

THE SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN

and PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

SUMMERSIDE AND PRINCE COUNTY
AGENT — Mrs. John Pond, Eustace Street, Phone 288-1

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WESTERN LOCALS

BEST QUALITY roofing, roof covering paper and all building supplies sold at Brace's. L-1959-7-14-21

REXALL Shaving cream and aftershave only 39c at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

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ALL SIZES plain wire and galvanized nails in stock at Brace's. L-1959-7-14-21

BUY Eveready flashlights and batteries at Brace's. L-1959-7-14-11

COME to North Bedouque Hall Thursday, July 15th and hear A. E. MacLean, M. P. tell of his trip to the Coronation. Sale of home made ice cream. L-353.

Sunglos Score 9-3 Victory Over Soviets

The luckless Sunglos finally broke into the win column last night as they turned back the Soviets 9-3 in the latter's second round in the first innings which saw the Soviets booting the ball all over the lot the winners coasted to an easy victory as they fielded brilliantly behind Pony Daly's fine hurling, the Sunglos' remaining runs came in the sixth as the result of two walks and two straight singles. The best the Soviets could do was push across two in the fifth and one in the ninth.

New faces continue to appear in local ball. Last night found the Sunglos minus two players attending army camp and Don Stewart stellar veteran of former years, base and Benny Richards, ace shortstop of Harry Bubbins fence-busters, was the only outstanding player in the starting field.

Probably the most outstanding comment which could be made on the game would be that the Sunglos continued the sensational fielding which they wound up the last session. While the usual steady of their system as seven errors in one game is more than they have made for some time.

Highlights of the game were Daly's fine pitching and Val LeBlanc's faultless handling of four hard tries at shortstop.

On Friday night the Sunglos hooked up with the Pioneers in the crucial game of the second session.

Score by Innings—

Soviets	123 456 789 R H E
Sunglos	000 020 001 7 7 7
Sunglos	600 003 00x 9 6 3

SUMMARY

Earned runs, Sunglos 3; Soviets 1. Left on base, Soviets 7; Sunglos 8. Two base hits, R. Daley; Runs batted in, C. Hogan 2; D. Stewart 2; LeBlanc 2; J. Hogan 1; J. Wedge 2; stolen bases, H. Durant 1; C. Hogan 1; base on balls, DesRoches, Gaudet, LeBlanc, J. Hogan, C. Hogan; hit by pitched ball, Durant (Daly); Daly (Durant); struck out, by Daly 7; by Hogan 4; time of game 1 hour, 25 minutes. Umpire, Lorne Monkley. Base judges, E. Arsenault; Crilly Lea. Scorer, B. Johnston.

BOX SCORE

	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
Bob Clow cf	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
R. Clow 2b	4	1	1	2	4	2	2
J. Casey lf	4	1	0	0	0	0	0
J. Wedge 1b	4	0	1	13	0	0	0
A. Hunter c	4	0	2	6	0	0	0
A. Clow ss	4	0	2	2	1	1	1
E. Arsenault rf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
H. Durant p	3	1	0	1	7	1	1
H. Landry 3b	4	0	0	1	2	3	3
Totals	36	3	7	24	15	7	7

	AB	R	H	P	O	A	E
DesRoches lf	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Gaudet 1b	4	2	0	11	0	0	0
LeBlanc ss	4	1	1	0	4	0	0
J. Hogan 3b	4	1	2	1	1	1	1
C. Hogan c	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
B. Richards of	4	0	1	1	0	0	0
R. Daly p	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
D. Stewart 2b	4	0	1	1	3	1	1
R. Lyle rf	4	0	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	9	6	27	21	3	3

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CLEARs

(Continued from page 1)

of the Pole". The Russians hoped, too, to break the non-stop record of 5,637 miles, held by the Frenchmen Rossi and Codas. The Moscow-San Francisco airline distance is about 6,000 miles.

Charters Plane

It was learned here that Soviet Consul Gregory I. Gokhman chartered a United Airlines plane and Mexico if it became necessary. He was advised affirmatively.

