

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1942.

The Drew Fiasco

The Drew case has brought strong condemnation
of the King Government from Liberal as
well as independent and opposition quarters
throughout Canada.

"Two weeks ago," says the Chronicle "the
whole country was shocked by the news that
charges had been laid against Colonel Drew
under the Defence of Canada regulations.

"The charges against Colonel Drew have now
been dropped. They have been dropped as mys-
teriously and as strangely as they began. No
trial has been held. There has been no actual
decision by the courts as to the guilt or innocence
of the accused.

"Does this mean that the sword of Damocles
in the form of postponed proceedings by the
Department of Justice must continue to hang over
Colonel Drew's head? Surely the least that could
be expected was that, once these strange charges
had been laid the accused should be entitled to
have his name cleared of any shadow of misun-
derstanding by proper court procedure.

"This whole unfortunate affair leaves the peo-
ple of this country with a sense of profound un-
easiness which it will be difficult indeed to
eradicate. Colonel Drew's whole record as a loyal
and patriotic Canadian lent an air of utter un-
reality to the proceedings from the first.

"It is difficult indeed to reconcile the reasons
given for dropping the proceedings with the usual
conception of traditions of British justice. The
Drew case has ended—for the present at least—in
a fiasco. But the affair will linger long in the
memory of the Canadian people as the most glaring
instance of political ineptitude which this
country has witnessed in many years."

Our Halifax contemporary might have added
that the Government has ridden roughshod
over every principle of responsible government
in this instance. Instead of assuming author-
ity for laying the prosecution as he should
have done, Justice Minister St. Laurent hid
behind the skirts of the Crown Counsel, Mr.
McCarthy, on whose "advice," he said, the
proceedings were instituted in the first case, and
on whose "recommendation" they were sub-
sequently withdrawn. The Minister, "also read
a memorandum from F. P. Varcoe, Deputy
Justice Minister, concurring in the opinion of
Mr. McCarthy that the charge against Col.
Drew should be withdrawn." The Minister
himself, apparently, took no responsibility one
way or the other. He just did what his officials
told him to do.

If this truly represents the situation at
Ottawa, then it is evident that we no longer
enjoy responsible government in this country. It
would be difficult to find a more striking ex-
ample of complete bureaucratic control.

A Divided Cabinet

There is known to be a sharp difference of
opinion in the King Cabinet itself as to the course
which ought to be followed for the supplying of
manpower to Canada's overseas forces. One group
of Ministers, including Mr. Ralston, Mr. Angus
L. Macdonald and Mr. Hsieh, contends that there
should be no further debate on conscription, but
that if and when the need arises, the Govern-
ment shall act on its own initiative and respon-
sibility under the powers vested in it by its
amendment to the Mobilization Act. Their view
is that the responsibility resting as it does entirely
with the Government, a Royal proclamation is all
that is necessary to bring conscription into force.
Another group headed by Hon. Louis St. Laurent,
which may be described as the Quebec ele-
ment, have asked all along that a full dress
debate in the House shall precede the adoption
of conscription. Mr. St. Laurent is known to be un-
compromisingly opposed to conscription and has
made it clear that in the event of such a policy
being decided upon, he will at once retire from
the Government. But the wish of Mr. St. Laurent
and the anti-conscriptionists is that they shall
have the privilege of walking out the "front
door," and disclosing their reasons in Parlia-
ment rather than to resign from the Government
after a Privy Council decision on the question
which would close their lips to any public dis-
cussion and would thus deprive them of the op-
portunity of justifying themselves before the
anti-conscription constituencies they represent in
the House of Commons. Taken all in all, says the

Sydney Post Record, the situation is not an edifying
one. What is more to the point, it is not a
situation calculated to strengthen the Govern-
ment's position in the House or before the coun-
try, or to enable it to administer Canada's war ef-
fort efficiently and creditably. But as has been
said the whole muddle reverts back to Mr. King's
electioneering acrobatics, to his ruthless sub-
stitution of the supposed interests of his party to
the real interests of the country and to his deter-
mination to hold office at all hazards as the head
of a partisan government for the war's duration.

