

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS: Mrs. John Pond, 51 Church Street—Phone 288
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

New Subscriptions Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond.

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:

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This column is reserved for news of local interest, but advertising of a new nature may be inserted on a special word, strictly payable in cash.

—RESERVE MARCH 16th and 17th for annual St. Patrick's Play, St. Paul's Hall, Summerside. L-306-2-16-21.

—BEDOUQUE RINK, Monday, February 23, Bedouque South Shore League, Middleton vs. Freetown. First game in semi-finals, Winner of series goes Arnet, Cup and advances for final against New Amman. Admission 20 cents, Skate after. L-443 2 21 21.

—ENJOYABLE DANCE — The weekly Legion Dance was held on Friday and was most enjoyable. Mrs. George Calbeck and Mrs. Bert Johnson were the hostesses. Miss Areta Gamble and Miss Nora Emman furnished the music. A number of the visitors from Charlottetown were in and enjoyed the dance.—S.

—ENGAGEMENT — Mr. and Mrs. Arthur MacEwan, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Helen Jean to L.A.C. William Ernest Kavanagh, only son of Mr. Ernest Kavanagh, C. E. Kavanagh, Montserrat. Marriage to take place the middle of March. L-457.

—Y'S MEN'S MEETING — The regular meeting of the Y's Men's Club was held on Thursday evening in Epworth Hall. Mr. Allison MacLean presided. Mr. Hancock showed some very interesting pictures of mine ranching, which were much appreciated by the Club. Mr. Horace MacFarlane reported for the Radio Association that there has been a very good response and the action which has been set down for March 19 promises to be successful.—S.

—GUIDE RALLY — The three Guide Companies of Summerside attended a rally in Epworth Hall on Friday evening with a large number of Guides attending, and members of the local association present. District Captain Elaine Harrison had charge of the program. Miss Holman District Commissioner presented service badges to a number of the Guides. An interesting singing contest judged by Mrs. E. P. and Miss Dorothy Wyatt, the Catholic group won the contest. A very enjoyable evening was had and cream and doughnuts served. On Sunday morning each company went to Church Parade to commemorate Baden Powell the founder of the Boy Scout organization.—S.

—WHITE ELEPHANT PARTY — The Ladies Guild of the United Baptist Church held an enjoyable white elephant party on Friday evening in their church hall. Every-one brought a gift and the proceeds went towards the Guild Fund. A short program was enjoyed. Mrs. MacLeod sang a solo and Mrs. Edna Holman a duet. Mrs. W. Leard gave a humorous duet in costume. Mrs. Dobson presided at the piano. Mrs. W. A. Currie and Mrs. Leard had charge of the variety contests and Mrs. Jack MacLeod led the sing song. Light refreshments were served at the close of the entertainment.—S.

—DOING NICELY — The St. Eleanor's friends of Miss Louise Compton are delighted to know that her operation in P. E. Island Hospital was a success. She is now at home on Prince Street, Charlottetown and is tenderly cared for by her mother, Mrs. Frederick Compton.

—MRS. VICTOR IRVING OF ST. ELEANOR'S is visiting in Wilmet Valley, the guest of Mrs. Wyman Clark.

—Miss Ruth Silliker has returned to her home in O'Leary after visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Watson Silliker, Summerside.

—It is pleasing to report that Miss Ethel Irving of Alberton is doing nicely after her recent operation in the Prince County Hospital.—S.

—Church parade on Thinking Day, Feb. 22nd, was discussed. The Guide Hymn was sung, all the Guides taking part in the first verse, while the Misses Mildred Clark and Lois Macdonald sang the second verse. The Guide promise was repeated in unison and this meeting was brought to a close with "Taps."

—Mrs. Richard Dickson of New Glasgow was a visitor to Kensington on Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Heeschen of Kensington were visitors to Summerside Wednesday.

—Mr. Ralph MacKay of the R. T. Holman Ltd., staff of Summerside, the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Russell MacKay.

—Mrs. Rebecca Champion of Kensington spent a few days recently with friends in Summerside.

—Mr. Wilfred Mallett spent a few days in Kensington, the guest of Mrs. Henry Mallett and family.

