

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1941.

Can It Happen To Us?

Every man, woman and child in Great Britain
has been asked by Sir Robert Kindsley, president
of the National Savings Committee, to contribute
to government loans during the next few days
to bring the total for the second year up to
\$100,000,000. Last year's total was \$2,375,000,000.

"I want you to picture to yourselves what is
going on in Russia at this moment," he said.
"Town and villages are being pillaged and burned.
Women and children are being tortured and put
to death. Vast tracts of country are ruined
and laid waste. And then try to imagine what
this country of ours would be like under similar
circumstances."

Don't let us think it cannot happen to us. It
need not happen to us. But the price we have
to pay to stop it is that every one of us should
throw ourselves and everything we control into
the fight.

Our Destiny In Peril

Could there be a finer sentence than this: "A
smile from him was a decoration; a word of
approbation was an accolade," asked the Montreal
Gazette in connection with Air Minister
Powers eulogy of Laurier at McGill University.
That was the Laurier as Major Power knew
him, and as others did, the man born one hundred
years ago and who died more than twenty
years ago, having risen to the heights. It was
of the Laurier who strove so earnestly to build
a nation on the foundations of Confederation that
Major Power spoke, the Laurier who believed so
fixedly in Canada's great destiny. That destiny
is now again in peril. "Our weapon," says Major
Power, "is still the weapon of Laurier. To be
"Canadians is still the aim and end of Confederation."
But where must the fighting be done? Says
Mr. Power: "It is more than the soil of Canada
we must defend; it is also the spirit rooted in
freedom, in self government, in tolerance and
in racial harmony. The spirit of Canada could
not survive in a world dominated by racial
tyranny and given over to racial slavery." This
means that every young Canadian, whether he
serves in Labrador, in the waters of the Pacific,
on the cliffs of Dover, or the fortress of
Hong Kong, whether he fights above the sands
of Libya or on the steppes of Russia "is defending
Canada" is "not merely helping to keep the
invader from our shores" but helping also to
preserve the kind of free world "which is the
only kind of world in which the Canada of
Laurier or, indeed, any nation worth preserving
could survive. . . . The Germany of Hitler seeks
the total destruction of the Canada of Laurier."

Major Power believes that when the present
trial is over, the grievous sacrifice made—sacrifice
of "the most noble and the most courageous
of this generation"—it will be from amongst
those who return that Canada will look for the
makers of its tomorrow, men who will be imbued
with a fierce determination to let nothing, "not
even the consequences of political or racial
disension—if unhappily that should come to pass—
stand in the way of this resolve to make Canada
a great, a united nation."

The Late Hon. Mr. Lapointe

Dominion-wide sympathy will be extended to
the widow and family of the Hon. Ernest Lapointe,
who entered into his rest, after a short
interim, yesterday. Mr. Lapointe enjoyed
the distinction and popularity of being Liberal
leader in Quebec and Prime Minister King's
first lieutenant. He earned both positions by
political foresight and untiring devotion to his
chief, whose after ego he was.

In 1919 Mr. Lapointe was practically unknown
outside Quebec, but there he had assumed
the leadership of the younger Liberals: The
Liberal Convention was called to choose a
successor to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and
the general assumption was that the Hon. W. S.
Fielding, the Financial Authority of the Party,
would be chosen. But Mr. Fielding had been
guilty of the heinous offence in Quebec of
favoring conscription, and Mr. Lapointe saw his
opportunity of getting even with him. He
rounded up the bulk of the Quebec representatives
to the Ottawa Convention, and got their
support for Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King's
election. Mr. King stood well with Mr. Lapointe
for not only did he not support conscription,
but went to reside in the U. S. A. during
the greater part of the War.

To the surprise and undoubted disappointment
of Liberals throughout the Dominion
Fielding was defeated, and Mr. King assumed
the reins of office. It will be recalled that
Prince County kindly provided the seat to enable
him to carry on the leadership from the front
bench of the Opposition.

One of the first actions of the new leader in
1920, supported by Mr. Lapointe, was to move

a reduction in the militia estimates submitted
by Mr. Guthrie. This is what Mr. King said:
"The Minister (Mr. Guthrie) seems to
think that at the present time we ought to vote
an amount at least equal to amounts that were
being voted prior to the War. That is where I
take direct issue with him. Conditions are wholly
different today; there is no world menace.
Where does the Minister expect invasion from?
The Minister says that this expenditure is
needed for the defense of Canada—defense
against whom?"

