eleanors is the guest of Mrs. Harold Clark, Summerside S.

—Mr .R. H .Morrison of Arvida, Quebec, is the guest of Mrs J.. M. Noonan, Summerside—S.

—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman MacAssey have returned to their home in Summerside after an enjoyable visit to Quebec and Montreal. While in Quebec they stopped at Sherbrooke to visit their daughter, Miss Marion MacAssey who is a nurse in training there.—S.

Summerside Contact Club's Activities

Summerside Contacters enjoyed a large meeting of the Club on March eighteenth. Routine business was transacted .Letters of appreciation from Mrs. K. L. Bendtsen and Mrs. T. Pugh were read. Then followed a general discussion regarding Club finances.

Mrs. Paul Tovey reported for the Hospital Committee, and Mrs. R. Dewar accounted for the Mending corner for March seventeenth.

Mrs. Cooper and Mrs. Charles Stevens were appointed to do Club visiting for the remainder of March and will be pleased to call on any R. C. A. F. newcomers who may wish to telephone No. 393-4.

Mrs. G. F. Kane, Mrs. Buckley, and Mrs. E. R. Hunter-Duvar volunteered to be R. C. A. F. hospital visitors on Tuesday, March 24th. On that date, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. J. H. Clement, and Mrs. J. N. McLeod will give their services to the Mending corner.

The next meeting of the Club will be held in the Summerside Town Hall on Wednesday, March 25th at 2.30 P. M. As usual all R. C. A. F. wives and friends are welcome.

The regular meeting of the St. Eleanor's Contact Club took place on Friday, March thirteenth at the home of the President, Mrs. Arthur Parsons. One new member, Mrs. Platt from Ontario was welcomed to the Club. Mrs. Clyde Osborne was elected to the post of Social Secretary.

Tea was served by the hostess.

SOCIAL ITEMS

L .A. C. Angove, R. C. A. F., and Mrs. Angove have returned from a leave spent in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mrs. H. W. Swartman was hostess to the Contact Bridge Club on Friday the thirteenth, when the first prize was won by Mrs. Armer. Mrs. G. F. Kane received the second prize and Consolation was awarded to Mrs. John Stewart. Tea was served by the hostess.

Mrs. K. L. Bendtsen was able to leave the Prince County Hospital last Saturday, and is convalescing at her home on Granville Street.

Mrs. Stewart Bourn a recent newcomer to P E. I. from London, Ontario, joined the Summerside Contact Club last Wednesday.

A St. Patrick's party was held on the evening of March seventeenth, when Mr and Mrs. Percy Crosby extended the hospitality of their home to the St. Eleanor's Contact Club. Charming touches of green, clay pipes, and jaunty hat favours decorated the rooms throughout, and did full honour to good St. Patrick. A gala evening of cards, games and Irish of Ireland contests was enjoyed by twenty guests. In charge of the entertainment were Mrs. Victor Buckley, Mrs. E. O. Smith and Mrs. J. H. Somerville. Whist prizes went to Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Smith, who won the highest score of the evening. Consolation awards were received by Mrs. Arthur Parsons and Mr. Jack McLennon. Supper was served at midnight.

Mrs. Charles Stevens and Mrs. J. H. Somerville qualified for double passes to the Capitol Theatre last week, when they won top honors in the Contact Bowling Club. Mrs. Stevens hails from Winnipeg. Mrs. Somerville is a Torontonian.—O.

ORDER YOUR GARDEN SEEDS EARLY. A SERIOUS SHORTAGE EXISTS IN MANY VARIETIES

SUGAR TOMATO

12% to 14% Sugar Content

First of all Tomatoes to produce ripe Fruit

Think of it, a sweet tomato with many fruits exceeding 12% Sugar. Nothing like it ever before. Note the beauty and symmetry of the long racemes of fruit, often two feet in length. Smaller than regular tomatoes, but their superb sweetness and appearance make the Sugar Tomato the finest vegetable introduction in years. Bears enormously and is in a distinct class for dainty dishes, salads, sauces, juice, etc. Irresistible. Be first to have it. Order now. Pkt. of 100 seeds 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 65c (postpaid).

