"I WANT TO TELL EVERYBODY HOW GOOD ALL-BRAN IS TO RELIEVE CONSTIPATION"

"For 13 years I had suffered from constipation, trying all kinds of remedies without any hope of cure. Then I started eating KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly . . . with marvelous results. I wish I could tell all people who are suffering from constipation how good ALL-BRAN is to relieve it!" So writes Mrs. Paul Gariepy, Joliette, Quebec.

If *you* have been dosing yourself with harsh cathartics, try ALL-BRAN's "Better Way". Eat it every day and drink plenty of water. But remember this crisp, delicious cereal doesn't work like purgatives . . . it takes time. Get ALL-BRAN at your grocer's, in two convenient sizes, or in individual serving packages at restaurants. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.


# Queen's Canadian Fund Director Addresses Regina Meeting

## AIR RAID VICTIMS' URGENT NEEDS STILL NOT MET

Appeals of air raid victims in Great Britain for assistance are "far too many and there is far too little money to meet urgent requirements." So an audience at a public meeting in the Regina City Council Chamber was told Tuesday night by Sholto Watt of Montreal, executive director of the Queen's Canadian Fund for air raid victims.

This urgent need exists despite the fact that, in the first two and a half months of operations in this country, the Queen's Canadian Fund has raised and sent overseas for the relief of air raid victims over $350,000 and that result has been achieved without making a direct appeal for funds, said Mr. Watt. The speaker went on to outline the progress of the fund since its inception and cited examples of immediate aid given to victims from the resources of the Lord Mayor's Fund, through which the Queen's Canadian Fund operates in Great Britain.

Spending a couple of days in Regina in the interests of the fund, Mr. Watt conducted something in the nature of a round table conference, devoting a good part of his time to answering questions rather than in giving a formal address. His declaration that the needs are much greater than the funds to meet them was made in response to one of these questions.

In reply to other questions Mr. Watt emphasized a statement that the National Organization is not encouraging direct appeals to individuals or organizations for funds. Rather it is the policy, with the assistance of the press, to lay the needs of the distressed air raid victims of Britain before the people of this country and leave it to their generosity and sympathy to open their purses to the extent of their ability.

"In Great Britain," said Mr. Watt "our assistance is applied in the most effective, promptest and the most sympathetic way possible, that is to say through the Lord Mayor of London's distress fund. All subscriptions to the Queen's Fund are forwarded, without any deduction, to the Lord Mayor, because the operating expenses of our fund have been privately subscribed or are being carried by the newspapers and financial agencies supporting it."

In reply to another question Mr Watt explained that while it is sometimes possible for funds which are ear-marked by contributors for distribution in particular areas overseas and for specific objectives to be applied in the manner requested by subscribers, the organization does not encourage the earmarking of funds, as it was felt that the Lord Mayor and those who assist in the distribution of the funds are in a better position to judge where the need is greatest and where the money will do the most good in alleviation of suffering.

The very nature of the fund requires that the relief that it provides be immediate and timely. It is essential that those people who administer it in Great Britain be assisted in their task of providing immediate relief where the call is most urgent. That was the reason for this point of policy.

Again returning to the question of the expenses incurred by the fund, Mr. Watt made his listeners a reassuring statement of its effectiveness in operation.

"While the money goes through to London 100 cents on the dollar," said the speaker, "the cost of distribution in Great Britain is measured in hundredths of one per cent."

**The Queen's Canadian Fund operates in all parts of the United Kingdom through the Lord Mayor's National Air Raid Distress Fund.**

**Send Contributions to the Royal Trust Company, Charlottetown.**


INEXPENSIVE KITCHEN ENSEMBLE

Since the housewife spends so much of her time in the kitchen, it certainly should be made as attractive and bright a room as possible. Gay and colorful kitchen ensembles can be made out of vividly patterned or striped kitchen toweling. She will find this material will work up very smartly into curtains, table runners and place mats, chair cushions, even kitchen aprons. It should wash beautifully, of course, and need not be expensive.

