

NAZIGOSPEL

(Continued from Page 1)

Faulen, on being appointed bishop of the Lutheran Church of Schleswig-Holstein, stated as a Nazi German Christian that "the gospel of Jesus Christ will continue to constitute the only foundation upon which the church rests."

And the new Reichsbishop Ludwig Mueller, on taking office said at Wittenberg:

"In the new United German Evangelical Church one and one alone shall lead: Jesus Christ."

The question of whether or not the Old Testament, being of exclusively Jewish origin, shall continue to be recognized as a part of Holy Writ is causing much debate in German Christian circles.

International attention was focused upon the province of Schleswig when the Nazi government ordered the story of Abraham sacrificing Isaac to be taken out of the school curriculum "because the view there taken of God is un-German."

On the vigorous protest of various denominations, especially the Catholic, the order was rescinded on the grounds that it was not up to a secular governor to rule in matters ecclesiastical.

A more radical proposal than either of these comes from a Nazi German Christian, Herr Pichotka, divisional leader of the Nazi Church Movement. Speaking at Potsdam on October 14, Pichotka said:

"The Jewish and the Germanic conceptions of God are sharply at variance. The Old Testament advocates a flatly utilitarian philosophy which has nothing in common with the highly moral conception of Germanism."

"Instead of the stories of the Patriarchs, which, after all, are merely the folk lore of a people bent upon profit and business, the German fairy tales and sagas must be brought home to the German youth. From them deep religious thoughts may be drawn."

"Luther was unable to complete his work of freeing the Germanic spirit from the fetters of a Jewish-Roman Church. It is the task of our generation to complete his great work."

The most radical proposals of all those made by Dr. Reinhold Krause, leader of the Berlin German Christians, who on November 13 declared the Old Testament must be eliminated altogether, the New Testament should be abridged, and Old Testament churches must be established for non-Aryan Christians. His suggestions were promptly denounced as heresies by Reichsbishop Mueller, however, and Krause was removed from office.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. JOSEPH K. STANLEY

The death occurring in this city early yesterday morning of Mr. Joseph K. Stanley, aged seventy years, one of our most prominent and successful business men and senior member of the hardware firm of Stanley, Shaw & Pearson.

Mr. Stanley had been in his store as usual Tuesday apparently in good health; at least, he had made no complaint of feeling ill. He remained until the store closed, drove to the country to see about some foxes in which he was interested, and returned home, retiring about ten o'clock.

Yesterday morning he arose from bed at 5.30 when he fell unaccountably, the end coming very suddenly.

Mr. Stanley was born in Lot 48. He lived in the United States a number of years and returned to Charlottetown where he conducted a very business on Great George Street.

In 1901 he entered the hardware business as a partner of Mr. D. E. H. Shaw and Mr. William Pearson, the firm being known as Stanley, Shaw & Pearson.

His first store was on Grafton Street, and two years later site removed to their present site in the establishment formerly conducted by the late W. E. Dawson.

Mr. Stanley was a man of integrity, industry and marked business ability. He was highly respected and esteemed by the large number of people with whom he came into contact during his business career in this city.

He leaves to mourn a widow, also one stepson, Mr. Walter Matheson, and the following brothers and sisters: William in Kimberley, South Africa, Ern at in Leeds, South Dakota; Mrs. L. E. Prowse and Mrs. (Reverend) W. A. Thom on in Charlottetown; Mrs. Margaret Donnan in Miami Beach, Florida; Mrs. William Sealey in Marlboro, Mass.

MR. RICHARD P. KEEFE

Richard P. Keefe, aged 64, of 18 F. E. and St. Street, died early yesterday in the City Hospital where he had been a patient.

Mr. Keefe was one of the best known building contractors in the city as a member of the firm of Keefe Brothers. He was active in the affairs of the W. S. Kingston Club in which he served as president, and in the Knights of Columbus, in which he served as faithful navigator of the St. P. O'Reilly Fourth Degree Assembly.

He leaves a son, Richard P. J., two daughters, Margaret F. and Regina A., two brothers, Peter of this city and George of Prince Edward Island, and two sisters, Mrs. William O'Connell of North Buxton, Mass., and Mrs. John Cunningham of Prince Edward Island. He was a member of Worcester Lodge of E. K. S. and Saint Peter's Holy Name Society.

