The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 44 Water Street East—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

News, 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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Toronto Bakery, Water St. Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville St.

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by Carrier Boy at 2c per day or 10c per week. Phone 289 for this service or give your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

—LATEST IN KODAKS just arrived at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—START the garden seeds now; transplant later. Mail orders filled day received at Brace's. L-428-5-20-2i.

—DR. MACMURDO'S Office, Summerside will be closed from May 20 to June 3. L-538-5-18-2i.

—FREE enlargement with each film sent to us for finishing, overnight service, low prices, Higloss prints, Enman Drug and Photo Service, Summerside, P. E. I. L-481.

—SENATOR AND MRS. MacARTHUR HOME—Senator and Mrs. Creelman MacArthur arrived at their home in Summerside Saturday night after an extended trip which took them across Canada and the United States. During their trip, which was a most enjoyable one they had the pleasure of meeting and renewing acquaintanceship with about 200 native-born Prince Edward Islanders.

PERSONALS

—Mr. S. F. Tarbush, Charlottetown, visited Kensington recently.—K.

—Miss Nora Taylor was a visitor to Summerside Friday evening.—K.

—Mrs. Leslie Ramsay of Indian River was a visitor to Charlottetown on Friday.—K.

—Miss Vernita MacDonald, of Charlottetown, is visiting in Kensington the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Saunders.—K.

—BRIGHTEN the kitchen with Kyanize Lustaquick light sea green quick drying enamel. Order at Brace's. L-428-5-20-2..

—LADIES cotton print dresses, 98c each. Rex 5 and 10, Summerside. L-538-5-17-2i.

—KIDDIES suits and dresses, 49c. Rex 5 and 10, Summerside. L-538-5-17-2i.

—FOX RANCHERS—Sunglo Vixen and Puppy Starter started the bulk of 1939 Show pup winners off to victory. Start using this excellent meal mixture now and insure maximum fur results and breeding results next spring. Available at all Sunglo Dealers. L-120-5-4-8i.

Stressed Importance Of War Programme

A largely attended supper meeting in Epworth Hall last evening opened the Y. M. C. A. war drive in Prince County, Mr. L. R. Allen, chairman of the campaign, very capably presided. Moving appeals for the Y. M. C. A. war effort were made by prominent citizens of Summerside.

Mayor Campbell spoke of the urgent need of the people of Canada to realize their responsibilities in this war and to do all they can to achieve victory.

Mr. B. W. Robinson, M.L.A., and member of the Canadian Legion, in a stirring address urged the people to become war minded, and to realize the gravity of the times. The great obstacle to be overcome in Canada is the idea that there is no great need for men. All the equipment and manpower that Canada can produce will be needed if the British Empire and her Allies are to be victorious. We must not underestimate the power of the enemy nor the ruthless cruelty of not only Hitler but the German people. Hitler is their idol only because he carries out their ideas. Power and might with the force of arms has been their ideal since the time of Bismark and if we are to crush that we must give to the last cent and the last man. Mr. Robinson then gave an account of the splendid work of the Y. M. C. A. in the last war and the need for such an organization at the present time. Other speakers were Messrs. J. M. Nicholson, A. S. MacKay, Jack Hillier, campaign manager for the Province, Mr. Lowell Hancock, campaign manager for Summerside and Mr. Norville Luck.

Moving pictures of the work of Canadian Y. M. C. A. in England and Canada brought the meeting to a close.

S.

NAZIS

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any time in the last 48 hours, but agreed that it must change one way or another within a short space of time.

On the south rim of the bulge in the French lines, between Rethel and Sedan, the French seemed to be holding their positions and even advancing at scattered points.

On the north side of the bulge, the Germans have wheeled away from Paris in the general direction of Cambrai, Arras and Calais, and have reached the neighborhood of St. Quentin, Guise and Le Cateau.

This general wheeling operation has diminished the southward thrust of the German advance but has accentuated its mushroom shape, forcing the British and Belgian armies on the north flank of the Allied line to fall back so as not to be cut off.

