

# THE SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN

## AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

### THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 107 Harvard Street — Phone 289  
SUMMERSIDE E 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. Gourles Drugstore, Water St.  
Toronto Bakery, Water St. mark Gaudet, 67 Granville St.

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by Carrier Boy at 2c per day or 10c per week. For this service 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 new nature may be inserted at 2 cents a word strictly payable in advance  
L-500-2-24-11

—ANTHROPOMETRIC all sizes at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.  
L-502-2-22-51

—SALVATION Army War Service Drive, March 10th.  
L-502-2-22-51

—NOTICE—All members of Court House Stewart, No. 808 Canadian Order of Foresters are requested to attend a special meeting at Kensington, Monday next, Feb. 29th at 1 p. m.  
L-503

—CALL ON US for week end specials at the store formerly owned by Mr. Ernest Thomas, W. S. Macdonald, General Merchant, Kensington.  
L-502-2-24-11

—RALPH G. MURPHY, General of all kinds. Lateral contracts at lowest rates. Phone Summerside, 527-1. 527-2.  
L-824-4-29-11

—FREE ENLARGEMENTS 4 x 6 with each film sent to us for developing and printing. High-class prints. Over-the-counter. Enman Drugs and Photo Service, Summerside, P. E. I. L-425-2-17-S W 81

—ENTERTAINED READING Club—E. H. Taylor, entertained the Reading Club at her home in St. Eleonors on Tuesday. After a most enjoyable evening refreshments were served.  
L-503

—DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT WILLIAMS—There passed away at her home in Elmsdale on Thursday morning Mrs. Robert Williams, wife of Mr. Robert Williams, who was 54 years of age and although not in the best of health was up and about a week ago. She was the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Arthur Williams, known in the district. She leaves to mourn four sons, Arthur, Everett, Kenneth and Eugene; three daughters, Mrs. Earl MacArthur, Elmsdale; Mrs. Wallace Casperson; and Miss Alice at home; also one brother, Edward in Elmsdale and a sister in the Canadian West, to all of whom much sympathy is extended. The funeral is taking place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from her late home—S.

—PERSONALS  
—Miss Jean Simpson has returned to her home from a pleasant visit to Ottawa—S.  
—Mr. Alfred Groon, Sids is visiting N. A. A. of Moncton, N. B.—S.  
—Mr. Edward Pineau of Bloomfield left this morning for Halifax—S.  
—Mrs. Clara Root, who has been undergoing treatment in the P. N. E. Clinic is convalescing at the home of her mother, Mrs. Cecil Stewart, left on Tuesday morning for a short visit to friends at Moncton, N. B.  
—Mr. Leo MacKenna of Borden is attending the short course in Charlottetown.  
—Friends here regret to learn of the illness of Mrs. Jack Sexton of Borden and all hope for a speedy recovery.  
—Mrs. Irving Jay and his daughter Betty of Bloomfield are visiting in Borden, guests of Mrs. George Jay.  
—Her friends were sorry to learn that Miss Jean Macdonald of Borden who suffered a nasty cut from a skate following the hockey game of Friday night will be confined to her home for some days.  
—Mr. Arthur Haslam of Springfield who has the contract of putting in the 2nd C.N.R. is busy engineering. In Borden this week having already finished putting up the Charlottetown line.  
—An interesting game of hockey was played in Borden rink on Tuesday night between Summerside and Borden girls. The game was much enjoyed by those present and ended in a 4-4 tie.  
—Mrs. John Jay's sister Mrs. Cecil Stewart.

—Sealed Tenders  
will be received till March 12th for hauling milk on routes same as last year or any new route. Duties to begin May 1st or such date as decided by directors.  
KINKORA DAIRYING ASSO.  
J. W. FARMER, Secretary.  
L-502-2-24-3-2-4

—FOR SALE—4 horses (including mare in foal) at Kensington (livery stables) Tuesday, February 24th. Water S. Weeks.  
L-500-2-24-11

—VISITING IN HALIFAX—Mrs. Thomas Bishop of Summerside is visiting in Halifax the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Wilfred Dystant.

—POLICE COURT—A man was sentenced to one month imprisonment in the Summerside Police court yesterday morning by his honor, the magistrate E. H. Strong, for stealing smelks from the factory of Mr. B. D. The smelks were the property of Cecil Sonier—S

—WANTED, Protestant teacher for Maple School. Apply at once. John A. Johnson, Secretary, Kensington, R. R. L-508-2-22-31

—ENTERTAINED KNITTING CLUB—Mrs. F. C. Mills and Miss Eleanor Green were joint hostesses at the home of Mrs. Mills for the I. D. E. Senior Knitting Club on Wednesday afternoon, S

—BOY SCOUTS CARRY ON CAMPAIGN—The Boy Scout Council for Prince County have completed arrangements for the Boy Scout Carry on Campaign. Mr. Willard Bruce, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia has consented to act as chairman for Prince County. The drive opens on Monday and the group committees of Borden, Kensington, Summerside, Tignish, Malpeque, Elmsdale and Alberton are now organized and hope for a generous response from the public—S

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worth of supplies, equipment, aeroplanes, and construction projects have been purchased or contracted for.