Relatives and friends are invited to call at John J. Fay's funeral home, 2 Wood Street, between the hours of 2 and 5 and 7 to 10 and to attend his funeral with a Solemn High Mass of Requiem in Saint Peter's Church Monday morning at 9 o'clock. Burial will take place in Saint John's Cemetery—Worcester, Mass., at 11 o'clock, Nov. 25th, 1933. (Mr. Keefe was born near Summerside, P. E. I. and lived there most of his life. Mrs. Keefe died several years ago. His passing is greatly regretted.)

GOVERNMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

United Kingdom and three from Newfoundland, presided over by the Governor of the island. The present Governor is Sir David Murray Anderson, who formally opened the special session of the Legislature on Monday. Report of the Royal Commission headed by Lord Amulree, with Sir William Staverst and C. A. Magrath as members, was the only subject on the agenda, and the session will be formally closed on Saturday.

The government's resolution, asking His Majesty to suspend letters patent under the great seal and issue new letters patent providing for the island's administration on the basis of recommendations contained in the report of the Royal Commission, passed the Legislative Assembly yesterday favored by 25 out of the 27 members.

Dr. H. M. Mosdell, Independent, joined the 24 United Newfoundland party members in voting for it. The two opposition members, F. C. Bradley and R. J. Starke, left the chamber after several proposed amendments had been rejected.

One of the proposals sought to delay legislative action on the report pending a plebiscite.

Whether Newfoundland's representatives for the proposed governing commission have been chosen was not disclosed here tonight but it was said Prime Minister F. C. Alderdice probably would be one of the three.

FAMOUS CANADIAN

Continued from page one

War was the situation that menaced the whole Allied cause in 1917 revealed and a proper estimate made of the part played by Sir Arthur Currie and his Canadians in buttressing the faltering hopes of the Allies. Postwar disclosures have since given the answer to the criticisms that in 1917 were levelled against himself and the Higher Command. Paschendale has few comforting reflections for Canada, nor indeed had it more for Sir Arthur Currie, who had but lately been appointed to lead the Canadian Corps and upon whose shoulders was thrust the initial responsibility of extricating the Allies from almost irrevocable disaster.

The victory of the Canadian Corps at Vimy in April, 1917, was an isolated success in a welter of disaster. General Nivelle's much-advertised attack in the Champagne failed disastrously, and was followed by mutinies in two French-Canadian Corps which for the time being put the French Army virtually out of the War. Urged by our Allies, the British Commander-in-Chief rather unwillingly opened on July 1 an offensive in the shattered Salient and this, though accompanied only by local successes, was pushed unshrinkingly to the full for four months, a deliberate policy of attrition designed to force the enemy to transfer his reserves to the east sector and thus relieve pressure on the French to the south. Rain and mud fought for the enemy, and the best troops of the British Army, including the Australian Corps, shattered themselves in a series of frontal attacks that failed in the objective of dominating the high ground immediately east of Ypres.

On Oct. 24 the Italian Army suffered a crushing defeat at Caporetto and for weeks it looked as if the victor must reach Rome. It became therefore all the more important to hearten the Allies by a striking success in the Salient, and the Canadian Corps was selected with the ridge of Passchendaele as its objective.

At Passchendaele

Passchendaele is now Canadian history. The Corps suffered terrible losses in its 10-day battle, but it won and held the ridge, a victory that restored the fainting courage of the Allies. Incidentally three German divisions sent into Italy were hastily transferred to Flanders. Sir Arthur Currie, who had hoped to lead the Corps in the victorious attack in its early stages of the Third Army at Cambrai that November, took his men up to the Salient with a sad heart. Characteristically he then insisted that he would fight the Corps only under the one Army commander in whom he had perfect confidence, and then not until roads had been built by Canadian engineers and the concentration he thought necessary had been achieved.

The power of successful offensive had not yet deserted the Allies. Sir Arthur Currie was able to submerge his own individuality in the task he had undertaken; he was big enough to stake his reputation as a man and as a soldier against the violent criticisms of lesser mortals, and he was content to wait until history and truth should vindicate his decisions. And it is to be said that none were more generous in praise of him than his fellow-countrymen when peace withdrew the veil of secrecy from those conditions that had made the sacrifices of Passchendaele so vitally necessary.

