The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONIOLE

WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 44 Water Street, East. Phone 289-1
SUMMERSIDE AND PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions, Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside:—
Bell Bookstore, Water St. — Gourlies Drugstore, Water St.
Toronto Bakery, Water St. — Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville St.

The Guardian will be delivered daily to any home in Summerside by carrier Boy at 2c per day or 10c per week. Phone 289-1 for this service or leave your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at 1c a word strictly payable in advance.

—BUY fish meal, charcoal meal, bone meal, at Brace's. L-78-44-14-21.

—EASTER baskets with fruit or silver eggs and bunnys all prices from 5c up at Strongs. L-98.

—FOX WORM CAPSULES, fresh stock. Walker & Semple's Drug-store, Kensington. L-56-4-13-21.

—BURROUGHS, Welcome and Wilcox worm capsules for fox pups postpaid. Gourlies Drug Store. L-96-4-14-21.

—NOTICE—New Truck leaving MacAdam, N. B., first week of May. Covered, comfortable. Write if you care to go. Will go as far west as Portage. Austin H. Curtis, Kinnear. L-67-4-14-21.

—JUST ARRIVED a new shipment of attractive Easter hats from $2.95 to $3.50 at Strongs. L-98.

—FAREWELL SKATE and social at the Bedeque Rink tonight, Thursday, April 14. Refreshments served by the ladies. Admission 11 cents. Skate holders and cake donors welcome. L104

—RETURNED HOME — Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jardine have returned from an enjoyable wedding tour to Quebec. On the evening of their arrival they were given an informal reception by their many friends, who were given a warm welcome in their new home at Freetown.—S

—RETURNED TO MALPEQUE—Mr. and Mrs. Preston Green have returned to their home in Malpeque having spent the last few weeks at the home of Mrs. Green's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gillespie, Summerside East.—S

—RETURNED TO NEW YORK—Mrs. LaLonde has returned to her home in New York after spending the time with her father, Mr. Stanley Gallant, who is quite seriously ill.—S

—FUNERAL OF MRS. ALBERT WOOD—The funeral of Mrs. Albert Wood was held on Monday afternoon from her late residence at Linkletter, Rev. Mr. Ayres officiating. Interment was in the Linkletter Cemetery.—S

—VISITORS TO S'SIDE — Dr. and Mrs. T. V. Grant were visitors in Summerside recently on their way from Ottawa to their home at Montague. They were the guests of their son, Dr. R. A. and Mrs. Grant. Dr. Grant, senior, is the federal member for King's County and will return after the Easter vacation to Ottawa.—S

—HANDSOME FILLY — Mr. James E. Sullivan of Summerside, Que., is the proud possessor of a filly, not yet three years old that tipped the scales at 1600 lbs. The filly was sired by Hanson, who is the property of Major Milligan. Mr. Sullivan's filly won first prize at the Charlottetown exhibition last Fall, in the two year old class for draft filly.—S

PERSONALS

—Mrs. Maurice Bowen of Summerside left on Tuesday on a visit to Montreal.—S

—Miss Patience Inman of Bedeque is making a good recovery from her recent illness.—S

—It is pleasing to report that Mr. George Taylor who has been quite seriously ill at his home in Bedeque is recovering.—S

—Miss Gertrude MacNeill has returned to her home in South West, after spending an enjoyable holiday with friends in Charlottetown.—S

—It is pleasing to report that Mrs. Maurice Mill is making a good recovery from her recent serious illness.—S