FREE — Our Big 1942 Seed and Nursery Book Better Than Ever

DOMINION SEED HOUSE Georgetown, Ontario

TO-DAY

Also Short Subject
Shows at 7—9.15
Matinee, Tuesday at 3.30

CAPITOL
SUMMERSIDE

Borden

Mr. and Mrs. John Deagan of Borden visited Mr. Deagan's mother in Cape Traverse on Tuesday.

Mr. Marshall Constable of Clifton is visiting in Borden guest of his son Gordon and Mrs. Constable.

Lieut. Tom Paquet, R.C.N., who has spent a few days leave with his wife and children at Borden, left to rejoin his ship on Tuesday.

Mr. Robert MacPherson, 2nd. engineer on the S.S. Prince Edward Island, fell while at work on Wednesday breaking his wrist and injuring his other arm. His friends learned with regret of his misfortune.

Mrs. John MacKenzie of Borden is a patient in the Montreal General Hospital. Mrs. Russell Bell and Mr. MacKenzie who accompanied her to Montreal returned to Borden on Wednesday.

On Thursday afternoon Miss Hilda Gillis of Charlottetown, in the interests of education, presented films of talkies to over 100 school children in the Borden dance hall. After the pictures Miss Gillis then called for a sing-song which was led by Miss MacCallum with Carry On and There'll Always be an England. The last film shown was Canadian Soldiers overseas and was entitled Soldier All The afternoon entertainment closed by singing God Save the King. In the evening the films were again shown for the benefit of the grown-ups and were much enjoyed by all. —A.

BREAKFAST

Cereal
*Chilled Prunes Toast
Coffee Tea

LUNCH

Waldorf Salad Sweet Rolls
Tea Coffee

DINNER

Roast Shoulder of Lamb
Mint Sauce
Mashed Potatoes Spinach
*Strawberry Jelly Whip
Cream of Pea Soup
Cookies
Tea Coffee

CHILED PRUNES (without Sugar)

Wash prunes, cover with cold water and let them soak over night. Cook over very gentle heat in the liquid in which they were soaked Or, if convenient cook them covered in a moderate oven. Add a piece of freshly cut orange peel during the cooking period. Sugar is not necessary if cooked this way.

STRAWBERRY JELLY WHIP

1 package strawberry flavored gelatine
2 egg whites
1 1-2 cups milk
2 egg yolks
1 tablespoon white sugar

Dissolve the jelly powder according to directions. When beginning to set whip until very light and add the two stiffly beaten egg whites Turn into individual dishes and chill well before serving. Pour over a custard sauce made from the two egg yolks blended with the sugar and milk. Cook the sauce in a double boiler, stirring often till it thickens.

A new and extremely showy flower, called spider-lily, found in Guatemala, may soon be available to U. S gardeners, according to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

Infantry Foolishly Maligned, Underrated

OVERSHADOWED BY MORE SPECTACULAR TANK TROOPERS, THE HARD-WORKING, HARD-FIGHTING INFANTRYMAN IS STILL THE BACK-BONE OF THE ARMY.

BY KIM BEATTIE

The most underrated soldier in today's warfare—and in the 1941 Canadian Army — is the man who is going to win our war for us in the long test of it. He is the hard-working, hard-fighting, durable footslogger.

No matter how irresistable our tank-equipped shock-divisions prove in future battle, no major operation will be recorded as a victory without him. No matter how devastatingly the army co-operation squadrons of the Air Force pound out a path with their flying barrage, no British-Canadian offensive can be a conclusive success without his stalwart presence on the ground.

HE IS INDISPENSIBLE

Every arm and service in today's compact and powerful Canadian Army could doubtless justify a similar claim to importance in the land-war machine. But despite the prevailing journalistic fashion of proclaiming that all things are secondary to the tank, it is this writer's contention that the most indispensible soldier of all is still the tough, ever-reliable infantryman.

In the last war the infantryman was dubbed the P. B. I. in sympathy, not as a disparagement. His arduous and hazardous job, and his importance in our armed forces, were understood. There was general appreciation of the fact that all was labor in trench-war, and that the footslogger not only did more of it than any other arm, but also most of the marching and most of the fighting. Public conception of his work was enhanced by the recorded history of the 1914-19-8 war; Canada's printed treasury of her fighting men's valor and achievement almost overpaid him; the infantryman was given such enduring fame as a superlative shock-trooper that other services and arms sometimes suffered in consquence.

