Text of Speech By Conservative Leader As War Session Opens

Following is the text of Conservative Leader Manion's speech in the House of Commons, Sept. 6, at the opening of the war session of Parliament:

I do not intend to make any protracted remarks on this occasion. I agree with the Hon. Member for Algoma West (Col. H.S. Hamilton) when he says this is a time for action rather than for words, and I would add that so far as this party is concerned I can speak with authority when I say that there will be, neither now nor later, nothing in the shape of political manoeuvering on captious criticism.

We are going through a very grave crisis, perhaps the gravest that the world has ever known. After all, we cannot forget that it was just 25 years ago that this Parliament met in a special session—21 years ago since we ceased to participate in the last war. In other words, there will have been two great wars within the life-time of a generation. Certainly that is a heavy load for all of us to bear.

But at the same time all the allies in the last war and in this one can feel with the certainty that they did not desire the war, as the last one, was thrust upon us. In fact Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier were so strongly opposed to entering the war at all that we all know that there was a certain amount of grumbling in certain countries, in some cases where they were not taking part in the war because it was thought that these leaders hesitated to stand up with Poland.

But that very delay and hesitation is today a source of pride to all of us, proving as it does so fully and completely that neither England nor France would have entered into a war at all had they not been driven into it by Hitler.

It is no exaggeration to say that this is a war for the preservation of human liberty. We have had abundance of evidence that Hitlerism means autocracy, barbarism, international gangsterism—I used that term about it at the last session of this House and I think it is a proper term to describe the actions of Hitler. Should Hitler win this war it may well be the end of civilization as we know it. The civilization which we enjoy today may go as other civilizations have gone before it.

Offers Support

This session of Parliament was called particularly for the purpose of getting parliamentary sanction and authority for the actions of the Government in support of the part that Canada will play in this war. The Prime Minister the other day, in a statement which I have before me, said that he would seek Parliament's authority for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain. With that expression of desire for the effective assistance and authority of Parliament I may say at once that the Prime Minister has the assent and support of the party which I have the honor to lead.

It is our duty to let the world, friends and foe alike, know that we are today unitedly behind the mother country in this war for human liberty.

England and France went into this war with no selfish motives, with no hope of financial gain, with no desire for aggrandisement, with no imperialistic ambitions; they went in to save civilization from Hitler, a man whose plighted word we have all learned gives no security, a man who has on numerous occasions in his own country and Austria at any rate instigated murder for the attainment of his ends, a man who rode roughshod over Austria and Czechoslovakia, a man who apparently holds nothing sacred.

Individual liberties, national rights, treaty obligations, international bounderies, all may be violated for the purpose of attaining his wild ambitions.

He is not the first man who has attempted to dominate the world. A much greater man than he attempted it about 130 years ago in the person of Napoleon Bonaparte. After that attempt Napoleon Bonaparte ended his life in early middle age as a prisoner on the island of St. Helena, and I hope, and believe I am expressing probably the hope of this whole House when I say that we trust that Hitler will meet such fate as that.

Quotes Laurier

Sir, we are bound to participate in this war. We are British subjects, we are part of the British Empire, and as I have expressed it on other occasions, I do not see how we can possibly be in and out of the British Empire at the same time. At the special session of Parliament held 25 years ago the leader of the Opposition of those days, leading the Liberal Opposition, as I am leading the Conservative Opposition today, that brilliant French-Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, expressed himself more eloquently than I am capable of doing, and I shall quote two or three of his sentences. He said:

"We have long said that when Great Britain is at war we are at war; today we realize that Great Britain is at war and that Canada is at war also."

A little further on he said:

"Upon this occasion I owe it to the House and to myself to speak with absolute frankness and candor. This is a subject which has often been an occasion of debate in this House. I have always said, and I repeat it on this occasion, that there is but one mind and one heart in Canada. At other times we may have had different views as to the methods by which we are to serve our country and our Empire. More than once I have declared that if England were ever in danger—nay, not only in danger, but if she were ever engaged in such a contest as would put her strength to the test—then it would be the duty of Canada to assist the Mother Land to the utmost of Canada's ability."