Napoleon's saying that every soldier carries the baton of a Field-Marshal in his knapsack is aptly supported by the career of Sir Arthur Currie. He early displayed a penchant for military matters and in 1897 at the age of 22, he began his militia service as a gunner in the 5th Regiment, Canadian Garrison Artillery, at Victoria, B.C. His promotion was steady and three years later saw him presented with the Queen's Commission. As an officer he threw himself vigorously into the affairs of the service and he climbed the ladder progressively until he was rewarded in 1910 by being given command of the regiment. After 15 years with the "Gunners" Currie withdrew from that arm and transferred his activities to the Infantry. In 1913 he assisted in organizing the 90th Regiment of Foot, the Queen's Highlanders of Canada.

The First Contingent

The outbreak of war found him placing his wide knowledge of military matters at the disposal of his country. He volunteered for active service and his worth was immediately recognized by the Government appointing him to the command of the 2nd Brigade of Infantry. It was with this unit he proceeded to England in September, 1914, and February, 1915, saw him in France.

The Second Battle of Ypres, in April 1915, was the baptism of fire of the 1st Canadian Brigade. Few engagements of the War stand out in greater relief, for it was here the Germans first introduced gas into warfare. It is common knowledge how the regiments of French Colonials broke before this new and awful agency of destruction and how the Canadians, flanking the Allies, stood in the breach to bear the brunt of the German assault. Currie and his men performed magnificent service, the 2nd Brigade in particular being singled out for unstinting praise for its endurance and its hardihood.

For Ypres, Currie was awarded the first order of knighthood, the Companionship of the Bath, and the French Government created him a Commander of the Legion of Honor. He continued with the 2nd Brigade through the engagements of Peaumont (May, 1915) and Ginchy (June, 1915), and on the relinquishment by General Alderson of command of the 1st Canadian Division in September, 1915, Currie was appointed successor with the rank of Major-General.

The heavy fighting of June, 1916, when the enemy made a determined attempt to breach the British line in the Ypres Salient, saw Currie directing operations of his division with all his oldtime skill and gallantry. To his three brigades must go a large share of the credit for repulsing the German assaults north of the Ypres Canal; while the counter-attacks of the 1st Division Battalion at Mount Sorrel and Observatory Ridge resulted in restoring the Canadian defenses almost in their entirety.

On the Somme

No sooner had the echoes of the Third Battle of Ypres died away than the Canadians were transferred to the Somme where the British had launched an offensive that began with great promise. The first Canadian Division at Pozieres Ridge completed the work begun by the Australians, and at Mouquet Farm, that necropolis of the Antipodes, they conquered. When other Canadians had captured Courcellette, the 1st Division continued the advance; they sacrificed themselves at the Regina Trench and swept the line forward to the heights at Pezart and Le Sars. From the Somme the Corps was withdrawn to garrison Vimy Ridge and Currie's Division was entrusted with the guardianship of the Souchez Valley.

The Battle of Vimy Ridge on April 9, 1917, found the 1st Division flanking the Canadian attack and the end of the day saw it well established on the plains of Douai. For several weeks following, the 1st Division in conjunction with the remainder of the Canadian Corps pressed the British advance to the capture of Arras and Presnoy. The successful operation against this latter town May 13 was the last in which Currie participated as Divisional Commander, for one month later he was appointed Canadian Corps Commander.

Byng's Successor

In July, 1916, with the organization of the 3rd Canadian Division and the grouping of the Canadians into a complete Army Corps, a commander had been found in the person of that brilliant officer, General Sir Julian Byng, who as Baron Byng of Vimy eventually became Governor-General of the Dominion. Byng held this post until June, 1917, when he was advanced to the command of the Third (British) Army, three mile limit, Harlem told the prior to his departure he pointed out, and was disposed of to passengers chiefly in Halifax County. He the Canadians had long since graduated on him the Distinguished Service Medal while the University of Cambridge awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

N. S. MOUNTIES

(Continued from Page 1)

men were knocked from the car as they leaped on the running boards.

But the startling evidence was unfolded by Gerald Hartem who told the court of run-running operations, how his car load of liquor was hi-jacked and how Nova Scotia license plates had been obtained for a stolen Montreal car by bribing an employee of the Highway Department with \$40. Hartem and Ray Bond are on bail of \$800 and \$400 respectively.