GROSSLY MISJUDGED

But unless the truth is understood of how the 1941 infantryman is armed and trained to fight, there will be no proud record for him in this conflict's history. In today's war of machines and high-sped campaigns there is grave danger that the infantryman will become the P. B. I. in all truth. He is not only still carrying the big burden, but he is being grossly misjudged. He is wrongfully and foolishly belittled as an absolete warrior because of the almost fabulous success of German panzers against "soft" opposition. As a result he has lost his former public popularity to the men in the black berets of the more spectacular armoured corps.

This is not a defence of the old-style army which was based on "masses of infantry." It would be ridiculous to deny the striking power of armoured formations; but it should be membered that it is only through supporting infantry that the exploitation occurs which gives armoured attack its demoralizing strength and deadly momentum.

DISTORTED IMPRESSION

It would be equally wrong to say that armoured fighting vehicles are not dominating land-war tactics and battle-scenes. They are. There can also be no doubt that their speed, range, and power, plus their ability to strike at several points and directions at once, are first requisites to success. But dramatic pens and flare headlines have exaggerated the might of an armoured formation out of all proportion to the facts of the fighting and have obscured the arm which in the end does the most of it. The result has been a distorted public impression that armoured units are fantastically invincible and that the ordinary division is helpless against tank attack.

The misconception came about largely because there were only sketchy accounts of the fight put up by British infantry divisions in the Battle of France, and because those British-German engagements, which were reported, were lost in the cataclysmic finale which saw the collapse of the great French infantry army. Loud shouts were immediately raised that the only force which mattered was one equipped with tanks, and that the only soldier who would be of use in the new warfare was a garage mechanic. The result was such hysterical clamor for tanks and men to man them that there was grave danger our strategists would become blinded. They could have created a fatally unbalanced force during the gigantic re-organization which was immediately launched in the major armies.

CREDIT WHERE DUE

Too much credit cannot be given to men like Sir John Dill and Sir Alan Brooke, the Chief of the Imperial Staff and Commander of the Home Forces, who conceived and directed the reconstruction of the British Army, and to Lieut. Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, the Canadian Corps Commander, and Major-General H. D. G. Crerar, the Chief of the Canadian General Staff, who planned and directed the re-organization of formation and training of the Canadian Army. They steadfastly retained a sane outlook. They carefully read the truths of the Battle of France and refused to be panicked into neglecting the arm which finally wins —the infantry—as they build their new, powerful striking weapon.

For the truth is that the first German blitz struck a thinly held front on the Meuse; thirty miles away a second break was made which found the French deficient in reserves. In both cases the German tank units rolled on with little opposition but with French infantry counter-attacking the walls of the corridor — held by German infantry. The real struggle was between opposing infantry forces while the panzers worked westward almost unmolested. The German tanks got the glory but the German infantry did the fighting.

STOPPED IN TRACKS

In the North, the German tanks ran into British and French "ordinary" divisions of the northern Allied armies. They were equipped with anti-tank guns and devices; their artillery was placed to stop tanks. And the panzers were stopped in their clanking tracks!

Finding that the British and French not only refused to be brushed aside but were giving the panzers a beating, the Germans brought up their infantry and another "orthodox" battle ensued with artillery supporting infantry in the familiar way. Such was the calibre of the British that even when both flanks were in the air after the Belgians gave way, they did not relinquish ground except in the course of the orderly retirement which that dangerous situation made imperative.

THE TANK FAILED

It is this fight which proved that the British Army had retained all its traditional fighting quality. It also disclosed that the tank was not at all invincible. When faced with determined and properly armed "ordinary" divisions, the tank failed.

In other words, against weak opposition the tank is as irresistable as popularly supposed. Against well armed and trained troops, it is stoppable, and if the latter have adequate anti-tank armament, plus tank units, the land-battleship becomes just another weapon. The human element, as exemplified in quality of troops and their training, becomes the deciding factor.

If that were not so there would never have been a Dunkirk. For three days the German panzers attacked the British from the south in desperate effort to prevent the evacuation which obviously had been planned. The tanks failed, utterly and decisively. The enemy then began bringing up his orthodox forces but before the infantry-artillery battle was in full cry, the evacuation was accomplished.