That was the beginning of the iniquitous
policy which has landed us in the plight we are
in today—thanks to that lack of vision, which
we are told by Holy Writ, causes nations to
perish.

Mr. Lapointe was an astute propagandist
and faithful friend. When the consequences of
their anti-defence tactics brought the chickens
home to roost, he rallied to the support of Mr.
King in his endeavour to provide the means and
men in order to carry on the war. When its war
policy nearly wrecked the Ministry, it was Mr.
Lapointe by voice and pen who succeeded in
stilling the storm in his own province.

In later years, with the experience and weight
of office, Mr. Lapointe altered his attitude
considerably, broadening out, becoming more of
a statesman and less of a provincial politician.
In the crisis immediately preceding the war he
did yeoman service in lining up his province almost
unanimously behind the Mother Country; and
when later Premier Duplessis sought to make
party capital by sowing dissension, Mr. Lapointe
rose to the greatest height of useful patriotism
and distinguished statesmanship by entering the
provincial arena and calling upon his compatriots
to rally round the Union Jack. It was a
tremendous effort physically and politically,
and it will ever redound to his credit that he
risked his political leadership in advocating a
course contrary to what was considered the
consensus of Quebec opinion. Humanly speaking,
it is to Mr. Lapointe we owe the fact that Canada
presented a united front on entering the
war, and in maintaining it when France capitulated.

History deals more justly with the reputations
of public men than it is possible for contemporary
opinion to do. When all the facts and
inner workings are disclosed in years to come,
it may be discovered that Mr. Lapointe's death
at a comparatively early age was due largely to
the fact that he sacrificed himself on the altar
of patriotism, remaining in the harassment of
cabinet office in Canada's and the Empire's
interests when he could very well and honorably
have exchanged his position for that of ease and
dignity in the office of Chief Justice, which was
at his disposal whenever his leader considered
he could part with him. Actions and motives are
so often misconstrued and misunderstood.

Today there is no one in his party with the
commanding voice and influence to succeed him.
The two most likely are Mr. Power and Mr.
LaFleche, but the former is Irish and the latter
holds no seat in Parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our readers are urged to read the address of
Brigadier Connolly, published in this issue. It
hits the nail on the head, and shows clearly the
necessity for men if Canada is to be saved from
Nazi ruthlessness and Christian civilization saved
from Hitler wreckage.

New Zealand must be a paradise for
impetuous patients. An act came into force,
beginning this month, which permits doctors to
practice without direct payment by the state,
though without the right to collect unpaid fees
through the courts.

By the week ended September 4th a total of
230 applications had been received from American
physicians wishing to enroll with the Royal
Army Medical Corps. Of these, 138 had been
found unqualified because of age, lack of citizenship,
or other similar reasons: 92 were qualified;
and 42 given passports to Great Britain.
The remaining 50 were in process.

Congratulations to Mr. G. T. Hardie and his
Air Cadet Committee on the success attending
their efforts so far. They have made a wise
choice in their officers, obtained a magnificent
response from ardent boyhood, and all that now
remains to be done in order to make the Cadet
Corps an accomplished fact is to collect some \$3,000
for uniforms, etc. Surely that will not take
long in view of the enthusiasm behind the movement.

The Kembles were a celebrated English
theatrical family who occupied the boards and
attracted admirers for over 50 years. Fanny was
born this date 1809 and died in 1893. John Philip
(1757-1823) had his first appearance as Hamlet
in Drury Lane, after which he became the leading
tragedian of his day. His brother Charles
(1775-1854) succeeded best in second parts when
John played first e.g. Laertes, Cassio, Macduff,
Frances Anne, "Fanny," daughter of Charles,
noted for her rendering of tragic parts and her
Shakespearean readings. Her sister Adelaide
(1814-79) was a distinguished operatic performer
and author of some tales.