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PETUNIAS (height 1 foot) Rosy Morn, Brilliant Rose, Carmine Glory, Pink Glory, Scarlet Glory, War Admiral, (Deep Violet Blue), Rose Gem, Dwarf Giant Mixed colors, Balcony White, Balcony Mixed.

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SNAPDRAGON (half dwarf height 1 ft.) in the following colors— Yellow, Bronzy Gold, Red Boy, Carmine Rose, Antique Gold, Orange Shade, and mixed colors, also California Giant mixed colors, height 15 to 18 inches. Other annual bedding plants include —Aster, Phlox, Stocks, Verbena, Scarlet Salvia, Zinnia, (Giant Dahlia flowered), Ageratum, Portulaca, Sweet Alyssum, Dwarf Lobelia, Trailing Lobelia, Marigold, Nocotina, Cosmos, Kochia, or Burning Bush, Salpiglossis, Lupins, Calendula, Annual Larkspur, Calliopsis, all the above plants at 20c doz. by mail post paid.

PERRENIALS—Giant Exhibition Pansy and English Daisy in bloom 10 each, $1.00 per doz. Delphinium, and Double Holyhock 20c each, $2.00 per doz. Fox Glove, Canterbury Bell and Sweet William, 15c each.—Seeding Giant Exhibition Pansy 40 doz. —Canterbury Bell and Columbine 2 years old 20c each. Chinese Forgetmenot 40c per doz.

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Late Cabbage for fall and winter use not ready before June 15th. at 30c per hundred. By mail 40c per 100.

Carter & Co Seed Store have our plants for sale, and are delivered to them fresh daily. We are always pleased to have customers call at our gardens and select plants. We allow a discount on large orders. All orders by mail or express must be accompanied by postal note or express money order. PLEASE WRITE PLAINLY Orders not accepted for less than 50c—We do not send mail orders C. O. D.

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# RADIO

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**TUESDAY, JUNE 24**

EDST.
6.20 p.m.—'London Calling'.
6.25 p.m.—'CALLING THE WEST INDIES': West Indian Party.
6.45 p.m.—THE NEWS.
7.00 p.m.—'Questions of the Hour', Air Commentary by OLIVER STEWART.
7.15 p.m.—NEWS IN FRENCH.
7.30 p.m.—The Royal Artillery (Woolwich) Band, conducted by Lieut. O. W. Geary, M.B.E.
8.00 p.m.—THE NEWS.
8.10 p.m.—'LISTENING POST'.
8.15 p.m.—'London Calling'.
8.30 p.m.—'BRITAIN SPEAKS'. Talk by VERNON BARTLETT, M. P.
8.45 p.m.—HEADLINE NEWS AND VIEWS. Commentator: LINDLEY FRASER.
9.00 p.m.—'The Music of Britain'.
9.15 p.m.—'Front Line Family' — Episode 50. The adventures of the British Family Robinson in war-time London. Written and produced by Alan Melville.
9.30 p.m.—'CANADA CALLS FROM LONDON' (in collaboration with CBC): 'MESSAGE FROM SANDY': Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ. Messages in Music from Canadian and American Soldiers.
10.00 p.m.—'DEMOCRACY MARCHES'. Talk by WILLIAM HOLT.
10.15 p.m.—'At Your Request'.
10.30 p.m.—'Starlight': Derek Oldham (Tenor). Compere, Gerry Wilmot.
10.45 p.m.—'Ulster Gazette:' A Miscellany.
11.15 p. m. — 'CALLING THE WORLD': 'SCOTS ABROAD'. Talk by JOHN R. ALLAN.
11.30 p.m.—RADIO NEWS-REEL.
12.00 m.n.—The Daily Service.
12.05 a.m.—'London Calling'.
12.15 a.m.—'BRITAIN SPEAKS'. Talk by VERNON BARTLETT, M. P.
12.30 a.m.—THE NEWS.
12.45 a.m.—Close down.