THEY'LL HOLD PANZERS

Those heroic "ordinary" divisions which formed the Dunkirk rearguard were neither equipped nor trained with the sole intention of fighting tanks or assaulting with tanks. If they could hold the panzers, there need be little apprehension of the ability of the modern Canadian infantry-artillery division, supported by aircraft, to do the same thing. The 1941 infantryman is not only equipped with adequate anti-tank weapons, but his entire training is in blitz tactics, or leading up to them.

The erronecus impression which maligns the infantry includes lack of understanding that the term no longer means a foot-soldier armed with a rifle and bayonet, plus a nills bomb or two, and with one man in ten or more trained in the use of the machine-gun.

ALL-ROUND FIGHTER

The infantryman of today is nothing if not a light machine-gunner, and can turn his hand — or actually carries — many weapons. He can handle Bren, Lewis and Tommy guns, grenades and pistols, anti-tank rifles and machine-guns and at least two type of mortors. The rifleman is a sniper, and ammunition carrier, and an all-round fighter at either short or long range. The infantry platoon is so well armed that it could hardly pack more armament and retain its new speed.

Further, the 1941 infantryman is taught to be an independent, resourceful shock-trooper from the start of his collective training. That is, after he has completed basic training in his formidable array of weapons and the fundamentals of soldiering, he starts training as a member of the smallest fighting unit, the platoon. Early in his tuition he is out on all-night manoeuvres, or perhaps three-day field practices, which are designed to teach him how to fight and carry on, independent of his flanks and supporting troops. By the time he has advanced to company battalion or more ambitious operations, he is fitting perfectly into place and has acquired an instinctive knowledge of both blitz weapons and tactics.

The opinion has even been expressed that the infantryman has a "cushy" job in this war in the belief that he no longer slogs it on foot. That is as unfounded as the impression that he has been relegated to a secondary, and even minor and insignificant part in the new warfare.

A TOUGH JOB

It is true that on urgent orders he travels to distant battle-sites by motor transport held in reserve and specially detailed for that purpose. They rush him into the fight with a speed that was not even imagined in the last war. But that is no reason to withhold sympathy for the amount of footwork he does. It should be enhanced. He is still a master in foot-slogging. He has less pick-and-shovel work, but even while training for today's fast, open campaign, he is always moving with speed and agility under full battle-kit. He is eternally at the double" on manoeuvres. He is not only a far more active soldier this time, but his physical stamina is greater, it is more harshly tried, and for more prolonged periods.

This is a tougher war and the whole process of creating soldiers in Canada is designed to build up strength against the greater exhaustion and battle-shock, as other things are taught. Even while the rookie marches he is not permitted the old, steady pace for long. He is constantly breaking column and scattering under mock air-assault, or to set up a defence against mythical surprise attack. Physical fitness combined with alertness and an intelligent mind, are as necessary to the infantryman today as knowledge of weapons and tactics.

INFANTRY TAKES BRUNT

It is true that our armoured units will lead the way in future Canadian offensives, but final victory or disaster will rest on the skill, spirit and fighting qualities of the infantry rolling up behind them. That is simply because no battle is won until ground gained has been consolidated and until all counter-attacks are beaten off—by the infantry. In defensive operations, the issue will be also decided by the infantry. And contrary to the usual opinion, and to the arguments of many arm-chair tacticians, the modern Canadian "ordinary" division, as armed and equipped, is perfectly capable of defeating German tank attack.

That assertion will not find its proof until the Canadian Corps is in action. But in the meantime no proof is required for the statement that it is the infantryman who will take the brunt of the fighting, the toil and the casualties—the blood, sweat and tears — in the battles of decision. He should also have the honour.

QUICK RELIEF FOR

STIFFNESS, SORENESS, ACHES, BUMPS, PAINS FROM BRUISES, CHEST COLDS AND STRAINS WITH

SLOAN'S *Family* LINIMENT

JAPANESE

(Continued from page 1)

our aircraft was seen to enter one of the Zero fighters."

Although the communique said the destruction of this plane could not be definitely confirmed, another was seen to crash into the sea when it received bursts of 1,000 rounds and the third fighter was damaged.