Navy Sunday Proposed

Next Sunday, July 19, is to be set apart in
Great Britain as a day of "thankful remem-
brance" for the war work of men of the sea. A
joint statement has been issued by the Arch-
bishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Hinsley of the
Roman Catholic Church, the Moderator of the
Church of Scotland and the Moderator of the
Free Church General Council, saying: "All
citizens of Great Britain have grounds for the
deepest feelings of gratitude to the officers and
men of the Royal Navy and Merchant Navy. To
their courage, endurance and vigilance we owe
our own preservation from want as well as the
safe conduct of our forces to many parts of the
world."

At Ottawa the suggestion has been made by
the Royal Canadian Navy that Britain's exam-
ple be followed in this instance throughout
Canada. To such a request, there should be but
one answer. Canadians will gladly pay tribute to
our naval heroes, and there should be no diffi-
culty in arranging for special church services
next Sunday, in conformity with the proposed
observance overseas.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Montreal today is a scene of marching, train-
ing and entraining of Naval and Military units.
Never before have so many men in uniforms
been seen in the streets and public places.

Cardinal Hinsley, Roman Catholic primate of
England, says in Poland the Germans have
slaughtered 700,000 Jews since the war began.
Murder on so colossal a scale is almost beyond
human imagination.

War-time restrictions have resulted in a big
reduction of traffic accidents throughout the
whole of Canada. In the Island of Montreal alone
in the month of April, the total was 277 against
445 in the corresponding month last year.

Sir Patrick Duff, deputy high commissioner for
the United Kingdom urges Canadians to give ser-
vice thought to the consequences of a possible in-
vasion of the Dominion and—realizing those
consequences—to explain their individual war-
time sacrifices and work.

The Bastille of Paris stormed this date, 1789
and destroyed with every accompaniment of vio-
lence and bloodshed; the date has up to the
present been observed as Fete Nationale; its deep
underground dungeons have given rise to many
stories of wretched captivities.

The June production of creamery butter in
Canada amounted to 41,412,000 pounds, exceed-
ing the June production in 1941 by 900,000
pounds or 2 per cent. This was the first time that
an increase had been shown since October 1941.
Cheese production recorded a total of \$2,839,441
pounds, an increase of 6.8 million pounds or 26.4
per cent over the amount for the same month of
the preceding year.

The United States has paid Canada the com-
pensation of adopting some of the anti-inflation
expedients put into force by the Dominion Gov-
ernment. The effect of our price control mea-
sures was closely studied, and they were made
the basis of similar enactments, with necessary
modifications. Another Canadian plan which has
received marked attention is the compulsory sav-
ings scheme, by which a proportion of the in-
come-tax is returnable with interest after the
war.

The new income tax rates are retroactive to
January 1 last. The payments which start in Sep-
tember next continue until the end of August,
1943, meaning that the tax on 1942 income
is not paid in full until that time. Employers
will deduct from the pay cheques of their em-
ployees about one-third of the compulsory sav-
ing portion of the employees' income tax, under
regulations just drawn up covering the payment
of tax on 1942 income.

Rent raising on account of scarcity of housing
will not be tolerated anywhere, announces the
controller. In Hamilton, Ont., recently, seven
landlords were convicted of charging higher rents
than the ceiling fixed by the Wartime Prices and
Trade Board. Six persons were fined amounts
ranging up to \$75, suspended sentence was given
in one case, judgment was reserved in another
and adjournment was granted in three cases. "It
is to be hoped that these small fines will not be
taken as precedents—they are going to be much
bigger," said Magistrate H. A. Burdige after
disposing of the cases. The charges were the re-
sult of months of investigation by the sub-regional
office following numerous complaints by tenants
that their rents had been raised.

Philatelists are playing their part in paying for
the war. Canada's new stamp issue, depicting
various phases of the war effort, paid for it-
self "three times over" in the first day. Post-
master-General Mulock announces. By July 3, a
day after the new issue went on sale, philatelists
and "first day cover" addicts had invested \$25,000
in the issue. The total figure now stands at
\$40,000. The first three stamps sheets, Col.
Mulock disclosed, were issued to the King,
President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Macken-
zie King. In announcing the heavy sales, Mr.
Mulock said revenue from stamps sold to phil-
atelists is "practically clear profit" because the
stamps are not used on letters and the post office
gives no service for them.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Prime Minister King may be
something of a continental. His
seems to have liked that free hand
the people gave him and his
own back. — Edmonton Bulletin.