They do not take into account the inspection and distribution of the almost unbelievable quantities of food and clothing and equipment and munitions of war which were needed for the troops;

They say nothing of the work and planning involved in providing the money required for all these services. When I tell you that just for pay and allowances and quarters and rations for the men it took nearly ten million dollars a month, I have just given you one small item of the financial task involved.

The speaker cited Opposition criticism with reference to uniforms and quarters, quoting Hon. Mr. Rogers in reply.

With regard to mothers' allowances, Col. Ralston said:

"Under the regulations in the last war, and under our present system, and under the regulations in this war, the wife gets an allowance if the husband makes a claim and if the necessary assignment of pay on the other hand, a mother has never been given an allowance unless she was dependent on the father. The regulations in force in the last war before the mother could get an allowance the son had to show that he had been her sole support for 12 months. Under the regulations in force in this war, a mother could get an allowance if the wife were getting an allowance, or if a child were getting one. And it should be remembered that in the case of the children, in the last war, they got no allowance at all from the Government, but had to depend on the Patriotic Fund.

New regulations were made, and had to be put into effect quickly on August 31st of last year. In the case of the children, under the new regulations, each of the first two children gets twelve dollars a month up to the time the child becomes 17 years of age in the case of a daughter and 16 years in the case of a son.

Regarding the mothers, the new regulations did not require that it be shown that the son is the sole support of the mother; all they require is that it be shown that the son was contributing a certain percentage towards the mother's maintenance. Under these regulations, the mother can get an allowance if the wife is getting one. They provided that allowances can be made in respect of as many as three dependents.

Well that was a decided improvement from the mother's point of view.

There were 44,000 applications for mothers' allowances. If they were for a wife or children that had to be shown was proof of marriage and the age of the child. Consequently, applications for dependents could be disposed of quickly.

"Perhaps it isn't generally known that already we've got 37,000 families are receiving monthly cheques assigned partly by dependents' allowances paid by the Dominion Treasury. The aggregate contribution amounts to between 5-12 million dollars, which has gone into the homes of soldiers' dependents.

"If the claims were for a mother, of course, it had to be shown, as it always had to be shown, that the son was her sole support or had been supporting her to a certain named amount. These latter cases took time, and there were naturally some complaints because payments were made very slowly. Dealing with the rush of 44,000 cases, there were bound to be some delays.

"After the first great bulk of the cases had been cleared away, there were left some cases in which an allowance could not be awarded because the son had not been contributing the amount specified. These were the cases which gave the trouble. In addition to that, there were different regulations as there always have been, for the Army, for the Navy and for the Air Force, and different authorities were administering different allowances.

"What the Government did was something which had never been done before, namely, to establish a new Board on which were representatives of all the services. At the same time, the regulations were amended so that all that had to be shown in order to entitle a mother to an allowance was that the son had contributed wholly or to a substantial extent to the mother's support; and we went further and provided that even in cases where there had been no actual contribution, if it were shown that the son was prevented from making contribution by circumstances beyond his control, then the Board could make an allowance to the mother. In other words, the country makes an allowance to the mother who is unable to support herself, even though she was actually receiving nothing from the son at the time of his enlistment; and those are the regulations which are in force today."

Regarding clothing and equipment, Col. Ralston said that at the beginning of the war the Government had on hand: Greatcoats enough to meet immediate needs; uniforms for 50,000 men; 45,000 pairs of boots; 155,000 pairs of socks, with an order outstanding for 18,000 pairs more; 125,000 blankets, and orders were placed as fast as they could be placed completely to equip and to provide for the men who were being mobilized.

"I myself," he said, "have a very distinct recollection of Mr. Vaughan, the Chairman of the Dominion Purchasing Board, coming to my office within a week after war was declared, and asking for my authorization to go ahead and purchase suits, socks, blankets, underwear etc. I didn't hesitate, but took the responsibility of giving Mr. Vaughan that authorization, and here so that there would be no delay of so-called Departmental or official red tape, waiting for financial permission to interfere with obtaining the supplies which we considered would be urgently needed.

