THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1942.

Use of Farm Trucks

The discrimination against farmers with regard to use of their trucks for transportation purposes has been the subject of repeated complaint in Parliament. On June 12 J. G. Diefenbaker, (Lake Centre, Saskatchewan) asked what attitude the Government intended taking with regard to the order forbidding the use on Sundays of trucks, which is the only means of transportation that many farmers have. Hon. Mr. Howe replied that the truck is a commercial vehicle and it is provided that it must be used as such.

Mr. HANSON: "Even when it is the only means of locomotion the farmer has? Without it he cannot go to church."

Mr. HOWE: "I know."

That ended the discussion on June 12, but last Friday Mr. Diefenbaker raised his question again. He had been assured that the matter would be looked into, but "the same state of affairs still prevails, "and is causing a great deal of trouble among farmers all over the country," he said.

Mr. HANSON: "And dissatisfaction."

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: "And dissatisfaction as well. Is the Minister now in a position to say whether the removal of this discrimination has been considered, and if so, whether an order has been made or will be made at once, to remove this source of annoyance and difficulty."

Finance Minister Ilsley replied that he had made inquiries and been informed that an order had been issued authorizing certain regional officials to make provision for certain cases, and that such provision had already been made for attending to particular cases. The rule, he said, had not been changed, but "certain discretionary powers were vested in the regional officers."

Mr. HANSON: "Well, that is not good enough."

Mr. DIEFENBAKER: "The only order I know of is that a farmer may apply, for instance, in any one province, to an official at the capital of that province, for permission to use his truck on a particular Sunday for transportation purposes. That is quite an impossible situation."

There was no reply from the Government to this statement, which seems to leave the issue still in suspense.

Why The Battle Was Lost

When Prime Minister Churchill was reporting to the House of Commons on the loss of the battle in Libya he spoke of the disastrous turn of the tide on June 13, when, he said:

"We had about 200 tanks in action. By nightfall no more than 70 remained, and this happened without any corresponding loss being inflicted on the enemy. I do not know what actually happened in fighting on that day."

The natural conclusion to be drawn from the result was that the tanks were not equal to the task that was set for them. The only suggestion of this that is found in the speech occurred earlier, when the Prime Minister said that Britain had to concentrate on numbers rather than quality of tanks when "the threat of invasion" hung over it.

One reason, suggests the Moncton Transcript, why Mr. Churchill could not discuss this aspect of the defeat was the fact that the tanks in use on that fatal day were of the "General Grant" type, supplied by the United States. It would have been ungracious of him to offer criticism of equipment which Britain was very glad to get even if it proved incapable of standing up to the German tanks and artillery.

Britain's Food Requirements

Feeding Britain's 45,000,000 population is one of the most vital duties of the British government, says the London Free Press. In pre-war days it was a strictly individualistic affair, a hodge-podge dietary depending on income —or lack of income —completely without reference to vitamins, minerals or any other phase of what is now known as the complete dietary. Today it is a highly complicated business. When the British Ministry of Food was instituted at the outbreak of war its total personnel was 200. Today it has grown into a vast business with an annual turnover of $2,500,000,000. It purchases more than 90 per cent of all Britain's wartime foods. It employs a staff of 5,000 at its London headquarters and about 30,000 in 1,500 local food offices. It is staffed by permanent and temporary civil servants. The present Minister of Foods is Lord Woolton, who is ex-officio the president of the world's largest food importing business. The first shipload of food sent to Britain from the United States under the Lend-Lease Act, arrived on May 31, 1941. That cargo included more than 4,000,000 eggs, 120,000 pounds of cheese, and 1,000 tons of flour. Since that date the mighty flow of food has increased and it is now estimated that it reached a total of 1,750,000 tons in 1941.

United States' production of food for Britain is an essential of victory and a united front. Therefore it was heartening to hear from H. R. Tolley, assistant administrator of the Office of Price Administration, inform his nation American agriculture will meet its goal of a 19 per cent increase in production in 1942. Speaking at Hot Springs, Va., before the National Fertilizer Association Convention, Mr. Tolley, stated extra labor, materials and transportation will have to be made available to save this larger production and harvest it in good condition. He said the emphasis on American farm production in 1943 would be the same as this year ——eggs, pork, dairy products, milk and milk products, fats and vegetable oils. These are the things Britain must have. Food must be sent across the ocean in as concentrated a form as possible, leaving the British people to make their own breads and add water to the various types of dehydrated foodstuffs. Mr. Tolley said he believed the American farmer —given fair weather conditions in 1943 —would be able to add another four or five per cent increase to crop production, over and above the increase this year. But he thought that was "about the limit."