# Two Ways Of Life

Following is the text of a sermon preached at St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, on June 15, first Sunday after Trinity, by the Rector, Rev. A. LeDrew Gardner.

The Gospel for today, taken from St. Luke 16 beginning at verse 19, is the story of the rich man and Lazarus, but to get the true emphasis of the story we must go back to verse 15 of that same chapter; there we are told that Jesus, speaking to the Pharisees, said, "Ye are they which justify yourselves before men but God knoweth your hearts, for that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God."

Two ways of life are here set forth; one is a life lived "before men"; the other is a life lived "before God". The aim of the first group is to justify yourselves before men, to be thought well of, to be accepted by, to fit in with the customs of the surrounding peoples. "In Rome, do as Rome does". The other way seeks that which is pleasing to God, the heart is open before God for His approval. Here, then we get the real emphasis: We, as Christians, are in the world, surrounded by world standards, world estimates, and these at times are not only alluring, but make definite onslaughts on us, yet they are abominable before God. What the world hails as success, greatness, honour, may, from God's point of view, be abominable. This is the fact that the story illustrates, and this is the danger of which it gives warning.

"There was a certain rich man which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day, and there was a certain beggar named Lazarus which was laid at his gate, full of sores, and desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table; moreover, the dogs came and licked his sores. And it came to pass that the beggar died and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom. The rich man also died and was buried, and in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments". Now nothing is said about the goodness or the badness of either of these men. Jesus does not say that wealth is evil and poverty good, it may be sometimes it is right the opposite. The point of the story does not centre around wealth or poverty. What our Lord is pointing out is how false earth's values can be, how they are reversed, how entirely opposite they may be to true values.

### The Worldly Standard

Here was a man that the world would welcome as a great man. He had wealth, a fine house, expensive clothing, servants, and exclusiveness. Before such the world bows in admiration: they are the successful, the great, the honourable the leading citizens. There was a man, Lazarus, a bum, sick, undernourished, ill-clothed, friendless but for the dogs; the world regards him as a beggar, a no-good, an outcast, but in the next scene this outcast is in Paradise—a great exaltation, but the world's success is in hell and in torment, that which was highly esteemed among men had proven to be an abomination in the sight of God.

It was as if Jesus said this to His disciples: "As you go through life you must live in the midst of the world, surrounded by world values, world standards, which will lure you and tempt you, and you may even be ostracised if you do not accept them, but always remember there is a day in the future when true values will be revealed then those very world standards will be shown to be false and abominable and cease to exist, but God's standards embedded in the heart, guiding, directing, uplifting, will shine forth in all their truth. Do not be misled by the false standards of the world."

The next two verses set before us a new phase of the illustration, "He seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus, that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue; for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou are tormented."

Two little words, "but now" brings out the contrast here. You had your good things in your lifetime, you had everything that wealth, fame and honour could bring to you, but now things are different, there has been a day of justice, of equalization, of fair play, and he who sat at your gate and had nothing, he now is enjoying the things of which he was deprived then. Possibly neither you nor Lazarus recognized at that time that there is a day of justice and judgment, and that God is a God of justice and righteousness. You were each so occupied with your state at that time that the future meant little or nothing to you, but now you see more clearly. It is so easy to lose sight of the fact, when in the midst of wrongs and injustice, that there is a day when these things will be set right. Yet a moment's reflection will show us the necessity of it. If God is a God of love, He cannot allow His children to go unrequited; if He is a God of justice, he cannot allow evil to go unpunished. The greedy grafter may prey upon his brother man, may trample him under foot for his own selfish acquisition, but it is but temporary; some day he will meet up with God's justice and fairness and then he will reap just exactly what he has sown.