Mr. Harold Denny, New York
Times correspondent, in writing of
his confinement in a Gestapo
prison in Germany, tells of a guard
to note that English theatres are
knowing a business that is not
cheese I ever encountered. "That
must have been a bit of old im-
burger from Old Heidelberg. —
Hamilton Spectator.

Supply and movement from the
basis for military action, and for
naval operations. The power and
aerial cover. The power and
have been clearing for "second
fronts" bear in mind that the
to note that English theatres are
knowing a business that is not
cheese I ever encountered. "That
must have been a bit of old im-
burger from Old Heidelberg. —
Hamilton Spectator.

Since our own domestic expe-
rience with war and the lessons we
learn from it so closely follow
those of England it is interesting
to note that English theatres are
knowing a business that is not
cheese I ever encountered. "That
must have been a bit of old im-
burger from Old Heidelberg. —
Hamilton Spectator.

War industries in and around
Toronto are engaging women work-
ers from outside areas in increasing
numbers. The Government is trying
to aggravate the housing situation
here and in the Lake Shore district
especially. It will not take long be-
fore the housing situation here will
become acute. The selective服
Service Act provides for the es-
tablishment of hostels, health and
recreation centres for women work-
ers who have to leave their homes
for war work in other areas. Sel-
ective Service officials should act
quickly to provide protective mea-
sures for these women workers to
prevent the rise of regrettable con-
ditions. — Toronto Star.

One nice thing about living in a
democracy is that if it does make
a political mistake concerning you,
personally, it may be corrected. It
is generally known, perhaps, that
about 500 of the enemy pilots
Britain sent to Canada for intern-
ment have been returned to Eng-
land. The original reason for their
evidence against them or they
failed to carry weight. Consider-
ing all the trouble involved in get-
ting the facts and then trans-
porting them to Canada, it is a
little surprising that the British
called caoutchouc, gutta percha, or
even latex. Instead it is a name
for a whole class of materials, re-
ferred to as "rubber" which have
come out of their research.

Mr. Gardiner in his preoccupa-
tion with post-war reconstruction
the principle of equality of oppor-
tunity by calling it "B-morckian."
He might with more justice have
called it "charismatic." The Brit-
ish people have found that the
war effort means getting every
man and woman to work at the job
for which he or she is best fitted.
The Canadian Government is a long
way from accomplishing anything
of the sort, and a long way from
survival is just another day in
this struggle as Britains. — Win-
nipeg Tribune.

Having commented some months
ago on the amount of time ex-
pended collectively by persons who
assemble in large numbers to listen
to public speakers, and to attend
luncheons, I am glad to see that
the government is officially de-
precating the practice. If 600
people devote two hours to a dis-
cuss estimate of the cost of the
getting there, coping with a more
substantial and more expensive
one than they would be likely to
have otherwise. When many of those
present are in uniform, the cost
is, attending out of respect to
some distinguished guest, the thing
is really serious. There is no time
for such diversions any more. —
Janus in London Spectator.

July this year opens, in short,
with that general air of hope; but
certainly not grounds for over-
confidence. The Russians, by their
own admission, have suffered huge
losses in men and equipment. It is
around Kharov. It is upon the
continuance of Russian resistance
that our immediate hopes depend;
but though the Russians have
fought magnificently, the past
year, in spite of tremendous
losses, we do not know how long
they can go on. We ourselves
must face the fact that the next
that we have been losing, and are
still losing, the battle of the At-
lantic. A statistical summary just
issued shows that 27 per cent of
American and other vessels
sunk on this side of the Atlantic
since Pearl Harbor. Against this,
Lally is anything but optimistic.
are taken into consideration, the
number of submarines sunk there
appears to have been only about
one-third of this figure. — New
York Times.

It is difficult sometimes to re-
lax with people who complain
of small details, and to see the
war when we read of fierce and
bloody struggle almost every-
where else in the world. How
small is anything we have to
dure compared with the body
hardships of our men fighting our
battles. Those who complain should
remember that any sacrifice they
may be making are as nothing to
what they would have to give up
if the Axis nations were to win this
war and impose their will on us,
make us their slaves while they
are defeated. — Niagara Falls Re-
view.