Referring to the Canadian price fixing order,
the November letter of the Bureau of Business
Conditions, a division of the Alexander Hamilton
Institute, New York, says: "The choice before
the Canadian authorities lay between permitting
prices to rise during the emergency—thus further
increasing the cost of the war—or preventing
prices from going up and thus endeavouring to
prevent a sharp decline at the end of the
emergency. Although there may be some objections
to the new regimentation imposed upon the people
by the Government the policy should work out
advantageously in the long run by preventing the
development of an excessively high price structure
which would eventually collapse."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Closing of army wet canteens is
the goal of the temperance forces
of Canada, according to representations
made to Ottawa. Regardless of the
sincerity of this group and its good
intentions it should be pointed out
that such a step is likely to achieve
the purpose intended. The soldiers'
canteens are under military supervision
and are run in orderly fashion.
Hours are much more limited than
those of civilian refreshment rooms.
The soldier is under the supervision
of his superior officers and he is
required to conduct himself in a
soldierly fashion.—Calgary Herald.

We overheard a group of R.A.F.
men the other day discussing the
trials of service. Said one:—"I
waxed out patrolling in Catania
when the observing single out,
'Submarine behind us.' So we turned
about and flew back five miles
over the spot again, and let go our
bomb charges. A couple of minutes
later a bloom of white water
came sailing up clean out of the
water. "And when we got back
I had to fill up seven forms explaining
it.—Glasgow Herald.

It seems strange that in the
services, that there is not under-
taken a more resolute campaign,
through pointing the way. If these
curious to read Hansard, in the
light of the urge for greater effort,
and notice there the indulgence in
recrimination against the open criticism
all down the line. If these same
men, be they Grit, Tory or C.C.F.,
would devote their unquestioned
talent to aiding the war effort
instead of trying to outdo the
political advantages they would
soon develop a different attitude
across Canada towards the war and
recruiting.—New Glasgow Eastern
Chronicle.

The Crimea has an interest for
smokers far exceeding association
with the discarded meerschaum
pipe. It was there we derived the
new elusive cigarette. Most
critics agree that the practice
of smoking tobacco packed into
the paper tubes was first introduced
into this country by soldiers,
who fought in the Crimean War,
they having copied it from Russian
prisoners, and it has recently been
proved beyond much doubt that the
supplying of cigarettes for the
army in England was Robert
Gloag, who fought in the
Crimean campaign. Gloag started
manufacture in a small way in South
Africa, and then returned to England
and quickly built up a big
business. One of his specialties was
a cigarette which he sold in packets
of three for one penny.—Manchester
Chronicle.

Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the
New York newspaper, P.M., says
that Stalin believes Hitler can be
driven out of Europe by a
willing Nazi ally. Mr. Ingersoll
has just returned from a five weeks
stay in Moscow. He conferred at
length with Stalin. He watched
Stalin in action, and he believes
Stalin, Mr. Ingersoll alleges, sent
Prime Minister Churchill a long
report on how a war must be
won. Germany will not crack from
the inside. Believe it or not, the
leader British and Russian bombing
will not disrupt Nazi war
production seriously enough to matter.
A British invasion of Italy out of
Norway would do a great deal,
however. This was the way Napoleon
was defeated. Gradually his
allies slipped away until at Waterloo
all Europe was fighting him.
This is the program the Russian
has outlined for conquering
Hitlerism. No practical person will
question its plausibility. (Water-
town, N. Y., Times).

Instead of objecting—as hinted
by Canada's Minister to Washington—to
official spreading in the
United States the information
concerning the dominion's war
effort, there is a growing demand for
it by newspapers in widely separated
parts of the Empire. For instance,
in the away, Sun newspaper, the
Chronicle has added its call to
numerous others. "We wish our
friends the Canadians," it says,
"were not so gun-shy about propa-
ganda and the way to catch the
right next door to us. They are
a part of America as much as we
are. They speak the same language,
think in the same terms, follow the
same path and way of life. They
are doing a tremendous job for
us ably, courageously, sanely. But
we do not hear the story." The
San Francisco paper admits that
the Canadian Government issues
"fairly comprehensive official re-
ports. But official reports, however
impressive the facts behind them,
make pretty dull reading." Official
reports generally are filed away or
pitched into the waste basket.
What news editors want is some-
thing original; fresh news well
written so that it may be presented
in a way to catch the eye of the
reader—who cares little for dry-as-
dust official records. The paper
says Canadians are shy of the
"propaganda" aspect of such in-
formation, and that they hesitate
to pry into the intimate
affairs of our good neighbor be-
cause we do not want to be sus-
pected of snooping." So that be-
fore these two attitudes are
live and readable Canadian war
news is reaching the people of the
United States—who want it.