Liquor Landed

Some 400 gallons of rum were lightered from a ship outside the three mile limit, Hartem told the court, and was disposed of to passengers chiefly in Halifax County. He the Canadians had long since graduated on him the Distinguished Service Medal while the University of Cambridge awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The robust vigor and the keenness displayed on all occasions by the

Return to Canada

The return of Sir Arthur Currie to Canada and the demobilization of the Canadian Corps brought the army of the Dominion back to its peace-time footing. The highest military office under the Government was that of Inspector-General and this was at once given him. The reaction of the War, however, coupled with the need for applying all the energies of the country to reconstructing its economic system made this post something of a sinecure, nor did it afford any opportunity whatever for the exercise of Currie's administrative abilities. He held the appointment for seven months and relinquished it in June, 1920. His activities were transferred from the sphere of arms and armies to that of learning, for McGill University of Montreal, quick to estimate the great advantage that institution of having at its head a man of Currie's calibre, offered him the position of Principal and Vice-Chancellor in succession to Sir Auckland Geddes, subsequently British Ambassador to Washington.

Currie had the courage to deal drastically with incompetents, returning them to Canada where to some extent their resentful murmurs and whispers gained the public ear. Given voice to on the floor of the House of Commons on March 4, 1919, and again on June 16, 1920, by Sir Sam Hughes, ex-minister of militia whose personal animosity to the Corps Commander was well-known, a campaign to belittle Sir Arthur Currie was waged in the years following the War. Sir Sam charged the lives of "hundreds of Canadian boys" had been uselessly sacrificed at Mons on Nov. 11, 1918. He accused Sir Arthur Currie of "ordering an attack" on the Belgian city at a moment when he (Sir Arthur) possessed knowledge that the Armistice had been signed and was to become effective in a few hours. He returned to his charges time and again, asserting that Sir Arthur had been sponsoring "a propaganda" in favor of himself. Among other things Sir Sam declared that on the eve of the fall of Cambrai press despatches had already been prepared at the front, designed to present the Corps Commander in a favorable light, but that the issue of these had been cancelled because "twenty thousand Canadians fell that night." Fed by the outpourings of malcontents the campaign against Sir Arthur Currie gathered force. It was whispered he had "volunteered" the services of the Canadian Corps at Passchendaele.

Currie's Generalship

The victorious part of the Canadian Corps in the closing months of the War is indelibly bound up with the activities of Sir Arthur Currie. He was not unprepared for the tremendous drain which the fighting of that year would be certain to impose upon his forces and he realized success or failure depended entirely upon maintaining his units at full fighting strength. He labored hard training reinforcements and infusing through all ranks the theory and spirit of the offensive. His formations were large but they were mobile. Nothing illustrates this more clearly than the fact that notwithstanding the heavy burden laid on him of holding the British line from the Scarpe to south of the Bassee he was able to send his Machine Gun Brigade to the assistance of the Fifth Army in March, 1918, and at the same time dispatch other troops to assist the Third Army. These latter reinforcements banished the threat of envelopment of Vimy Ridge and the capture of Arras. Later a portion of his artillery was sent to help in the defense of Nieppe Forest, while a whole division, the 2nd Canadian Division, was for a time withdrawn from his Corps.

That Currie's confidence in his men rested on the firm rock of assurance was demonstrated time and again in 1918. Their fighting in the "Last Hundred Days" was marked by almost super-human effort, outstanding bravery and feats of endurance that dwarf description. Initiating the offensive east of Amiens in Aug. 8, 1918, the Canadians advanced from victory to victory, from Amiens to Cambrai, Valenciennes and Mons. There on Nov. 11 the war ended with the Canadian Corps established on the slopes east of the city where the British Army first fought in 1914.

It was fitting that since the Dominion troops had contributed so much toward the undoing of the enemy they should be selected for the honor of advancing into Germany. Two divisions were chosen, the 1st and 2nd and on Nov. 16, 1918, began the long march from Mons to Cologne. One month later saw Sir Arthur Currie at his headquarters in the city of Bonn with his troops in garrison on the hills east of the Rhine.