—Mrs. Relph Sudebury of Clermont was a visitor to Summerside on Wednesday.

—Miss Amelia Mill of Clermont was a recent visitor to Summerside.

—The Misses Enid and Evelyn MacLeod and Marion Reidy of Irish-ton were visitors to Kensington on Wednesday.

—Mrs. Kiech Waite of Kensington, was a visitor to Summerside on Wednesday.

—Gunner Arthur Watson and Gunner Leo McKenna of the R. C. A. stationed some few days at their respective homes in Kensington. H.

—The Kensington Girl Guide Co. held their annual meeting in the Town Hall on Monday evening. Several games including "the bridge," "noughts and crosses" and "hide-a-die" were played. A contest of "Kingfisher Patrol" was won by a heavy sing song then took place after which a dainty lunch was served. After lunch the Guides came into a circle for their pow-wow and the following Guides were presented with service stars, Joyce Heeschen, Lois and Irene Macdonald, Mildred Clark, Norma Humphrey, Margaret Jardine, Betty Peniston, Genevieve Delaney, Marie Condon and Edna Mann.

—Chiang's appeal "certainly will have an electric effect on the Indian people who will throw themselves on the side of the democratic powers as soon as the last obstacles are removed," another competent source commented.

—Among changes the cabinet is reported to be considering in its policy toward India is the removal of L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, and the appointment of a man more acceptable to the leaders of

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LONDON, Canada—Your constipation may be caused by lack of the right kind of "bulk" in your meals. Cathartics give only temporary relief. KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN helps you get regular, naturally. But remember, it doesn't work like purgatives. ALL-BRAN takes time.

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INDIAN LEADERS

(Continued from page 1)

representative of the people." These resolutions came under Sir Tej had appealed to Prime Minister Churchill to give Indian government deserving the country's confidence.

Must be People's War

This must be the people's war, he said, but "such a war cannot be conducted with impossible bureaucracy at the top."

India is impelled by Japanese armies threatening Rangoon, only 600 miles from the great port of Calcutta.

Besides her reservoir of millions of fighting men, India is rich in natural resources and could be turned into a great arsenal for the embattled armies of China, Russia and the southwest Pacific.

India was invited to representation in the British war cabinet by the United Nations Pacific council three days after Chiang started his visit to India Feb. 9.

The reaction of the Congress Party and the Moslem League to Chiang's far-well message Saturday is still in the formative state. The working committee of the Moslem League met today to weigh Chiang's words and at the same time unanimously re-elected Mohamed Ali Jinnah as president for the coming year.

The Congress Party, standing for full Indian independence with an elaborate economic and social program, has been at odds with the Moslem League on several program points, especially the League's proposal to partition India with creation of a Moslem state in Pakistan where the Moslems are in a majority.

Touches Heart of Issue

Chiang in his farewell message touched upon the very heart of the big issue between Britain and India, and thus was touching also upon the big barrier to full co-operation by a strategically-situated country of 400,000,000 people.

India's nationalist leaders have been withholding full support of the war effort until Britain takes longer strides toward granting the Indians a larger measure of self-rule.

Chiang said that "now is the crucial moment for the whole future of mankind" and that the Pacific war probably is "the turning point on the history of nationalism."

Speaking to the Indians he urged exertion "to the utmost in the cause of freedom," reminding that "only in a free country can the Chinese and the Indian people obtain their freedom."

LAST YANKEE

(Continued from page 1)

Behind us chugged a smaller launch on which our skipper and doctor were working over wounded men. Daybreak found us approaching the mouth of the river into which we worked until late afternoon. No one was quite certain where we were except somewhere in Sumatra.

A Big Thrill

Late that afternoon we got a big thrill when, rounding a bend, we saw a white ensign over warships anchored at a wharf. Ashore we found members of the Malayan command staff whom we'd last seen in Singapore three days before. They left ahead of us and got through unscathed.

Early the next morning, Feb. 16, we resumed our slow journey up-river. By noon we had reached the motor road, but had to be cranked, and we were soon cheered by the warm hospitality of the Dutch military and civilians who fed us and provided us with a truck for the 400-mile drive across Sumatra.