And still further on he said:

"It will be seen by the world that Canada, a daughter of old England, intends to stand by her in this great conflict."

And Sir Robert Borden in the same debate, answering Sir Wilfrid Laurier, as the Prime Minister will speak after myself today, said:

"As to our duty, all are agreed; We stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain and the other British Dominions in this quarrel. And that duty we shall not fail to fulfil as the honor of Canada demands."

With those statements I wholly agree. I have said on other occasions, and I repeat today, that I do not believe there can be any neutrality for any part of the Empire when some other part of the Empire is at war. But in addition to that, we are fighting today for our conception of civilization. We are fighting for Christianity, in all its branches, because Christianity, Protestant and Catholic alike, has been persecuted in Germany by Hitler.

Fighting For Religion

We are fighting for religion, because Judaism and the Jews have been persecuted even more cruelly by Hitler. We are fighting for democracy, for liberty of person, liberties which we in Canada enjoy. Liberty of speech and assembly, Hitlers' philosophy is a tyrannical autocracy. He places the state above everything and treats the individual as nothing, as a soulless animal to be used and sacrificed. His attitude goes back thousands of years to the law of the jungle, the law of tooth and fang.

There are those who say that we owe nothing to Poland and therefore we should take no part in this war. In the same way one might say, if walking down the street we saw a mad dog attacking a child, that we owe nothing to the child. Nevertheless most of us would go to the help of the child.

One point I wish to make very clear is that to my mind we have no quarrel with the German people as a whole. For generations they have given generously to the world in science and art and literature. We have well over 500,000 citizens of German descent in this country, and they are amongst our very best citizens. But, sir, Germany is controlled at the present time by an unscrupulous egoist. It is true he served Germany well, and had he stopped at a certain point he might well have gone down into history as a great German hero.

He raised the German people from discouragement, gave them back their pride after a just defeat but a humiliating defeat. Had he stopped there he would have been accepted perhaps by all the world as a German hero. But he did not stop there.

He realized that the nations which had been fighting Germany from 1914 to 1918 were sick of war and anxious for peace and disarmament, so anxious that they would do almost anything to secure peace. He saw his chance in that desire on the part of the Allies and took advantage of it. It is one of his outstanding characteristics that he sees his chance and grabs it very rapidly.

I think we all know today that when he fortified the Rhine he was bluffing the French and British. He had a very small army which might well have been driven back; but again, probably their desire for peace kept them from interfering. Immediately after the refortification of the Rhine he rearmed Germany, and during that progress he found it necessary to begin his murders.

Many of the military leaders of Germany who differed with him in regard to some of his methods were wiped out of existence in what were called blood purges. Then he conquered Austria, again without a doubt instigating the murder of the little Chancellor, Dollfuss, and imprisoning Schuschnigg, who as far as we know is still in prison if he is not dead.

These two men were punished by Hitler and his Nazi followers for the crime of loving their country and desiring its freedom. Then he destroyed Czechoslovakia, putting the Prussian heel on the neck of that little country, and now it is his desire to make Poland the next victim.

Polands Tragic History

As we know, Poland has had a very tragic history. One can go back to the last quarter of the 18th century and find that Poland has been partitioned three times. Incidentally the leader in that first partition was Germany, supported by Russia and Austria. Those of us who have studied the life of Napoleon will remember that on his first trip to Warsaw he was petitioned by the Polish people to once more declare Poland a nation, and we recall the sacrifice of beauty and purity on that altar of national desire to be re-established; and during all the decades since Napoleon first visited Warsaw hope for national reincarnation has sprung eternal in the breasts of the Poles.