Glorious Achievement

Sir Arthur and the Canadian Corps had brought a glorious chapter to a successful conclusion. "In time the people of Canada will come to realize how great a figure Sir Arthur Currie was on the West Front," writes one historian of the War in an appreciation of this great Canadian, "how his commanding personality on the one hand, his passionate devotion to his men on the other, coupled with the unique reputation the Canadian Corps had won as storm troops and its independence of command in the sense that it was not permanently attached to any particular army but was thrown in wherever need was greatest—made him something more than a Corps Commander in the ordinary sense; made him a force to be reckoned with and even on occasion to be placated. Had the War continued he might have gone far, his military genius recognized, his vigorous leadership proved, save that there must have still attached to him the proud disability of being a Canadian citizen-born soldier."

Before Currie and his Corps departed from Europe further honors were bestowed on him. King George gave added recognition of his work by promoting him to the highest rank in the order of St. Michael and St. George, that of Grand Commander.

The United States conferred on him the Distinguished Service Medal while the University of Cambridge awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The robust vigor and the keenness displayed on all occasions by the

QUEEN SQUARE WILL OCCUPY CONCERT MUCH NEW STORE APPRECIATED IN JANUARY

The annual Queen Square School concert held last evening was in the opinion of the capacity audience which filled the school hall the most successful and enjoyable concert yet staged by Queen Square pupils. The abundant talent of the school was ably capitalized, and careful training, practice and drill enabled the boys to present their splendid programme in the best manner possible.

The costumes were colorful and contributed much to the success of the concert, particularly in the drills. The work of Mr. J. Austin Trainor, who "made up" the performers was much in evidence.

One of the outstanding numbers was the violin solo by Elmer Galant. The thirteen-year-old artist handled his instrument in a manner which aroused the admiration of the audience.

The closing number, "At the Crossroads," by Grades V and VI had a quaint Irish setting, with music, singing and dancing. The step dancing of Little Dennis Dowling was one of the features of this number and brought rounds of applause from the audience.

Following was the programme:

- 1. Welcome—Bernard Hughes.
- 2. O Canada
- 3. Chorus—Buy Canadian—School.
- 4. At Christmas Time—Grade I.
- 5. Mind Reading—Daniel Wedge and Reg. Dolron.
- 6. Solo—When It's Lamp-lighting Time in the Valley—Garfield Chapelle.
- 7. Band Selection.
- 8. Dancy of the Christmas Candy—Grades II and III.
- 9. Step Dance—Bernard Gallant.
- 10. Playette—Joseph King, Francis Moran and Earle MacFarlane.
- 11. Chorus—Keep Right on to the end of the Road—School.
- 12. Recitation—Casey at the Bat—Frank Brennan.
- 13. Motion Song—Grades I and II.
- 14. Violin Solo—Elmer Galant.
- 15. Hiawatha's Hunting Drill—Grade IV.
- 16. Solo—Lazy Bones—Daniel Wedge.
- 17. Band Selection.
- 18. Our Flag—Grades VII and VIII.
- 19. At the Crossroads—Grades V and VI.
- 20. God Save the King. Pianist—Mr. Doucette.
- Announcer—Ernest McCarney.

The concert will be repeated this evening.

Wings Libel Action

Continuing through the years this campaign was endured in silence by the Corps Commander. A sensitive man, and one who loved the soldiers under his command with an affection that was deep and real, he was forced to stand by while his enemies reviled him. But in 1927 his opportunity came when in the month of June the Fort Hope Guide, a weekly, published an editorial the substance of which was along the lines of the attack made by Sir Sam Hughes. This gave Currie the chance to clear his name. The article had been written by W. T. R. Preston, well-known publicist and politician.

A libel action ensued and for several weeks there was conducted in Cobourg, Ont., perhaps the most extraordinary trial in Canadian history. It ran the gamut from the tragic to the burlesque. Day after day former soldiers of the Canadian Corps told the story of the entry of the 3rd Canadian Division into Mons. Some spoke of having seen dead Canadians lying in the streets of the Belgian city, thereby appearing to indicate that severe fighting had taken place there. Others told of having stealthily made their way through the dark streets of Mons in the dead of night, with never a sound to disturb their ears. Finally the evidence pointed conclusively to the fact there had never been a "set-piece" attack on Mons by the Canadians, that no such attack had ever been ordered or even contemplated, and that the presence of that city at the line of advance of the Canadian Corps was incidental only. Canadian troops had passed through Mons only after the enemy had evacuated it. With regard to dead Canadians seen in Mons, it was established they had been killed in previous days' fighting and the bodies had been borne into the city for burial in the British military cemetery. Only one Canadian had been killed on Nov. 11, 1918, and this casualty had occurred on the outpost line, the victim falling to the bullet of a sniper.