Northern people always crave
sun. Scandinavians and Germans
adore Italy. To Russian people a
trip to the Crimea means an
evasion into a make-believe land,
made up of few facts and many
from Moscow over endless plains
that have no shape. You get into
the Crimean peninsula over the narrow
neck of the Perekop, then journey
for another couple of hours through
arid steppes. Then you get over the
Crimean mountains, and all of a
sudden you have the blue sea, the
heat in the summer, the Spring in
Winter time. The landscape is crisp
on the southern Crimean seashore,
the mountains not high but well
defined. The earth is reddish, like
the earth on the shores of Italy
and Spain. The gardens are full of
palm and orange trees. Clusters of
wisteria and grapes hang over the
villas and pergolas, and there are
lots of flowers everywhere. The
shore forms bays and coves. It is
fun to swim from rock to rock and
from bay to bay. The water in the
sea is warm through September.
Russian painters love the
Crimea; it affords them the pre-
cision of form which is lacking in
the Russian landscape. The light is
dazzling on the seashore, the shade
quite dark. At sunset the sea takes
on a mauve tinge. Ottawa Journal.

The Need For Men

Here is the address recently given
by Brigadier C. E. Connolly,
D. S. O., at the recent recruiting
meeting:
"Who do all realize that we are
at war, it has taken a long time
for most people to realize the kind
of war in which we are engaged,
or the savage unscrupulous policy
of the enemy—Germany.
The German policy is now well
understood. To explain briefly why
we need men, it is necessary to
understand the kind of war in which
we are engaged, and to go back to
the military conditions which existed
in pre-war days. The conditions
of our present-day problems of
man-power and the provision of
war equipment.

At the commencement of this war
the strength of the Permanent
Force was approximately 4,000 all
ranks. Our non-permanent army,
during 1939, trained at local head-
quarters 43,241 all ranks, and at
times 30,848 all ranks. The average
amount of training carried out
consisted of not more than eleven
days at local headquarters, and not
more than nine days at camp.
Courses were held at the Royal
College of Instruction, I. C., with
(Permanent Force Units) at which
almost 3,000 candidates attended.

The training of our army was
not on an elaborate scale, nor was
it by any means a thorough pre-
paration for war. Sufficient funds
were not available, nor did we pos-
sess much in the way of modern
equipment. The larger tactical
training was mainly carried out by
means of exercises without troops,
at which, of course, the practice of
command and leadership were en-
tirely absent, as they must be in
such academic forms of training.
Actually, we possessed a small em-
ployed army of excellent material
which, for war, would require con-
siderable training and many ad-
ditions to its ranks. The cream of
this army was taken by the 1st and
2nd Divisions. Large armies cannot
be brought into being overnight.

WHAT OF OTHER COUNTRIES?

The British Army, after the last
war, had suffered from the Geddes
"axe" and all round economy,
and, as is usual in Britain, it found
itself in a position where the
equipment which existed before the war.
It still had its foreign commitments,
but continued to struggle
to carry out efficient training while
supplying drafts for foreign service.
Most of the home units were
below their peace establishment, but
it will be remembered that when
Major-General John Duncan took
a division to China, some few
years ago, that reserves had to be
recalled to the colours to bring the
units of his force up to war estab-
lishment.

The same thing happened later
when it became necessary to des-
patch a Division to Palestine. The
British, too, were woefully short
of modern war equipment.

France—the country that was sup-
posed to have the most efficient
army in the world—was continually
upset with political strife, and con-
sequently became an easy victim for
the penetration of those clever and
cunning Germans who had been
detailed to work on French national
subversion. France means now well
known to us all—Russia—that country
of idealists, who once accepting an
idea will follow it to the bitter end
—was still the great unknown
quantity. Where as Germany—with
the skillful use of weapons and
ruthless efficiency has had time
been building and training a
mighty war machine. Their army,
always looked upon with pride by
the people, was always well clothed
and fed. Their physical fitness con-
stantly held in view, together with
practical military training in all
phases of warfare, they could not
help but become efficient under
the conditions they received, and the
rewards dangled before them by the
Nazi Government. Nor were the
civilian forgotten in German pre-
war strategy. Many of these were
trained for duties abroad, which
were to be prepared for foreign
countries that had been marked down
for unheralded invasion. Most of them
did their best work to well.

