

Vote for Your Favorite Candidate and Help the G. W. V. A. "Burn the Mortgage"

Secure a handsome, stylish new hat for the remainder of the season—and at the same time "help the G.W.V.A. burn their mortgage."

This assortment of lovely hats, all new—mostly direct from New York, includes Hair Cloth and Candy Cloth in black, straw shapes with velvet and Paisley bands, colors are grey—mole, copen, sand and black.

This range includes hats up to \$7.95 each. August 2.98 sale. Specials at 1.00 each. Specials at 1.98 each. New York models and Sport Hats at—



HALF PRICE



All Silk Thread Hose \$1.59

This includes all silk thread hose, in brown, navy, beaver, nude and camel, all pure silk to knee length. Regular \$2.00 values for \$1.59. Children's mercerized white socks, 50c values for 39c.

This dainty little hose offered in all sizes in plain white mercerized with colored tops, and are an excellent value at 50c per pair. For this special August Sale our price is 39c.

Fancy Silk Hose in black and white only 69c

This attractive stocking has fancy ribbed front. All silk to knee length, reinforced heel and toes. Splendid value for August Sale at 69c

Misses' Ribbed Hose, three pair for \$1.00

This attractive ribbed stocking is offered in fawn, brown and black, in all misses' sizes, nicely shaped, neatly fitting. We advise quantity purchases of this line at three pairs for \$1.00

All Wool Navy Blue Serge 42 Inches Wide 59c

4 pieces all wool Tweed, in light mixtures 56 inch. Regular \$1.60. G.W.V.A. Bargain \$1.00 yard

4 Notable Specials in Small Wares

Lemon Toilet Soap, made in England, 5 for 25c.
Special Hard Soap, 3 cakes in a box, per box 8c.
Sweater Yarn in 2oz. balls, red, black, white, pink, green, fawn, henna, copen, per ball 25c.
Sew-on Hose Supports, per pair 9c.

MOORE & McLEOD LIMITED

Western Guardian

—SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

—COME TO THE ICE CREAM Social in Cape Traverse Hall, Tuesday evening, Aug. 21st. Sale of home made candy. 2380-8-20-21

—DR. A. W. LEARD'S Dental Office, Summerside will be closed from August 17th to Sept. 4th.

—FOR SALE—If not sold privately, I will sell by auction, P. M. Aug. 21, House and Lot, Francis Street, Kensington Lot. 40 x 80 ft. Terms cash, consult, J. A. Ready, Miss Bertie Mahar. . . 3232-8-15-6i.

—WANTED—Experienced salesman for Grocery and Hardware Departments, a personal interview preferred. Apply to Sinclair & Stewart, Ltd, Summerside.

—THE OFFICES OF H. T. COLVIN, optometrist, Summerside will be closed from Monday, Aug. 20th until Tuesday morning, Aug. 21st.

Old English Weddings

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Aug. 18.—Some people in England delight to look askance at the irregular marriages of Scotland, of which we are continually hearing. They have forgotten that less than a couple of centuries ago they were by no means unknown in England.

The orthodox manner of marrying was by banns or license in a parish church during canonical hours; but there were two other ways of attaining the happy estate, and one of them was the consensual marriage. Here, as in Scotland, it was a relic of Roman law, but it did not carry with it all the legal incidents of marriage as it did in Scotland.

The mere consent to be husband and wife established a marriage for many purposes, but the status was so different to define that when the Irish Court of Appeal declared that anyone who married somebody else, the House of Lords was quite unable to make up its mind on the matter, and we were gaddled with fine dogma that marriage in England required the presence of a priest.

But everybody knew something about the other back door to matrimony. License, banns, and parish church were none of them really necessary to the validity of a marriage, and if only a priest could be found who was willing to take the risk, whether he belonged to the Church of England or the Church of Rome, a marriage performed by him was good for all purposes whatsoever.

We may read in the State trials how Ben Fielding sent for a Spanish priest and married in his bedroom a woman of bad reputation, whom he believed to be a wealthy widow whose husband's will he had looked up in Doctor's Commons. He enlisted shillabums for fraud by marrying the notorious Duchess of Cleveland, but the Duchess turned venomous and procured his conviction for bigamy.

And it was in much the same way that the younger Miss Gunning, a girl of eighteen, was married to the Duke of Hamilton, Dr. Keith officiated half an hour after midnight at his unlicensed chapel in Mayfair, about two hours

PARIS GREEN "Bergers" in tins Wholesale and Retail at lowest prices

Bordo—Arsenate A great insect pest killer.

Fly Oil (Royal Purple—drives Flies from cattle.) Sprayers (Dry and Liquid.) Different sizes.

Carter & Co., LIMITED.

Bringing Up Father.



after her lover had "popped the question" and the ring of a bed curtain which they used in their haste must have looked odd on the Irish beauty's fair finger.