### A Day of Compensation

The poor may be trampled upon and despised, and ravished but there must come a day of compensation. O yes, as we go through life we see greed, graft, selfish accumulation, the treading down of the poor, and, which is worse, these brigands apparently get away with it. I say "apparently" for our eyes are on this day of grace when God is meeting out judgment to everyone. In this day between Calvary and the return of the King God is giving to all, saint and sinner alike, His mercy and His grace, but if I only keep my eyes on this day of grace I have a lopsided picture, after the day of grace comes the day of judgment.

The Psalmist said, "I passed by and saw the wicked flourishing like a green baytree. I passed by again and lo he was gone. I sought him, but his place could nowhere be found." We live at present in the first half of that statement, but the second half is equally true, and will be fulfilled in its due time. Do not be led astray in the midst of your world career by the seeming success of the wicked, do not be tempted to share that apparent success; remember God is a God of justice, of judgment, of fairness, and keep ever in mind that there is a day in the future when all human wrongs will be righted and all evil will be most certainly punished.

There is a second answer to this request of the rich man for help, "Beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed: so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence". In the world in which you will have to live you will find many class distinctions, and class distinction will continue throughout all time, but with this difference: at the moment in this world class distinctions are not fixed, the rich man of today may be the beggar of tomorrow, the beggar of today may be the rich man of tomorrow; but in the future class distinctions will be fixed. He says there is a great gulf fixed "so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot, neither can they pass to us, that would come from thence."

In your life in the world class distinction will be one of your biggest bugbears, there will be society, the elite, the middle class, the lower class, the wealthy, the blueblood, etc. You will be tempted to join one of them and to fall into the world fallacy of presuming that one to be particularly good, but don't forget that these are all subject to change, they are all fickle, but that you are at the moment choosing your class for the future, you are making a choice now for which group you will ultimately be found in, and that will be fixed and unalterable. Do not worry, and do not be bothered by the class distinction of the world through which you pass, remember what is highly esteemed among men may be abominable in the sight of God, but choose to be found in that group whose hearts are open before God

### The Last Contrast

Then comes the last contrast. The rich man suddenly remembers his five brothers. We do not know his attitude to them in life but now that he is in torment he fears for them lest they share the same fate, and he requests that a miracle be performed on their behalf. "Send Lazarus that he may testify unto them lest they also come into this place of torment." This request of the rich man brings out the divine assurance of the sufficiency and reliability of the Scriptures "They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them." How modern is the cry that comes from the tormented man, "Nay, father Abraham, but if one went unto them from the dead, they will repent." If they could see a miracle they would be awakened.

This is still one of the greatest pitfalls in the religious life. Many cry out against the Church of God today because they do not see the type of miracle they want to see. "Show us signs and wonders," they cry "and then we will believe, will accept and follow." Be not deceived; the world of today will have the same attitude to miracles and signs as in the days of His flesh, and he who performed them today would possibly meet with the same fate. No mind or soul which will not be awakened by the Scriptures used by the Spirit of God will accept the testimony of signs and wonders.

God's word is dependable, no further testimony is needed, no greater power for the rescuing of lost souls can be obtained. The world may ridicule, it may call it foolish, may demand signs and wonders, but this does not alter the fact that the Scriptures come from God, they are still the power of God unto salvation, and the guarantee of Jesus still holds good, "Till heaven and earth pass one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled."

The Christian's course through life is fraught with many perils, and one of the chiefest is to accept world standards, world values, and world estimates, and only he who remembers that that which is highly esteemed among men is abomination in the sight of God, and he who keeps his heart pure and acceptable in the sight of God, can hope to pass through safely.

### ENVOI

May God have mercy on you—for our women won't,
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# The Central Guardian

**This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 5 cents a word, strictly payable in advance.**

**COOK'S** for Photographs. L-139-6-4-11-21.

**SECOND QUARTERLY INSTALLMENT** on year's taxes will be discountable up to and including June 30th. L-..25-6-20-23-24.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE INSURANCE.** L-9789

**SECOND INSTALLMENT** — Civic taxes, second installment due June 30th. L-625-6-20-23-24.

**W. M. S. RALLY** Cornwall Church Wednesday, June 25th. Session 2.30 and Public Meeting at 8 P. M. Mrs. Neil Rattee, Yarmouth will be the speaker. L-722-6-24-11.

