

New Canadian Citizens Guests At Rotary Club

Five new Canadians were guests of the Charlottetown Rotary Club at their luncheon in the Charlottetown Hotel yesterday.

Adriene Joozon, a Hungarian, formerly employed as a stenographer, and now employed with Mrs. Judge Duffy, North River Rd., Charlottetown, as domestic. She arrived here early in November 1946.

Maria Gyoergy, formerly a stenographer, is giving satisfaction as nurses' aide at the Provincial Sanatorium. She speaks German, and also English fairly fluently.

Dusan Rozman, a Yugo-Slav, former Commander in the Yugo-Slav Navy. He is a Naval architect by profession and was attached to the Yugo-Slav Navy from the time of his University graduation until captured by the Italians in 1941.

K. Cemka, a Polish veteran arriving here from Moncton on March 11, 1949. Is now employed with Mr. Godfrey, Marshfield, P. E. I.

Tells Own Story

Teddy Pazdznierny, a Polish veteran, told his own story in an address to the club.

"It was in June, 1939," said Mr. Pazdznierny, "in the basement of our schoolhouse, where for the first time I noticed the tension of a coming conflict between Poland and Germany. There our class sat around the radio listening to the reply the Polish foreign minister was giving to Hitler on the issue of Danzig. The city of Bromberg where I lived is located 96 miles to the south of Danzig. A peaceful town with its beautiful parks, ancient churches of which some date as far back as the 14th century, the river cutting the town in half, its old-fashioned streets and beautiful surroundings will remain to me a treasured memory.

"This city as the industrial centre of Polish Pomerania, located near Poland's main river Vistula, has been attracting people from all over the country which resulted in its steady growth and prosperity. In fact it has been that cosy that many Germans remained there (to our misfortune) after the Polish State had been declared independent in 1918. They represented a minority of 10 per cent in a population of 140 thousand.

"After that memorable broadcast things went fast," said the speaker. "Soon there were more men in khaki to be seen on the streets, many of them had just left college. Schools closed for summer vacations, housewives began to make supplies of food; basements and cellars were lightened in case of gas warfare; trenches for protection of passers by were dug in parks and to sum it all up everybody was getting ready for something I couldn't imagine how it was going to look like. Until then it had been my conviction that war was only connected with history books, tales of older people about the First World War or news on this horrible thing in other parts of the globe. It could never happen to me and my plans for the future. I was 13 years old then. But the 1st of September came and now I won't be able to forget it as long as I live.

First Air-Raid

"On this day at 5 a.m. Germans crossed our borders, and at 12 noon I lived through my first air-raid. The railway station and several near-by flats had been the target of this first attack. The casualties were high on account of large numbers of people awaiting trains, anxious to get to their homes outside of town. Adding to the already started panic, German fifth columnists, with the help of local Germans, were spreading rumors about the city to be levelled off by Nazi bombers. This made half the population leave town in haste unaware this was a trick to paralyze our troop

movements on roads filled by refugees. Many of them stayed in the surrounding forests, others started in the south-eastern direction towards the capital that meant security to us all at that critical moment. How wrong they were they soon found out, and so did I.

"The third day in the early morning hours we got our biggest surprise. Local Germans supplied it. With the invading troops still at a distance of 2 and a half days from the city, rifle shots, machine-gun fire and detonations of hand-grenades could be heard at various points, especially in the town's southern portion. Our retreating troops as well as the endless stream of refugees had been fired at. For the remainder of the day troops, and in some cases, even angry civilians, were engaged in a bitter fight with those 'heroes' who in appreciation for the freedom they enjoyed under Poland's rule, were shooting in our back. This event later on enlarged and twisted by German propaganda, was the excuse for the murder of many thousands of residents.

Wearisome Night March

"In the evening everything was quiet and I left the city with an older friend of mine who hoped to join the Polish army in Warsaw. We marched the whole night, covering a distance of 42 kilometers. We continued the same day trying to reach our objective within a week. The roads were jammed with refugees who with every possible means of conveyance, or on foot, loaded with as many of their belongings as they could carry, were moving at a slow pace. Many times we took to side roads or forests for cover before Nazi fighter planes which kept the roads under fire, frequently aiming their weapons at innocent civilians. On these roads I realized the cruelty of a war and the aggressor as well as his superiority in the air. In vain we looked up to the skies for our own or allied aircrafts. I don't think I have seen more than a hundred Polish planes aloft.

"Reaching the capital on the 14th, I stayed in my guardian's apartment who had been drafted in the last days of August. The army and civilians were getting ready for defence that started three days later, after the city had been completely closed in by German troops. For ten days almost continuously the enemy hammered into the city with artillery and bombers. Staying most of that time in the basement, I only heard all that and got occasional glimpses at the damages done to our block.

"On the 27th, due to lack of supplies, and especially water, Warsaw had been given up. The next day new masters moved in and this was the end of a short struggle that deeply shocked everyone of us. A few days later, partly by train and partly on foot, I returned to my home town. Entering it after what seemed to me a long time, I could see that no more damage had been done to it except for the synagogue, which had been blasted by entering captors and two bridges blown up by our own troops.