WELLINGTON CENTRE SCHOOL

Report for Wellington Centre School for the month of March.
Grade X.—1, Everett Cameron; 2, Albert Ayers.
Grade IX.—1, Dorothy Gillis; 2, Elizabeth Gillis.
Grade VII.—1, Emmett Ayers; 2, Doris Steele; 3, M. Lorne Gallant.
Grade VI.—1, Henry McKonnan.
Grade V.—1, Lorne McNeill.
Grade IV.—1, George Cameron; 2, Edison Steele.
Grade III. Sr.—1, Myrtle Ramsay; 2, Emmett J. Cameron; 3, Leo McNeill.
Grade III. Jr.—1, Mary Cameron; 2, Hilda Cameron; 3, Faustina McNeill.
Grade II.—1, Gertrude Gillis; 2, Emmett W. Cameron; 3, Patricia McNeill.
Grade I A.—1, Eunice Laughlin; 2, A. Marie McNeill.
Grade I. B—1, Gerald Brooks.
Grade I. C.—1, Viola Cameron.
Grade I. D.—1, Robert McKinnon
Perfect Attendance — Emmett Ayers, Everett Cameron, Emmett W. Cameron, George Cameron, Hilda Cameron, Urban Cameron., Viola Cameron, Dorothy Gillis, Elizabeth Gillis, Gertrude Gillis, Myrtle Ramsay, Doris Steele.
Doris E. McKenna—Teacher.

J. L. DAVISON
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
AND EMBALMER
KENSINGTON
Day and Night Calls
Promptly Attended.
PHONE 7-4.

—EASTER CARDS and chocolates at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—2 AND 4 PT. galvanized barbed wire in 80 rod spools, sold right at Brace's. L-78-4-14-21.

—VIOLIN, Mandolin and Guitar strings at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—LADIES handkerchiefs. Just received dainty assortment. Select yours now. Rex 5 and 10, Summerside. L-97.

—FRESH chocolates for Easter, Moirs and Ganongs. Gourlies Drug Store. L-96-4-14-21.

—NEW DRESSES in the popular printed crepes long or short sleeves from $2.95 up at Strongs. L-98.

Children's Aid Society Holds Monthly Meeting

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Management of Children's Aid Society of Prince County, was held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, the President, Dr. J. A. MacPhee, presided. There was a good attendance of members.

The Agent and Truant Officer, Mr. Louis Wedge, reported that there was no juvenile delinquency during the past month. He had one bad case of truancy, and there were three children out of the Convent and three from the public school who had been in need of clothing. He reported that the teachers in the public school had collected second hand clothing to enable children to attend school, and in many cases had purchased clothing out of their own pockets. Several members of the Catholic Women's League who were present undertook to see that the children who needed clothing would be provided with same. The Truant Officer also reported that a boy of eight years had been sent here by his mother from St. John, N. B., to visit his uncle last Fall; that he had never attended a school and the uncle was not now able to keep him, and that he had been in communication with the Child's Welfare Society in Saint John about the boy. The Agent recommended that play ground facilities should be provided for the children. The Reverend Mr. MacDiarmid expressed his appreciation of the Agent in making this recommendation and moved the following resolution which was carried, "That the Children's Aid Society urge the Town Council to give serious consideration to the matter of providing some park furnished with play ground facilities for children to help meet the child de inquency problem which is so prevalent in the town."

Meeting adjourned.—S

Succumbs To Injuries In P.C. Hospital

Mr. Joseph Arsenault of Coleman passed away in the Prince County Hospital last evening having succumbed to severe internal injuries which he sustained when he fell on the road near his home last Friday evning.

The accident was a very unusual one. Mr. Arsenault had been visiting a neighbour and was returning home walking in the sleigh track on the road. He stumbled and fell heavily to the ground a jagged piece of ice piercing his stomach and his intestines. He was brought to the hospital on Saturday and an operation was performed but his injuries were so severe that he did not rally, lingered on till death came last evening.

Mr. Arsenault was 76 years of age and was well known in West Prince. His remains will be conveyed by the western train this morning to his home for burial.

NEW YORK, April 13 —(AP)— A strong demand for European currencies came on the heels of almost unanimous support of the French parliament of Premier Daladier's political and financial program today.

The French franc advanced .02 1-8 of a cent to 3.15 1-8. Sterling bounced 1 1-6 of a cent to 4.98 3-8, partly due to French needs, and most other European currencies moved forward in sympathy. The Canadian dollar gained 1-8 of a cent at 99 1-2.

