

Army Planning Potential Force of 200,000 Men

BY DOUGLAS HOW Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, Dec. 17—With the traditions and the lessons of a major war behind it, the Canadian Army is going ahead with its plans to train a potential force of 200,000 men, both active and reserve, for any eventuality.

To meet the impact of the atomic age, Army headquarters has created individual training commands for each of the arms of the service, from infantry to ordnance, from artillery to signals, with war-trained officers to direct them.

Now, at 23, he has become the co-ordinator of all army training, the man who maps out a broad policy at the direction of the Chief of the General Staff and leaves it to the training commanders of the various arms to work out their own details for a potential force of 25,000 permanent and 180,000 reserve soldiers.

The sharp changes in C. O. T. C. training at the universities can be seen as an indication of what may come about in the whole field. The main momentum of the college soldiers' training now will rest in the full three months of summer training he will take as a second Lieutenant, rising to a Lieutenant after two summers and to a Captain after three.

This concentration of effort on the one class of roughly 2,200 men automatically raises the problem of how to prevent disparity between it and the others, composed of officers who must be trained to work in and spare time. Methods to meet this situation are believed to be among those under intimate study at headquarters.

With all these problems, however a framework or silhouette sharper than anything a peacetime Canada has ever had is taking shape. Close to its roots are the new, permanent schools where the latest methods in the various arms will be taught, primarily to permanent or active force men in winter, to the C.O.T.C. and other reservists in summer.

In line with a policy of building up an officers corps of university graduates and an army of matriculants for the active army, about 25 permanent force officers have been sent back to college to get their degrees since the end of the war. They are men whose courses were interrupted by service but eventually the universities may be training annually enough men from the ranks to meet 20 per cent of officer requirements.

This emphasis upon education is directed towards making the highest army one with highly skilled mental powers. The permanent army, in this view, is primarily an army of instructors for the fighting army that meets eventualities.

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Three local life insurance men, Messrs. Harold C. Bohaker of the Sun Life, Edwin C. Johnstone, C.L.U. of the Dominion Life and Thomas A. MacAvinn of the Great West Life were honored yesterday with the presentation of National Quality Award Certificates from the Life Underwriters Association of Canada.

Veteran Laborite Slams Government In Aussie House

By WILLIAM STEWART (Canadian Press Staff Writer) CANBERRA, Dec. 17 — (CP)

Much of the attention given to opening week of Australia's 18th parliament was captured by 70-year-old John Thomas Lang making his first appearance in the Federal House of Representatives some 15 years after having been one of the most widely-discussed public personalities in the country.

A bitter foe of Communism who once also fought a Fascist organization called the "New Guard" which sprang up in New South Wales during depression years, Lang in 1931 was a central figure in events which led to the downfall of Australia's short-lived Labor government of that period.

A powerfully-built six-footer popularly known as the "Big Pella," Lang was the idol of the workmen in New South Wales, Australia's largest and most industrialized state. Twice state premier, his second term ended in 1932 with the dismissal of his Labor administration by the state governor.

Lang had been a member of the state parliament for 33 years when he returned in August to contest a Federal seat and lead his own party of 11 men in the recent general election. It was his second attempt to enter Federal parliament and among his group he was the only successful candidate. He had tried in 1933 and missed narrowly.

An unexpected turn added interest to his maiden speech in Canberra during debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne.

The debate had barely started when Lang delivered an attack on the re-elected Labor government which he charged had become the "right wing of Conservatism." When he sat down, the debate which usually runs on for several days, collapsed.

The Provincial Life Underwriters Association held at the Charlottetown Hotel, with the Provincial President R. J. Rupert, C.L.U. presiding.

In making the presentation, Mr. Black pointed out that the certificates were awarded in recognition of a superior job of quality life underwriting. The recipients had met certain high qualifications — namely the writing of a substan-

close advisers. In the party split and government defeat Lang was a major influence.

A member of the official Labor party until seven years ago Lang was Labor premier and treasurer of New South Wales from 1925 to 1927, and then from 1930 until his dismissal by Governor Sir Philip Game in 1932.

During his first term, Lang introduced such measures as widows pensions, family allowances, the 44-hour week and what was regarded as Australia's most liberal workmen's compensation plan.

The Scullin government had been in office slightly more than a year when Lang became premier again in 1930 as the depression was taking hold of Australia.

During a series of conferences between federal and state government representatives on depression financial policy in 1931 Lang proposed what became known as the "Lang plan" including reduction of fixed interest charges on government bonds and reduction of interest rates on loans from Britain.

Alternative proposals the Scullin government believed itself forced to accept included reduction of wages to which Lang refused to agree. The disagreement brought the break in the party. The Labor government fell and its successor was a government of the United Australia Party which included several former Scullin ministers.

