

Capital Prepares for VIP Visitors The Way You Shine Up for Rich Aunt

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WASHINGTON — (NEA)—Rolling out the rug for Princess Marthe and Prince Olav of Norway and the President of France is just the same routine as rolling out for wealthy aunt Fanny from Fargo. You shine up all the silver, alert



NORWAY'S CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS: They dress up for breakfast, too—and very early.

getting up at a fantastically early hour seems to be a chronic headache for Washington. It took weeks for the Brazilian diplomats here to catch up on their sleep after the visit of President Dutra, who was out of the sack at six. Same at the Indian embassy when Nehru came to town. It has the French staff here concerned, too. They have the most notorious early-riser of them all coming for a visit late this winter, the President of France, Vincent Auriol. He attributed his success to a formula of pre-dawn rising. He has always done all of his business between six and nine in the morning, "so people don't bother me," he explains. He can be pretty sure that nobody much is going to bother him around the French embassy, or in all of Washington for that matter, between six and nine in the morning, unless the footsteps of



FRANCE'S PRESIDENT AURIOL AND WIFE: The French embassy is saving its champagne and catching up on sleep.

ambassador and his wife have succumbed to the Washington habit of late rising and a breakfast tray in bed. That's out for the duration of the visit. The Prince and Princess are rigid followers of the Norwegian tradition of arising with the dawn and showing up at the dining room for breakfast decked out as if it were a state reception. Also, it has been noted, the Norwegian embassy has pulled in its horns recently in the entertainment department, apparently getting in shape for the visit. The royal Norse couple hasn't been here since 1939, when Princess Martha made a big hit with the late President Roosevelt. She

Luxurious Fabrics For Elegant Formals

Luxury materials are now firmly re-established in their place for evening wear in London, and such fabrics as duchess satin, richly embroidered brocade, shaded tulle, and metal threads rayon, satin are being used very widely. Nearly all these fabrics are used for dress with wide and billowing skirts with more than a suggestion of crinoline influence. These are the gowns which the London couturier do superbly and which look at their best on important occasions, but there is no doubt that the new line which moulds the figure to the thighs and then breaks out into wide flounces at the floor is appreciated. Victor Stiebel is one of the designers who make some of his loveliest dresses with this silhouette, and yet even he could not resist trying to have the best of both worlds and his model which shows a sleek line with a superimposed cascade of pleated moire spralling from neck to hem has been one of the most talked of dresses this season. It is interesting to see that Nor-

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Booth, who knew more about it and could say it better than we can, speak here:—
"Intoxicating drink has drained more blood, hung more crepe, sold more homes, plunged more people into bankruptcy, armed more villains, slain more children, snapped more wedding rings, defiled more innocence, blinded more eyes, twisted more limbs, dethroned more reason, wrecked more manhood, disastored more womanhood, broken more hearts, blasted more lives, driven more to suicide, and dug more graves than any other poisoned scourge that ever swept its death dealing waves across the world."
man Hartness has returned to one of his earlier loves—the finely pleated chiffon dress which he handles as though the fabric is thick enough to tailor. Another of this dressmaker's successes is the satin debutante dress embroidered with broderie anglaise.

Civil Defence Programme Outlined in Rotary Address

An important address on civil defence was given at the Charlottetown Rotary Club luncheon yesterday, the speaker being Lieut Colonel P. S. Fielding, Deputy Minister of Health and Welfare. Edwin Johnson presided at the largely attended meeting. Mr. W. N. Black was present as a guest. Following is the text of Col. Fielding's address:

Civil defence comprises all measures other than active defence, taken to minimize the effects of enemy attack upon the civil population. It includes the organization of the nation so that people can maintain their will to win, industry can continue essential production, public services can function and the government can govern. During two World Wars there was never any great strain upon the Canadian will to win; industry certainly continued production, quite profitably, there was little curtailment of the public services and our ten governments continued to fulfill their functions and their duties. Of course the threat of enemy attack on the civil population was but remotely considered, at least by the civil population, and consequently civil defence measures were negligible.

What will be the situation in World War Three? Following a three weeks' course with the Army in October last, when we studied what are known as "special weapons", or A B C Warfare, the 8 civilians of whom I was one, came away with the idea that our primary duty was to preach C. D. at every opportunity in order to impress on our people the need and the urgency of some immediate action in this regard. We knew that at Ottawa there had been appointed, responsible to Minister of National Defence, a Co-ordinator of C. D., who had a staff of two assistants with some clerical help. We knew that in August last a short Dominion Provincial Conference on C.D. had been held, shrouded in secrecy. We knew that a Civil Defence Co-ordinating committee, composed of representatives of the Departments of Federal Government concerned had been set up, on paper at least. We knew that the Press was beginning to show a mild and varied interest. We all knew about these things.

