

The Daily Western Guardian

AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN
AGENT: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street—Phone 289
SUMMERIDE 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 Street.
Bakery, Water Street.
The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by
carrier boy at 2c per day, or 10c per week. Phone 289 for this service,
or give 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 2 cents a word, strictly payable
in advance.
—ENLARGEMENTS with each
inch developed at Taylor Drug Co.,
Kensington. L-201.
—ON SHORT LEAVE—Pilot Officer
Hubert Hall of the R. C. A. is
spending a few days in Summerside
the guest of his mother, Mrs.
Mrs. Hall.—S.
—REXALL Rheumatism Com-
pound. Guaranteed relief for muscle
and chronic rheumatism. Coun-
ter. The Rexall Drug Store.
L-164-3-20-21.
—ON LEAVE—Captain Victor
Luman of the Canadian army pay
corps is spending a few days here
with his mother, Mrs. G. S. Luman
at Summerside and also visiting
friends in Charlottetown. Captain
Luman expects to return to Debent
on Friday. He is receiving a cor-
dial welcome from his many
friends.—S.
—GIVEN FAREWELL PARTY—
Mr. Charles Taylor of the Cana-
dian Bank of Commerce at Sum-
merside is expected to leave for
Halifax this week given a fare-
well party on Tuesday evening by
the Young People and choir of the
Baptist Church. Mr. Taylor was
a leader among the young people
of the Church and also assisted in
the Sunday School and choir. Mem-
bers of the choir and congregation
were present at the gathering. Af-
ter the usual devotional period and
meeting Miss Ruth Dodds was called
upon to read the farewell ad-
dress and the Rev. C. W. Cook
then with a short prayer and a
final benediction accompanied by
the best of good wishes for the
renewed success of Mr. Taylor.
Mr. Taylor acknowledged the gift
of a book among the young people
of the Church and choir. A
reading by Mrs. Bert Taylor.—S.

—BUY radios and fresh batteries
at Brace's. L-123-3-19-21.
—SCHOOL sports Bedque rink,
Friday evening, March 21st.
L-149-3-20-21.
—CORDWOOD circular saws 28,
30, 32 inches in stock at Brace's.
L-123-3-19-21.
—STATIONERY with R.C.A.P.
rest. Gourties, The Rexall Drug
Store. L-164-3-20-21.
—NORTH SHORE HOCKEY
LEAGUE FINALS, Kenington Rink
Thursday, March 20th, 1941 at 8
P.M. Spring Valley vs. Kenington
Hawks, 4th game of the best of 5
final game series for the Baker
Trophy. Admission 50c and 10c.
L-160-3-20-11.
—FRACTURES ARM.—Master
Royce Grant, nine-year-old grand-
son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Durand,
of Summerside, had the misfortune
to break his arm on Monday after-
noon when he fell into one of the
drains made for the water. The drain
was fairly deep and he fell on his arm.
The fracture was broken and the little
fellow is now doing nicely. S
Minard's relieves sprains.

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WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go
The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Harmful poisons go into the body, and you feel sour, rank and the work looks grim.
A mere bowel movement doesn't always get at the cause. You need something that works on the liver as well as it takes those dead, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and naturally, they feel "up and up". Harmless and gentle, they make the bile flow freely. They do the work that colonic but have no calomel or mercury in them. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name! Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c.

Plan Immediate

(Continued from page 1)
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Big Naval Shipbuilding Program Planned

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The plan laid down in 1939, for corvettes, patrol boats and mine sweepers, was then considered to be that available yards could handle up to late in 1943.
Shipyards and workers had performed "a magnificent piece of work" in the current year, the minister said, to speed up production.
Mr. Macdonald gave a statement on naval construction and acquisition of ships for which close to \$300,000,000 is being spent in the current fiscal year and \$58,000,000 is to be appropriated for the next fiscal year.
The minister expressed regret that less than \$1,000,000 worth of building had been done in Nova Scotia since the war started.
The plan of the government that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick capable of making steel ships, the Halifax shipyards and the Saint John drydock, but they were both busy on repairs.