COULDN'T EAT COULDN'T SLEEP

Now Free of Bad Liver and Kidney Trouble and Feeling Fine

Here's another woman who felt terrible until she found how to get back appetite, sleep soundly, and secure new health. Mrs. A. H., Montreal, writes, "I had years of liver complaint and dizzy headaches — bowels irregular, crippled with kidney trouble too —no appetite—no sleep. Many laxatives gave me cramps. I tried Fruit-a-tives and my health greatly improved." These famous fruit juice, herb, and tonic tablets cleanse and strengthen the liver, help stomach, kidneys, intestines. Troubles go. Health must improve. 25c. and 50c. All druggists.

Author-Economist Suggests Canada Heart - of - Empire

R.P. PIDDINGTON DISCUSSES PLAN AND REASONS FOR SAME IN LATEST BOOK

(By Edwin S. Johnson, Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, April 13—(CP)—Canada as the heart of a remoulded, consolidated British Empire, her vast spaces peopled by millions of new settlers, enjoying the fullest measure of prosperity and security, is the plan envisaged by R. A. Piddington, English author-economist, as a means of saving the Anglo-Saxon race from ultimate extermination.

Scrap the British Empire as we know it today and build anew, is the challenge sounded in his latest book, "The Next British Empire," a book that has caused considerable discussion.

The Anglo-Saxon race, Mr. Piddington declares, must find a new home— an uncongested home of wide expanse and rich endowment, where life of the future can be lived to the full by upwards of 60,000,000 people.

"Germany would be doing it already if she had permission to colonize Canada," the Author proceeds "We are tired of a purposeless national existence between slumps, booms and wars. We are sick to death of Europe and its snarling inmates. We want leadership to get us out of it and we can while we've got the ships, men and money and a place to go to. If we delay much longer, we shall not have that."

The Author admits that even to use Canada as a convenient outlet for Britain's population, with safeguards for her prosperity, might be somewhat unflattering to her pride.

"I take it, however," he adds, "Canada does fear invasion if she remains so sparsely peopled, that she does hold possibilities of further development by brain or by an intruder, and that she is prepared if necessary to pay a certain price for security.

"Would it appear to her pride to be asked to take over the leadership of the Empire, to become the principal state of the commonwealth and to receive the Crown, the Imperial Government and the arbitration of Anglo-Saxon destinies?

"Does she prefer to be the possible swarming-ground of Asia or does she wish to be the home and sanctuary for liberty, civilization, culture and tradition

"I will add, that this extravagant dream, if dream you think it, will one day be fulfilled.... by Japan if not by ourselves."

MUST BE STRONG

The Author suggests his proposal for rebuilding the Empire should not be tackled until Britain is strong enough to defend herself against the growing danger of aggression.

Britain should then launch upon a long-range program of transferring the bulk of her population to Canada, preferably in the western provinces. Merely to group populations around the existing markets of Toronto, Montreal and Quebec would be to repeat the elephantiasis of London. And newcomers had no right to fatten on what Canadians had already created for themselves.

Mr. Piddington suggests the migration flow might be extended over a period of 15 years, with the average exodus of about 1,000,000 annually.

"We often hear from Westminster that the dominions are not yet ready for the resumption of migration," he continues. "They never will be, while we think of migration as a process of dumping paupers on their arable lands to grow produce which will beggar their agriculture."

The chief effect of the proposed migration plan would be to bring Canada's second-best customer right into her shop. New industries planned and located in advance, would demand fresh labor instead of competing with workers already there and the enlarged population would swallow the output of every factory in Canada and Great Britain for at least 20 years. Rapid stimulus of business activity and ever-expanding markets eventually would make the new seat of Empire the envy of the world, the economist argues.

As part of his scheme, Mr. Piddington would be willing to surrender most of Britain's colonial possessions. Even India and South Africa should be released, if necessary. As for the rest he would advertise: "A varied collection of islands, bird-sanctuaries and whaling stations for disposal by a prosperous gentleman about to retire from estate speculation and settle down with one of his children."

For without an Empire centralized and consolidated, Britain he says, might just as well throw the whole lot, or nearly all, to the wolves and jackals.