Then after a century of national aspiration the Treaty of Versailles, following the last war, recreated Poland, much in the likeness of the great country it had been previous to the partitions of the 18th century, and since Poland has been recreated it has become a great and proud state. Now this international gangster demands that Poland submit to him or be destroyed; he refuses anything in the way of conciliation or negotiation with the Poles themselves, who naturally are most interested. He demands total submission and his alternative is destruction. That is the choice he has placed before the Poles.

They must give up their nation, even their nationality; they must give up their liberty. They must submit to Prussian dictation, and all this is demanded with the example of the Czechs and the Slovaks before their very eyes. They refused. I believe that was the only choice that could be made by free men. Most people who have enjoyed freedom would prefer death to slavery. The Poles deserve success, and if they do not get it justice indeed must be blindfolded.

Then France and Britain proffered aid in accordance with their pledges. They could not do other wise, nor can we do otherwise if we wish to possess our own souls. In this war, sir, we line up with Britain and France, and with mercy, justice and righteousness. Surely we may be confident of the outcome; for, sir, we must win. If we do not I believe there will be little else that matters. If Hitler and his philosophy conquer the world civilization itself is likely to disappear, and the liberties for which our ancestors fought for a thousand years will go with it. Patrick Henry, a great American patriot, on one occasion said:

"Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery? Forbid it, Almighty God. I know not what course others may take, but as for me, give me liberty or give me death."

Poland might well say that today, and we in unison with Poland; for if the war is lost the lights of civilization are indeed going out. But I am hoping that we may with confidence repeat the prayer so eloquently expressed on Sunday last by His Majesty the King, when he said:

"We may reverently commit our cause to God."

Let us remember, sir, that if the democracies fail Canada is the richest prize among the nations of the world. We should remember as well that this Canada of ours is very vulnerable to attack in these ultra-scientific days. Last session from my place in the House I pointed out the dangers that I saw enveloping Canada if some great nation should defeat England and France or even if some great nation, without defeating England and France, should succeed in having one of its liners or its fairly heavy ships get through the barricade of the British and French navies and come across the Atlantic or the Pacific to our shores.

I pointed out the dangers on the Pacific, the dangers on the Atlantic, the dangers up the St. Lawrence River, and particularly the dangers down into James Bay, from which point this city is less than 600 miles distant. All the cities and towns of Canada between the City of Quebec on the east and the City of Winnipeg on the west are within that distance of Charlton Islands in James Bay, and today 600 miles is a very short trip for bombarding airplanes.

Best Defence Is Attack

Therefore I say that this is the danger to Canada if we are not properly protected; if the democracies should be defeated the battle ground might well be at our own gates instead of being 3,000 miles away across the Atlantic, as it is today. I submit that our best defense is an offensive in that far-off land. Our home defences, as I said last session, should be strengthened, for we need a real defence force in the world today.

Now, sir, following these brief general statements in regard to the causes for which Canada is going to war together with Britain and France, before resuming my seat I should like to offer, as the honorable member for Algoma West in particular offered, what I conceive to be a few practical suggestions concerning matters of which I have some knowledge, and I am offering them in a constructive and advisory way. The honorable member for Algoma West and honorable member for Compton (Joseph Blanchette) mentioned the very unpopular question of profiteering.

I say, sir, that today I know of no more important question and no more important policy for this Government to adopt than to see that there is no profiteering during the war. By profiteering I mean unfair or excessive profits made by taking advantage of the critical condition in which our country and our Empire find themselves. So far as I am concerned this is not a new thought.

I have been expressing it for many years, and particularly in London and Toronto just a year ago this month. I expressed it again the other day in a statement I put out to the press the day Poland and Germany went to war. That was two days before Britain and France declared war, one week ago today, and for the sake of the record I am going to take this opportunity of placing this rather brief statement upon Hansard. It was as follows:

"In this crisis, as in those of September and March last, I refrained from making statements regarding the international situation because I felt that at this terribly critical hour in world affairs, it is the duty not only of our public men, but of all others, to endeavor to unify and solidify Canadian public opinion.