In this battle two crew members of one of the allied bombers were wounded.

Rabaul Raided

Following the probable sinking of a Japanese cruiser and damaging of another by American four-motored bombers at Rabaul Friday, allied airmen returned to the attack on that New Britain base and hit harbor and airdrome target areas with salvos of explosives.

Here the Japanese were believed to have lost two more fighters which tried to prevent the attack.

At Kupang, too, the airdromes, as well as the town, was the target, and the communique said every bomb found its mark. Again Japanese fighter planes were unsuccessful in attempts to drive off the raiders.

From these raids the allies lost two planes, while the Japanese lost their 23rd plane in the operations over Darwin and Katherine.

A Port Moresby correspondent reported that the Japanese were making progress along the Markham River from the Lae Region in New Guinea, although they had not yet clashed with Australian troops.

They said Australian bushwackers, trained to fight in the tough mountain jungle, might be deliberately delaying their ambushes until the Japanese were far away from support and supply.

So difficult is this path, the correspondents said, it was not yet clear whether the Japanese would attempt this overland route over the 13,000-foot-high Owen Stanley range for an attack upon Port Moresby from the rear.

Harder Blows Expected

Harder Japanese blows upon Australian key defence points, possibly Darwin and Port Moresby, are expected during the coming week, however, and Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the Allied Commander in Chief, was busy in conferences.

He is to confer with War Minister Francis Forde, Lt.-Gen. V. A. H. Sturdee, Chief of the Australian Staff, and other members of the Australian High Command, and go to Canberra to talk with Prime Minister John Curtin tomorrow. Later in the week he will inspect United States camps.

The Netherlands East Indies Lieutenant Governor-General, Dr. Hubertus Van Mook, told a church assemblage of 5,000 Australians today that a newly acquired "positive force" now is aiding the allied cause.

"This made us slow in recognizing the new alignments of mankind and in comprehending how Russia, China and many Asiatic peoples could fit into the battalions of democracy.

"Now I think we have come to recognize our mistakes and dimly out of the welter of war emerges something positive toward which we can reach out with all force," he said.

Enemy bombers struck again at the pearl-fishing Port of Broome, 600 miles southwest of Darwin, centering their attack on the airport. A number of commercial planes were damaged by the 50 bombs dropped and a civilian was killed.

The enemy maintained ceaseless reconnaissance over New Guinea, just to the northeast of the Mainland, and a heavy Japanese bomber which approached Port Moresby was driven away by anti-aircraft fire. Port Moresby, however, had two raids Saturday morning.

Allies Increase Attacks

Allied planes greatly increased their offensive patrols and attacks against Japanese shipping, aircraft and airdromes on the 1,600 mile front from Kopeang on Netherlands-Portuguese Timor Island to the Solomons. Japanese installations of the Netherlands Island of Yamdena, 300 miles north of Australia, were bombed.

"The main blows have been delivered against Japanese shipping without which the enemy's southward drive must collapse", the Port Moresby correspondent of the Sydney Sun wrote.

The first official act of the widely-acclaimed MacArthur was to all on Sir Winston Dugan, Governor of Victoria State. The supreme commander of the Anzac area was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, United States Minister to New Zealand, and Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, chief of MacArthur's Philippine Staff.

MacArthur and his staff spent much of the day in military consultations with allied war leaders at his Melbourne hotel suite.

To the cheering thousands which gave him the most tumultous welcome ever accorded a person in Australia, the General had said:—

"I shall keep a common soldier's faith."

Explanation given For 'unemployed'

MONTREAL, March 22—Since the Unemployment Insurance Commission commenced the payment of benefit to unemployed insured persons early in February, it has been discovered that there is some misunderstanding as to the meaning of the term "unemployed," L. M. Lymburner, jr., manager of the local Employment and Claims Office, has noted.

The general rule, Mr. Lymburner states, is that a worker is not considered to be unemployed on any day on which he is following an occupation from which he derives any remuneration or profit. To this general rule there is one exception, but that exception only applies when all the following three requirements are satisfied:

(1) The occupation from which remuneration or profit is derived must be one which could ordinarily have been followed by the worker in addition to his usual employment.