If coffee actually does keep them
awake, the soldiers at Ft. Benning
are the most alert in the world.
Lately in the quarters of the
master corps is that the average
soldier consumes four cups a day.
Rationing is on a very b.s.—45
pounds per man. When comes to
dessert, pie (guess which kind)
takes first place. Other favorites
are in the following order: Ice
cream, doughnuts, chocolate cake,
cherry pie, coconut cake, mince
pie, fruit co-b'er, banana pudding
and butter-soft pud'g. Rice
pudding comes last and pretty un-
enthusiastic as to the "Wit" out-
rins and cream it's pretty flat.
Culler's.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE

"I have never shared the
view that this would be a
short war of that it would end
in 1942. It is far more likely
to be a long war. Rich-
Honourable Winston
Churchill, Prime Minister of
Great Britain.

A Shoal Of Honors

(St. Thomas-Times-Journal)
Few Victoria Crosses have been
awarded in this war, probably be-
cause the main army has not yet
been engaged. The honor is very
sparingly awarded, therefore, it is
the more surprising that three men,
two officers, and one able seaman
who sacrificed his life, were so dec-
orated for what was a comparatively
small-scale affair—the Commando
raid on St. Nazaire about two
months ago. There were perhaps not
more than 200 men in the "show,"
yet it produced three V. Cs., two D.
S. Os., 14 D. S. Cs., three G.C.M. S.,
18 D. S. M's., and 21 officers and
men who were mentioned in dis-
patches. One of the V. C. officers
was Lieut.-Commander S. I. Beattie,
who rammed his explosive-laden
destroyer Campbellton up against
the dock gates, and is the son of an
English church rector who won the
Military Cross for bravery in the
last war.

There is no specific mention of
two officers in the St. Nazaire raid
whom we suggested at the time
should be posthumously awarded the
Victoria Cross. These men were cap-
tured and held in a prisoner-of-war
camp. The Germans took the nose
of the destroyer did not contain any
dynamic. Thus assured, a party of
about 100 German specialists went
aboard, taking the two men with
them as a guarantee of good faith.
The Nazis did not believe that these
men would calmly stand on the deck
waiting to be blown up. But they
waited no sign of fear, and in a few
minutes they and all the Germans
were killed together.

Better Kinds Of Rubber

(Christian Science Monitor)

There is no longer much question
that the rubber shortage in the
United States is serious. The rubber
campaign has helped meet
military needs but has not provided
much encouragement for civilians.
Yet forward-looking Americans
will not moan about the situation
or think of rubber merely in terms
of terms in which they have known it.
Rubber no longer means to the
United States what it once did. It
is called caoutchouc, gutta percha, or
even latex. Instead it is a name
for a whole class of materials, re-
ferred to as "rubber" which have
come out of their research.

For years chemists sought merely
to make artificial rubber, synthetic
rubber, which would substitute
for rubber, or find some new plant
—such as goldrod, milkweed, or
guayule — from which it could be
produced.

But that research has led to a
broader outlook. Already some of
the synthetic rubbers have useful
qualities which natural rubber does
not possess. Rubber in many uses
deteriorates rapidly; sun, acids, oils,
or idleness ruin it, or the folds of a
rubber mat, or the natural rubber does
each other. But rubbers, for ex-
ample, are being made which are
impervious to sun or acids and do
not get either brittle or sticky.

The chemists seldom fail to de-
velop something better than the
model with which they start. The
work of our industrial develop-
ment has resulted from new prod-
ucts and new chemical methods.

Before the first World War, the
best laboratory glass came from
Bohemia. The war cut off that
supply. One product of the result-
ant research was a synthetic glass
overware followed. The new
laboratory glass which soon will be
in common use, can be heated to
redness and dropped into ice water
without cracking, according to re-
liable statements. Glass has become
the name not of a single product
but of a whole class of materials
made according to formula to meet
requirements of desired uses.

Improvements in dyes have gone
far ahead of the German war. The
dyes which were missed so much in
1914. "Nylon and rayon are pro-
ducing there need not be shortage in
some colors. Synthetic dyes have
taken the place of natural rub-
ber in gasoline hose, for sheathing
electric cables, making gaskets for
resisting acid and alkali, and so
on. The ground of desirability rather
than availability.