These figures point out the value of Canadian farm production, the necessity not only for adequate seeding and harvesting but for storage and transportation.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Amazement is expressed on all sides at the extraordinary agility of the Prime Minister in "looping the loop". Just when everyone was satisfied the Government had assumed full responsibility for putting conscription into effect, he coolly passed the buck and threw the issue back for debate in both Houses on a confidence vote.

* * * *

Fire losses in Canada for the week ended July 5 were $385,925 compared with $332,600 last week and $220,300 for the corresponding week a year ago, according to the Monetary Times. Losses since Jan. 1 were $9,209,583, while the figure for the same period last year was $8,565,005.

* * * *

The Bureau of Statistics will discontinue publishing, "for the duration", its customary monthly summaries of Canadian external trade, in so far as they relate to exports and imports by commodities. A "blackout" on such statistics is considered necessary by the censor, inasmuch as they might be of value to the enemy. This is in line with the policy already followed by the United Kingdom and the United States.

* * * *

Prime Minister King claims that the debate on conscription has proveed two things, one that the use of compulsion for raising men for overseas service had not been necessary up to the present, and secondly, that the totality of the war effort would not have been increased by such compulsion. Can one imagine Mr. King, under any circumstances, coming to any other conclusion?

* * * *

Munition industries shipbuilding will forge full steam ahead now all over the Dominion, and is so regulated that to speed up production contracts for only one kind of munition or vessel are given to any one firm. All over Ontario and Quebec extended and new towns have sprung up with enormous populations and abundant circulation of money. Order has been created out of the original chaos in production and it is marvellous the efficiency that has been developed.

* * * *

In case readers may have overlooked one of our allies, here is given the list of the 28 United Nations that form a solid front in this war of wars: United Kingdom, United States, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics, Chinese Republic, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Dominican Republic, Salvadorian Republic, Guatamalan Republic, Haiti, Honduras, India, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, Mexico.

* * * *

Britain is taking special care in this war of the feet on which her troops will join in the march to victory. Corns, bunions, ingrown toenails and other foot troubles, already much less prevalent than in the last war owing to mechanized transport, are now to be altogether banished. Already over 200 qualified chiropodists ranking as Corporals have been appointed to military centres and 40 women with another 60 on the way, have been given similar appointments in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. Special model units and chiropody travelling outfits are now in use to make sure that every man in the army needing expert treatment gets it, however remote his station.

* * * *

Post-war reduction in Great Britain is outlined in considerable detail by R. Coppock, president of the Building Industries National Council in London. He forsees an annual outlay of $4,000,000 for 10 years, taking into account the presumed rise in wages, higher costs of materials, the minimum program and other factors. What the final bomb damage will be he does not estimate. He estimates at between 1,500,000 and 1,750,000 building trades workers and from 250,000 to 300,000 on the civil engineering side will be needed. This would mean that after the war the building trade with 2,000,000 workers would be the largest single industry in the country. Plans include training of 100,000 to 300,000 building workers a year. It is estimated rebuilding bombed sites will take three years.

* * * *

Under the heading "Faith in Britain" the New York Times declares: "Now, at this moment, when the fate of Egypt hangs in the balance, and Mr. Churchill tells the House of Commons that these are "times of mortal peril," let us reaffirm our faith in British courage, British endurance, British honor. Now above all other times, let us give thanks for three years of steady courage and uncomplaining sacrifice on the part of the British people. Now, in a dark hour, let us be both generous enough and realistic enough to recognize that without that courage and that sacrifice our own position would be far more perilous than it is today."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Recently Admiral Ernest J. King, commander-in-chief of the fleet, ordered that, effective immediately, the number of typewriters used in the Navy be reduced by fifty percent. From what we know of paper work, we have no hesitation in making two formal predictions regarding the effect of this order. We predict that the reduction in typewriters will cause no reduction in the navy's fighting power; and we predict that this reduction of typewriters will not lower the navy's morale. — Baltimore Sun.