At mid-afternoon we reached the northern Sumatra. The hotels were full of refugees from Malaya and Southern Sumatra, but a good Netherlander lady took us in and gave us welcome food.

Officials held little hope of our getting out, but the next morning the indefatigable public relations officer rushed in with the news that there was a slim chance of getting away by ship if we immediately pushed on.

We hired pony carts and drove to the railway station during a beating of tomtoms which are used to sound air raid alarms.

The Most Beautiful Sight

Half an hour later we detoured at the port. The effects of an earlier bombing were visible everywhere. Twice during the day an alert was sounded but no planes appeared. Later in the afternoon we saw the most beautiful sight I ever expect where she formerly bombed.

lifboats put overboard. We put Miss Lim, the only woman passenger, in one. The rest of us remained on the boat hoping that at least one of the lifeboats would float ashore and reach the nearest island five miles away and return before we had to swim for it.

All Hands Fight Fire

Propped against a coil of rope I tried to continue my journal but was forced to drop the job twice to answer the call "All hands to deck!"

We got the fires under control but Japanese planes came over again and again. I held the life raft overboard but the rotten bamboo lashings broke and the rusty tanks sank.

We were about ready to swim for it when one of our lifeboats returned. Thirty-six of us, including the captain and all but one officer climbed in. Six men volunteered to remain aboard the carrier until our boat was leaking badly and we were crammed in like sardines. At one hour we waded ashore on the little island of Bangka.

A hundred men and a girl settled down for a miserable night on the narrow beach.

Breakfast Interrupted

Early on Feb. 14 we were breakfasting on a clearing, a tin of muddy water which neither tasted nor smelled like tea and one small biscuit which was somewhat rancid. Some small launches approached our ship which was still barely afloat.

The others were sure it was a reconnaissance party of the British formerly attached to the Public Relations Office at Singapore, and I feared it was a Japanese patrol. Biscuits and I were huddled together and we'd make a break for it if the jungle or the centre island in the slim hope of halting a fishing craft. We weren't going to get caught by the Japanese after all we'd been through.

An hour later our lifeboat returned, reporting the launch belonged to a rubber planter on a nearby island who would try to take us off at nightfall.

Hopes Dimmed

Our hopes were dimmed soon after by the drone of damaged planes. Up and down the beach they flew. They circled off and then we heard bombs exploding. They circled over us again and more bombs. This process continued for two hours but this time we were not the victims but two ships sheltering on the lee side of our island. A formation of seven bombers circled over our stricken ship. We saw two bursts.

Old Ship Goes Down

The old pride of the Yangtze reared by the stern. Our captain turned away and took off his cap. It was the first and only sign of emotion.

Our first officer and the doctor went off in a launch to see if the other ships needed help. After sundown the first officer returned and reported he had taken off six badly wounded women from the other ship. The doctor and I were heavy. All hands were ordered to the beach.

We were finally ordered to make our way to the shore. The night was 45 minutes were the worst I ever experienced as I clambered over coral rocks and slipped into holes. All our men were killed or wounded through the darkness, swearing each time they fell and shouting in an effort to keep together. I kept my camera and exposed films of burning Singapore and the bombing of our ship, high over my head until I was within 20 yards of the nearest beach. I jumped off a rock into a 10-foot hole.

Spotted Camera

I could have cried but I had to carry on swimming until I was holed into a lifeboat-full of water. The launch was full with one or two and everyone shouting different orders. We managed to push hard enough against the tide to reach the launch.

Fifty-five men and one plucky girl piled exhausted and soaked. The launch was full of men and women. They were heavy and I was turned back to the island to wait with the small party left ashore until we could send help.

If the night on the island was miserable, the one aboard was indescribable. Waves rolled over the deck where we were sprawled wet and shivering but we were still in one piece. We made Sumatra before dawn brought Japanese bombers.

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to see—a British destroyer hull down on the horizon steaming full speed toward the harbor.

Half an hour later, the destroyer was alone. Officers quickly and efficiently shepherded us aboard. There were allotted spaces for 170 men, women and children—British soldiers, sailors, Americans and Netherlanders from Sumatra oil fields, rubber planters and six weary members of the last party from Singapore.