He would placate Germany by restoring her former colonies. After that, even if Germany, Italy or anyone else wanted more, it would be no use applying to Whitehall. Such demands would have to be addressed to Ottawa. And in such circumstances attack upon Britain would yield nothing.

Appeals For Public Support To Suppress Drunken Driving

HALIFAX, April 13—"We must have public opinion against drunken driving to deal with it," Highway Minister A. S. MacMillan said in Nova Scotia's Legislature tonight.

"Though we have officials on the road we cannot enforce the law if law-breakers are hiding behind public opinion at home," he said. If anyone knew of a case of drunken driving "where justice has not been done, let me know, give me the number of the car; I'll investigate it and take away the license myself if necessary.

The Minister, speaking as the House moved toward prorogation, talked on a variety of subjects, from ports to power projects.

TELLS

(Continued from page 1)

are legislating in the interests of combines that are able to exist absolutely without the support of the Government, while these poor fellows are asking for the support of the Government in order that they may be able to carry on their small business or whatever it may be. I refer to the Workman's Compensation Act, which is in effect in every other province and which I am sorry to see was not introduced here."

On the subject of education, Mr. Campbell thought the college fees were exorbitant.

Farmers' Interests Ignored

"We have legislated for every concern in the Province," he said. "Legislation has been passed in the interests of doctors and dentists and lawyers, and officials; legislation in the interests of every class **but no legislation has been passed in the interests of the farmers."**

Hon. Mr. LePage: "Question."

Hon. Mr. Campbell: "That may be all right, but I say this, and there is no question about it, that the farmer is the only man who cannot say what he is going to get for his produce. And for that reason I am opposed to legislation at this particular time that is going to place any concern in a position that they can take a grip of the man who is striving for a living in this Province and does not know what he is going to eat for his breakfast. **Those are the ones we should be protecting."**

Referring to the lobster packers' bill, in committee at the morning session, Mr. Campbell said: "I made an attempt to speak on that bill and **I was cut off in short order and given to understand that I didn't understand it,** but I want to touch on that at this time. I say that bill is absolutely in the interests of the promoters. **The poor fellow that is being touched by this legislation is not consulted at all.** I say before this legislation is passed that the rank and file should be consulted and they should have men on the spot who will offer their objections."

Mr. Campbell said he represented a district which had made perhaps fewer demands for relief than any other in the province. In one section the fishermen were carried along by outside buyers who paid money in advance in order that they could feed their families for the coming winter. The legislation introduced this morning should not be passed until the contracts made by these outside packers have been carried out.

"As far as our livestock marketing board is concerned," said Mr. Campbell, "it will not do for me to touch on that. I see Mr. McIsaac has just come in, and he is a little irritable and he will not stand for anything that I have to say."

The Big Question

As for the deficit, Mr. Campbell did not believe the people were much concerned about that. **"The question they are asking is, what did we do with the money? That is the great trouble. And the fellow who is striving for a living is wondering about the enormous amount of money that is being spent, and the enormous amount of deficit. What benefit did we derive from it?**

Government Control?

"I never thought I would ever come down to it, but if a system of Government Control would be of any benefit to overcome this, I would be willing to try it."

Mr. McPhee: **"That is a poor way to get rich."**

Hon. Mr. Campbell: **"We don't want to get rich, my friend, but we want a fair share of what is going, and there should be a living for all concerned. But if you have nothing to offer to a man today who has a family to support and feed, better than three dollars a month for relief, then I am afraid that as a Government we have fallen down to a certain extent."**

Extravagant Park Policy

He was not much in favour, Mr. Campbell continued, of the National Park. The whole province is a park. Mr. MacKay had quoted Scripture in his address, and that gentlemen, Mr. Campbell believed, was sincere "to a certain extent." It was all right to offer suggestions, but he would like to see somebody come along with a remedy. He could not see any remedy in launching out on National Park expenditures **"at a time when people are striving to make a living, when the majority of our people were merely existing, when two-thirds of our farmers have their properties mortgaged, when our fishermen [illegible] the point of going out of business.**