MISGUIDANCE

Then again, some pre-war mili-
tary experts—many of whom had
a large following—had been
preaching that future wars would be
fought by small, fast-moving pro-
fessional armies instead of engag-
ing the huge numbers employed in
the world war of 1914. We now
see how wide of the mark these
gentlemen were in presenting their
considered opinions. Today millions
of men are locked in deadly combat,
and perhaps many more will be
taking part in the struggle before
it is brought to a successful
conclusion.

OUR PART

Some might say "What has all
this to do with us?" Well, it is our
war every bit as much as the other
fellows'. If we are to provide our
part of the enormous numbers en-
gaged, we shall need all the men we
can obtain from time to time. It is
obvious that the Old Country cannot
provide the full require-
ments from their present popu-
lations. You might say that with
the army not actually engaged, why
do we need to supply extra men
now? Let us think correctly along
sound lines.

We should not forget the enormous
difficulties which faced our
government when changing from
peace to war-time conditions.
That these problems have been
overcome, together with what has
been already accomplished, should
make us feel proud of the fact
that we have had a share in this
work, however small that share
may have been. We have today in
the army our overseas forces in

"NERVES" SHE CALLED IT

Losing interest—losing friends—never
went out any more—always too
tired. "Nerves," she thought—but it
wasn't her nerves, the filters
of her blood. Let her
needed attention. Delay meant danger.
She took Dodd's Kidney Pills at once.
The improved action of her kidneys helped
to clear away blood impurities and excess
fatigue, headache, backache, lack
of energy, disappeared. 117

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"Ours hour of suffering will
come, suffering of the soul
and suffering of the flesh
Let us be prepared. Let us be
serious with ourselves. Up
until now what sacrifices have
we made? Brigadier Georges
P. Vanier.

England, Newfoundland, China and
the West Indies ready to do any-
thing that may be asked of them.
These forces have to be kept up to
war strength, if they are to play
their part efficiently. Although
not actually engaged, there is con-
tinual wastage of strength from
various causes and the accidents
incidental to ordinary life. Hence,
we are continually sending drafts
abroad to make up deficiencies.
When active operations commence,
of necessity our drafts will have to
be larger and will be required more
often.

NOW UNDER STRENGTH

The Active Force in Canada at
the present time is under strength
approximately 25,000 men, includ-
ing skilled tradesmen and wastage
also occurs here. Actually the
wastage today is computed at
roughly 2 per cent per month. The
requirements of the army can only
be made up from among those men
of the country who are within the
age limit for enlistment and are
physically fit.
The enormous quantity of mili-
tary war equipment collected from
conquered countries by Germany,
which amplified its existing vast
stocks, together with existing over-
the-war factories in occupied lands
which enabled them to produce
still more while on the other hand
the British had lost practically all
the field equipment and base sup-
plies that had been sent to France,
we could readily understand the
urgent call that came to Canada for
the production of war machines
and supplies of all kinds.

To comply with this call for
help meant the conversion of most
of our factories, and the estab-
lishment of many others. But this
was not all. Many more men were
required for this new rush of
work. At the same time, our own
Services—Navy, Army and Air—
commenced to expand, and this
called for still more men. The re-
sult was that agitation commenced
for the greater employment
of women in factories and other
types of work for which they were
suitable. In addition, the ordi-
nary business of the country must
go on. Therefore, the need for
men for industries, the service and
business constitutes a real prob-
lem of man-power.

The army requires men now in
order that they may be trained
to fit them to successfully meet
and defeat the enemy. Civilian
are not transformed into soldiers
merely by changing into battle-
dress. A civilian dressed as a sol-
dier is no match for a trained
German soldier, any more than a
tailor taken from a bench and
hoisted on a horse with a lance
placed in his hand could be called
a lancer. Probably unable to nav-
igate the horse and finding the
lance a useless encumbrance.
Soldiers without training will
not defeat Hitler's army. Disci-
pline, physical well-being, marching,
and the use of weapons and
machines have to be mastered,
morale built up and esprit de
corps fostered. In war it is still
the human factor that we have to
consider.

It is the man behind the gun
or in the machine that really
counts, for without trained per-
sonnel to operate these engines of
war little would be gained by
the production of more and more
machines.
We are now in the happy position
of being able to train all
corners for the grim business
of modern war.