The officers and men quickly made us at home and as comfortably as the cramped cabin and deck space on the destroyer would allow. When I congratulated one officer on the efficiency of the embarkation, he mustyly said it was an old story for them for they had been "rescuing the army from Norway to Tobruk."

RUSSIANS

(Continued from page 1)

trial firms—dot the highways. Many are stuck in the mounting snow on the crumpled cabin and deck space on the destroyer would allow. When I congratulated one officer on the efficiency of the embarkation, he mustyly said it was an old story for them for they had been "rescuing the army from Norway to Tobruk."

One of the biggest pieces of equipment was a big tiger model German tank armed with a still perfectly operating machine gun. We weren't going to get caught by the Japanese after all we'd been through.

Big Salvage Task

"We'll get around to it soon," a Red Army officer said. "There is so much other booty that you can have to be content with a task of salvage we have."

Little tanks and medium tanks were almost as frequent as billboards in North Sumatra. They were the German Army's "Krupps" that couldn't get out of the winter's snow fast enough.

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Repair Blasted Bridges

The Russians have a major engineering job repairing blasted bridges along the highway from Moscow. Many already have been replaced. Work on these bridges goes on 24 hours a day. Railroads are in working condition for many miles. The machine-gun nest was destroyed already is bearing traffic.

At Maloyarslavets, some 40 miles southwest of Moscow where the Russian army suffered its greatest defeat on Aug. 24, 1942, the Germans were routed so swiftly that the Nazi commander left his quarters in the headquarters building.

The names of German officers still were chalked on the doors of the building abandoned New Year's Day, but the commander's pants were sent to Moscow for a special place in an exhibit of war trophies. Great damage was done here by the Germans. Many civilians were killed.

Dmitri Kuznetsov, president of the local Soviet, took us to an orphanage which the Germans had converted into a machine-gun nest. There we found 14-year-old Nadia Prozenko, tears running down her face, as she told how her mother, father and brother had been killed when they refused to obey German orders.

"We talked to Volodia Kalkin, 11, who said his mother was shot because she refused to give up the Germans. His father was at the front.

Returns from Dead

We talked to Alexei Dredorovich Lazarev, assistant editor of the Maloyarslavets newspaper—a man who returned from the front. Caught by the Germans, he was shot through the neck. He fell numb and was thrown into a shallow grave and covered with snow. He lived in a cellar for two weeks while Germans were living in the next house.

But there were only vestiges of the battleground which the Soviet Army had liberated.

If the predicted victory announcements were true, the Russian army would be in a situation in respect to such great cities as Kharkov, Kursk, Orel, Bryansk, Rzhev, Vitebsk, Novgorod or even Smolensk.

The probing steel claws of the Red Army have encircled some of these German-held strong points and imperiled most of the rest.

The army's victory tomorrow marks the Feb. 23 of 1918 when Nikol Lenin summoned people of the new Bolshevik state to fight against the German warlords against the First Great War.

The people's army battled the Kaiser's troops bravely until the harsh treaty of Brest-Litovsk ended that war for the Russians.

But the Red Army waged successful bloody battle against the White Russians and Allied expeditionary forces. It became the nucleus of the present Red Army.

On Ball, the 100-mile-long island east of Java, the Japanese were reported to be experiencing great difficulty in getting a foothold.

All their efforts to capture the airport at Denpasar, at the southeastern edge of the island where the only good port is located, were said to have failed so far.

18 to 35 Ships Is Toll

It was certain that big formations of United States Flying Fortress and new dive bombers, Netherlands bombers and Netherlands and American cruisers and destroyers which repeatedly engaged the Japanese invasion army practically at Macassar Straits, had dealt the heaviest blow to the invaders since the four-day running battle of Macassar Straits.

No new enlightenment concerning the exact effect of these allied blows came from authoritative sources, however. The fact that the same blow apparently was attacked repeatedly by aircraft and warships made it difficult to fix the exact toll that had been levied of the invaders' naval forces.

Exhaustive preparations were being made for anticipated thrusts from Sumatra. Not only was a vast defence system being perfected, but a carefully laid plan to apply the principle of "dead end" tactics, the destruction of warehouses, stocks and installations was being mapped out.