The army "knows something" or it wouldn't be warning mid-western states and cities — including Minnesota and Minneapolis — that Japanese air raids are a possibility in the next few weeks. What it knows, probably, is that with Japan poking tentatively at United States defences from Alaska to the mid-Pacific, there could conceivably be a "break through" some place, so that sporadic enemy bombs might be dropped on the inland United States — not on any blitzkrieg scale, but in an effort to sting and alarm and demoralize us. The only wise course is to be ready to face any eventuality. — Minneapolis Star Journal.

The recent blackout conducted for Toronto and suburbs was pronounced a complete success by Civilian Defence authorities. Men flying the planes which circled the city when the blackout was nearly half over, decided otherwise. Apparently hundreds of lights dotted the city in both the residential and business sections, to be seen clearly from the air, though wardens were unable to detect them. The city buildings were outlined against the sky, and the dome of one structure actually reflected the small amount of light from above. It is reported that city streets were easily detected, and marked a plan of the city proper. It seems probable that only on a cloudy starless night can a city by a stretch of water be properly blacked out. Some authorities are interested in tests made with glare lights which confuse the contour of buildings and lines of streets. Any large city can be found, it is argued, because they are almost without exception situated in some natural lie — along a river, by a lake, in a valley or on an island, like Montreal.

What may put a crimp into the use of noisy "jazz" boxes is an announcement by James C. Petrillo of the American Federation of Musicians at the national convention that after August 1 the union would put a ban on the making of transcriptions or recordings except under certain conditions; for the armed forces of the U. S. or Allies, but not for commercial or sustaining programs. Should this become effective it may have a serious effect on many independent radio stations not affiliated with the big networks. The big networks have their own recording companies and sell transcriptions to independent radio stations. These recording companies would go out of business if the union ruling prevailed.

Analysis of the type and variety of Allied merchant vessels torpedoed or shelled of the Atlantic seaboard from the Gulf of St. Lawrence down to the south coast of South America, for any given period will show that a fair proportion of all such enemy attacks have been made against coastwise shipping. Ocean convoys, with valuable reinforcements, food and supplies for Great Britain, are going through with clockwork regularity, under British and United States naval guards. It is the unprotected vessel that is being trapped and sunk. Inasmuch as a fair number of vessels in the coastwise trade on this continent are tankers, the loss has been serious and reflected over a wide field. Stricter gasoline rationing on both sides of the border has been one result. Curtailment of imperiations not essential has been another, leading to sugar, tea and coffee rationing in Canada. In short, it is not only shipping, but ship routes that are concerned. The coastal routes are still obviously under close attack by enemy undersea craft. The most logical counter is that which is rapidly being established. Blimp patrols on the United States seaboard, aircraft reconnaissance over wide stretches of the eastern coast and marine posses hunting down raiders and their supplying bases, are practical steps. — Victoria Colonist.

The need for some sort of promotional campaign to spur the use of paper in various divisions of the industry is becoming acute, as sharp declines in sales volume are reported, states the New York Times. According to the Folding Paper Box Association of America, wastepaper collection campaigns have produced an abundance of supplies and there is now no shortage of paperboard for folding boxes. This situation, it is claimed, removes any justification for some of the widely heralded merchandising announcements that there will be no Christmas holiday packaging this year. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The enlistment of women for the armed forces goes on apace. With men in thousands unemployed and on relief, it would appear to be a foolhardy venture. War is a man's game, and, notwithstanding what politicians think, and with the exception of women in base hospitals, the army is no place for women. An army which cannot get along without women should go out of business. Just fancy Sikhs, Gurkhas and other seasoned soldiers of the Empire saluting flappers in uniform. Nothing would be more calculated to destroy our fast waning prestige in the Far East. The inclusion of women in the armed forces is not war; it is just political tomfoolery. F. E. Burnham, Brigadier-General.