Reviews War Effort  
The result of Canada's war effort, the speaker summed up as follows: In the Army: A Division already overseas, fully equipped with personal effects, 7,000 Ancillary troops landed in England on February 8th; that means nearly another half division.

In the Navy: A Second Division mobilized for training to go overseas; About 11,000 men manning our coastal defences and vulnerable points all over this country. Probably 10,000 troops in the form of ancillary units, reinforcements, and for other purposes.

The Navy: 6 Destroyers, to which has been added the fleet leader Assiniboia doing patrol work on convoy duty on the east and west coasts; also 5 Naval minesweepers and 20 auxiliary minesweepers for sweeping vessels on order for which tenders are called costing about a half million dollars apiece, or about one million, in order, in accordance with the regulations of the British Admiralty, to be ready to go to sea.

"The Navy doing a job which has received the highest commendation from the British Admiralty. The squadrons on the West coast, each coast patrolling from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the southwestern tip of Nova Scotia on the east, and from the tip of the American border on the west, keeping watch for submarines and raiders and ready to strike if the threat should appear. These squadrons use twin-engine flying boats, twin-engine bomber reconnaissance machines, fast single-seat fighters, and coast artillery co-operating with the Navy. They also act as the eyes and the hands of convoys and shipping.

"An Army co-operation squadron ready to go overseas, and a second reserve squadron in being and under training. A squadron now in the R. A. F. the pilots in which are all Canadian.

The Commonwealth Air-Training Plan proceeding practically on schedule towards the ultimate establishment of 67 schools all across the Dominion.

"As a member of the Advisory Board, the speaker was present at a meeting at which plans of the Royal Canadian Air Force were presented, and a report of progress was made by the chief of Staff of the Royal Canadian Air Force, which has his responsibility under the Canadian Government for administering the plan. That report showed that we shall be practically up to schedule, and the representatives of the United Kingdom and Australia who were present expressed themselves as thoroughly satisfied with the way in which this work was being carried out," Col. Ralston said.

"The Plan calls for the establishment of something like 67 schools of different types all across Canada for the following purposes: initial training; elementary flying training;

Service flying training; bombing and gunnery; Wireless; air observer schools; air navigation; Technical Schools.

"These schools," he said, "will require about 40,000 officers and men to operate the services connected with them and to act as instructors to the young Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and Britons who will come for training.

"The instructors must be trained first, then, these go to the different schools to train the recruits. A manning pool for the distribution of enlisted men has been formed at Toronto. All enlisted men are to be sent there from the recruiting centers and they will be distributed to the different schools, depending on what they intend to take up. If they are to be ground crew, they will take technical training, and go to St. Thomas. If they are to be gunners, they will go first to one of the initial training schools. From then on the pilots go to an elementary flying school, and finally, to the service flying training school, while the gunners and observers go to the various schools which will be fitted for their particular duties.

"There have already been established a technical school at St. Thomas, a flying school at Toronto, an air armament school at Trenton, and a Service Flying Training School at Borden.

"Service flying training schools will be established in locations where the conditions are most suitable, and it is going on in every province in Canada.

sending capital abroad for speculation or other purposes which were not essential and the Board could equally prevent foreigners who had money invested here from selling those investments to Canadians and taking the money out of the country.

On the other hand Canadians who sent goods abroad should get paid in foreign currencies and then these currencies in to the Government at the official rates. In this way Canada would have a reserve of buying power in foreign currencies.

These measures were bound to impose restrictions," said Col. Ralston, "and I know they give some trouble, but on the whole they were extremely well received both by our own citizens and by those of other countries with which we deal.

"I think that any inconvenience caused by these regulations has been more than offset by the way in which they have been maintained. The Canadian dollar at a practically stable rate in terms of the pound sterling and the American dollar and other foreign currencies.

"If we had not had this control there would probably have been substantial fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, and that would have been very serious for our export and import trade.

"Another thing which required some planning was the actual raising of money to carry on the war effort. We did not rush out to ask the public for money when the shock of the Declaration of War was on. We arranged a short term loan from the banks. But we knew there was a time when we would have to go to the Canadian people for money. We waited for some months.

"We offered a bond issue of two hundred million dollars. We knew that money was being ready to be invested in Canadian bonds to help carry on the war. The loan opened Monday morning, and by Friday night we had subscriptions of three hundred and twenty million dollars. People had kept their heads. They knew there was going to be no panic. They knew that the country and the people were going to stand by the country and their faith in themselves by lending their money to help carry on the war.

"The Government had given in the name of the Dominion.