"To hold our country together is the first duty of all of us.

"But, unhappily, war between Germany and Poland is now in progress, and undoubtedly England and France, in accordance with their pledges, will be forced to declare war on the side of Poland and against international gangsterism, as displayed by Hitler throughout the past year. In this and personal liberty are fighting for their existence

Agrees With Laurier

"Now that the die is cast, I feel that I should reiterate my position as leader of the National Conservative party. I adhere completely to the position which was set out clearly by me on March the 30th last in the House of Commons, when I declared my complete agreement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration that 'when Britain is at war Canada is at war.'

"There can be no neutrality for Canada, while Britain is engaged in a war of life and death. Therefore, in my opinion the united voice of Canada will call for full co-operation with Britain and France in this terrible conflict."

I wish to leave the next paragraph until I have read the two remaining paragraphs, because I wish to deal with it separately.

The press release continues:

"The Government during this crisis has not followed the course taken by Mr. Chamberlain by calling into consultation myself or the leaders of the other parties. Nevertheless, as in the other crises, so in this, I informed Mr. King that I hold myself available for consultation and co-operation at any time, and any assistance I can give to Mr. King and his Government will be freely given.

"I learn by the press that a special session of Parliament is being called for next Thursday. In view of this, I am communicating to any followers the request that they be in Ottawa a day or two in advance of the session."

HON. DR. R. J. MANION

And now I shall read the paragraph I passed over. It is as follows:

"At the same time, in giving this co-operation, it must be the steadiest determination of all of us that there be no profiteering of any kind—no unfair advantage taken by anyone—no enrichment for some while others are offering their lives."

Must Bar Profiteering

I repeat that I consider that principle perhaps the most important that the Government can adopt in carrying out this cooperation. I believe that all Canadians desire that that be carried out, and they desire it ardently. They feel that anything made in the way of excess profits by anyone at a time like this is, in a sense blood money.

The idea of growing rich on the suffering of their fellow Canadians is repugnant to everyone. I say that it must not be permitted, and that there should be an absolute and rigid control to prevent it. Anyone taking unfair advantage of the Canadian people in this critical time deserves the severest condemnation and punishment. If allowed it will, to my mind, wreck our system, as surely as would a successful Hitler.

Our system is on trial. While the volunteer is offering his life the profiteer and the racketeer must be eliminated. The honorable member for Algoma West expressed it as equally of sacrifice, and I agree that that is the desire of all good Canadians.

Now, one further suggestion. I think the Government should take immediate steps to mobolize our industry, to co-ordinate industrial production and to ensure full and effective aid from our industrial life to Canada at this trying time. In the last war the industrialists of Canada did a magnificent piece of work. They were complemented on their work by the British War Cabinet, when they were thanked for the splendid assistanse they gave to Great Britain.

Another suggestion and it is this: **Let not the abuses of political patronage and favoritism interfere with our national efforts. Canada as a whole is fighting, not one party, and Canada demands that we do our duty fearlessly and fairly. Let service, and quality, and honesty rule in all our vast expenditures.** We must not let any scandal destroy our efforts.

Physical Fitness Urged

Then, another suggestion: Based upon some personal knowledge and experience I would like to point out that one of the grave errors in the conduct of the last war was the permitting of huge numbers of unfit men to get into the forces. I say, with knowledge, that in 1916, two years after the war began there were in some battalions in England as high as one-third of the personnel unfit for service, one-third of the personnel who should never have been accepted at all.

That condition was brought about by two chief reasons: Gentlemen who desired to raise battalions loyally and patriotically hurried men into the ranks so that they would make a record in getting numbers sufficient to form a battalion. Individual Canadians who joined the army, but were unfit, joined from patriotic reasons, perhaps realizing that they were unfit, but anxious to serve. As I have said, many of them—tens of thousands—got as far as England, at great cost to Canada, because they had to be returned to Canada at a cost to this country which had to be added to our huge debt.