Among the people who are doing their bit on the home front are the pupils of the schools. This year, more than ever before, the help of the 'teen-age boys and girls is needed in the rural districts, and the youth are by no means shirking their duty. Many of them have already gone on the farms, others have gone to farm labor camps, and as soon as school closes there will be a further exodus to the country. Their assistance will mean a great deal to the farmers this year because of the shortage of manpower, and their employers should bear in mind that, after all, they are only youngsters. They are, for the most part, willing workers, but they also have in them the exuberance of youth and cannot be expected to keep their nose to the grindstone every minute. A little tolerance and understanding will go a long way toward making better relations between the farmer and the boy and will mean that when the boy is happy and contended in his job the farmer will get more work out of him. —From the Amherstburg Echo.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

QUEEN SQUARE FOUNTAIN

Sir,—What a pitiful thing that during this hot spell we should be deprived of the fountain which our good forefathers placed at our disposal for the benefit of the little birds and a cooling beauty to the eye. Has some of our local bosses simply taken it upon themselves to deprive the public of these things which their taxes are supposed to supply? If the fountain is still dry at this late date owing to a lack or breakdown of machinery, it shows gross neglect and incompetency on the part of those who are getting paid to attend to these things.

I am, Sir, etc.,
MRS. JAMES CAMPBELL.

Ottawa Waste

(St. Catherines Standard)

It devolved on a Liberal Member of Parliament, in the House yesterday, George A. McLean, East Simcoe, to administer a blast aginst waste, prodigal expenditure, nepotism in departments and duplication of reading rooms, libraries, even barber shops for the Commons and the Senate. In the legislative branch alone, Mr. McLean claimed $150,000 per year could be saved, and he thought that most other departments would provide the same score sheet, some worse than others. His speech was a revelation how bureaucracy has grown since the outbreak of the war, and how it is becoming entrenched in the civic service at Ottawa. There have been rumors of this for a long time past, but it remained for the exposure to come from a man who is a supporter of the government. Evidently things have become too thick for the East Simcoe Member.

The revelations are all the harder to take coming as they do in the wake of the stiffest budget taxation ever imposed on the people of this country. True enough, as Mr. McLean said no man would welcome economy more than Finance Minister Ilsley, but others write the checks, make their demands and the Finance Minister has to come across. He cannot be an investigator of the expenses of all the government departments, overstaffed and over-paid as charged by the East Simcoe Liberal.

What is nepotism? Webster defines it as favoritism shown to nephews and other relatives in the line of patronage, disbursements, etc. That makes it a vicious system in which efficiency in service goes out the door. And here is a Liberal charging that the system exists.

When the people pay the piper, as they have to do under the terrific budget of this year, and also palms without knowing in advance they have a right to demand that every dollar will be wisely spent. But the truth is, the country groans under party government. There is the answer.

French War Prisoners

(Exchange)

When France fell to the Nazis, more than two million French soldiers were taken prisoner, and one of the things which has led the people of Vichy-France to tolerate the men of Vichy has been the illusory hope that somehow a deal could be made for the release of these prisoners. For thousands of French families the release of husbands and sons became an obsession. No one knows this better than Hitler, and in every demand for increased collaboration he has held out the bait of a return of the prisoners of war.

When internal grumbling grew ominous, the Vichy administration could announce that more prisoners of war would shortly be released. When a few hundred or a few thousand were released, their homecoming was announced in the controlled press by banner headlines. This no longer occurs. The present practice is to bury the stories of repatriated prisoners deep inside the papers.

The reason for the change is that the people of Vichy-France have now come to recognize that Germany is releasing only those prisoners whose health is seriously impaired. The French prisoners now come home to die. Able-bodied French prisoners are still needed in Germany for work in the Nazi war plants. When their health breaks under the strain of doing heavy work on an inadequate diet the Nazis send them back to France. Thus they load the expense of the care of these broken men upon the impoverished French people. To date it has been estimated that not more than 200,000 prisoners have been repatriated and only a small percentage of them have been able to work. The prisoners have talked and they are embittered anti-Nazis. They know what a Nazi victory will mean for France and they are making the plight of the collaborationists more difficult. Pierre Laval may talk about getting the prisoners back, but he will probably work to keep the prisoners in Germany where they cannot work against him.