Gov't may act To collect loans From Provinces

OTTAWA, March 18 (CP)—"Action the Government considers just" will be taken should provinces be able to reduce their indebtedness to the Government fall to do so before their next maturities fall due, it was stated authoritatively here today.
Questions in respect to what action might be taken in such a case, Finance Minister Lacey said that such maturities had always been renewed in the past. If the provinces did not pay their maturities or reduce them as they fell due this year, their reasons would be considered and such action taken as the Government considered just, either by renewal or otherwise.
Correspondence with Alberta and British Columbia regarding possible payments being made on their indebtedness to the Dominion was tabled in the Commons yesterday.

Final decision On French food Not yet given

By J. F. SANDERSON
Canadian Press Staff Writer
British authorities have made no final decision on the question of lifting the blockade to permit the entry of United States wheat and other food products into unoccupied France, although Washington reports have indicated a willingness to ship the goods if London agrees.
For a week or ten days there has been a steady pressure on Britain, most of it originating in Vichy, against the American blockade, to relax the blockade. The latest was yesterday when Marshal Petain said France could not feed herself without American aid.
It is believed possible that London will permit a limited amount of food to enter France under the control of the American Red Cross and with careful supervision over its distribution.
If food ships are permitted to pass the blockade, the British may go further than demanding guarantees about distribution and insist upon conditions affecting the French navy and French naval bases and, perhaps, economic collaboration between France and Germany.
The latter considerations are more likely to be enforced in any large-scale food plan.
The basic reason why France is short of food is the fact that her reserves by the Nazis. Probably the biggest factor today is the dislocation of transportation, the inability to distribute food, a problem that is complicated by the flow of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the occupied zone.
The French government insists that the food problem of France is not so much a problem of supplies as distribution. France has been getting food supplies from North Africa, particularly Algeria, but German and Italian agents sit on the Marseille dock and confiscate whatever they desire.
If the blockade is lifted, at least two conditions are almost sure to be enforced, that the food be distributed to women and children under the direct supervision of the Red Cross and that the Germans be prevented from requisitioning a corresponding amount.
Construction on the Pacific included 36 corvettes and 22 mine sweepers, and a number of smaller craft.
Of the \$28,528,000 spent during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year, the minister said, \$18,900,000 went into corvettes, \$5,400,000 in mine sweepers and \$2,927,000 for other vessels, including 1800 small craft, numerous small craft completed the program.
P. C. Black (Con. Cumberland) urged the government to take up seriously the construction of large ships in Nova Scotia and J. L. O'Brien (Con. Northumberland) made the same plea for New Brunswick.
The policy of the Government was not to subsidize new shipyards when there were enough in existence to occupy all the available labor. There were about 16 yards in all Canada capable of handling steel ships.
Referring to the wooden ship program in Nova Scotia, Mr. Macdonald said he had hoped that province would get a large share of the order for 24 Fairmile, 112-foot motor launch which are of wooden construction.
All Nova Scotia yards were surveyed before the orders were placed, but the work and bid low enough they would have received contracts for more than half the total, amounting to about \$1,500,000.
"Stiff Competition"
Tenders were sent out, the provincial government called two meetings of the builders and urged them to meet stiff competition by bidding as low as possible, and a delegation of builders visited Ottawa.
"But after all that work there was only one Nova Scotia tender, from Weymouth, which was at a comparable price with Ontario and British Columbia prices," the minister said. That tender was for two boats and it was accepted.
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Says Baronet Claims knew of Bride's 'affair'