"Here we have [illegible] great luxuries looming up before us, and **who is going to take advantage of them? Is it the poor farmer in the outlying districts? Is it the poor fishermen? Not at all.** We are paving a road there for something that may not be of any benefit. We are spending money by the thousands in the interests of people of some far country who may come here in the future and leave a little money. **I am afraid that somebody will pay for it, and find out that this is not just as bright as it looks.**

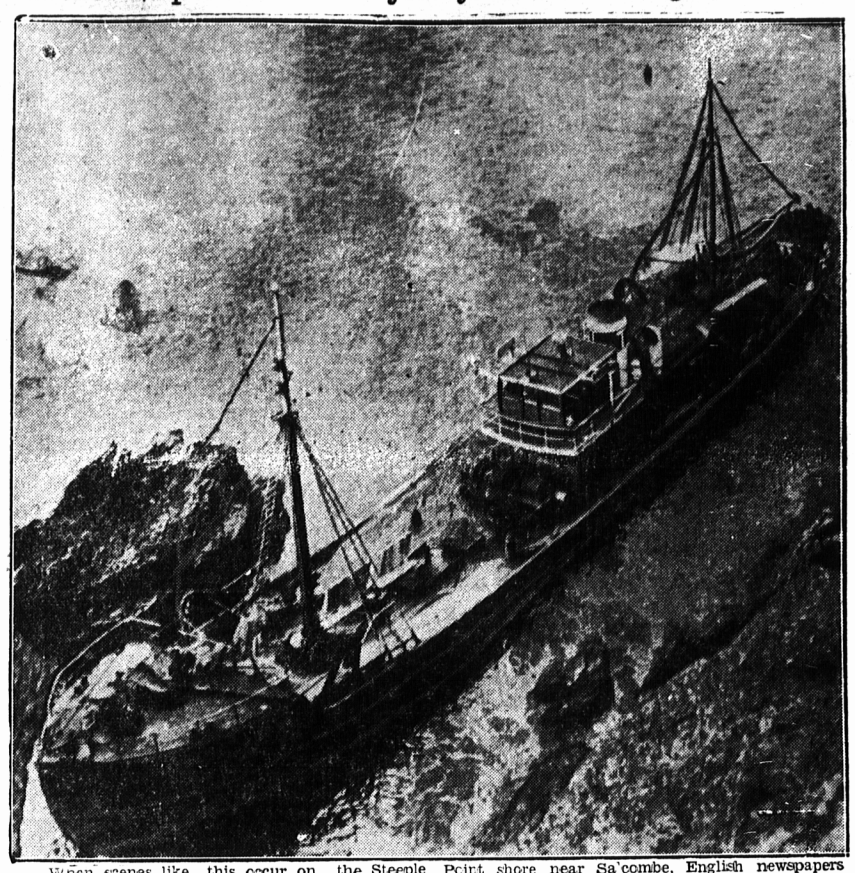
"The people of Prince Edward Island," Mr. Campbell insisted, "are justly entitled to a little recreation as well as anybody else **"What are we doing to provide it?"**

Mr. MacKinnon: "Will the hon. member permit a question? I wonder if he really totalled up the amounts that were spent in subgrading those roads that were used for the purpose of relief and unemployment, and the amounts that were loaned to the fishermen for relief, and the amounts paid out in old age pensions? I think if he would total up those amounts he would find where our deficit came from." (Loud government applause).

Hon. Mr. Campbell: "I am not altogether in a position to clear this question up, absolutely, but I want to say that I am not in favor of the system of road building in this province. I am absolutely in **favor of any system of road making** whereby the money will be spent in the province, but when we consider the enormous expenditures that we have undertaken, through the Department of Public Works, to build a few miles of hard-surfaced roads, I think we should pause. We have good material in this province to make roads whereby we could build fifteen miles of road for what it would cost to build one mile of hard surface. The difference between the two propositions is this, that while we are building good gravel roads we are leaving the money in the province, but when we build hardsurfaced roads the money leaves the province absolutely.