IMITATIVE NAZIS

LONDON — (CP) — Imitations of clandestine pamphlets are the latest attempt by Nazi propagandists to capture the attention of French workers. They contain the usual Nazi writings.

War—25 Years Ago Today

(By The Canadian Press)

JULY 9, 1917—British battleship Vanguard destroyed by internal explosion; 70 killed. Turkish forces reoccupied Panjwin, Khanikin and Ksar-i-shirin on the Persian border. British naval airmen attacked the Turkish fleet off Constantinople.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"For nearly three years, through a melancholy procession of defeats and retreats we have had people going about saying we can't lose the war. We can lose it and we will lose it unless humbling ourselves before God we give all we have and all that we are to the end of victory." — M. Grattan O'Leary, Associate Editor of the Ottawa Journal.

Credit For Coal

(Brantford Expositor)

The Government has undertaken to sponsor a credit plan to enable the early delivery of coal to consumers. As announced from Ottawa, this arrangement will enable people to buy coal at discount rates, the banks discounting notes tendered by customers whose dealers recommend them as satisfactory risks. Advances from the banks will be between $50 and $250, repayable in monthly instalments up to May 15 next, with interest at the same rate as that applied under the Home Improvement Plan, namely 6.2 per cent.

The scheme will have several advantages, the most important of which will be securing of early delivery of a large percentage of the coming winter's coal requirement. This will not only afford a protection against possible shortage but will clear transportation facilities for war purposes. Incidentally, the credit plan, directed as it is by the Government, will provide a convenient and systematic way by which thousands of Canadians may finance this necessary annual expenditure.

Transportation and supply problems make it urgently desirable that householders complete arrangements for getting their coal supply now. As Coal Administrator J. M. Stewart has pointed out, the Government will not hesitate to requisition coal stocks should the war effort demand such action. It becomes, therefore, a matter not only of convenience but of wisdom for everyone to apply the "Buy Now" slogan to the coal problem.

Basic English

(Moncton Transcript)

Ever since the erection of the Towel of Babel the need for a universal language has been felt. When Rome extended its conquests over the greater part of the Occidental portion of the globe, its language became a general medium of official intercourse, and through the Dark and Middle ages scholars in all parts of Europe were able to communicate with each other in Latin. In China, where hundreds of dialects are in use, the classical literature of the great empire could be read by the educated classes of all its many provinces. In more modern times, as British commerce spread over the world, it developed a working knowledge of English in the ports of almost every country, while in diplomatic circles French was recognized as the nearest approach to a universal language. None of these met the needs of the common people with less time or inclination for the study of foreign languages. As a result of the need, various artificial languages were invented in the hope that, because of their simplicity, the people of all nations might find in them a means of communication with each other.

Attacking the problem from a different angle, an English scholar, C. K. Ogden, worked out a system of "Basic English," a skeleton language of 850 simple English words easily learned and remembered, involving few grammatical difficulties. Before the war considerable progress had been made in spreading the knowledge of this system. Ivor Armstrong Richards, a former Fellow of Cambridge University, now residing in Burbank, California, urging that the work be carried on as widely as possible in spite of the war, draws attention to the value it would possess in enabling natives of other lands to furnish valuable information to the United Nations in every theatre of war. Before the war, he says, teachers were making excellent progress in China, through Rockefeller Foundation grants, and in some European countries. The work in China is continuing but on a limited scale. Soon after Basic English was introduced into Japan, eight years ago, the Japanese framed a system of basic Japanese which they now are endeavoring to force upon the Chinese in the occupied provinces. Russia also has developed a new Romanization of Russian language in Chinese and is now teaching Russian in China on a larger scale than English is being taught.

A simplification of all the principal language of the world to encourage intercommunication is advocated by Mr. Richards, but he finds none possible of reduction to so few basic words as English. The minimum in Chinese, for instance, is about 1,000 and French and Spanish require 2,000, "even when the grammar is not good."

Mr. Richards, who went to the United States about three years ago on a Rockefeller grant, now is collaborating with Walt Disney in reducing Basic English to 300 or 400 words for a series of six short films. The pictures are designed chiefly to teach aliens enough English to permit them to get by. The films are so elementary, he says, that the average person should learn Basic by seeing them six times.