Although the German drive to the sea appeared tonight to be retaining its smashing momentum, there are one or two features about it that should be made clear.

In the first place, the presence of German advance units near St. Quentin and Le Cateau south along the Oise to Lefere does not mean all that vast territory is under German control.

It simply means that the area of battle has been extended that far by penetration of German mechanized columns. What is not clear and what is the most important point of all is the penetration point of German infantry behind the motorized cavalry.

A General Melee

Secondly, the battle of the bulge is not so much a battle as a general melee over a vast area with French troops and German columns fighting all over the place in deadly open warfare. The French are behind the German lines, the Germans behind the French lines in the most colossal mixup in history.

In the third place, it is believed in military circles here that the momentum of the German drive will slacken—it showed signs this morning of slackening—as giant tanks with all their accompanying vehicles of transport get farther and farther from their supply depots.

Still Extremely Grave

In general that is the situation as seen here. It still was extremely grave from the military viewpoint, but the appointment of Maxime Weygand as Commander in Chief of all theatres of war has acted like a tonic in Paris and London.

General Weygand, who was Marshal Foch's chief of staff and right hand man, has restored confidence, especially among the mercurial French people to whom he is a sort of apostle of victory, known as "the man who has never been beaten."

It is agreed here that all defensive tactics will be thrown to the wind under his leadership and offense will be the underlying strategy.

There are military men who believe an advance by tanks even in great numbers is not in itself a great menace and the best tactics is to let them go by. The real danger lies in the infantry who follow in their wake and the ability of the man on foot to consolidate territory gained by tanks.

German Infantry Obscure

The position of the German infantry in the bulge is obscure. There are many who believe the German tank vanguard in its headlong advance will make it extremely difficult, perhaps impossible, for motorized infantry to consolidate such long lines of communication in time to resist French counter-attacks before masses of German foot soldiers arrive under forced march to hold the line.

On the left of the Allied line in Belgium the general movement is to withdraw while hitting German supply lines with quick and hard blows from the air to throw their offensive off stride.

The reason for this withdrawal is obvious. If the German columns are not stopped in their drive toward the Channel ports the British and Belgian armies would be cut off from the French. That was Ludendorf's objective in the great 1918 push.

Allies Alive to Danger

It was clear the Allied command was thoroughly alive to the danger of an iron wedge being driven between the forces.

Possibly the British and French armies will have to withdraw to the fortified line along the Franco-Belgian border—perhaps even south of it—unless some effective counter stroke can be found to stop the headlong rush of German mechanized forces with their ever-present shield and guardian of bombers and fighters.

The British spokesman said the Belgians are fighting magnificently and declared the important forts at Liege and Namur, which have become islands of resistance amid the swirl of the Nazi invasion, are still holding out.

Kidney Acids Rob Your Rest

Many people never seem to get a good night's rest. They turn and toss—lie awake and count sheep. Often they blame it on "nerves" when it may be their kidneys. Healthy kidneys filter poisons from the blood. If they are faulty and fail, poisons stay in the system and sleeplessness, headache, backache often follow. If you don't sleep well, try Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite remedy. 103

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Before You Insure Consult

Confederation Life

Association

One of the World's Great Life Insurance Institutions.

Renowned for Strength, Service and Security Since 1871.

3rd. Division

(Continued from page 1)

not already proceeded overseas.

3. To push forward the recruiting of reinforcements for the 2nd Division of the C.A.S.F. who will follow the division overseas at the earliest possible date.

4. To form a Canadian corps in the field, in accordance with arrangements which have been discussed with the British War Office.

Besides the two divisions, and their ancillary units, the corps will include the necessary additional corps troops and will involve the despatch overseas of several thousand men, beyond those already mentioned.

5. To undertake the raising of a 3rd Division, to be available for such service as may be required in Canada, or overseas.

6. To assign, at the request of the United Kingdom Government, certain naval and military formations to active duty in the Caribbean and North Atlantic areas.

7. To despatch overseas No. 112 Cooperation Squadron, to act as a reserve for No. 110 Cooperation Squadron, now overseas.