At 4:20 p. m. ADT they were 400 miles north of the United States boundary; 150 miles south of Fort St. John, B. C.

Earlier they radioed: "Advise where to go; coast or east?" They were told to circle eastward out of the zone of local storms. An hour and 20 minutes later the plane messaged "everything is all right," but added cryptically "I don't receive you."

Favorable Weather

Generally favorable weather prevailed from the international boundary south to San Francisco. The big red-winged monoplane, driven by a single 1000-horsepower engine, left Moscow at 9:22 p. m. Sunday ADT.

RIVAL FORCES

(Continued from page 1)

driven back on Peiping's southern wall in hand-to-hand fighting. Tientsin reports said the Japanese attacked Chinese defenders of the four eastern and southern gates of this ancient capital and sent off two Chinese brigades at the Nanyang barracks from other units of the 29th Route Army.

Chinese troops succeeded in removing sections of railway track skirting the southern and eastern walls of Peiping to prevent the approach of Japanese armored trains.

Chinese reports charged that the Japanese bombed the barracks and airbase in the Nanyang district, which is the nerve centre of the 29th Route Army.

Japanese military leaders however, denied the bombing and said their planes which might have dropped leaflets, had been fired upon by Chinese troops.

The Japanese North China command issued a communique in Tientsin explaining that yesterday's clashes near Peiping occurred after Chinese machine gunned Japanese troops who were passing a village south of here.

The communique said three Japanese soldiers were killed and their comrades returned the fire, repulsing the attack.

Fire Chiefs

(Continued from page 1)

tion would be beneficial; that they would put through lots of business and hoped they would continue to hold their conventions here.

Response to a request from the chair Chief Angus MacEachern on behalf of the Charlottetown Fire Department extended a very hearty welcome to the visitors and felt assured that the sessions would be both profitable and enjoyable.

Chief Weatherbee of New Waterford, C. B., stated that it was while the convention at Kentville has in progress that the Fire Chiefs received the invitation to hold this year's convention here.

"Knowing Charlottetown and knowing the people of Charlottetown that invitation had been accepted and I am sure no one will be sorry," he stated amid applause.

In closing Chief Weatherbee moved a vote of thanks be extended to the speakers for their cordial welcome. The motion was immediately seconded and extended to the speakers by President J. W. Christie.

Chief G. P. Ryder, St. Stephen, N. B., Secretary Treasurer reported that fortunately the Association had no deaths to report during the year.

The President read a telegram of good wishes from the Maine Fire Chiefs and the wire was appreciated and acknowledged by the convention.

Mr. C. A. Beer, Provincial Fire Marshal presented a paper on fire fighting which was as follows:

no alarm boxes in those days. Instead, there were men stationed at various points along the streets, these men being known as nocturnes.

From one nocturne to another the alarm would be shouted along the line until it reached the nearest fire station, then all these men alarm boxes within hearing and become policemen, driving back the crowd and establishing fire lines. Soon would be heard the distant tramp of feet, and the fire company in their metal headdresses and leather jackets and trousers would dash up. The firemen were equipped with wooden hand pumps which worked like syringes. Others would be armed with axes, hammers and iron bars.

short ladders constructed in such a way that their ends could be clamped together in order to reach any desired height. They would follow the aquari numbering hundreds, each carrying a light earthenware jar. These men would immediately form into chains to supply the nearest cistern which would be leading into the city, and presently a stream of water would begin emptying pumps. Suddenly the chariot would appear bearing the precious vigillum—the fire chief—who would assume command. Then would appear surgeons, of whom three were attached to each fire station. They carried a huge leather pillow about four feet square and stuffed with feathers. Seeing anyone in the pillow bearers would drop their burdens and then the crowd would be the last official to arrive would be the questioner, the most feared and respected of all Roman officials. His business was to ask questions and to ascertain whether the fire was caused by carelessness or not. The Roman laws demanded that responsibility must be fixed for every fire, and it was the duty of the questioner to fix that responsibility. He established a court of inquiry even before the flames were subdued, and if it were shown that the fire was of a careless origin severe punishment would be meted out.

