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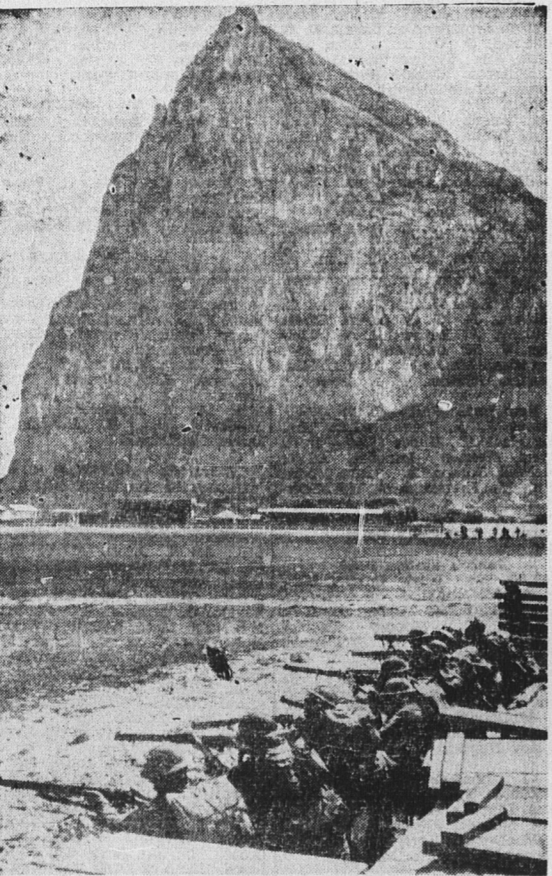
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CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS
CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

LIFT BAN ON DANCING

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP)—Germany, which forbids dancing when war calls for the exertion of the nation's fullest energies, today lifted the ban which has been in effect since the drive into the Low Countries and France last spring. Germans may dance every day between Christmas and New Year's and three times a week otherwise.

Canadians Are At Work



"This is the job we can do," says Major Campbell now back in Britain after getting the work well under way. Men from every province are in the crew which works 24 hours a day, seven days a week, boring into the fortress rock. They called the first tunnel "Maple."

Hard-Rock Miners From Canada Tunnel Through Gibraltar Rock



From swinging pick and shovel with R.C.E. recruits at Toronto, Then the Ontario minister of public works went to Gibraltar, to command a tunnelling company of engineers. They're all hard-rock miners in the company now drilling under the rock at Gibraltar, but

Recalls Battles For Dardanelles First Great War Twenty-Five Years Ago Allies Started Successful Evacuation Of Fighting Forces On Gallipoli Peninsula.

By H. H. GORDEN
Canadian Press Staff Writer

After a lapse of 25 years world attention is again focussed on the Middle East, where German and Italian air squadrons seek the destruction of British interests in Egypt and Iraq and the closing of the Suez Canal.

In the First Great War the Allies fought the most disastrous campaign of the four-year conflict in this ancient theatre of war. Losses and bitter controversy resulted from their failure to force the Dardanelles, gateway to Russia's Black Sea Ports and the heart of the Ottoman Empire.

Twenty-five years ago tomorrow the main body of Allied troops was successfully evacuated from the cliff-bordered beaches of the Gallipoli Peninsula. The operation was one of the few bright spots in 10 months of naval and military warfare against the Turkish fighting that cost the Allies 137,000 men, killed, wounded and missing.

FLEET OPERATION

Fourteen British and four French warships, many of them semioobsolete in view of the danger of the enterprise, steamed into the western entrance to the Straits on Feb. 19 but it was not until a week later that the outer Turkish forts were silenced.

Largely because of the inability of Allied minesweepers to make headway under the fire of the Turk plan for a methodical advance collapsed. Vice-Admiral Carden had been replaced by Vice-Admiral Sir John De Robeck and he decided on a quick attack on the Narrows, only a mile wide at one point. The operation on March 18 was unsuccessful and three battleships were sunk. De Robeck then informed the Admiralty that the campaign could not be continued as a purely naval operation.