"This idea of old age pensions was to relieve the expenditure in our infirmary. **I think it should have cut down our expenditures to a certain extent.** I find here that this Government since it came into power has tried to cut down expenditures; I believe it is sincere, but the trouble is, there is pressure being brought to bear. The people are not standing pat; and when we come to the Legislature, we find the members are not standing pat. We disagree and we divide for the simple reason that what suits one man won't suit the others. But let us forget ourselves here for one hour and consider the conditions in the outlying districts. **When we can forget our own interests then we may be able to legislate in the interests of somebody else."**

French Ship Is Another "Mystery Wreck" on English Coast



When scenes like this occur on the Steeple Point shore near Salcombe, English newspapers start their stories: "Another mystery wreck...." No positive evidence has been brought together, but mariners say action of the volcanic rocks which line the coast at this point affects ships' compasses, often with tragic consequences. This to go ashore at the 'ships' graveyard." Scores of French trawler, the Tarascon, is the most recent vessels have gone aground here, many piling up in much worse condition than the Tarascon. To the left of the steamer's nose appears a sample of the jagged rocks peculiar to the district.

CONSERVATION

A WEEKLY COLUMN OF PRACTICAL OPINIONS OF THE VITAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE USES AND ABUSES OF NATURAL RESOURCES BY MR. LUDLOW JENKINS, MARSHFIELD.

FACTS ABOUT OUR FUR SEALS

(By Edward A. Preble, U.S. Biological Survey)

Bering Sea, roughly triangular in shape, is a continuation of the northern part of the North Pacific Ocean. On the northeast its tides break on the cliffs and beaches of Alaska, and to the northwest on those of Siberia. To the south, the rockbound Aleutian Peninsula, with the islands that continue its semicircular sweep, separates it from the Pacific. Its greatest length from the Aleutians to Bering Strait, where its currents connect with the Arctic Ocean, is not far from eight hundred miles; its greatest distance east and west more than a thousand. This stretch of sub-arctic ocean is broken only by three groups of islands, the southermost of which, the Pribilof group, about 200 miles north of the Aleutian chain, is the one that now concerns us.

The Pribilof group includes five small volcanic islands, St. Paul, 13 miles long and about 7 wide, and St. George, 12 miles by 4 1-2, lying about 40 miles apart, being the principal ones. Otter Island, named from the original abundance there of the sea otter, is six miles south of St. Paul. The shores of these comprise alternate stretches of sand and boulders, with intervening cliffs, some of which rise abruptly for a thousand feet from the water.

Restlessly rolling back and forth, enshrouded in almost continuous fog, invaded in winter by the Arctic ice-pack, and with most of its shoreline treeless, Bering Sea would seem to offer so desolate an environment that few animals would care to make their homes there. But its waters and shores are densely populated. A teeming invertebrate fauna furnishes food for hordes of other invertebrates and fishes. These in turn nourish millions of sea birds and aquatic mammals, including seals, walruses and whales.

In the autumn of 1741 Vitus Bering, a Russian explorer, in the ship St. Peter, drifted upon the shore of an island, in the Commander group, close to Kamchatka, and the westernmost of the groups of the Aleutian chain.. The long voyage, during which the northern mainland of North America had been discovered, had been a hard one, and almost every man of the crew was extremely ill with scurvy. For this reason the ship was practically unmanageable, but by a singular piece of good fortune it was carried by the heavy breakers over a reef, and beached on the sandy shore of the lagoon beyond. Here the almost helpless crew was forced to spend the winter. It was fortunate that among them was a naturalist, George W. Steller. He was a man of exceptional ability, and under his care 47 men of the crew of 77 recovered.

The Russians found on their new island four very notable mammals. These were the Arctic sea-cow, a close relative of our manatee still found in small numbers in Florida; the sea lion; the fur seal; and the sea otter. Little was known about the three last mentioned, while the sea cow had never before been seen by civilized man, and was soon to disappear forever under his persecution.