I submit that this must not be repeated and, I submit further that it can be very easily prevented.

Here is another suggestion: From the very beginning we should give generous treatment to the dependents of those who enlist for overseas service. But, sir, there is one further thought, and it is this, that unless it is necessary for the preservation of our national life, so far as possible those who have dependents should be kept out of the danger zone. It will not only save losses to families, but it will save by way of lessening the huge debt of our country and lessening the huge pensions which would have to be paid.

SEES HAVEN FOR CHILDREN

Some time ago a suggestion came out from England, which I believe was met with a good deal of favor here in Canada, that Canada be a haven for British children. One month and a day ago at my home city of Fort William I supported that idea. The press report of August 7 respecting my speech quoted me as follows:

"I say here today that not only would every man and woman in Canada gladly agree to such a plan, if it is feasible, but I go farther and say that under similar circumstances, if some of the allies of the Empire made the same request that again Canada would rise to the occasion and do her humane and Christian duty, just as any Canadian citizen would gladly give shelter in the midst of winter to the children of a neighbor whose home was being destroyed by fire."

I repeat that sentiment. For, after all, one of the greatest of Christian precepts is this: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven," I repeat: If the proposal made is feasible I believe the Government should forthwith accept it and do everything it can to carry it out.

Then, sir, yesterday in my mail I received what I consider to be a very wise suggestion from a dear friend of mine, a brilliant Canadian, an outstanding man of letters, loyal, able and anxious to serve, but a man who has almost attained old age, and who has one rather serious disability which would prevent him from doing ordinary active service. In his letter he says this:

"Could not some genius organize a Canadian Legion of Honor at this time, not for foreign service but to serve Canada, to restore its pride in its destiny, and to heal its divisions."

To my mind that is a most worthy idea, even in peace time, because in Canada who have thousands of well-to-do citizens who would offer to serve—as this gentleman offered to serve, as indicated in the letter —without payment by the country. These people are anxious to do something for their country —and that is more true today, in war time. I submit this suggestion to the Government because I think it is certainly more worthy of deep consideration today even than it would be in ordinary times.

LOCAL PROBLEMS CITED

There are one or two further points I would offer before I resume my seat. One is that I believe local Canadian problems must not be neglected or forgotten because Canada is at war. After all, in this time of trial it would be a poor service to the Empire if Canada, our Canada, were forgotten.

I expect we are to be called upon in this session —perhaps tomorrow or the next day —to pass a bill providing for an expenditure of some such figure as $100,000,000, with which to finance our part in this war. That is right and proper—though I would like to interject that with the huge amount of money on deposit in the banks the money we need should be obtained at very low rates of interest—not at such rates and on such terms as it was obtained in 1914 and in subsequent years. But in the absence of our men themselves let us strive to make Canada a land really worthy of their love, a land really worth living in.

I should like to touch briefly upon the Speech from the Throne itself and read the one paragraph which is really the gist of the speech. If there is any objection I shall read it all as it is lengthy, but I think this one paragraph covers the speech pretty thoroughly. It reads:

"You have been summoned at the earliest moment in order that the Government may seek authority for the measures necessary for the defence of Canada, and for co-operation in the determined effort which is being made to resist further aggression, and to prevent the appeal to force instead of the pacific means in the settlement of international disputes. Already the militia, the naval service and the air force have been placed on active service, and certain other provisions have been made for the defence of our coasts and our internal security under the War Measures Act and other existing authority. Proposals for further effective action by Canada will be laid before you without delay."

I have no desire to be critical when I say that to my mind that statement of Canada's position at the present time is not sufficiently definite and clear. Considering the wires and telephone messages and letters that I have received, considering the press statements that have been made, I think the people of Canada expect a full statement from the Prime Minister of the Government's position at this time. I hope that the Prime Minister will make a statement as full and complete as clear and definite as it is possible to do. After all, the people have a right to such a statement. It is true that Parliament has been called to give its sanction and authority to what the Government will do, but after all the Government must submit its policy to Parliament clearly and definitely.