"On every street corner posters were placed announcing the execution of the town mayor. Since then these posters were a familiar sight, only the names on them changed and that very often. From the very beginning the occupant was teaching us a bloody lesson that one cannot raise his hand against him even if it's in self-defence.

"During the first months not a single day would pass that hundreds of people wouldn't be arrested by the 'Gestapo'. Mass executions were a common event and were carried out on the market square or on the outskirts of town.

Nazi Reign of Terror

"The victims were in majority professional men, but others, even children, were not spared. Their nationality was the only crime they committed. I would rather

not speak about the details for these are most unpleasant.

"Parallel to this, the extermination of our way of life progressed with diabolic speed and precision. At least externally. The Polish language was forbidden not only in schools but everywhere, and for reasons of pure irony could be used only in one case, that of a priest attending a dying person. Streets received German names, Polish educational institutions from high-school up were closed; their teachers arrested. The incoming Germans took over properties which all Poles were deprived of from the beginning. Getting apartments for them wasn't difficult for the 'Gestapo' and a special service made a thorough job securing the best ones by throwing their previous occupants out on the street with nothing but the clothes they had on. Books were ordered to be burned and possession of a radio receiver was under penalty of death, not speaking about arms of any kind. In short, everything was done to keep us away from any thought of resistance.

"From that point," said Mr. Pazdznierny, "I ceased worrying about the looks of war and turned to liberation. We did not believe in permanence of this situation. On Christmas Eve, 1939, I was marched off the street. Two days later I arrived on a farm in the province of Mecklenburg in Germany. Nine months later, not being able to stand the mistreatment and having a desire to learn a trade, together with another labourer I contrived an escape back to Poland. Thanks to my partner's knowledge of the German language as well as to a dissembler in the German administration I was able to return to my home town and unnoticed start my apprenticeship as assembly mechanic in a plant which manufactured wood-working machinery.

"At that time the city was ruled by terror that became better organized every day. Concentration camps established all over the country and in the Reich swallowed thousands of our countrymen. As the result of endless raids at our homes, families were separated, friends began to disappear, and no one knew who was going to be next. Only the news of allied victories or German defeats in Russia from Stalingrad, left us with the hope this had to end sometime.

"That I was not going to wait for at home. There were again cattle cars for me in the fall of 1943, only this time for good. At first I worked in a briquette-plant in eastern Germany. Gladly I accepted my transfer to a construction company for the coal dust and lack of food resulted in tuberculosis with over 50 per cent of my companions. With this construction outfit I went along the coast through Denmark, Holland, Belgium and finally France, always building pill-boxes and air-raid shelters. We were not guarded but if we tried to escape we would receive the death penalty. As the invasion began I was removed into another camp near Meek where I worked in an army store. The monotonous routine of this camp was broken only by the arrival of American troops in the early Spring of 1945," said the speaker.

Reaches England

"I went to England and joined the Polish Army and served with them until the end of the war. On demobilization I made application to come out to Canada. I am very glad to be here and hope to make my permanent home."

Each of the other guests said a few words yesterday at the request of the chairman, Rotarian Frank Storey said he hoped that the term Displaced Persons would not be used in speaking of these

people. They are seeking Canadian citizenship and should in future be referred to as new Canadians.

Visiting Rotarians were J. Clarence Nickerson, Moncton, F. I. Boates, Kentville, Allen Munroe, Toronto. Other guests were Charles Fenwick, Wolfville; Stanley MacInnis, H. E. Miller, Dr. R. H. Barrett, and Mrs. J. B. Murley, chairman of the Citizenship Committee.

Rotarians Jim Burden and N. W. Lowther were chairmen.

TRYON W.L.

The monthly meeting of the Tryon W.L. met at the home of Mrs. Spurgeon Clark on March 14th. The president, Miss Florence Mabey presided and opened the meeting by singing 'One Verse of O Canada and repeating the creed in unison. Twenty members answered roll call by telling an Irish joke. There was one visitor present. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

It was moved by Mrs. Spurgeon Clark, seconded by Mrs. Robert Crawford that money received from the next crokinole party be sent to the 'Jubilee Endowment Fund.

Report of committees followed: School committee had no report but the president stated blinds were needed for the primary department. It was moved by Miss Millie Gamble, seconded by Mrs. Keith Thomas that the Institute purchase new blinds for this department. Sick committee reported one call made. Miss Florence Mabey thanked the Institute for the box of fruit given to Allister Mabey, moved by Miss Robert Crawford, seconded by Miss Millie Gamble that we dispense with the practise of donating fruit to the sick in hospitals and instead remember them with a card.

The treasurer told the meeting that \$56.31 had been received to date from the crokinole parties. Mrs. Claude Vessey reported receiving \$2.33 from the treasurer to finish paying Prof. Jones for vocal lessons for the month of February.

Miss Millie Gamble was appointed to interview the school children relative to paying for the vocal lessons. A bill of 62 cents was voted to be paid.