Perhaps the most extraordinary wedding which ever occurred there was one where the bridegroom was a woman dressed up as a man. The humor of it will be fully appreciated when we recall that one of the advantages of marriage in those times was that the husband took over the pre-nuptial debts of the wife, so that the astute lady had only to flaunt her marriage lines and leave her creditors to seek the husband.

Consensual marriages and clandestine marriages were both abolished by Lord Hardwicke in one fell swoop. The official account of the matter is that the Peers were scandalized by a Scottish matrimonial case in which a man, after a marriage of thirty years, was claimed by another woman on a pre-contract, that they proceeded to alter the law of England. Scotland they dared not touch—it was only eight years since Prince Charlie's march to Derby.

There is a sensational story about a sister of Henry Pelham, the Prime Minister. It is said she fell in love with a highwayman whose name was Jack Froeland. Arrangements were made for a marriage in the Fleet Prison, but the man was recognized by the runners on entering the prison and prevented from proceeding with the ceremony by circumstances over which he had no control. It is one of those stories which no one then would have dared to put in the newspapers, and it may or may not be authentic, but it supplies a reason for the revolution in our law.

The Act was forced through an unwilling legislature, being dubbed by its opponents tyrannical, unjustifiable, oppressive, and ridiculous. All marriages were ordered to be solemnized in church after the customary preliminaries had been rigorously observed.

Among other things, it was apparently made impossible thereafter to marry a minor without her guardian's consent; if the bridegroom procured a license by falsely swearing the consent had been obtained, the marriage could be declared null and void; if he put up the banns the guardian could forbid them.

Attempts to defy the law proved useless. Wilkinson, minister of the Savoy Chapel, and his curate, Grieroux, were to work in the old way under cover of a claim to issue their own licenses in the parish. They figure in the records of the Old Bailey with fourteen years' transportation to their discredit. But a way was found to evade the statute, or, rather, to bribe a coach and four horses through it. Why not marry outside the jurisdiction? Women might be quizzed about crossing the Channel, but the hazard of the high road to Scotland appealed to their love of adventure.

Lord Mansfield, who had piloted the Act through the House of Commons, shook his judicial wig over Gretna Green and doubted whether those who went there ought not to be married again; but eight years after the statute the Court of Delegates pronounced such marriages perfectly legal.

Their popularity became extraordinary, and it has been remarked that at one time in the reign of George III, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor and the Lord Privy Seal were all three of them persons who had slogged to Scotland for marriage.

And here we have the origin of the modern English rule that foreigners who come to England to evade provisions of their own matrimonial law which we regard as sure formalities can contract valid marriages by the law of England, whatever may be said about it in the countries from which they hail. The principle of Gretna Green still remains with us, though a grievous blow was dealt to the place by Lord Brougham's unkind little Act insisting on three weeks' residence.



The simplest way to end a corn is Blue-jay. Stops the pain instantly. Then the corn loosens and comes out. Made in clear liquid and in thin plasters. The action is the same.

At your druggist **Blue-jay**

Death Watch Vanquished

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A whitish grub, preserved in a few drops of spirits, and a small brown beetle—both of them were corpses, with glass tubes for coffins—were given one of the most singular funerals in history recently.

The name of the beetle was *Nestobium tessellatum*, more generally known as the "Death Watch" and with grave ceremonial the King, Lords and Commons were celebrating in Westminster Hall the great victory over him and his kind won by the Office of Works in a war that has lasted eight years.

The tiny glass coffins were embedded in a piece of oak (cut from the roof of the hall) that had been hollowed out by the hungry jaws of innumerable grubs, and the fragment itself was enclosed together with a finely bound history of this epic struggle between man and insect, in a massive casket dedicated to King George.

Never before can a minute fragment of once-living tissue have received such heroic sepulture. All parties in Parliament forgot their political differences and chatted amiably beneath the glorious medieval roof which *Nestobium tessellatum* had so nearly succeeded in wiping out of existence when his secret ravages were discovered. They noted, with appreciation the fact that the Office of Works has done its job with absolute honesty.

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Asquith, and Mr. Lloyd George, with their respective wives, were all at the head of the historic flight of steps leading to the Parliamentary War Memorial, and other Cabinet and ex-Cabinet Ministers were so common as to be inconspicuous.

As the King and Queen came half way down the steps to receive an address from Sir John Baird, First Commissioner of Works, they seemed to the eye of the imagination to enter a wonderful company of noble ghosts.

Only a little farther down was the spot—marked by a brass plate where King Charles I stood in 1649—the same spot where Strafford had been tried nine years earlier. Here, too, Cromwell was proclaimed Lord Protector.

The ceremony of declaring the hall again open for public use was brief, and unrelieved by a single note of applause. Indeed, the atmosphere seemed rather religious than Parliamentary.

"The present roof," the First Commissioner pointed out in his address, "was erected by Richard III in the years 1394-1399. It is unusual carpentry, and the finest open timber roof in the world."

Westminster Hall appears in a special manner to the mind and imagination of the whole English speaking race. For centuries it has witnessed the growth of the Constitution, and has been, as it were, a link between the Crown and the people.