After all, a lead must be given even to Parliament. As part of the British Empire we are at war today. I do not think there is any doubt about that. There may be some argument on technical and legal grounds, but I believe that is our position.

I have listened to speeches made by the Minister of Justice (Hon. Ernest Lapointe), the Prime Minister and various other members of the Government; I have read the speeches of Laurier and I have studied the subject thoroughly. I have passed the opinion myself that when Britain is at war, Canada is at war. I believe that is the realistic and the practical attitude that we must accept. I believe that is the opinion of the Prime Minister, of the Minister of Justice and of others who have studied the question, of Bennett, and various other people.

AT WAR ALREADY, HE SAYS

I hope the Prime Minister will heed me **when I say that I think we might well declare our position openly and clearly.** I repeat that we are at war. I do not think it can possibly be questioned but that we are at war. In the interests of national understanding and clear thinking in our country I think our position should be made quite clear. The Prime Minister in a statement to the press made on the same day on which I made the statement from which I quoted a few moments ago used terms which were more definite than those contained in the Speech from the Throne. He said:

"In the event of the United Kingdom becoming engaged in war in the effort to resist aggression, the Government of Canada have unanimously decided, as Parliament meets—"

This is how it is quoted in the press.

"—to speak its authority for effective co-operation by Canada at the side of Britain."

And again:

"In the light of all the information at its disposal, the Government will recommend to Parliament the measures which it believes to be the most effective for co-operation and defence."

I sincerely hope and trust that when he speaks, the Prime Minister will make clear the position and policy of the Government. Upon that clear and definite statement depends everything.

Upon that statement depends the effective and enthusiastic effort which will be made by our Canadians. Upon it depends the real success of any efforts which Canada will make.

In closing I want to say that we are fighting in a war for justice, for honor and for liberty. We in Canada, like the people in England and in France, have no selfish motives and no desire for profit. We have no enmity toward any people. We are fighting or we will be fighting against policies and principles which are barbarous and brutal. Confident in the right of our cause, certain that justice will finally prevail, we should pledge ourselves here today to do our duty by Canada and the Empire.

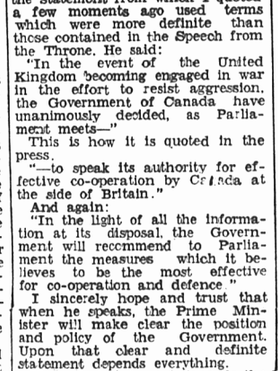
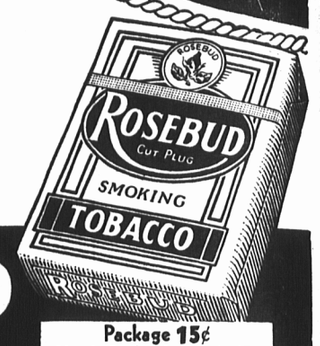


Figure Head
Barque Cedar Croft — 1099 tons
Built 1877 Saint John, N.B.

Up Anchor!
Get under way
with ROSEBUD

Steer your course to pipe happiness with Rosebud, the tobacco you can stay with through every watch —the tobacco that's cut just right for easy loading and cool, sweet smoking. Good old Rosebud! Try it! Test it in your pipe. You'll agree with thousands of other Maritimers that Rosebud has something that satisfies their taste.