Custom and Law Differ on Drink

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 18 — (CP) — A woman's right to drink at the bar of a hotel with her menfolk is recognized by law in Australia but not by custom.

A custom of many years' standing decrees that hotel bars remain sacrosanct to men, and that women who want a drink at a hotel confine themselves to lounges and ladies' parlors.

Hotel managements maintain the custom by keeping women out of bars under the law permitting them to reserve the right of admission and the custom has become so firmly entrenched in Australia that few women ever attempt to obtain, or think of obtaining, a drink at a hotel bar.

One Englishwoman, new to Australia, and ignorant of the custom, recently tried to get a drink in the saloon bar of Sydney's most fashionable hotel, as she would have

done without trouble in England. The barmaid refused to serve her, and called a uniformed attendant who escorted her to a nearby lounge.

The incident received great prominence in the Australian press because she was the first woman for many years who had tried to flout this custom, and it brought to the fore the strange anomaly between law and custom, also backed by law.

Much public and editorial discussion followed the incident and this has since brought to light the fact that the custom may gradually be breaking down.

Newspaper surveys disclose that two of Sydney's 640 hotels have taken the revolutionary step of allowing women into bars. Both hotels are in the suburbs, and both are well-patronized by women.

One hotel permits women to use the public bar but, only in off-peak hours, and the other allows them to use the saloon bar without condition.

Both hotel managers say the women are their best behaved customers. One manager says: "They are so quiet you wouldn't know they were there. I'm going to give the adequate and suitable bar accommodation as a reward for their propriety when the building situation permits."

Canada U. S. Ties Remain Unruffled in Troubled World

By C. R. BLACKBURN Canadian Press Staff Writer WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 — (CP)

A year that saw representatives of almost every country coming to Washington with pleas or complaints led, apparently unchanged the serenely efficient relations between Canada and the United States.

On the surface at least the momentary committee and else where, on development of defence and flying facilities on the Canadian Arctic for the benefit of the whole continent. So far as can be learned these long term planning talks are proceeding without rancor and without great differences of opinion.

Visits of Prime Minister Mackenzie King to the White House were not as frequent as when President Roosevelt lived but that was not surprising. The late president and the prime minister were old friends. President Truman at once sought to perpetuate the close relations between the Canadian prime minister and the White House.

But both Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Truman have been busy men this past year, particularly the president, and fortunately for Canada that country has not been involved directly in many of the problems bedeviling Mr. Truman.

Mortgage Sale

To be sold by public auction in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown on Friday the third day of January, 1947, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon all and singular those certain pieces or parcels of land and premises situate lying and being on lot thirty-seven in Queen's County aforesaid bounded and described as follows that is to say:

COMMENCING at the eastern boundary of three hundred and twenty acres of land in possession of Edward Mooney as surveyed on the fifth day of December A. D. 1913 by Thomas May, Esquire, land surveyor, and at the north boundary of fifty acres of land in possession of Mrs. Hayes thence running

thirty-seven aforesaid bounded and described as follows that is to say: COMMENCING on the east side of the Dromore or Little Hell Road in the northwest angle of a farm formerly in possession of Michael McGuirk and running thence east for the distance of one hundred and ten chains thence north five chains thence west to the said road and hence south along the said road to the place of commencement containing fifty-five acres of land a little more or less, and the farm or land conveyed by deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands bearing date fourteenth day of December 1881 to Hugh Sherry.

The above sale is made under and by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 12th day of February, 1917 made between Daniel Hughes of Dromore, Farmer, and Jane Hughes his wife, of the one part, and Edwin P. Moore, Frederick S. Moore and George M. Moore, Executors of the Will of Theophilus Moore, of the other part, and which mortgage by divers means assignments is now vested in the undersigned.



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west along the said north boundary of Mrs. Hayes land for the distance of thirty-four chains and twenty-four links (84.24) thence running north by the magnet of the year 1764 twenty-nine chains and twenty-four links or to the north boundary of Edward Mooney's land thence east along the same thirty-four chains and twenty-four links to the eastern boundary of that said three hundred and twenty acres of land aforesaid hence south along the same twenty-nine chains and twenty-one links to the place of commencement containing one hundred acres of land a little more or less.

ALSO all that other tract piece or parcel of land or premises situate lying and being at Dromore lot thirty-seven aforesaid bounded and described as follows that is to say: COMMENCING on the east side of the Dromore or Little Hell Road in the northwest angle of a farm formerly in possession of Michael McGuirk and running thence east for the distance of one hundred and ten chains thence north five chains thence west to the said road and hence south along the said road to the place of commencement containing fifty-five acres of land a little more or less, and the farm or land conveyed by deed from the Commissioner of Public Lands bearing date fourteenth day of December 1881 to Hugh Sherry.

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For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Barristers, 154 Prince Street, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Dated fourth December, 1946.

HERBERT W. PLATTS, Assignee of Mortgage.

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