There seems to be in the system a possible solution of the problems created by language barriers in Canada. The ideal arrangement would be that every English-speaking Canadian should have a thorough knowledge of French and every French-speaking person should learn English as thoroughly. Failing that, and it is hardly possible of achievement, a working knowledge of a Basic system of each other's language would be of untold value.

SPRING BROOK WOMENS' INSTITUTE

The June meeting of the Spring Brook W. I. was held at the home of Miss Hattie MacLeod Thursday evening June 11th. Meeting opened with the Creed. Roll call was answered by 7 members with sing say or pay.

Minutes of previous meeting read, approved and signed. Correspondence read, a letter from Supervisor about "Institute Cook Book". The secretary was to write to Indian River to see about getting their play to come to French River. Decided to make ice cream and treat the school children at the school closing. The secretary was appointed to send for quilt patches .Mrs. Dan MacKay and Mrs Wesley Paynter were appointed as delegates on the executive committee for next year.

Collection 85 cents. Next meeting to be held at the home of Mrs Dan MacKay. Meeting closed with National Anthem

Using precious cargo space only for basic food needs, Britain has asked for and will receive Canada's total 1942 pack. Thus "Clover Leaf" Canned Salmon leaves Canadian tables to help feed the fighting forces.

C.L.S. 42-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKERS LIMITED

The Poets' Corner

WHOSE FREEDOM IS BY SUFFRANCE

Whose freedom is by suffrance, and at will
Of a superior, he is never free.
Who lives, and is not weary of a life
Expos'd to manacles, deserves them well.
The state that strives for liberty, though fond,
And forc'd t' abandon what she bravely sought,
Deserves at least applause for her attempt,
And pity for her loss. But that's a cause
Not often unsuccessful; pow'r usurp'd
Is weakness when oppos'd; conscious of wrong,
'Tis pussillanimous and prone to flight;
But slaves, that once conceive the glowing thought
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength,
The scorn of danger, and united hearts;
The surest presage of that good they seek.

—William Cowper.

MARRIED QUIETLY AT FORT WILLIAM

(The Lachute Watchman)

The marriage of Miss Gwenllian Edith, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. George Trimnell Spriggs, of Sydney Mines, N. S., to Mr. John Francis Gorman, of Lachute, son of the late Mr. S. L. Gorman and of Mrs. D. Williams, of Brighton, England, was solemnized quietly at 10.30 o'clock Saturday morning, June 27, in St. Pauls Church, Fort William, Ont.

The bride's father, the Rev. G. T. Spriggs, rector of Trinity Church, Sydney Mines, performed the ceremony. The attendants were Mr. and Mrs. James Carnegie, of Port Arthur, Ont.

Given in marriage by Mr. George R. Green, of Fort William, the Bride wore a light blue street-length dress, made in redingote style, with accessories to match, and a corsage of sweetheart roses and forget-me-nots.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Gorman left on the S. S. Keewatin, Canadian Pacific steamship, for Sault Ste. Marie, and from this point they motored via Sudbury and Ottawa to Lachute, where they will take up residence.

The bride's travelling costume was a blue sports ensemble.

(The bride who has a host of friends in P. E. I. graduated from Prince of Wales here then went into training at Montreal Homoeopathic Hospital. Post graduated at St. Agathe T. B. Hospital, then went through McGill Public Health Nurses Course and was a V. O. N. in Montreal. Later she was a nurse at the Lakehead cities for Metropolitan Insurance Co.)

STRIKE CALLED

ST. JOHN'S, Que., July 8—(CP)—Workers at two local plants went on strike here today. The two companies involved—Cables, Conduits and Fittings, Ltd., and Kraft Paper Products Ltd.—are said to be partly under the same management. No details are available except that Ivan Sabourin, the companies' attorney, has informed the labor department of the double strike.

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Daggett & Ramsdell large size jar of Cold Cream, $1.00 value for — — — — — — 69c

50c size Jergens Lotion and 25c size of Jergens Face Powder, 47c for the two.

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Dernys Petal Tone Sun Tan Oil — — — — — 25c and 50c
Noxema Sun Tan Oil 30c bot.

Polaroid Sun Glasses, price — — — — — — — — $1.95
Sun Glasses — — 35c and 50c

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