There was another step we took to offset the effect of war on economic conditions. In the past, it has been almost inevitable that when war comes prices of the necessary commodities of life shoot up with alarming suddenness and rapidly. That did not happen this time. We appointed a Wartime Prices and Trade Board even before Canada declared war and the result was that the commodities of life have been distributed and have been available at a comparatively small increase. It is one of the remarkable things of this war that even at this time, when vast sums of money are being put into circulation by reason of war activities, prices of necessities have advanced so little.

"We had to buy an immense amount of war materiel. We had to do an immense amount of construction. Those were conditions under which profiteering, so-called, might appear. There have been really three kinds of controls for that matter.

"First, there has been the attitude of business itself. I think I am not putting it too strongly when I say that Canadian business men generally have regarded our war effort as a duty to the nation, and have voluntarily set their faces to discourage any such practices. That has been and is a refreshing and heartening measure of control in itself. Second, there has been the purchasing machinery of the Defence Purchasing Board, and the War Supply Board whose duties were and are to see that contracts were made and goods obtained promptly and at prices which were fair in the public interest.

"Business contributed generously through the men who came in at the request of the Government from various commercial organizations and gave Canada the benefit of their experience and ability in accepting various posts in these Supply organizations.

"I want to pay my respects to the executives of these organiza-

tions and to their staffs. They have all worked unstintingly for the last five months. The record of the work they have done has been published so that everyone can see it. Over 3,000 contracts have been made for goods of all descriptions and for construction of all kinds. These contracts have been scrutinized by men whose sole object was, I believe, to see that the country got the worth of its money, and I believe that the record of that five months' work will compare favourably with the record of any business organization anywhere, having regard to the quality, delivery, and urgency of the transaction.

War Supply Board  
"But the War Supply Board is more than a collection of business men and a staff seeking to apply business principles in negotiating contracts. Here again, there has been the power to interfere with business. Canada is willing to ask our way and hence our effort. One of them is the idea that the enemy is likely to collapse and that therefore the task will be easy; the other is that an early peace will be declared and the war will be over. I am convinced," he continued, "that no more dangerous fallacies and no more subtle menaces to aggressive war effort could be imagined. We have a big task and a long war ahead. What I am banking on is that I will recognize the magnitude of the job and the job ahead of me and work accordingly. If we do that, I have no fear of the future. Success will bring the fresh gratitude of the people and a sense of security to those staunch hearts in the old land, and in France, who risk their all. It will bring relief to the smaller nations which have experienced or which face today the menace of destruction; it will bring honor to the Commonwealth of Nations, and my firm conviction is that our part in that success will not only make this Dominion a finer and a happier country for ourselves and for those who come after us, but land which men will seek out, knowing that here they can find that freedom which is the reward of those alone who have the courage to defend it."

He concluded by expressing the hope that amid other duties, he would not forget his responsibilities as representative of Prince County. "You have," he said, "your own little and great problems, in the solution of which there are many when the Government representing the people as a whole can help. I say to you with all sincerity that I recognize that the problems of yours are mine as well, and I am prepared to give them the consideration and attention which they deserve.

"I shall try to serve you faithfully. The only promise I can make is that if I am honoured by being elected as a member of the House of Commons, I shall do my best to see that my public life in the Government and House of Commons may be worthy of your confidence."

Men Plus Machines  
"People ask why we do not seem to have as much to show for our money as we did in the last war. The answer is pretty obvious. Our effort in the last war was represented almost wholly by man power. This time it is men plus machines. A Division this time costs probably twice as much at least as in the last war, due largely to the immense amount of mechanized equipment. At this stage of the war our Naval Equipment and personnel was two light cruisers and 1500 men. For the first full fiscal year the Naval Service spent less than 4 million dollars. This time we have 6000 officers and men, six destroyers and a fleet leader, with five Naval minesweepers and an auxiliary craft and the estimates for the first year are, as I have said, about 40 million dollars. There is a building programme in which orders have actually been placed or tenders called for vessels totalling nearly 50 millions of dollars.

"There was no such thing as a Canadian Air Force in the last war. This time the Royal Canadian Air Force comprises over 8000 officers

and men. Our air activities in Canadian defence alone comprise air forces for two continents. They patrol out to sea and from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the southern tip of Nova Scotia on the East, and from Alaska to the United States boundary on the West. These use twin-engine flying boats, twin-engine bomber reconnaissance machines, fast single-seat fighters, and coast artillery co-operation squadrons. They also act as the eyes and the hands of the convoys and shipping in the Atlantic and Pacific.

But that does not take account of the forces in the United States boundary on the West. These use twin-engine flying boats, twin-engine bomber reconnaissance machines, fast single-seat fighters, and coast artillery co-operation squadrons. They also act as the eyes and the hands of the convoys and shipping in the Atlantic and Pacific.

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