Batavia, the N. E. I. capital of 600,000 population only a few miles from the western end of the island, would be directly menaced by a Japanese crossing from Sumatra.

Important bridges were under military guard and signs forbade motorists to smoke when driving across them.

While Java's population of more than 40,000,000 is approximately the same as that of Britain, observers pointed out that there are several important differences in Java's situation today and that of Britain after Dunkerque.

Army Almost Intact

The N. E. I. army of approximately 100,000, largely concentrated in Java, is almost intact with all its equipment, and has not yet fought a major engagement with the Japanese. It was pointed out, The British army had been practically intact since the Japanese invasion.

Although the Dutch recognized, after the experience of British forces at Singapore, the difficulty of guarding the complete shoreline of the 600-mile-long island from Japanese infiltration, they were confident that they could put up a strong defence. If the battle went against them, they could fall back on the mountain peaks which divide the island from end to end.

Confident of their planes, Netherlands and American airmen believe they can duplicate the feat of the R. A. F. in the 1940 battle of Britain, but there remains the question of whether they can be reinforced soon enough and frequently enough.

11,000-Mile Supply Line

Java's supply lines run 11,000 miles to the east. They could be lengthened to 12,000 miles if the Japanese succeed in making themselves supreme in the seas north of Australia.

SOUTH AFRICAN

(Continued from page 1)

The parade moved off from the Legion Rooms and proceeded via Grafton, Pownall, Kent and Rochford Streets to St. Peter's Cathedral. The service opened by Canon Malone welcomed the South African Veterans, the Canadian Legion, the detachment from No. 62 C.A.B.T.C., the Legion Auxiliary and the representatives of the I. O. O. F. who attended. He also welcomed members of the St. Peter's Guide Company who attended in a body on the occasion of the Guide Thinking Day.

The sermon for the occasion was preached by the Rev. C. French R.A.F. chaplain at the local airport. Closing as his text, "Each walked with God" he pointed out that "this text teaches that every believer should live his life in close communion with God." Although Lent gives us time to renew our spirit it is not enough, "we must practice the presence of God," he asserted. He went on to say, "Those who walk with God show their lives marked which distinguish them as Christians, declaring to all the world who their Master is and whom they serve."

Pl. L. French declared that the companionship of Jesus brings practical results and mentioned three of these. First—Those who walk with God become courageous. Second—Those who walk with God walk straight. Third—Those who walk with God grow like him.

Following this impressive service, the parade re-formed outside the church and proceeded via Pownall, Kent, Queen and Grafton Streets to the Canadian Legion Rooms.

Place Wreaths

From there the delegation went to the Memorial on the south side of Queen Square and placed a wreath. An inscription on the monument reads: "To the men of the Royal Canadian Regiment who by their valour and efficiency have made manifest to the world Canada's ability and willingness to share with the Motherland the duties and responsibilities of Empire, this monument is dedicated by their grateful countrymen."

The South African veterans who turned out for yesterday's memorial service were: Col. H. D. Johnson, Messrs. William Warren, Harry Hyde, James Walker, Pictou Brown, C.F. Pooley and Donald Kennedy, all of Charlottetown and T. Amrose Rodd, Milton.

JAVA'S

(Continued from page 1)

was being successfully resisted both in southern Sumatra and on Ball in desperate land battles. The invaders have not yet reached Oosthaven-Pandiang at the south end of the Palembang railway in Sumatra just across the 20-mile wide Sunda Strait from Java. Aneta said, because the defenders wrecked the line, blowing up all the bridges and leaving the Japanese to struggle with a difficult problem of bringing up supplies.

Other Boer War veterans in the province, who were not present, included: Messrs. Michael McCarthy, Souris, Charles Hine, John Lawlor, Reginald Cox, William Cook, Fred Furse, all of Charlottetown and P. Ryan, Summerside. One veteran, the late Laurence Gaudet, passed away since the last annual service was held.

Many other Islanders who fought in the Boer War which lasted from 1899 until 1902, have died since returning to their native province. The battle of Paardeberg was a decisive victory for the British and resulted in the surrender of the Boer General, Cronje, with 4,000 men and equipment.