New C. D. Manual
On the last day of our course a member of the Co-ordinator's Staff invited us and spoke about the plans prepared and suggested for approval, by his office. They included the publication and distribution of a book or pamphlet dealing with this subject. There was apparently some delay in obtaining a release of the manuscript. However we received it with notice of its release last Thursday. This is it. This book is called Manual No. 1, which suggest that more may follow as the exigencies of the situation require the presence of the book. The purpose of this manual is to assist provincial and municipal authorities in planning and organizing for C. D. It is not my purpose to attempt to analyse or explain this Manual which should very shortly be available to every one of you, and which is so concisely and clearly written, other than to quote the following sentences from Part I—the "Objectives of C. D." "Defence is the business of everyone"; "while the day of inter-continental missiles or long range pilotless aircraft may still be some years distant, there can be no doubt that the only potential aggressor could reach North America by aircraft or submarine. "Moreover, there is no way of rendering a continent of this size impregnable against attacks. Defence planning involves a calculation of risks. An enemy likely to attack Canada would at the same time would be involved in a world wide struggle in which his available forces would be simultaneously engaged in many places. "Because of this it is not likely that Canada would be regarded as the immediate target for an all-out effort. It is probable that in the next few years attacks on us would not be of a scale sufficient to enable an enemy to seize and hold territory as part of a major offensive. The main object would be to panic the people of the U. S. A. and Canada into putting more of their resources into home defence than the military risks warrant. "At present no potential enemy is believed to have the aircraft or a stockpile of A Bombs sufficient to permit a series of saturation raids on North America nor do we appear to have many targets that would appear to justify the employment of an A Bomb".

Stages of C. D.
These are considerations to be taken into account in deciding what part of the defence effort should go into civil defence. This Manual goes on to outline the several stages of C. D. 1. Planning; 2. Organization; 3. Actual defensive or precautionary measures such as strengthening buildings; 4. Provision of warning systems; 5. Fire fighting; 6. First Aid, hospitalization, evacuation; 7. Restriction of services; 8. Training; and deals with each separately. A chapter deals with the lessons drawn from recent natural disasters in this Country—The Manitoba and British Columbia floods, the Rimouski and Cabano fires. It deals with the distribution of duties on Dominion Provincial and Municipal levels. The role of the Province is accepted as:

- (a) The appointment of a Minister to be responsible for C. D. and, according to requirements the appointment of other C. D. officials.
- (b) To organize municipalities in their C. D. roles.
- (c) The Co-ordination of services within the province.
- (d) The provision of information.
- (e) Training.

Special Weapons
May I now speak briefly on the special weapons which I studied for three weeks in October: Atomic; Biological or bacterial; Chemical Warfare said and written about the atomic bomb since the first one was exploded on July 16th, 1945. Eight more have been exploded to date—the last in Russia. Many of the absurd ideas have been dissipated. For example it is now known that it has no effect on normal sex life; that no race of monsters will follow it, and the chances of a deformed being resulting directly from an atomic explosion may be one in every 5000 years. But these and similar fantastic tales are being broadcast by enemy propagandists. The effects of an atomic explosion are: Heat; Blast; Radio Activity. Probably the greatest effect is from a burst about 2000 feet above the target although A Bombs may be exploded on the ground and under the water. The heat radiation is of short duration but is of sufficient temperature to raise inflammable materials to the ignition point thus creating a fire hazard. Blast is similar to that of an ordinary TNT bomb but vastly more powerful, with a resulting more powerful demolishing effect. Radiation causes breakdown of some body cells. From observations after the Japanese explosions it was noted immediate deaths were from flash and flame (50%) and secondary mechanical injury due to blast 50% Only 15% of over all casualties were due to radiation.

Epidemic Disease
No well authenticated instance of deliberate use of disease germs as a weapon is known, but a strong probability of such use by potential enemies exists. The important part played by epidemic disease of natural occurrence in all recorded conflicts leads to the belief that a ruthless and clever enemy might well develop this weapon. (a) In the Crimean War in the British forces there occurred 1,000 deaths from disease to 50 battle deaths. (b) At the Siege of Ladysmith in 2 years there were 35 deaths from Army shelling, 3,000 deaths due to typhoid. Disease weapons could be used against (a) troops (b) civilian centres (c) useful animals (d) crops. The last two would appear to be the most natural target of the future in this country, and could be attacked by aircraft or saboteur. Of course special conditions would be required for the use of this weapon and such conditions would be needed to prevent an epidemic backfiring on an attackers own troops or country. However this is a form of warfare requiring considerable study and one that should and need not be left to the military student.