Next meeting at Mrs. Claude Vessey's with Mrs. Alban Gaudet and Mrs. Keith Thomas as the lunch committee. Roll call is to be answered with a house cleaning hint. Mrs. Austin Smith is to have charge of the program.

Mrs. C.A. Hicks who was in charge of the program for the evening gave a reading on an article from the Institute News entitled 'What we can do for our Young People'. This was followed by an Irish song contest. Meeting closed with the National Anthem. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess and committee in charge.

MINING

(Continued from Page 11)

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like 3000 Cent Por, 4000 Chem Res, 2000 Chesterville, etc.



JOHN GEORGE HAIGH

A high court has fined the proprietors of the London Daily Mirror £10,000 (\$40,000) for contempt of court, and ordered the editor, Silvester Bolan, to be detained in prison for three months. The contempt consisted of an article published in the Mirror, held to prejudice the trial of John George Haigh, 39, company director, charged with the murder of Mrs. Olive Durand-Beacon, rich, elderly widow who disappeared from her London hotel. The paper had described him as a 'vampire murderer.'

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like 400 E Sulliv, 3100 Elder, 11617 Eidona, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes items like 6500 Norbenite, 1150 Normetal, 1500 Norpick, etc.

PRICE OF U.S. NEWSPAPERS

NEW YORK, March 28 - (CP) - The street-sale price of 86 per cent of daily papers in the United States is five cents. This figure was disclosed today by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The daily newspapers, of which there are 1,769 in the United States, include commercial dailies but not foreign-language papers.

TO LAUNCH FLYING BOAT

LONDON, March 28 - (Reuters) - Britain's largest flying boat, the Saunders-Roe 'Princess', will probably be launched in December, 1950, and will take off on her first flight from Cowes, Isle of Wight, in February, 1951, it was disclosed today.

OSLO - (CP) - Total war losses of the Norwegian merchant marine as tabulated by the Norwegian Shipping Bureau, were 706 ships of 2,297,270 gross tons; 3,211 Norwegian seamen, 906 foreign crew members, 459 Norwegian passengers and 71 foreign passengers lost their lives.



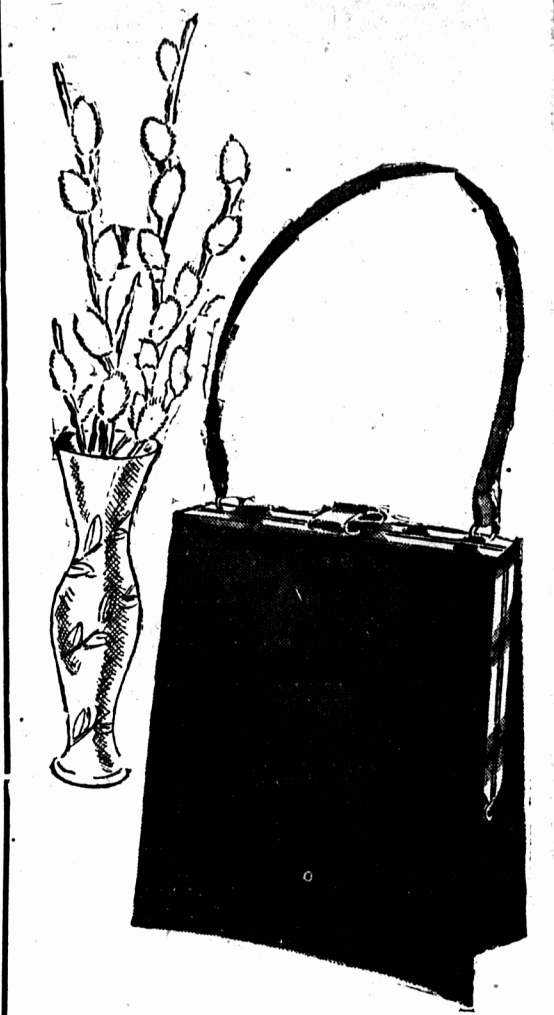
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FREE OUR BIG 1949 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK DOMINION SEED HOUSE GEORGETOWN, ONT.

ADAM'S ALE POPULAR MONTREAL, (CP) - The city waterworks supplied an average of 167,000 gallons of water daily during 1948, according to a report issued recently by the public works department. This is approximately equal to 1,860 good sized glasses of water per resident of the metropolitan area.

CAMPAIGN FOR JOBS AMHERST, N. S. - (CP) - In order to find work for unemployed a 'Job Week' was opened here recently by the national employment service. Citizens were asked to co-operate by providing odd jobs which need to be done in the spring or permanent work if possible.



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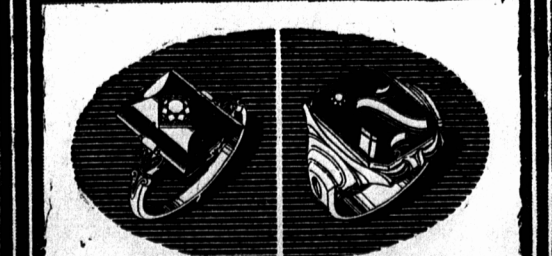
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