NAIROBI, Kenya, March 18 (CP)—A colonial court, weighing charge of murder against a middle-aged baronet admitted in evidence today a statement that he had watched philosophically the swift development of a love affair between his bride and the wealthy Earl of Eroll and, after Lord Eroll was slain, dropped a message from his wife into the Earl's grave.
The accused man, Maj. Sir Delves Broughton, smoked and lounged in the hot courtroom while a police witness read into the record the story which he is purported to have told after the body of 39-year-old Lord Eroll was found, shot through the head, in a motor car on a moonlit road last Jan. 24.
The Baronet's counsel objected to introduction of the statement.
In it, Maj. Broughton was quoted as saying that he and his wife had made a pact upon their marriage, in which he promised to leave her if they ever disagreed.
Accordingly, he said, he made the best of things when he found out that his wife was in love with the widowed Lord Eroll, whom he had known for 20 years.
This situation continued even though Lady Broughton saw Lord Eroll almost every day, the statement continued, and then when the peer was buried Maj. Broughton was quoted as saying he carried his bride's farewell note to the grave, at her request, and dropped it within.

N. S. man dies After rescue

RESERVE, N.S., March 18 (CP)—Exhausted while returning from a trip to the nearby woods, Daniel Morrison, 30, died today after rescuers reached him after a companion had run 2 1/2 miles over snow-clogged trails to bring help.
Morrison and Billy Murphy, both of this town, left here yesterday to visit a shack in the woods. After walking through deep snow for several hours today, Morrison collapsed.
When Murphy arrived with other men, they built a fire and attempted to revive the victim, but he died a few minutes later. Police brought his body into reserve.

Couple Over 80 PAIR FOR GOLF

LAKE WORTH Fla., March 18 (AP)—Mrs. Joseph Horner, 81, uses about 55 strokes in nine holes of golf, but her husband is willing to beat her. She started golf when she was 70.
Mr. and Mrs. Horner together form one of the oldest—if not the oldest—golfing couples in the country. At 83, Horner plays regularly with his wife.
Residents of Grand Rapids, Mich., the Horners spent the winter here. "I don't play very well," she boasts, "but I have lots of fun."
Instead of swinging a club as she urged, the Horners spent the winter in Nova Scotia and J. L. O'Brien (Con. Northumberland) made the same plea for New Brunswick.
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British close In on Cheren

By Edward Kennedy
Associated Press Staff Writer
DIRE, March 19 (AP)—New and important Italian positions about Cheren—perhaps the strongest defensive area in all Eritrea—have fallen in the long imperial assault on the 35,000 Italians beleaguered there, British general headquarters reported today.
The capture of the counter-attacks were officially described as serious.
The British command, which has assembled a big army of many troops apparently determined to take the town and thus to lay the Eritrean capital of Asmara open to attack, expressed its satisfaction in a sentence of generalities.
From the Ethiopian front a major success also was announced: The capture of Jijiga, an eastern Ethiopian communications centre which controls the road to the provincial capital of Harar 50 miles away. Harar in turn is 35 miles south of Direwada, which bestrides the railroad to Addis Ababa, the Ethiopian capital. The British objective is to cut the railroad.
Such an operation would put the whole of Italian Ethiopia in imminent peril for the British forces, aided by natives, are pushing against Mussolini are pushing two columns in from the south for a possible junction at Neghelli and a combined advance on to Addis Ababa.
Jijiga was seized Monday by British troops who had driven in from the conquest of Italian Somalia, which is substantially in British control.

A Pimple Covered Face Kills Many a Romance

The lives of many young people are made miserable by the breaking out of pimples, and you probably know of cases where a promising romance has been spoiled by those red, white, festering and pus filled sores on the face.
The trouble is not so much physical pain, but the mental suffering caused by an embarrassing disfigurement which very often makes the sufferer ashamed to go out in company.
The quickest way to get rid of pimples is to improve the general health by a thorough cleansing of the blood.
Burdock Blood Bitters helps to cleanse the blood and with the blood cleansed the complexion should clear up.
The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Johnson's ANODYNE LIMENT