8. To adopt every feasible method of accelerating the output of pilots and air crews, from Canada, for service in the field, at the earliest possible date.

Certain methods have already been formulated by the Canadian Government, both to accelerate and supplement the British Commonwealth air training plan in Canada, in order that pilots, observers and air gunners may be made available, more quickly, for active service. Steps have been taken in order to expedite the preparation of aero-dromes and hangars.

9. To confer upon the ministry of munitions and supply certain special powers which would not be accorded in normal times, to enable it to expedite the provision of equipment and materials of war, for the armed forces.

The Prime Minister said "these decisions are being translated into action."

He added that decision on the new department for air had awaited return of Defence Minister Rogers from his overseas tour.

The new minister will have supervision over the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

Mr. King also said the department of munitions and supply, now held by Transport Minister Howe would be placed under a full time minister.

"Deeds not words" were what the people of Canada were looking for at the present moment, the Prime Minister said when he resumed his speech in the debate on the Speech from the Throne.

"The greatest crisis in human record is not the place for partisanship."

This was no time for self-justification, self-vilification, the Prime Minister said. The character of the enemy had been unmasked in all its barbarism.

Mr. King said he would undertake to give an indication of what the Government had done, what measures were now being taken, and what further measures the Government would propose. However, there were some things which could not, "for reasons which will be obvious," be revealed at this time.

In placing the Government's war record before the House, the Prime Minister said all he asked was that that record be considered in proper perspective and as a whole.

Says Status Changed

He reviewed how Canada's status had changed since the last war, how the problem of defence had been revolutionized by the new range of military forces, especially the great rise of air power.

Military power "is no longer measured by numbers of men enlisted, Mr. King emphasized. Development of air power had, for instance increased the necessary emphasis on home defence, especially the defence of Atlantic ports.

Expenditures on the Royal Canadian Air Force and the Canadian Navy now, compared to 1914, indicated in some degree the difference in the picture.

Canada Spends More

In the first eight months of war, Canada had spent more than twice as much as in the first eight months of the last war. The estimate of $500,000,000 for Canada's war expenditure for 1940-41 had now been revised to $700,000,000 and might be increased further.

This meant $2,000,000 a day for Canada's war effort alone. This year for all purposes the Government would spend more than $1,100,000,000 or more than $3,000,000 a day.

Estimates for the current fiscal year would provide $100,000,000 for naval purposes, which was some 30 times the amount spent for naval purposes in the same period of the First Great War and three times Canada's total naval expenditures for the whole of the First Great War.

The Dominion's industries had received war orders totalling $275,000,000 to date, of which $200,000,000 constituted orders from Great Britain and her Allies and $75,000,000 worth of orders from the Canadian Government.

20 Shipyards Busy

Canada now had 20 shipyards engaged in building 90 war vessels, and the construction program was "well in advance" of schedule.

There were under construction 82 airdromes and 175 other construction projects including coastal defences and air raid defences.

The Government had on order 9,000 motor vehicles at a total cost of $14,000,000, some 3,000 such vehicles had already arrived overseas. War munitions orders totalled $80,000,000, and construction of a large explosives plant was under consideration.

In addition, said Mr. King, the production of small arms was being expanded as rapidly as possible.

A study was under way for the increased use of Canadian materials insofar as was possible.

Strength of Navy

As of May 10, 1940, the strength of the Royal Canadian Navy stood at 952 officers and 5,662 ratings, including some 200 officers and men attached to the Royal Navy. The proposed total strength eventually was 1,450 officers and 10,000 ratings.

Present strength of the Royal Canadian Navy was seven destroyers, 15 minesweepers, six anti-submarine vessels, 15 fishermen's reserve vessels, 51 other auxiliary vessels, three high-speed merchant vessels now being converted into light cruisers, and 90 vessels under construction, 54 of which were patrol vessels and 18 minesweepers.

As for the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Prime Minister reported the personnel of that service as of May 10, separate and distinct from the British Commonwealth air training plan, was 1,389 officers and 10,926 airmen including army cooperation, home defence personnel and those preparing for international duties under the air training plan.