The Present Situation

There are very few persons who
today could give a learned dis-
sertation on the present world sit-
uation from a military point of
view. The information available
is such that a proper apprecia-
tion of the situation cannot be
made.

We cannot obtain a completely
true picture from press or radio;
nor is much to be gained from
that war weapon "propaganda"—
some of which is good, and some
extremely bad.

We know many places where

GIFT

Merchandise

A great variety of
Christmas Goods is ar-
riving daily and being
displayed for the ben-
efit of early shoppers.
So far we have re-
ceived a fine assort-
ment of Cutex and Re-
velon Manicure Sets in
various combinations
and all beautifully
boxed.
A large display of
Ladies Toilet Sets and
Cases in newest de-
signs may also be seen
at this time.

Our showing in Gent
Travelling Cases and
Military Sets are als
at hand and are wel
chosen for the Gi'
Season

Many other arti-
in shavers sets, smok-
ers Goods etc., are
here for your inspec-
tion now, so give us a
call—we will be pleas-
ed to give you every
attention.
E. A. FOSTER
Central Drugstore

Now Save 20% ON THIS WELCOME GIFT!
Every Man Wants the New Economy Pack with Used-Blade Compartment.
25 Blue Gillette Blades—Regular \$1.25 Value—for only \$1.00
Gillette RAZORS AND BLUE BLADES
It's rare, indeed, when you can get a bargain in a Christmas gift. But this new Pack of 25 Blue Gillette Blades is a genuine \$1.25 value for \$1.00. These easy-shaving blades are made of diamond-tested steel . . . have the sharpest edges ever honed. And with this plentiful supply, he'll get months of unequalled shaving comfort. What a wonderful present for our men in Service or at home . . . and a grand gift for any man to buy for himself. Supply is limited so ask your dealer for this perfect gift today!

troops are massed, but concerning
the plans of their leaders. We
know nothing, and it is only right
that we should not know what is
intended. The only true thing that
can be said is that we of the Em-
pire have made up our minds to
win this war. We have faith and
confidence in ourselves, and come
what may, we are determined that
freedom and justice will once
again prevail—but don't forget
that this will mean war and
much sacrifice from all.

those who so readily and gener-
ously donated this clothing, in
to assure them how much it
will be appreciated in clothes-rations
England.
I am, Sir, etc.
DOROTHY BLAIR
5 Grafton St.,
Charlottetown.

The Poet's Corner
SUNRISE
I saw the shining-limbed Apollo
stand,
Ere dawn, on the rim of Orient,
And weak and mightily his bow
he bent.
And unsee—swift the arrow fell
hand.
Far on it sped, as did those eld-
er ones
That long ago shed plague upon the
Greek—
Far on—and pierced the side of
Night, who weak
And out of breath with fright, fled
to his sons,
The nether ghosts; and lo! his jew-
elled robe
No more did shade a sleep encircled
world;
And there upon the faery lily
faded
The sick of silence, and the wheeling
globe
Spun ever on its grand, accustom-
ed way
While all things living rose to ha-
ve the day.
—W. D. Lightfoot

PUBLIC FORUM
This column is open for the
discussion by correspondents of
questions of interest. The
Charlottetown Guardian does not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

CLOTHES FOR MINE-
SWEEPERS
Sir,—In response to the appeal
on behalf of the mine-sweepers for
warm clothes and comforts, to
which your paper gave prominence,
the R. A. F. Knitting Club de-
cided to organize a collection of
warm clothing from local resi-
dents with a result that seven
packings cases containing over
600 articles including over-
coats, windbreakers, suits, socks,
etc., have been despatched to the
Overseas Parcels League in Mon-
treal and further supplies are
daily being sent to them.
The R. A. F. Knitting Club
wishes to thank most sincerely all

Air Force & Army Uniforms
The kind that fit. Why? We are experts in measuring and fitting,
we spent time and money learning it in large cities, we choose
the Shiffer Hillman line as they use hymo forms, hand finishing,
choice English cloth and the best of lining. Uniforms sell at \$55.00
\$37.00 and up. No fit, no charges, which applies to
suits and overcoats as well.

J. P. MacPherson & Son
Queen Street Charlottetown
L-949-11-53

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And somewhere in the paper, if it is an
land Daily he will read an advertisement about
our "BLACK TWIST." We sell an Island product
and patronize our own Island papers.

Hickey's BLACK TWIST Chewing
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