So, to contentment as it may be now
to synthetic rubber, there are
per gloves, and rubber bands,
may reasonably expect that a wide variety
of kinds of rubber, synthetic or
naturally, more plentifully and more ef-
ficiently than "India rubber" has
ever done.

Virtue Its Own Reward?

(Ottawa Journal)
Four lawyers appeared as counsel
at the Royal Commission inquiry
into the Canadian expedition to
Hong Kong.
One of these lawyers was paid
\$9,568. Another \$7,286. Another
4,084.

The fourth—Col. George Drew.
K. — has not sent in any bill.
What happened? Well, the Govern-
ment promptly charged Col.
Drew under the Defence of Canada
Regulations, summoned him to
court.

Germans In Norway

More and more the Nazis are dis-
playing a tendency to "crack down"
on entire communities collectively
rather than limit the punishment
to individuals taken as hostages.
Recently the towns of Skien, Alesund,
Namsos and Arendal have
been the scenes of Nazi "clean-up"
raids; usually this means the in-
stitution of strict curfews, the con-
fiscation of all tobacco and alco-
holic beverages, turning up houses
to-house raids, plus the arrest of
hostages. Public disrespect for
the curfew is punished severely,
an habitual drunkard, helped on
the trouble at Skien; another
factor was the incident outside
the anti-Nazi movement where a queue
waiting for the ticket office to
open. Two German soldiers, escort-
ing girl-friends, stepped up and
demanded places at the head of the
line. This brought jeers and taunt-
ing whistles from boys who fed
when set upon by an NS-member.
The entire attendance at the movie
that night consisted of the two Ger-
mans and their ladies, the NS-mem-
ber and his wife. Everybody else
turned away and went home in dis-
gust. Extensive arrests were made
at Alesund and Arendal, at Namsos
60 hostages were taken; from
Skien 33 men were sent to Grini
concentration camp. It has been
learned that the postmaster of the
"wiped out" town of Tollevaag was
shot to death by the Germans dur-
ing their clean-up there. It was in
his house the two refugees sought
shelter. The Germans were found on
them was able to shoot and kill two
Gestapo men before he himself was
mortally wounded. His two victims
were named Gerentz and Henrich,
the first being chief of Gestapo's
"pass office" in Bergen and the
other a sub-officer.

The Titles Question

(Montreal Gazette)

There is just a possibility that
Canadian democracy may become a
little less self-conscious. A special
committee of the House of Com-
mons is delving into the matter of
Honors and Decorations and has
some bones to pick with the
special committee of 1919 upon
which Parliament of that year
acted. There has already been an
order-in-council urging the aboli-
tion of the heritable quality or ef-
fect of titles granted to Canadians.
The committee and the House
will be recalled, went further and
asked that His Majesty refrain
from conferring any titles or honors
of any kind upon them if any are to
Canadian subjects and to provide
for the extinction of an hereditary
title at the demise of the Canadian
holder.

Back of the 1919 decision were
various considerations. There were
super-democrats who talked about
tin-pot titles and class distinction.
There were isolationists or auto-
nomists who believed and said that
imperialism would die when the

Arrangements have now been completed with The Canadian
National Railways, The S.M.T. Bus Services, and The L.M.T. (P.E.I.) Bus
Services for a Sunday connection to and from Prince Edward Island.
The necessity for this has been brought about by increased general
travel and we felt also that it would provide an extra day at home for
members of the armed forces on leave. This is the first time that such
a connection has been made and we trust it will be well patronized. By
arrangement made C. N. Rys. through tickets to P. E. I. are accepted on
the BUS trip from Sackville to Charlottetown, Summerside and inter-
vening Bus Points on this Sunday trip ONLY.

Leave Montreal Saturday evening via Canadian National Railways.
Arrive Sackville 5:03 Sunday evening. Leave Sackville by Bus immedi-
ately thereafter for Summerside. Arrive Summerside 10 P. M. Arrive
Charlottetown 11:35 P. M.

Leave Boston by Bus 12:01 noon Saturday (There is no train out
of Boston Saturday night for St. John) arrive Sackville Sunday at 11:40
A. M. Leave Sackville about 5:03 P. M. for P. E. I.