One army cooperation squadron was already overseas and a second squadron was under training.

The home defence branch of the service was nine squadrons at present and three additional squadrons will be detailed to similar duties.

Total Strength C.A.S.F.

Total strength of the Canadian Active Service Force was 81,519, said Mr. King.

This included a 1st Division, now in England, of 23,438 with ancillary troops and 240 personnel at Canadian headquarters in London, making a total of 23,678.

Strength of the 2nd Division would be 24,645. There was also a personnel of 16,282 in various depots, some 9,036 engaged in coastal defence works, 1,665 guarding vital centres and 6,223 engaged in various other duties. It could be said that more than 100,000 were on active service.

Reinforcements would be provided from 11 territorial units being organized, he said. Canadians were aiding in defence of Newfoundland "and other points in the Atlantic area."

Recruiting for the C.A.S.F. would continue, said the Prime Minister. Navy recruiting would be governed by the acquisition of additional vessels, and R.C.A.F. recruiting was linked with the air training plan.

The air training plan was carefully organized on a long term basis and could not be arbitrarily altered without full consultation among Canada, New Zealand Australia and the United Kingdom, he said. There were some 110 units already in existence.

New units were being formed almost every week, according to the schedule of the plan.

In three years the scheme called for total expenditure of $600,000,000 of which Canada's part would be an estimated $350,000,000.

40,000 Men Required

It would require 40,000 officers, airmen and civilians to operate the scheme.

An apparently common belief that slow progress was being made arose from lack of understanding of the size and intent of the scheme.

The public did not appreciate the full size of the plan, "the greatest individual effort the dominion has ever made."

The plan was not worked out by Australia, New Zealand and Canada but in the United Kingdom.

It was geared basically to British aircraft production schedules. For that reason the British government preferred a training scheme which would produce a large number of trained men at a later date rather than a smaller number earlier.

The contribution of the United Kingdom to the air training scheme was to be "in kind, in such numbers and kind as are necessary to the efficient carrying out of the scheme." This was opposed to a common impression in Canada that Canada was to supply the aircraft. The British authorities felt the efficient prosecution of the war would be best achieved by adhering to the air plan laid down accelerating it where practicable.

Mr. King said the government had taken all possible steps against sabotage by propaganda and other means.

Two appeals were made by the Prime Minister. He urged that all citizens of foreign extraction should be impressed fully with the fact that Canada and the Allies are fighting for the freedom they now enjoy. He also urged the public to refrain from "persecution and panic action" against those who share our citizenship and our ideals.

Prominent Fox Rancher Dies At Bedeque

The death occurred suddenly in Castor, Alta., on May 12th of Dr. J. J. McPherson, son of the late Neil McPherson, Uigg, P.E.I. In his early life Dr. McPherson followed the teaching profession, and taught school for a number of years in Orwell Head, Cardigan and Murray River. After graduating from Queens University, Kingston, Ont., he located in Castor, Alta., where he practised his profession successfully for a period of over 30 years. He leaves to mourn his loss a sorrowing wife, formerly Miss Mary Clark of Orwell, one son Kenneth, and two daughters, Marie and Eunice, also the following brothers and sisters, Daniel on the homestead in Uigg, Rev. K. C. McPherson, P.P., Tracadie, Roderick, Lyndale, Cal., Joseph, Great Falls, Montana, Lauchlin, Portland, Oregon, Mrs. Frank Evans, Great Falls, Montana, Mrs. T. M. McMillan, City and Mrs. P. T. Power, Kensington.

Free Yourself from Constipation!

The surest way to rid yourself of any ailment is to discover the cause and to overcome it. Constipation is caused, in the majority of cases, by a diet lacking "bulk."

If your usual menu is made up mostly of bread, meat, potatoes—in all probability your bowels lack the necessary "bulk." Purgatives do not give any lasting relief. Then eat Kellogg's All-Bran. It helps form a soft "mass" in the bowels that is favorable to "regularity."