**RECEIVED SAD NEWS** — Mr. Reuben Macdonald, editor of the Patriot, has received the sad news of the death in Boston on Saturday evening of his brother, Mr. William W. Macdonald, who has been a resident of New York for many years. The body will arrive in Charlottetown on Tuesday evening by train and be taken to Georgetown for burial. The funeral will be held from St. David's United Church there on Wednesday, June 25th., service starting at 2 p.m., standard time.

**HOME ON VISIT** —Among the people from abroad who are spending a few weeks of June visiting their native Isle is Mrs. Agust Kyre of Stony Plane, Alta. Being away for thirty years she sees many changes. Old faces and forms have passed away, young ones taking their places, but she also notes great improvements in town and country. Mrs. Kyre is spending this week in New Perth, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Oliver McNeill, and intends leaving for the home of her adoption the last of June. She will take with her the best wishes of many friends for a safe return, and a continuation of good health and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Harper and young son Royce of Jacksonville, N. B., who motored to the Island last week and who have been the guest of Mrs. Blanche Harper and their nephew, A. M Harper, North Carleton, left Saturday morning for St. John, N. B., where they will visit J.W. Craig, Mrs. Harper's brother before returning home.

# California Rushes Wings For Britain

The following article appeared recently in the Vancouver Province. It is by Mrs. Harold Hemming, daughter-in-law of Mr. H. K. S Hemming, Charlottetown:

One of the strangest phenomena of this fantastic war is that the crucial supply line of warplanes for Great Britain shou'd now be leading from Hollywood. The payroll of the heretofore unchallenged movie industry, including stars salaries, is $11,000,000 monthly. By late 1941 the newly crowned aircraft industry expects to exceed movieland's monetary importance and reach the stupendous figure of 15 million dollars a month in pay cheques.

Los Angeles, with its famous suburbs that bear the names of Beverly Hills, Hollywood, Burbank, Santa Monica, Long Beach and so on, has awakened from its own surprise at finding a vital war industry in its glamour-laden midst, and has christened itself the "aircraft capital of the world."

In fact Los Angeles is becoming a wartime boom town. The aircraft industry is a mushroom growth typified by Northropp, which turned the first soil for its factory on September 30, 1939, one month after the war began. Floor space of this organization now covers some 600,000 square feet. Los Angeles district houses some aircraft factories that bear impressive names: Douglas, Consolidated, Vultee, Lockheed, North American, Northrop, Ryan. These hold the lion's share of the $1,500,000,000 backlog on the order books of all Pacific Coast factories.

### FACTORIES EXPANDING AS THEY PRODUCE

All are expanding while they produce; some have shadow factories and some branch factories. The patriarch of them all Douglas Aircraft, is now rushing work on a $11,000,000 "blackout" factory adjoining the Municipal Airport at Long Beach. By July, 15,000 men will be turning out, from there, power attack bombers and transport planes for the U. S. army and navy and for Britain.

Completely invisible from the air and equipped with bombproof shelters for personnel and vital supplies, this new factory gives a hint of what may be the nature of things to come. For this area is alarmingly vulnerable to attack from the air and from the sea. Errett L. Cord, pioneer aircraft magnate and the power behind American Airlines says that if, as he and other men of affairs in Los Angeles expect, the U. S. is in the war by mid-summer, Southern California aircraft factories might conceivably be bombed out of the air from Mexico.

It is incredible to realize that this great aircraft industry has sprung up in California, for California is no natural manufacturing area, but the richest agricultural county in the United States. With irrigation, it will grow anything, and in addition produces large quantities of oil.

The aircraft industry, which depends on metals, might normally have been expected to blossom in the Middle West. As it is, propellers, guns, engines and accessories have to be brought 3000 miles and more to the assembly lines of the west coast. No wonder, as the vital industry spreads almost beyond control, Donald Douglas, sitting in his unpretentious office in the big Douglas plant at Santa Monica should exclaim, incredulously, "It is all like a mad dream."