Chemical Warfare
Chemical warfare employs the use of a war gas—any agent (liquid, vapour or droplet) which reduces an enemy's fighting efficiency by its poisonous, irritating or blistering effects. The concept of a chemical weapon is very old—commencing in the 8th century B. C. Fifty years ago its potentialities were appreciated and in 1908 the Geneva Convention banned its use. In 1915 the Germans used it. For some weeks before the Allies had intelligence of the project but took no action—15,000 casualties (5,000 fatal) resulted and had the Germans exploited their great success they could have driven through to the Channel ports and the outcome of the war would have been entirely different. In 1945 the Germans could produce 1,000 tons a month of a new and deadly gas which they had discovered and only the fear of retaliation kept them from using it. They did not know we could not match or meet it because we were

far behind. For the second time failure to exploit changed the whole result of a major war. I mentioned these two cases to suggest to you—can we hope always to be so fortunate. These new gases are called nerve gases or G agents and were discovered in 1935 by a German Chemist—Schrader who was seeking efficient insecticides. Some of Schrader's assistants fell into the hands of the Russians and there is reason to believe that they have gone far in the development of the new agents. These nerve gases are characterized by producing rapidly fatal effects on the body in extremely small quantities through their action on nerve junctions and endings. They produce rapidly, visual disturbances, respiratory restrictions, convulsions, paralysis and death. They are almost completely colourless, odourless and tasteless and may be produced as persistent liquid or a volatile gas. Their penetrating qualities are interesting. Ordinary clothing — 1 to 2 minutes; K. D. — less than 1 minute. Anti gas capes — 5 to 10 minutes. Leather boots — very rapidly. Heavy rubber boots — approximately 1 hour. Wood — absorbs very rapidly. They may enter the body by absorption through external surfaces: Inhalation; Ingestion; Penetration of open wounds. Passage through unbroken skin takes one minute or less — through the eye still less time. One breath of a moderately intense concentration of vapour is sufficient to cause death and by mouth a drop or two can be fatal. There are of course partial antidotes already — but regardless of geography, population, time and distance, do you not agree that civilization has progressed to the point where we can no longer wait until attacked to protect ourselves but should take immediate steps for the safety of our children our homeland and all things we hold sacred.

WEST ROYALTY W. I.
The annual meeting of the West Royalty Womens' Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Alfred Webster, Mrs. Fred Gates occupied the chair and Mrs. Wilbur Trainor acted as secretary. Minutes of the last monthly and annual meetings were read and adopted. The treasurer read the annual report, showing a balance of \$68.25 on hand. Mrs. Conners and Mrs. Beck were elected as the new school committee. Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Burke, Miss Powley and Mrs. Trainor to visit the sick. Mrs. Eric Hurry, Mrs. Charles Hurry, Mrs. Enman and Mrs. Johnson on lunch committee for next meeting which will be held at the home of Mrs. Wilbur Trainor on Dec. 6th. A plaque to be erected in the new school in memory of the boys who made the supreme sacrifice

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MONUMENTAL DAM
The Hoover dam completed in 1936 on the Colorado River is 726 feet high, containing 3,245,000 cubic yards of concrete.

SMALL COMFORT
MOOSE JAW, Sask. — (CP) — Mattresses have been installed in the women's section of the local police cells. But male prisoners will still have to sleep on hard iron cots.

SHORT BUT VITAL
The Sault Ste. Marie ship canal is 1.38 miles long, compared to 27 miles for the Welland Canal.

SHOPPING HOURS



FOR THE
MONTH OF DECEMBER

To avoid confusion and for the convenience of the patrons of the following merchants of Charlottetown the shopping hours as listed have been agreed upon by the stores listed below:

OPEN: STORES OPEN ALL DAY WEDNESDAY
Stores will remain open Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings—21st, 22nd and 23rd.

CLOSED:
Stores will close Monday and Tuesday the 25th and 26th and close Saturday evening December 30th at 6 p.m. Stores closed New Year's Day, January 1st.

The above business periods have been agreed upon and announced well in advance in a sincere effort to offer real service to all patrons of Charlottetown retail business and at the same time co-operate with the large number of employees that serve you in this retail business.

- BESTOVALL BAKERY
 - BURNS JEWELLERS
 - JACK CAMERON'S
 - CROCKETT & STOREY
 - FENNEL & CHANDLER LTD
 - FASHION SHOPPE
 - GLORIA
 - R. T. HOLMAN LTD.
 - HENDERSON & CUDMORE
 - HOLMES & BRADLEY
 - HORNBY'S BAKERY
 - HUGHES DRUG
 - JENKINS PHARMACY
 - JOHNSON & JOHNSON
 - KELLY & McINNIS
 - KENNEDY'S LADIES WEAR
 - McFARLANE BROS.
 - S. A. McDONALD'S
 - HARRY A. McDUGALL
 - MOORE & McLEOD LTD.
 - METROPOLITAN STORES
 - NEW WAY FURNITURE CO. LTD.
 - PROWSE BROS. LTD.
 - PINEAU'S HOME BAKERY
 - PATTERSON'S JEWELLERY STORE
 - ROGERS HARDWARE
 - STEWART'S BAKERIES LTD.
 - SIMPSON'S AGENCY
 - G. H. TAYLOR'S
 - W. F. WOOLWORTH'S
 - WORTHY'S DRUGS
 - ERNEST H. WORTH
 - J. R. WILLIAMS
 - W. W. WELLNER LTD.
- *The Hughes Drug Co. Ltd., will be open December 26th, Boxing Day.
- RETAIL MERCHANTS COMMITTEE**
CHARLOTTETOWN BOARD OF TRADE