A delicious, crisp and tasteful cereal, All-Bran is also one of the foods richest in Vitamin B1, the natural intestinal tonic.

Eat All-Bran every day, drink lots of water, and regain your gayness and well-being. Made in London, Canada by Kellogg. At all grocers.

PEOPLE ALARMED

(Continued from page 1)

Government had refused to consider what might happen abroad and had consistently emphasized that its defence preparations referred to defence action in Canada only.

"Our real line of defence is the British navy to which we do not contribute a single dollar or a single man," Mr. Hanson said.

Only threat to Canada's safety were "the dictators of Europe," and Canada's line of defence against that danger was the common line of the British and French.

"Why not be honest with ourselves and with the people and admit that?" Mr. Hanson demanded. Canadians did not want to depend for their safety upon the United States, much as they welcomed the friendly goodwill of that country.

Mr. Hanson charged the Government had based its every defence measure before the war on a reiteration that all expenditures were for home defence.

"Canada could not defend herself from Siam," he declared.

It was obvious and always had been that Canada's defence line was the same as that of Great Britain and France.

Have Clear Mandate

Canada had given the Government a clear mandate to prosecute the war with all its power and resources. "That did not mean that our war effort should be a limited liability," he said.

Mr. Hanson drew sharp denials from Prime Minister Mackenzie King when he made charges the Government had refused to consider what might happen in Europe, when making domestic defence plans, and when he charged that the Government had refused to permit the British Government to set up air training schools in Canada.

King, Queen Cemented Unity

At the start of his speech, Mr. Hanson said the visit of the King and Queen to Canada a year ago did more to cement Canadian unity than any other event in Canadian history.

He paid tribute to the late Governor-General both as Lord Tweedsmuir, the King's representative, and as John Buchan, the author and forecast a warm welcome for the Earl of Athlone on his arrival in Canada as the new Governor-General.

Mr. Hanson said he had no recriminations to make in regard to the Dominion election of March 26. "The people have spoken, as is their sovereign right," he added.

Meaning of the mandate the people had given the Government was clear, he said. It was to pursue "with all the power and all the resources at their disposal the supreme task of winning the war."

The Conservative Party made up in quality what it lacked in quantity, he said. "A party with 1,500,000 votes is neither dead nor dying."

Tribute to Manion

Paying tribute to his predecessor as leader, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Mr. Hanson said Dr. Manion retired with the "respect and regret of everyone in all parties."

Dr. Manion was a great Canadian, he said, who had made a great contribution to his country, in the army, in the Government, in the House. Dr. Manion was still a comparatively young man with many years of useful service before him.

In brief reference to the sudden dissolution of Parliament last Jan. 25, Mr. Hanson said when he heard the news down south he "could gladly have assassinated" the Prime Minister.

However, the present situation was too important to spend time on the past.

Mr. Hanson recognized the difficulties in introducing unemployment insurance legislation but urged the Government to "persevere."

"Don't take opposition (from the provinces) too seriously," he said. "I was always one who thought we should have a strong national government. I always found the more power was given the provinces, the more money they spent and the more debt they incurred."

To find what the Fathers of Confederation really meant, the acid test of wartime had to be applied to the constitution. "Then you realize that the greatest power rests with the Federal Legislature," he said.

He had examined the recommendations of the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, had been impressed with some and not with others. The difficulty would be in getting the provinces to give up certain taxes after the Dominion took over the provincial debts.

"My experience is that the provinces are willing to take all and give very little," he added.

Gov't had Warning

The opposition leader said the King Government had ample warning from 1937 to 1939 on what was to come in the world abroad. To the best of his recollection, it was stressed that every vote for military purposes from 1935 to 1939 was only for the defence of Canada.

It was then the Prime Minister took issue with a statement of Mr. Hanson implying that no monies were to be put to military use elsewhere than in Canada. Mr. King said the opposition leader should be more precise in his statements and background them with some proof or authority.