### MAIN DOUGLAS FACTORY IS COLOSSAL

The main Douglas factory looks itself something like a "mad dream" at shift change time. It is so enormous that it employs 165 policemen on its own force.

There has to be a break period between shifts because of the almost insurmountable problem of parking. The aircraft industry in that sprawling Los Angeles district is dependent for the transportation of its 75,000 workmen and executives alike, entirely on private automobiles. One group of workers' cars must move out of packed parking grounds and nearby vacant lots before the others can move in.

There is the high average of one car to every two and a half persons in Los Angeles, as compared with one to every five persons in the United States as a whole. In the neighborhood of the newly-erected Los Angeles aircraft factories, there is practically nowhere for the thousands of workers to live, and most of them have many miles to motor every day to work.

Although Los Angeles is known to be opposed to organized labor, union men are arriving in droves, because the aircraft factories now offer plenty of jobs. And the chief reason why the centre of the warcraft industry finds itself in Los Angeles is climate. The weather in California allows aviators more goods clear flying days every year than anywhere else.

This is extremely important for test flights, because when the first model of a new plane takes the air, it may have to be landed, slightly altered, and sent up again many times before it is pronounced o. k. If bad weather postpones each take off for several days, six to eight weeks may be wasted on one full test flight alone.

So important did the climate situation seem to General Motors that they finally closed up their eastern aircraft factory in Baltimore altogether and re-created it as the North American plant in Los Angeles.

Douglas and some of the other factories were experimenting and producing civil aircraft in California long before the war. Manufacturers wanted to build aircraft for the emergency they foresaw, but orders for military machines were not forthcoming and what factory expansion was made had to be done as private speculation.

It was not until the spring of 1939 that a North American salesman in France finally persuaded the French that they ought to order some warplanes from the United States. When the French purchasing commission arrived in Washington, they found that manufacturers were grappling with army officialdom, whose only worry seemed to be that the private manufacturers might be going to make some profits out of aircraft production.

It takes a long time to produce an airplane, from blue print to take-off, and France had fallen before all of the planes she finally settled on were ready. Britain was able to buy them, but did not place sufficient orders soon enough.

France's cry for America to "fill the sky with planes" on the eve of her collapse was as pathetic as it was ridiculous. Britain long thought that she would be able to do her own producing, and it was not until Winston Churchill's government took over, a year ago that serious efforts were made to place orders for warcraft in the United States. Then there was a good deal of delay. British purchasing agents were staggered by the prices asked for desired models by the American manufacturers.

American planes were, for British standards, hopelessly underarmed. More armament means also the need for more protective armour plating, and all this meant a need for wider spread and more powerful engines.

American producers were afraid to launch out on so enormous a task, where the laboratory was an ever-changing battle above the clouds. They were afraid of increased production costs in the future, and the seemingly endless need for adjustment and expansion. On this they based their estimate charges.

The British demurred. They knew that even Great Britain's resources and wealth would soon be exhausted at this rate. An American manufacturer told me that in many cases a 100 per cent. profit was asked by U. S. plane builders. And while the discussions went on, time, that most valuable of all assets, was slipping by.

But some orders did get placed, and work on these was begun at once in the place that was most ready to cope with them, Southern California. As soon as it became certain that Britain would not give in, and as the United States became less and less neutral, the expansion of aircraft factories went on apace. There was a period of impatient marking time before the passing of the Lease-Lend Bill blew the lid off British reservation of orders. Now the order of the day is full steam ahead.

In Los Angeles today representatives of the United States army and navy air corps and the British Purchasing Mission, advised by representatives from the ministry of air arriving weekly from the British Isles, are working hand in glove to produce the best types of warcraft in the speediest possible time. They work in cooperation with the aircraft manufacturers themselves, and their studies and ideas take form in the factories.