These animals furnished almost the sole food of the shipwrecked crew, marooned on a treeless island at the beginning of winter. The facilities of the sick and starving men for the capture of the large animals were meager and the sailors killed the great creatures in any way possible, mainly with clubs. Steller, as naturalist and sole historian of the expedition, faithfully recorded the details, and a few years later, after his untimely death, these accounts were published. Reading them, one is inclined to blame Steller for being a party to some of the incidents he describes, but we should remember that all this happened in an age when the doctrine of man's absolute dominion over the brutes was taken so literally that not one individual in a million presumed to question the the right of man to deal with the lower animals in whatever manner he pleased. Indeed, might was usually right in the dealings of the powerful toward the weak, both speechless brute and human. I would not need to speak on a theme so time-worn were it not to emphasize my conviction that those starving castaways who clubbed to death the huge bull seals on that wintry island in 1741 deserve scant blame in comparison to those who, at the present time, when the facts are so widely published as to be available to all, quote Steller's account of methods of killing, and by implication and even by direct assertion lead thousands of credulous persons the world over to believe that the fur seals now killed under the supervision of the Government are slaughtered cruelly.

On the new found island, which was named for Bering, and on the others of the group, were many thousands of fur-seals, but these creatures were not then deemed valuable. First to be exploited were the sea otters, long known on the Kamchatkan coast, but by this time all but exterminated there. So for 30 years or so the Commander and the Aleutian Islands were worked for sea otters, until they too were well-nigh stripped of their stock, and the greedy eyes of the fur-gatherers sought other fields.

While the Russians were busy exploiting the sea-otters of the Aleutians, vast numbers of fur seals were seen to pass northward each spring, and vanish into the unknown waste of Bering Sea. In the autumn they returned and were swallowed up by the vast Pacific. The native Aleutians knew nothing more than this about them. The hunters of fur explored in both directions, but for years found neither the summer nor the winter homes of these vast herds. It was not until 1786 that Gehrman Pribilov, drifting about in the impenetrable fog of Bering Sea, almost wrecked his vessel on the wave-swept cliffs of an island where the wild clangor of seals told him that his long search was over. This island was named St. George after the discoverer's vessel. The next year St. Paul, largest of the group, was found.

What interested the greedy fur-hunters was the unnumbered thousands of seals that thronged the beaches, and the untouched wealth of sea-otters that bred in the beds of kelp. On these islands, unvexed by any land enemy, a population of these valuable creatures had been built up that to the covetous eyes of the fur-gatherers seemed inexhaustible. This has ever been the viewpoint of the exploiter of a natural resource. With him the present is enough; the future can take care of itself.

So the discovers fell to harvesting the new wealth they had found. Natives of the Aleutians, already virtually slaves, were taken to the desolate islands to perform the labor of killing and skinning. Sheltered only in half-underground huts, which they heated as best they could with seal fat and wet driftwood, driven and abused by their Russian masters, through all the years from the time of discovery of the Pribilofs until the United States bought Alaska in 1867, the generations that labored there lived and died and were forgotten.

(To Be Continued)

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, April 13—The Department of Agriculture announced today Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field husbandman, has been appointed associate director of the Dominion Experimental Farms. The appointment dates from April 1 but he will continue temporarily as Dominion field husbandman.

C. G. S. Lady Laurier In Collision With Coastal Vessel

(C. P. by Guardian's Special Wire)

HALIFAX, April 13—Captain C. G. Williams of the Canadian Government Steamship Lady Laurier reported tonight in a wireless message to C. H. Hosterman, Halifax agent for the Department of Transport that the Lady Laurier and the coastal vessel O. K. Service had collided four miles west of Sheet Harbor, N. S.

No one was hurt in the collision, he said, and the Lady Laurier had taken the smaller ship in tow after temporary repairs had been made. Sheet Harbor is about 55 miles east of Halifax Harbor.

The Department of Transport shipping register lists the O. K. Service as an 82-foot motor vessel of 40 tons net, built in Shelburne, N. S., in 1926 and owned by S. E. Himmelman of West Dublin, N. S.

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