Epic of Dardanelles

Endurance of the Allied troops during the land campaign that followed was a story of a fleet to blast its way through the Dardanelles is an epic in British history. Casualties in bitter-fought battles were augmented by losses from disease and through it all the expedition suffered from shortages of men and supplies.

A total of about 327,000 combatants and 140,000 non-combatants were employed from time to time in the Allied land operations. The maximum strength at any one time was about 85,000 combatant and 42,000 non-combatant.

Indirectly the campaign achieved notable results in holding Turkish armies from other theatres of war, particularly Palestine, Mesopotamia and Armenia.

But political and strategic objectives that prompted the expedition were never achieved. Early in 1915 the armies of the Allies and Germany were dislodged on the Western Front and it was thought the expedition, if successful, would bring two or three of the Balkan nations to the aid of the Allies, making an attack on Germany's southern frontiers. Instead, the failure to force a quick victory was responsible for Bulgaria joining the Central Powers and the employment of the Allies in a strengthening campaign in the Balkans.

Memorable Landing

Withering fire from Turkish defenders on the heights above Anzac Cove failed to halt Australian and New Zealand troops in their memorable landing on April 25, 1915. They scaled steep cliffs and gradually dug themselves in in the face of great odds.

The Trojan-Horse story of the troopship River Clyde is another of the unforgettable incidents. Jammed with troops the old vessel was run ashore and the men disembarked through an improvised gangway.

When Turkey threw in its lot with the Central Powers in October, 1914, Russia's water communications with the rest of Europe were virtually cut off. The German Navy's blockade stopped her in the Baltic.

With Russia's Black Sea clogged with foodstuffs and other products and the pressing need for imports of munitions and war equipment, the plan to break through the Dardanelles from the Mediterranean was given consideration by the British and French governments on Russia's suggestion.

The question of mastering the Balkan waterway had been studied by British naval and military experts many years before. Then it was agreed that, whether

Nazis may try Invasion at Several points

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Staff Writer

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A mid sporadic and light air raids tonight, Britain's military chiefs stood ready to resist a German invasion attempt they believed may come from a half-dozen points.

The recent lull in bombing, partly attributable to unfavorable weather, has not lessened vigilance of military circles who point out that one night of "Coventry" raids at a half-dozen small ports like Brighton and Torquay on the Channel could so disorganize them that they could conceivably become openings for attempts to land troops.

"Suppose" they say, "Coventry had been a seaport, what would have happened if Germany had invaded that port the following dawn?"

It is the view of air circles that Germany's technique now is to husband her air forces for obliterating blows against strategic objectives. Because she still has more planes than Britain—latest estimates here of German plane production is 5,000 a month—military circles believe Germany must strike quickly before United States help begins to balance the disparity in the air forces.

To those who scoff at statements that an invasion may be attempted any time in the next two months, a responsible source asserted:

1. Africa is only a sideline to Germany. Britain is the keystone of resistance to the Axis.
2. Germany cannot afford to allow Britain to re-arm at her leisure with United States aid. If the Nazis invade now and are repulsed, Britain still might lack resources for a counter-blow on the continent, but if Germany waits until May and is thrown back, Britain could throw the weight of a greatly increased air force into an offensive across the Channel.

Time, this source points out, thus has returned as an ally of Britain.

animals got away. During the daylight hours guns boomed, reliefs took place as usual and provisions were made of disembarking animals and supplies. The Turks were completely out-maneuvred and on the morning of Dec. 19 the skeleton force withdrew from the trenches and embarked with only two casualties.

KENSINGTON W. M. S.

The W.M.S. of Kensington United Church met in the church hall on Thursday evening, Dec. 12, with a good attendance and the president, Mrs. D. MacKenzie, in the chair. The usual business period was conducted. Mrs. F. MacCutt, supply secretary, reported a box of warm clothing, bedding, etc., valued at \$28 shipped to Sydney on November 28. Treasurer presented a financial report of the year to date. It was decided to have a special meeting for opening of mite boxes and holiday bags in the church hall on Monday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 p.m. Mrs. Yeo, literature secretary, asked that all books belonging to her department be returned before the end of the year.