"Where was Canada's first line of defence in September 1939?" Mr. Hanson asked. "In Canada or over there where they are struggling with the beasts of Essen? We have only ever had one line of defence—the British Navy, to which we don't contribute a single dollar."

It was only under the stress of such times as the present that Canadians realized fully the privileges of being part of the British Empire.

"Why all the talk about the defence of Canada? why not be honest and say our defence is the common defence of the British Empire?"

Mr. Hanson questioned whether the people of Canada today would vote as they did in the general election of March 26. He wondered if the Prime Minister realized his back was to the wall, that the people had not now the confidence in him they had had on March 26 because of the government's inertia and complacency.

Plans Cancelled?

He charged the National Defence Council had had plans ready for mobilization of four divisions but the Prime Minister had cancelled such plans.

Mr. King rose to deny that he had "cancelled any plan." Mr. Hanson said he had expected such denial but he had "some evidence" of such a plan being prepared by the Defence Council and cancelled by the Minister of Defence, if not by the Prime Minister.

"That statement is totally incorrect," put in Hon. Ian Mackenzie, former Defence Minister.

Mr. Hanson insisted this plan for mobilization of two divisions for overseas and two for home defence, was ready a year before war began, although he accepted Mr. Mackenzie's statement.

In radio speeches, the Prime Minister had told the people that three contingents of Canadian forces had gone overseas, fully clothed and fully equipped," Mr. Hanson said.

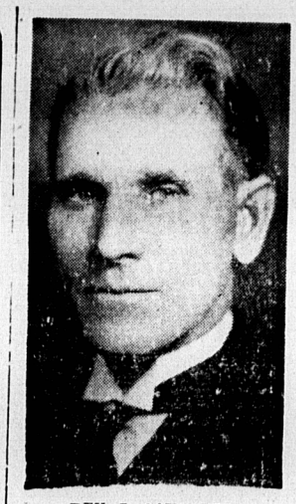
"I wonder how many cases of pneumonia there were among the Canadian troops at Aldershot, England, because the men did not have warm clothes," he asked, adding he understood the number of cases was very large.

Defence Minister Rogers interrupted to say official reports said there was "not more than the average incidence" of pneumonia. Mr. Hanson mentioned the case of a soldier in Nova Scotia who contracted pneumonia because the underwear issued to him last winter was cotton.

Thousands of young men in Canada wanted to enlist right now but "apparently the government doesn't want young men to enlist." The people of Canada were alarmed at the lack of plan, preparation and action by the administration. It apparently took a serious reverse to shock the government into action.

Urging full utilization of Canada's resources so the country will "pull its full weight" in this crisis, Mr. Hanson reminded the government that a people might rise in indignation and demand a new government.

"It happened in England, it can happen here," he warned.



REV. I. CAVENDER

On Friday evening, May 17th a number from the Christian Church at Fredericton, and the Bradalbane congregation, together with a number of their friends from the Presbyterian Church, gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Murray to say farewell to their pastor and his family, Rev. I. Cavender, who leaves shortly for his new pastorate in Picton, Ont., Mr. Preston Campbell from New Glasgow acted as chairman and called on Mrs. Cuyler Matheson, who read the address. Mr. Frank Hickox then presented Mr. Cavender with a purse after which Mr. and Mrs. Cavender spoke feelingly thanking those present for their kindness to him during his stay with us. Short speeches were also made by Mr. Frank Hickox, Mrs. Preston Campbell and others. After a dainty lunch was served by the ladies, the entire gathering passed the time pleasantly playing games singing etc. Music was furnished by Mrs. Preston Campbell, New Glasgow and Mrs. William Graham, Bradalbane. Mr. Cavender is leaving with the best wishes of all his people for his new Pastorate.