(2) It must be one which could ordinarily have been followed by the worker outside the ordinary hours of his usual employment.

(3) The remuneration or profit must not exceed one dollar ($1.00) on the day in question, or where it is earned or payable in respect of a period longer than a day, it must not exceed one dollar on the daily average.

Even if the worker thinks that these three conditions have been complied with, he must give particulars of any work he is doing to the local Employment and Claims officer and enquire whether his insurance book should be stamped. A worker must not declare himself unemployed on any day on which he is working, but must inform the local office regarding work done.

Moreover, if a worker, after his employment has terminated, continues to receive wages or holiday payments from his employer, payable under his contract of service, he is not considered to be unemployed for benefit purposes. An applicant for benefit, whether man or woman, who is maintaining a dependent husband, wife or child under 16 years of age, can qualify for benefit at a higher rate. Full details should be reported to the Employment and Claims officer who will assist an applicant regarding a benefit claim in any way he can.

The Wade Kidnap Case

By Leslie Cargill

(Continued from page 2)

ation was to dispose of the money exactly as directed. "You could tell them a mile off. There was an ice cream seller five yards from where I parked making a hopeless mess of business, a newspaper vendor who'd forgotten to take the crease out of his trousers, and two idlers who were so much like plain clothes policemen they should be on the stage."

Mosson laughed. "Sounds bad, as you put it. But I don't suppose they were as obstentatious as all that. You knew who they were, so the disguises seemed thin."

"Yes, and the kidnappers were equally open-eyed."

"Maybe they were. Only you must understand that it is a social duty to check the criminals and look after your interests as well."

"I'm not forgetting it ,but I wish I hadn't invited official interference. If I'd let things take a normal course ,Sir Timothy would be home by now, poorer by £25,000 which wouldn't hurt him in the slightest."

Wade's young secretary felt it was no concern of his whether the kidnappers profited by their illegal activities. He had first approached Scotland Yard in an undecided frame of mind believing he was acting for the best. After the long delay and series of startling incidents he was beginning to change his mind. Mosson's main object seemed to be rounding up of the gang, irrespective of how that jeopardized the welfare of the original victim, whose very life was conceivably being endangered.

Taking his troubles to Felicite he found her to his way of thinking.

"Uncle is worse off than anybody," she said ."We don't know how he is being treated. Can't we do something more—more drastic?

"The police hope——"

"There you go, first blaming them for muddling and then backing them up."

"No, I'm not. Yet I suppose we ought to co-operate."

"Well, I don't. Before long there's sure to be another letter, and this time they won't send it in the same way as the others, so your friend Major Mosson can't try and catch the messenger."

Bellair Broome regarded her admiringly. "Exactly what the Major said, almost in his words."

"You don't want to be a Sherlock Holmes to work that out," she replied. "By this time they must have a good idea of the conclusions we've arrived at."

"Such as?"

"That they rendezvous near enough to Fairclough to be handy, for one thing. So why continue to make it appear as if the letters were posted from the other end of the country?"

"That really is detective work, Felicite."

She did glow a little at this praise, feeling it to be deserved. "So I should think they'll pop the next communication into a convenient letter box just far enough away from their haunt to be safe. Which means it will come among the other mails.'

"How does that help?"

She leaned towards him and whispered conspiratorially: "What I thought was that Major Mossen wouldn't know anything about it and you need not tell him. Do what they want and if it leads to getting uncle back safely I shall be satisfied. Afterwards the police can do what they like."

(To be Continued-

LEFTOVER SANDWICHES

If you have sandwiches left over from lunch one day, don't count them lost. Wrap in a damp cloth or waxed paper and store in the refrigerator. Next day they may be grilled on your electrical sandwich grill or served with a cheese or cream sauce.

Three Federal Cabinet Ministers see naval guns and field artillery gun carriages in the making at the plant of National Railway Munitions, Limited, when they visited Montreal. In the picture, from left to right, are: Hon. Angus L. Macdonald, Navy Minister Hon. C. D. Howe, Munitions and Supply Minister Hon. W. P.—Mulock, Postmaster General; R. C. Vaughan, president of Canadian National Railways, who welcomed the visitors to the plant; D. C. Grant and N. B. Walton, C.N.R. vice-presidents.