It was also disclosed the orders for the Canadian Corps to advance to the "high ground northeast of Mons" had been issued to the Supreme Command several days before the German emissaries had presented themselves at the Allied Front in order to discuss the Armistice terms.

Sir Arthur Currie had sued for \$50,000 damages but, made it clear money was not his concern. The jury found Mr. Preston and the publisher of the offending newspaper, P. W. Wilson, guilty, and assessed damages in the sum of \$500. The verdict was hailed with the greatest

Maritime General Manager of Canadian Stores Inter-viewed Yesterday.

Belief that the new Canadian Stores Building now under construction will house the finest food shop east of Montreal was expressed by Mr. A. H. Granger, Montreal, General Manager of the Canadian Stores of the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Granger expressed satisfaction with the progress which has been made in the construction of the building by the contractor, Mr. H. J. Phillips. He felt gratified to think that the firm had shown such confidence in Charlottetown in enclosing Mr. Phillips to buy the property and put up the building.

The new store, he states, will probably be occupied in January.

The building will be an asset to the City and an improvement to the part of the business section in which it is located. Mr. Granger hoped that the move might be a forerunner of what might be done for the improvement of the business section in the way of replacing some of the old time buildings, which have to some extent outlived their usefulness, as the younger generation has a liking for modern buildings. Such buildings help to increase the confidence and interest of young people in their own town.

The firm, Mr. Granger stated, has been established here with a food shop for six or seven years, and greatly appreciates the support received from Charlottetown people.

"We have endeavored to render a satisfactory service and have paid particular attention to the quality and value of merchandise which we have offered for sale. We greatly appreciate the patronage of the public that we have enjoyed, over a period of years." The store now occupied, Mr. Granger said, has proved inadequate to serve the people to the best advantage. "We hope when opening up the new store, which we will likely occupy early in January, to have the finest and most modernly equipped food shop east of Montreal. We believe that Charlottetown people are entitled to this, and further that they will have reason to feel proud in having a store where they can shop with pleasure and comfort."

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

CITY TAXES.—Thursday, November 30th last day for discount on City Taxes. No discounts allowed in the month of December. 3083.

BROOKFIELD.—The services in the Brookfield Congregation on Sunday, Dec. 3rd will be as follows: Hartsville, 11 a. m.; Brookfield, 7 p. m.; Hunter River, S. School, 1 p. m.

CLYDE RIVER.—On Sunday, Dec. 3rd, the service in the Presbyterian Church, Clyde River, will be at 3 p. m.; S. School at 2 p. m.

MERMAID CHURCH, Lot 48, Divine Worship will be held on Sunday next at 2.30 p. m. Rev. G. Carleton Webster will preach.

GOING TO CHICAGO.—Heath Saunders, a Charlottetown boy who is studying at the O. A. C. at Guelph, has been chosen to represent his college on a six man judging team at the International Fair in Chicago next week. Heath represented his college in the annual college track meet this fall and gave a good account of himself.

ENGAGEMENT.—Mr. and Mrs. John Godfrey of New Wilshire announce the engagement of their daughter Mildred Blanche, to Beecher Campbell of Kingston, marriage to take place in December. 3972.

GOOD ROADS.—Autoists coming to Charlottetown yesterday from both Souris and Summerside report the roads to be in excellent condition. Mr. E. F. Acorn, who drove to Dingwall's Mills and back, states that he made the trip in summer time.

ing at Sydney, B.C., and Victoria, where in 1899 he transferred himself to the commercial world. In 1901 he married Lucy Sophia Chaworth Masters of Nottingham, England. There was a son, Garner Ormsby, and a daughter, Mrs. A. T. Galt Durford. Currie engaged for 15 years in the sale of insurance and real estate on the Coast. But his heart's interest lay in military affairs and 1914 gave him his chance to prove himself a soldier and a great leader.

N. D. MacLean

UNDERTAKER
EMBLAHER

Charlottetown and
North Wilshire
Phone 148