Tribute to The Rev. Dr. W. M. Townsend

The following tribute to the late Rev. Dr. William M. Townsend was delivered by Rev. G. Carlyle Webster at the funeral service held from St. James Presbyterian Church Friday afternoon:

ADDRESS BY REV. MR. WEBSTER

In thinking of what I should say on this occasion, there kept ever recurring in my mind the words of our Saviour's precious promise given to His disciples on the eve of His own departure, "I go to prepare a place for you and I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there you may be also." How heartening and comforting these words must have been to His bewildered and saddened followers and how treasured they are to us today. They bring to us the blessed assurance that our loved one, having finished his course on earth, having fulfilled His Master's purpose, has been called by Him to higher heights of service and is now with Him, according to His promise.

The circumstances under which we are met today raise mingled feelings within our hearts. There is here the sadness of farewell; there is here, too, thankfulness and praise for the achievements of God's grace in a human life. We pause, for a short time, on our way to the last resting-place of all that is earthly of a devoted and beloved minister of the Church of Jesus Christ. From our midst, our good brother, Dr. W. M. Townsend, M. A., has passed into the glorious company of those who have been victorious and who stand before the throne, clothed with white robes and with palms in their hands. "From the Church on earth he has been translated to the Church above. The gain and the glory are his. We sorrow, as the friends of the Apostle sorrowed, because they should see his face no more on earth but we rejoice in the fact that he kept the faith and finished his course with honor, and that he has gained the victory through Jesus Christ our Lord.

From his earliest day Dr. Townsend's life was surrounded by Christian influences. He was born and brought up in a God-fearing home which sent two of its sons into the active ministry of the Church. In his early days he heard and responded to the call of the Christian ministry and set forth to prepare himself for that arduous but noble task, taking his Master of Arts degree at McGill University and graduating in theology three years later in the Presbyterian College, Montreal. During his long and faithful ministry, he held but two pastorates, the first at Bass River, N.B., where he was ordained, and the second at St. Columba's Church, Fairville, N. B., which charge he served for thirty-one years. Here he labored with diligence and loyalty as prophet, priest and pastor to a people beloved by him, and who in turn loved him as a true man of God. Two years ago he retired from the active ministry and returned to his native province, where he hoped he might still be used in the place that was so dear to his heart.

In his ministry he lived a devout and consistent life as an apostle of Jesus Christ. He graced his high office with humble dignity and singleness of purpose. He ever declared to his people the whole counsel of God and proclaimed the Gospel of the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ, warning, exhorting and teaching them, in all wisdom, that they might be made perfect in Christ Jesus. With diligence he tended the flock of God—taking oversight thereof, not by constraint but willingly; not for filthy lucre, but of a ready mind, not as being a lord over God's heritage, but as being as an example to the flock. Tenderly and lovingly he cared for the sick and suffering, sought after the lost and straying and led his people, by prayer and precept, in pastures that are green and beside waters that are still. He has gone from his labours, but they will follow him both in this world and in that which is to come.

As a presbyter and a churchman he was equally faithful and efficient. He served in various capacities and on many Boards of the Church of his fathers. For many years he was a Maritime representative on the Board of Missions and took a deep interest in the mission work of the Church in Presbytery, Synod and Assembly. In recognition of his gifts and qualifications he was elected in 1927 to the moderatorship of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which office he graced with ability and acceptance.

But now his labours on earth are done. He has fought a good fight, he has finished his course, he has kept the fith. Henceforth there is laid up for him a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteousness Judge, shall give him at that day; and not to him only but unto all them that love his appearing. The words of comfort which he so often brought to the suffering and sorrowing and dying are now made by his experience. The promise of his Saviour has been fulfilled in his own life. The Lord has come and taken him unto Himself. He has gone to be "Forever with the Lord." Amen, so let it be.

"'Tis not the golden streets,
'Tis not the pearly gates,
'Tis not the perfect rest
For weary hearts that wait,
'Tis not that we shall find
The joy earth has not given,
For which our soul's have longed,
That makes it Heaven."

"But 'tis because we know
Our Saviour King is there
With all our loved and lost
In that blest land and fair;
That when to each of us
A place prepared is given,
His face and theirs we'll see,
That makes it Heaven."