Mrs. Cotton gave the report of the nominating committee. During the next four months, the meeting will be held on first Wednesday of each month at 2:30 p.m. Mrs. Inglis and Mrs. Simpson, with Mrs. J. L. Davison substitute, were appointed delegates to Presbyterial. Mrs. Toombs read an interesting letter from Miss Emma Inman, of Trinidad. An interesting Christmas program was presented. Mrs. Sterling, leader, was assisted by Mrs. H. Toombs, Mrs. F. MacKay, Mrs. Erskine MacMurdo and Mrs. H. MacNeill.

Christmas hymns were sung and Mrs. W. G. Simpson sang a solo, prayers were offered by Mrs. Humphrey, Mrs. Cotton, Mrs. Waite, Mrs. MacLeod and Mrs. Yeo. Meeting closed with Lord's Prayer repeated in unison and Benediction by Mrs. Toombs.

Officers for 1941: Pres. Mrs. D. MacKenzie; 1st vice-pres. Mrs. T. Humphrey; 2nd vice-pres. Mrs. G. Lockhart; rec. sec. Miss G. Buntain; treas. Mrs. W. C. MacLeod; cor. sec. Mrs. Horace Glover; ch. stewardship sec. Mrs. W. G. Simpson; supply sec. Mrs. W. L. Cotton; literature sec. Mrs. J. A. MacKenzie; envelope sec. Miss E. MacMurdo; Temperance sec. Mrs. S. Caseley; associate helpers sec. Mrs. H. Toombs; com. friendship. Mrs. N. Ramsay, Mrs. G. Caldwell, Mrs. E. Bryanton; organist, Mrs. R. MacKay; Mission Band sup't. Mrs. J. E. Inglis, Mrs. A. D. Sterling.

BELFAST: Northern Ireland, Dec. 19.—(AP)—A mail boat, plying between Dublin and Holyhead, Wales, was attacked by an unidentified airplane in the Irish Sea yesterday. Two passengers were wounded.

Here's How Aussies Beat Italians and Sandstorms



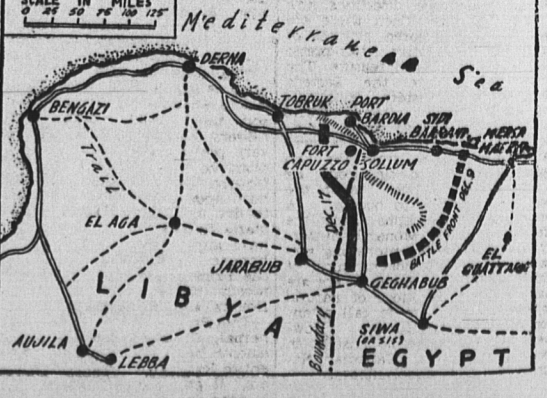
Even reported sandstorms aren't stopping the British against the Italians in the deserts of Egypt and Libya. These Australian troops are arriving at camp in the midst of a sandstorm. Railroad is lone line along coast to Cairo



This is what one soldier wears to protect himself against wind-whipped sand as the British continue their victorious advance through the desert. This Aussie uses kerchief and celluloid eye-guards to beat hot winds and sand.



Roads traveled by the British in their desert drive are few and treacherous. Here's what the country looks like in northern Egypt. These trucks are moving up supplies to support the British attack against Italians.



The British offensive on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier continues to meet with success. Fort Capuzzo, the Italian position in Libyan territory guarding the frontier to the south of Port Bardia, has been captured. It is intimated that the British seized planes on the ground at the fort. At the same time the British captured Sollum, the port on the Egyptian side of the frontier at the foot of the escarpment. The British had been attacking a triangular area held by the Italians which had Sollum as a key point on the east, Fort Capuzzo as a key point on the south and Fort Bardia as a key point on the west. On the map the battlefield as of Dec. 9 is shown as a heavy dotted line. The battlefield on Dec. 17, is suggested by the continuous heavy line.

SCULPTOR DIES

ROME, Dec. 19 (AP)—Hand-dick Christian Andersen, 68, sculptor best known for his plans for an international city to promote peace—a city for which Mussolini promised a site near Rome—died today. Andersen descended from the family of the author of fairy tales, Hans Christian Andersen.