Service from P. E. I. Sundays. By Bus Leave Charlottetown 4 P. M.
Leave Summerside 5:35 P. M. Connect at Aulac at 9:15 P. M. with Bus
for Moncton and St. John arriving Moncton 10:30 P. M. and St. John
1:55 A. M.

For Sunday connection for Halifax and Sydney go via Wood Islands.
Bus leaves Charlottetown 5 A. M., 9 A. M. and 12:45 Noon. Splendid
service.

The regular Week Day Train, Bus and Air Services are in effect
as usual. Through Pullman to Montreal leaves Charlottetown daily (ex-
cept Sunday) at 7 A. M. Maritime Central Airways twice daily (except
Sunday) at 6:35 A. M. and 12:45 Noon from Charlottetown and from
Summerside at 7:10 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.

SPEND YOUR OWN HOLIDAYS ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
SEND FOR OUR LIST OF PLACES TO STAY AND FIND OUT
ABOUT THE DELIGHTFUL PLACES AND MODERATE COSTS
AVAILABLE RIGHT HERE ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.
KNOW YOUR OWN PROVINCE

From Cars to BATTLE WAGGONS

Canadian genius for mass production is
now being applied with telling results to the
output of motorized war equipment.

Production figures are already fantastic.
Since the beginning of the war, Canada
has produced and shipped to the battle-
fields of the world more than 250,000
military vehicles. Production is now at the
rate of one unit every three minutes and
is constantly mounting.

Canadian fighting men need 160 different
types of motorized equipment. Canada is
producing all of them.

One plant alone is turning out in a single
day enough Universal Carriers to equip
two battalions. Heavy tanks, with 25,000
parts, are in mass production and, at one
plant, are coming off the assembly line at
the rate of one every few hours.

This advertisement is published as a contribution to the general
knowledge of our country's war effort and as an inspiration
through the days ahead. For reasons of security complete figures
are not available. The facts presented, however, are impressive
evidence of the growing might of Canada's war machine.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

would be to declare that Canadian
titles be not accept British titles be
cause—and for no other reason—
they are British. Some Canadians
might like to go that far but the
majority still takes some pride in
a national relationship and a great
tradition. If there are to be titles
again, the majority of Canadians
would rather get them from their
King than from their government.
The studies of the committee may,
of course, result in nothing, but
there are Canadian citizens who
are rendering voluntary service
as civilians, as soldiers, sailors and air-
men who will have fully earned
whatever honors may be bestowed
upon them if any are to be given.
They are not looking for rewards,
except the reward of victory, but
the State will be under great debt
to them, and presently available
means of discharging a debt of that
kind are very limited. No one of
grades if necessary. To do this
them is adequate.

IMPORTANT TRANSPORTATION ANNOUNCEMENT

FROM MONTREAL, BOSTON, ST. JOHN, MONCTON
AND OTHER MARITIME PROVINCE POINTS

FOR SUNDAY CONNECTION VIA BORDEN-TORMENTINE ROUTE.
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1:55 A. M.

For Sunday connection for Halifax and Sydney go via Wood Islands.
Bus leaves Charlottetown 5 A. M., 9 A. M. and 12:45 Noon. Splendid
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The regular Week Day Train, Bus and Air Services are in effect
as usual. Through Pullman to Montreal leaves Charlottetown daily (ex-
cept Sunday) at 7 A. M. Maritime Central Airways twice daily (except
Sunday) at 6:35 A. M. and 12:45 Noon from Charlottetown and from
Summerside at 7:10 A. M. and 1:20 P. M.

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The Poets' Corner
SONG: ON A MAY MORNING
Now the bright morning-star, day's
harbinger,
Comes dancing from the east and
leads with her
The flower May, who from her
green lap throws
The yellow cowslips and the pale
primrose,
Hall, bouquets May, that dost in-
spire
Mirth and youth and warm desire!
Woods and groves are of thy dress-
ing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy bless-
ing.
Thus we salute thee with our early
song,
And welcome thee, and wish thee
long.
—John Milton.

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Dery's 60c Bottle Petal Tone
Eau de Toilette and 30c Box
Dery's Face Powder, 90c
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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 Pow-
der, 47c for the two.
Evening in Paris Face Powder,
Lipstick and Rouge, all for
— \$1.10
Free Cake of Cashmere Bou-
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Cashmere Bouquet Face Pow-
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