Island Men Make Fast Trip By Air

In connection with the recent trip by Premier Thane A. Campbell, His Worship Mayor B. Roy Holman and Mr. Robert Holman to Montreal, the following appeared in Monday's issue of the Moncton Times during their visit there yesterday on return to this Province:

"Demonstrating the speed in which distance has been conquered by the aeroplane was again shown here yesterday when Premier T. A. Campbell, of Prince Edward Island, His Worship Mayor B. Roy Holman of Charlottetown and Mr. Robert Holman, prominent Charlottetown business man, flew from Moncton to Montreal, concluded their business mission in the metropolis, and returned here again last evening.

"Arriving from Charlottetown late Saturday afternoon on the regular Canadian Airways plane, the party remained here overnight and left Sunday morning at 8.45 (DST) in one of the company's planes for Montreal. They reached St. Hubert airport about noon after an uneventful flight in which Pilot Jimmy Wade was at the controls of the de Havilland Rapide. In Montreal they concluded their business mission early in the afternoon and left again in a de Havilland Dragon plane for Moncton, reaching here shortly after eight o'clock last evening, and this morning will leave for Prince Edward Island on the regular morning flight of the Canadian Airways plane.

"While Premier Campbell and Mayor Holman both stated that they could not at the present time make public the import of their mission, both, however, referred to the fastness which airplane travel can accomplish in overcoming distance and consequently getting through business in time which from Prince Edward Island by other modes of travel would take at least three to four days.

"Of conditions in Prince Edward Island, Premier Campbell stated that the cold, backward Spring has prevented farmers from getting ahead with operations, but with improving weather conditions, he believed, they would soon catch up to normalcy. He also expressed the opinion that this year would see a greater influx of tourists from the U.S.A. to "the Island" and the Maritimes than had ever before been witnessed, due to the war in Europe and the tendency on the part of many to 'travel America.'

"Furthermore, the Premier expressed the conviction, based on all reports, that "The Island" will witness a very prosperous year and in this he was endorsed by Mayor Holman. Hon. Mr. Campbell also, in respect to new developments, stated that American interests have signified their intention of proceeding this year with surveys into the possibilities of developing natural gas and oil possibilities on Governor's Island, which if proven feasible will mean much for the Province."

(Premier Campbell and Mr. Holman arrived home yesterday evening but Mayor Holman went to St. John and is expected home today).

P. E. I. Song Sheet For Tourist Trade

To the lilt and rhythm of favorite songs, ancient and modern, has been composed a series of poems featuring especially the tourist advantages of Prince Edward Island, which has been published under the title: "Prince Edward Island Song Sheet No. 1," by Jamie Forbes. Issued in pamphlet form, the Song Sheet will be distributed abroad by the P. E. I. Travel Bureau and will be on sale in local book stores and music stores. This novel method of popularizing the Island as a tourist resort should make a wide appeal. One poem of five verses, to be sung to the tune of "Bonnie Dundee," opens as follows:

"Said the wife one morning, 'Tis hotter than smoke,
The sun isn't my crown till I have a sunstroke,
A sun... it will just have to see me
In Prince Edward Island, down there by the sea,
So fill up your tank, the extra oil can,
The inner spare tire and the spare inner man;
Then step on the starter, and let us go free
To Prince Edward Island down there by the sea."

Prince Edward Island beaches are eulogized in another song, to the tune of "Kingdom Coming," the first verse and chorus reading:

"Say, Tourist here in P. E. Island
Why the beaches are so thick
That all except when you are swimming
You will have no room to kick.
For, north, south, east and also westward
They stretch so far and white
'Twill set your very head a-swimming
With the long continued sight.

"Yes beaches cool, ha! ha!
And beaches warm, ho! ho!
For the air is cool above, some times
While the water's warm below."

To the tune of "In The Evening By The Moonlight" run the following lilting lines:

"When old Cavendish is shining
With a day just freshly dawning,
Since the sun from night's confining
Has escaped as from an awning,
All those distant sunlit beaches
Are just lovely, yellow peaches
When Cavendish is shining at the dawning."

A baker's dozen of poems make up the Song Sheet, and vary in subject matter as well as in rhythm.