In far-off days it was the great hall of the King's Palace, and, in more recent times, the seat of the highest Law Courts of the Kingdom. So during the eight years that it was closed we seemed temporarily to have lost a priceless treasure of our national life.

In common with all lovers of ancient and historic buildings, I wish to express my warm thanks and congratulations to the Ancient Monuments Board, the Director of Works and his staff, and to all the workmen engaged upon the restoration, for their skill and untiring co-operation towards so successful a movement. Much of their work is hidden from the public eye; nevertheless to them be the credit for having given, I sincerely trust, centuries of new life to this masterpiece of British architecture.

Before leaving, the King and Queen heartily congratulated Sir Frank Baines, who designed and carried out the repairs, upon the brilliant conclusion of his labours.

CAN THE WORLD TRADE WITH RUSSIA?

Russia's cooperative societies hold out the best chance of commercial relations to business men of other nations, concludes Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian head of the League of Nations relief work in Russia, in an article in Our World for June. Analyzing the ruinous effects of the Soviet attempt at Communist national direction of trade, he says: "If the best means of combating the economic disorder from which Europe is suffering is to facilitate and strengthen international relations; if the neighboring peoples must again become 'communicating vessels' in order that normal life may be restored; then the question arises: 'Can permanent relations with Russia be resumed?' We have seen that Russian transport suffered greatly during

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PICNIC

North Wilshire Telephone intend holding a tea and picnic on Friday, Aug. 24th, on grounds of Hilson Terrace, Shire. Spoons of all kinds, liberal cash prizes, also tea, games and tag-of-war.

Hampshire meets all come. COME ONE COME ALL. 278-82

components of British (Canadian owned) in the United States, passing to Americans. To some extent this is a natural consequence since the States are so near to their timber resources as to have their timber experienced timber men, naturally cross an imaginary line upon the Western map. The complete lack of interest in the field shown by British capital, however, intensified the trade into American hands of this soft-wood supply of the British Empire.

This statement is made by E. J. Grainger, in the course of an article on the Canadian timber industry in the Timber Trades Section published with The Times and Engineering Supplement. The flyer also shows how the pulp and paper industry devastated the forest of the American, and how the last few years—Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska—now being penetrated.

B. C. TIMBER INDUSTRIES

LONDON, Aug. 18.—"A great proportion of the timber resources logging enterprise, and sawmill

the war and the revolution, and yet that it is capable of doing important work.

"But with whom in Russia are we to establish relations? What organization for purchase and sale is there, which can be used in establishing a regular system of exchange between foreign producers and Russian producers and foreign consumers?"

"The answer to this question today differs entirely from what it would have been two years ago. At that date all commercial activity was illegal in Russia, the whole apparatus of economic distribution had been nationalized and was directly dependent on the State. But after the spring of 1921 trade was again released, and little by little it cast off the shackles that cramped its development.

"What is first and most urgently needed for the recovery of Russia's home and foreign trade is capital. The various underlings lack the necessary working capital for procuring raw materials in time and for paying short-term credit to the Russian population whose purchasing power is greatly reduced.

"I have not spoken of the well-known 'mixed companies' which the Russian Government has suggested forming together with foreign capitalists who want to work in Russia.

"I think that the mixed companies have the best chance to succeed when they are organizing the export of raw material, the exploitation of which is not complicated, such as timber and petroleum. But in general the participation of foreign capital in a private trade is still difficult, it appears to me that healthy and lasting connections could most easily be established with the Cooperatives.

WHY HORSESHOES ARE LUCKY

The belief in "horseshoe luck" is quite common still, but its origin is so ancient that it is literally lost in the mists of time. Ever since horseshoes were first used they have been associated with good luck by every race, nation, and people throughout the world.

Often the basic reasons have been very fundamentally different but they always have one thing in common—the crescent shape of the shoe is typical of some sacred and protective emblem. The Chinese, for instance, nail them up over their doors as a charm against evil spirits because the arched shape so closely resembles the sacred snake, Nagandra, one of the chief deities.

Among the Jews, its arched shape symbolises the outline which was traced that Passover night when the blood was sprinkled upon the lintel and the two doorposts.

The illiterate and highly superstitious Russians give rather a different reason, referring to the substance of the horseshoe rather than to its shape—namely that its

"MILLBANK"

THE QUALITY CIGARETT

—By George McManus

TELL MY PIANO TEACHER TO WAIT—I'LL BE BACK SOON AN' DON'T YOU GO OUT AS MR. OTTO TUNE IS GOING TO SING FOR US TONIGHT. WHADDA MEAN BY US?

YOU SAY THERE IS A MAN OUT-SIDE? WHAT DOES HE WANT? I'M PRETTY SURE HE WANTS THE PIANO!

THE THIRD INSTALLMENT IS DUE ON YOUR PIANO AN' IF I DON'T GIT IT I'VE GOT TO TAKE THE PIANO. SAY IT AGAIN!

WORK FAST! DON'T RUSH ME!

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