The cards are on the table. America is in the race now, and it does not intend to let its side lose. It has declared itself the Arsenal of Democracy, and nowhere is its sincerity of purpose so completely in evidence as it is in the teeming, bustling, crowded, expanding aircraft factries of fabled Los Angeles, City of Angels.


| Fiscal Year Ended March 31st | WAGES | TAXES | DIVIDENDS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1941 | $7,525,606 | $4,192,456 | $1,485,842 |
| 1940 | 6,108,216 | 1,336,531 | 1,485,842 |
| 1939 | 4,511,433 | 244,514 | 1,485,842 |

► The record above is typical of many Canadian enterprises over the past three years.

► Our Company is engaged in producing cotton goods, useful to this country in peace, vital in time of war.

► Each Canadian soldier, sailor and airman depends on the large productive capacity of Canada's cotton industry for a considerable part of his equipment.

► This Company has also helped to supply the British, Australian and South African forces.

► Along with many other manufacturers in Canada, we are doing our best to meet the demands of these times.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED


# *In Memoriam*

**MRS. JOHN M. McKENNA**

On Saturday afternoon, June 7, 1941, grim death entered the district of Newton and stilled the kind heart of Mrs. John M. McKenna at the age of fifty-eight years. Mrs. McKenna was about her work as usual when she suffered a sudden heart attack and died within a few minutes before any medical aid could reach her. Her death though so sudden was not unprovided. The previous morning like the good promoter of the League of the Sacred Heart that she was, on the First Friday she received Holy Communion. Little did anyone dream that the devotion of the Nine Fridays which she had begun as a preparation for a happy death would bring its promised reward so soon after the third. Her zealous and ever ready Pastor, Reverend Dr. M. J. Smith was with her very quickly and administered Extreme Unction. The news of her sad and untimely death was a severe shock to her loved ones and to the entire community where she was a universal favorite. She possessed in a marked degree all the admirable virtues found in a truly Christian wife, charitable, patient, industrious and interested in everything for the welfare of her neighbour she ever was. Her passing leaves a void that will be difficult to fill.

Left to experience this great loss are her husband, John M. McKenna, three brothers Michael and James McCaffrey, Riverdale, Lot 65. P. A. McCaffrey, Waltham, Mass., and two sisters, Teresa McCaffrey at Riverdale and Mrs. James E Coady, Brookvale.

Her funeral which was very largely attended was held on Monday morning to St. Malachi's Church, Kinkora. Reverend Dr. Smith sang the Funeral Mass and officiated at the grave. Present in the sanctuary were Reverend G. V. McCabe and Reverend L. McKenna. The pallbearers were Messrs. Emmet Hughes, John L. Duffy, P. J. Kelly Albert McKenna, John Greenan and Wendall McKenna.

### KINGSTON W. I

The regular monthly meeting of Kingston W. I. was held at the home of Miss Vera Livingstone. Meeting opened by singing Ode followed by the Creed in unison. Roll call was answered by nine members with current events. The same committees were left on for next month. It was moved and seconded to give $5. to Queen's Fund and $10. to Red Cross. Vera Livingson and Jeanette Docherty were appointed as delegates to attend the annual convention in Charlottetown. Two quilts and two pair pyjamas were passed into Red Cross. It was decided to make another quilt and Mrs. May Willis offered to put the quilt together. A discussion took place about a picnic and it was decided to have one in July. A bill $1.20 was paid Mrs. J. Beer for material for quilt. A bill 65 cents paid Mrs. McSwain. Roll call next month grab bag. Programs for evening readings by Mrs. Ira Auld and by Mrs. Clow, The Song of a Sock. A contest by Mrs. Ira Auld won by Jeanette Docherty, Vera Livingston. A contest by Vera Livingston, Guess the names of songs. Collection 65 cents. Next place meeting Mrs. T Holmes. Meeting closed by singing God Save the King, after which lunch was served by the hostess and social time spent.


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