ROSEBUD
Cut smoking tobacco
Package 15¢
Handy Seal-tight Pouch, 15¢
½ lb. tin 60¢
THE MARITIME SMOKE

DISTRICT AND GRAND ORANGE LODGE VISITATION

A very enjoyable evening was spent Thursday evening, Sept. 7th at the Orange Hall, Victoria West, when the members of Bell L.O.L. entertained the Grand Lodge Officers and the Lodges of Western District. A large number of the members attended from Bethel Lodge, at Coleman; Kenmare Lodge at Ellerslie; Western Light, at Springfield West; Campbell Lodge, at O'Leary, and a number from King Edward Lodge at Bedeque. A short session was held and Grand Lodge honors extended to the Grand Lodge Officers present, then all repaired to the lower hall where an elegant supper prepared and served by the Victoria West ladies in their very efficient manner was enjoyed by all. Quite a number of the Orangemen's wives from the visiting lodges came along for a social evening. After supper the Orangemen returned to the lodge room where R. W. Reputy Grand Master S. B. French very generously treated the brethren to cigars. After the smoke had cleared away the ladies joined the brethren filling the lodge room to capacity. Bro. Chas. Frost, Wor. Master of Bell Lodge acted as chairman, and the gathering was addressed by R.W. Grand Master P. M. McCaull, Ellerslie. Bro. Rev. W. A. Patterson, Elmsdale; Past Grand Master T. J. Inman, Bedeque; R.W. Dept. Grand Master S. B. French, Charlottetown and others. Bro. Wm. Harvey gave a number of selections on the violin, and accompanied the two veteran Orangemen Bro's Havelock Bryant and David Diamond who gave a wonderful exhibition of step-dancing followed by Mrs. Preston Enman and Mrs. John Moore. Readings were given by Mrs. Stanley Bryant, Mrs. Roland Bryant, Bros. Wm. Bryant and Havelock Bryant. Solo by Bro. Wesley Smith. Duet by veterans, Bryant and Diamond. Solo, Mrs. Albert Milligan and informal social hour was concluded with a sing-song and all joined hands while singing Auld Lang Syne, closing with the National Anthem.

N. S. MINER DIES

NEW WATERFORD, N. S., Sept. 11 —(CP) —Jerry Sullvan, 46-year-old miner, died late today on the way to hospital, and a coroner's jury tonight found that he died "from a fracture of the base of the skull from falling on a concrete sidewalk . . . after a push or shove by Tony Odo."

Odo, 25, is a new Waterford Boxer.

Police said no charge had been lodged, and they were not holding anyone in connection with Sullivan's death.

Sullivan, a Great War veteran, was unmarried.

GAIN FOURTH PLACE

NEWARK, N. J. Sept. 11 — (AP) — Newark Bears gained the fourth place in the International Baseball League's Shaughnessy playoffs for the Governor's Cup tonight by whipping Syracuse Chiefs 9—6.

JEWELRY TO GRAVE

HOVE, England —(OP — Edmund Distin Maddick, former naval surgeon and air force major, in accordance with his will was buried wearing a pin presented him by King George V. Other jewelry was buried with him in a box.

Hand-Woven Pillow Top Yo Can Quickly Make

A Breadboard Is Your "Loom"

What miracles you can work with weaving! This unusual looking pillow—so smart on your sofa or studio couch—began as an ordinary dishcloth.

And the other materials you need, besides a dishcloth 15 inches square, are just some colorful wool, a breadboard for your "loom."

Thumb tack the dishcloth to the breadboard and thread a bobby pin or tapestry needle with yarn. Now weave the six horizontal and the six vertical lines you see on the pillow—by going over and under the threads of the dishcloth.

Next the border pattern—which is really simple, as the diagram shows. You graduate the scallop by dropping back one row each time. Soon you have finished; sew on a pretty ball fringe.

On this same breadboard "loom" you can weave a boudoir set, too, using ribbon and lace. Or on a cardboard "loom" you can weave a smart purse.

Step-by-step directions and diagrams for weaving these, many more useful novelties are given in our 32-page booklet. Tells how to make afghans, scarves, rag rugs, other items for gifts, home and personal use.

Send 20c in coins for your copy of How To Weave Useful Novelties to The Guardian Home Service. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address, and the Name of booklet.

Name

Street Address

City Province

BRINGING UP FATHER

By George McManus