The Old Reliable Since 1810
FOR COLDS • SORE THROAT
TIPPIE AND "CAP" STUBBS

U.S. Situation Similar

"I also agree that in the existing situation the most careful examination of any proposed expenditure is necessary from the point of view of the public need and in the light of defence requirements."
"Our own defence program renders it desirable that all public expenditures in the United States be reviewed in the light of considerations similar to those set forth in your communication. The government of the United States is engaged in a great defence program."
Here the president reiterated his government's determination to supply aid to Britain and her allies.
"Simultaneously," he added, "our own defences are being strengthened to the extent necessary to prevent any loss from menacing the security of this hemisphere."
The government of the United States regards the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin project as directly associated with the accomplishment of the foremost national objectives of this government.
He believes that the project should be proceeded with and that construction should commence at the earliest possible moment. It regards the construction of this project as

Wartime Problems

"There is, however, one consideration of a fundamental character to which we desire to call attention," he said. He referred to the growing intensity of war operations "and the apprehension that still more serious events will have to be faced in the very near future," necessitating close study of every expenditure in the light of its relationship to the war effort.
He recognized the known desire of the United States government to reach an agreement and said Canada's "natural" desire to give every consideration to power or navigation development which the United States government may deem necessary to the prosecution of measures calculated to aid Great Britain "or to further the security of the United States itself against possible future events."
It is from this point of view and in this spirit that we would ask that the St. Lawrence project be again reviewed by the government of the United States before an agreement or treaty be finally entered into," he concluded.
President Roosevelt's reply was transmitted by Mr. Moffat March 10. "May I say at the outset," the President wrote, "that I am aware of Canada's increasing war effort and I readily agree that it must have first call upon your country's resources and man-power."

Wartime Problems

"There is, however, one consideration of a fundamental character to which we desire to call attention," he said. He referred to the growing intensity of war operations "and the apprehension that still more serious events will have to be faced in the very near future," necessitating close study of every expenditure in the light of its relationship to the war effort.
He recognized the known desire of the United States government to reach an agreement and said Canada's "natural" desire to give every consideration to power or navigation development which the United States government may deem necessary to the prosecution of measures calculated to aid Great Britain "or to further the security of the United States itself against possible future events."
It is from this point of view and in this spirit that we would ask that the St. Lawrence project be again reviewed by the government of the United States before an agreement or treaty be finally entered into," he concluded.
President Roosevelt's reply was transmitted by Mr. Moffat March 10. "May I say at the outset," the President wrote, "that I am aware of Canada's increasing war effort and I readily agree that it must have first call upon your country's resources and man-power."

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go
The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas builds up your stomach. You get constipated. Harmful poisons go into the body, and you feel sour, rank and the work looks grim.
A mere bowel movement doesn't always get at the cause. You need something that works on the liver as well as it takes those dead, old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get these two pounds of bile flowing freely and naturally, they feel "up and up". Harmless and gentle, they make the bile flow freely. They do the work that colonic but have no calomel or mercury in them. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills by name! Stubbornly refuse anything else. 25c.

Plan Immediate

(Continued from page 1)
he would table Friday a statement of opinion from the justice department on the legality of proceeding with the project by agreement instead of by treaty.

Big Naval Shipbuilding Program Planned

OTTAWA, March 18 (CP)—Naval shipbuilding planned in 1939 to be completed at the end of 1943, will all be completed in 1942, the minister of the navy, Mr. Macdonald, told the House of Commons tonight.
The plan laid down in 1939, for corvettes, patrol boats and mine sweepers, was then considered to be that available yards could handle up to late in 1943.
Shipyards and workers had performed "a magnificent piece of work" in the current year, the minister said, to speed up production.
Mr. Macdonald gave a statement on naval construction and acquisition of ships for which close to \$300,000,000 is being spent in the current fiscal year and \$58,000,000 is to be appropriated for the next fiscal year.
The minister expressed regret that less than \$1,000,000 worth of building had been done in Nova Scotia since the war started.
The plan of the government that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick capable of making steel ships, the Halifax shipyards and the Saint John drydock, but they were both busy on repairs.