HEAVY FIGHTING

(Continued from page 1)

Heavy fighting is in progress along the southern front, but no signs of new withdrawals by the defending troops.

Baseein, a railroad town at the mouth of the Irawaddy River west of Rangoon, has port facilities which apparently were the object of the Japanese attack. The Irawaddy is navigable for steamships for some distance into the interior of Burma.

It was regarded as possible the Japanese may be preparing to attempt a general offensive against Burma and attack the defenders from the rear.

Scout reports from the front said British forces counter-attacked successfully in the small areas. British and American fliers assisted these operations by strafing Japanese ground troops. When Japanese fighters attempted to block these operations American fliers shot down three without loss to themselves.

News was lacking from the northern battle area since Friday night's announcement that Chinese soldiers had thrown back Japanese troops attempting to cross an unnamed river west of Chiangsen, Thailand.

FIVE MINISTERS

(Continued from page 1)

previous record could be found of an appointment having been made directly from the ranks of the civil service.

Answering demands from the press and a section of the public for removal of "dead wood" and non-producing ministers, Mr. Churchill dropped Arthur Greenwood, Labor House member and Minister without Portfolio; Lord Moyne, Colonial Secretary, and Sir John Reith, Minister of Works and Public Buildings.

Today's changes were preceded last Friday by appointment of Sir Stafford Cripps, former Ambassador to Moscow, as Lord Privy Seal and House of Commons leader and the selection of Oliver Lyttelton, former Minister of State in the Middle East, as Minister of State in charge of production.

Mr. Lyttelton replaced Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian-born publisher, who will go to the United States to carry on the task of pooling the resources of the United Nations.

The choice of Sir Stafford, a Labor peer, and Mr. Lyttelton was popular, but many persons and a portion of the press maintained the changes did not go far enough.

The change Friday brought out Clement Attlee, the deputy Prime minister, in the place of Viscount Cranborne as Dominions Secretary also was popular as it was calculated to answer demands for greater representation of the Dominions in the war cabinet.

The Prime Minister retained L. Amery as Secretary for India and Archibald Sinclair as Air Minister, surprising lobby gossip who had predicted both would go.

In addition to Sir James, the new appointments were—Viscount Cranborne, Secretary of State for Colonies, replacing Lord Moyne; Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, succeeding J. L. Churchill, who becomes Minister of Aircraft Production on his succession to Mr. Moore-Brabazon; Lord Wolmer, Minister of Economic Warfare, replacing Mr. Dalton.

Lord Portal, Minister of Works and Public Buildings, replacing Sir John Reith.

Mr. Greenwood's office, in which he had charge of reconstruction, will be allowed to lapse, but a successor remains as yet unchosen. Mr. Lyttelton's office in the Middle East.

There also remains the task of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons for Sir James, or of elevating him to the peerage so that he might work through the House of Lords. Sir James known as the "toughest man in the civil service" is the fourth War Minister since the beginning of the war.

Although they met the prophesy of further changes, the appointments as a whole met a lukewarm reception from early editions of the morning newspapers.

The Daily Mail (Conservative) praised Sir James' selection but added: "As for the rest of the changes it cannot be said at first sight that the ministers who have arrived at present are any improvement over the ministers who have gone."

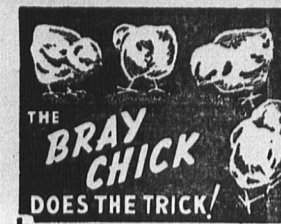
Battleship Dunkerque Sails To French Port

VICHY, France, Feb. 22.—The French battleship Dunkerque, seriously damaged during the British attack at Mers-el-Kehir in 1940, has arrived at Toulon under her own power, Admiral Darlan Vice Premier and Navy Minister, told the Vichy Cabinet Saturday.

The announcement was the first indication that the battleship had been repaired since having suffered great damage during the 1940 attack with units of the British fleet.

Was Former Dean Of Women At Mt. A.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—(CP)—Mrs. Sarah L. Gronlund, widow of the late Rev. Oskar Gronlund of the former Methodist Nova Scotia con-



BRAY