Gov't may act To collect loans From Provinces

OTTAWA, March 18 (CP)—"Action the Government considers just" will be taken should provinces be able to reduce their indebtedness to the Government fall to do so before their next maturities fall due, it was stated authoritatively here today.
Questions in respect to what action might be taken in such a case, Finance Minister Lacey said that such maturities had always been renewed in the past. If the provinces did not pay their maturities or reduce them as they fell due this year, their reasons would be considered and such action taken as the Government considered just, either by renewal or otherwise.
Correspondence with Alberta and British Columbia regarding possible payments being made on their indebtedness to the Dominion was tabled in the Commons yesterday.

Final decision On French food Not yet given

By J. F. SANDERSON
Canadian Press Staff Writer
British authorities have made no final decision on the question of lifting the blockade to permit the entry of United States wheat and other food products into unoccupied France, although Washington reports have indicated a willingness to ship the goods if London agrees.
For a week or ten days there has been a steady pressure on Britain, most of it originating in Vichy, against the American blockade, to relax the blockade. The latest was yesterday when Marshal Petain said France could not feed herself without American aid.
It is believed possible that London will permit a limited amount of food to enter France under the control of the American Red Cross and with careful supervision over its distribution.
If food ships are permitted to pass the blockade, the British may go further than demanding guarantees about distribution and insist upon conditions affecting the French navy and French naval bases and, perhaps, economic collaboration between France and Germany.
The latter considerations are more likely to be enforced in any large-scale food plan.
The basic reason why France is short of food is the fact that her reserves by the Nazis. Probably the biggest factor today is the dislocation of transportation, the inability to distribute food, a problem that is complicated by the flow of hundreds of thousands of refugees from the occupied zone.
The French government insists that the food problem of France is not so much a problem of supplies as distribution. France has been getting food supplies from North Africa, particularly Algeria, but German and Italian agents sit on the Marseille dock and confiscate whatever they desire.
If the blockade is lifted, at least two conditions are almost sure to be enforced, that the food be distributed to women and children under the direct supervision of the Red Cross and that the Germans be prevented from requisitioning a corresponding amount.
Construction on the Pacific included 36 corvettes and 22 mine sweepers, and a number of smaller craft.
Of the \$28,528,000 spent during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year, the minister said, \$18,900,000 went into corvettes, \$5,400,000 in mine sweepers and \$2,927,000 for other vessels, including 1800 small craft, numerous small craft completed the program.
P. C. Black (Con. Cumberland) urged the government to take up seriously the construction of large ships in Nova Scotia and J. L. O'Brien (Con. Northumberland) made the same plea for New Brunswick.
The policy of the Government was not to subsidize new shipyards when there were enough in existence to occupy all the available labor. There were about 16 yards in all Canada capable of handling steel ships.
Referring to the wooden ship program in Nova Scotia, Mr. Macdonald said he had hoped that province would get a large share of the order for 24 Fairmile, 112-foot motor launch which are of wooden construction.
All Nova Scotia yards were surveyed before the orders were placed, but the work and bid low enough they would have received contracts for more than half the total, amounting to about \$1,500,000.
"Stiff Competition"
Tenders were sent out, the provincial government called two meetings of the builders and urged them to meet stiff competition by bidding as low as possible, and a delegation of builders visited Ottawa.
"But after all that work there was only one Nova Scotia tender, from Weymouth, which was at a comparable price with Ontario and British Columbia prices," the minister said. That tender was for two boats and it was accepted.
Only two others tendered and their prices were so high they could not be considered. Mr. Macdonald said he could not explain the high prices of the tenders.
There was another order for eight wooden minesweepers for the British Admiralty, the minister said. Twelve Nova Scotia yards were asked to bid and they did. All these contracts went to that province.
But four builders had since asked to be relieved of their contracts on the grounds that they could not do the work at the price specified and make delivery within the time limit.
"There is the unfortunate position," the minister said, "I do not see that anything more could be done for here."
In answer to a suggestion from Mr. Black that naval production was second only to aircraft,