Papers from the organization standpoint the Roman method has never been bettered, but as centuries rolled on it became necessary to improve fire fighting equipment and it would be very difficult to imagine the fire departments of today carrying on their tremendously important duties with squirt guns instead of the vast ladders, aerial ladders, water towers, high pressure systems and so many other valuable modern equipments.

When we consider the vast changes that have been made in fire fighting equipment from the days of the Romans until today, it is wondered if it would be possible to continue to improve. The large business houses and manufacturing plants have, in many cases, equipped their premises with automatic systems. Special spray nozzles have been developed as well as foam generators for use in oil fires, and you may rest assured that the credit for their invention should go to a great extent to the fire departments of the world, and it is just such conventions as this in which you are now taking part which permits the free exchange of ideas and experiences that will lead to more and more modern developments and improvements.

In closing it is my earnest hope that each and every "prefectus vigillum" is enjoying his stay in our province, and may the Maritime Fire Chiefs' Association prosper.

Following the reading of Mr. Beer's paper Major J. A. Rudland, Fire Marshal of Nova Scotia presented a paper on Fire Prevention Week.

The speaker opened his address by remarking that the week which includes the 9th of October is observed annually in Canada as "Fire Prevention Week". When one takes note of the vast amount of property loss and the loss of lives the vital importance of using every possible means to curtail this menace cannot be questioned, the speaker stated.

Fire waste is real squandering—everything destroyed by fire is gone forever and it is a known fact that 75 percent of all our fires originate in our dwelling places. Our task is to awake a fire consciousness in the people—progress is slow but sure and when all have learned that nearly all our fires can be prevented by exercise of care then only will our goal be reached. Do we require any further answer to the question "Why a Fire Prevention Week?"

"One of the means of obtaining and recording knowledge concerning the origin and extent of fires fires as possible," the speaker stated. "The preliminary inquiries concerning fires are made by Fire Chiefs and others who refer numbers of fires to the Fire Marshal's Department for further investigation. Last year 159 fires were investigated by the Fire Marshal staff assisted by police and fire departments and by the Fire Underwriters' investigators. The inquiries were made for various reasons, not always because there was suspicion towards the origin of fires. Arising from this activity twenty persons were arrested and charged with "Arson" and other crimes related to fire. Six were convicted of arson, one convicted of manslaughter, one for theft of explosives followed by fire,

one for breaking and entering followed by fire. One man committed for trial has absconded and forfeited his bail. Ten persons were acquitted. The number of criminal prosecutions represents about one and one half per cent of the total number of fires which is a very small percentage of the total number of fires.

"Fire Chiefs and members of fire departments can materially assist the Fire Marshal by being observant at fires and by reporting anything of a suspicious nature immediately to the Fire Marshal."

AFTERNOON SESSION

At the start of the afternoon session a telegram was read by the secretary from Chief J. F. Bate-man of Dalhousie, N. B., regretting his being unable to attend and expressing the hope the convention would be a big success.

Chief G. P. Ryder of St. Stephen, N. B., secretary treasurer read the financial report showing the Association to be in a healthy condition with a balance of \$982.03 showing.

A resolutions committee was appointed comprised of T. A. Armour, Lowe and Ford.

Fire Investigation

Criminal investigation as it applies to fire prevention was the subject of an interesting paper read by Mr. Charles R. Plant, Moncton, Fire Underwriters' Investigation and Loss Bureau of Canada. He reviewed the factors entering into successful fire investigation work, the most important being "hard work and an absolute investigation of the length of time the investigator has to work without thinking of a rest."

The first person at the scene of a fire, it was pointed out, can in most cases be of the greatest possible help to the investigators. If they pay attention to detail, they will be able to testify in connection with the circumstances surrounding the fire, more specifically with reference to fires in stoves, electric lights, the smell of inflammable liquids such as gasoline, and the presence of dense clouds of black smoke indicating the use of oil, the presence of two or more separate fires, the apparent removal of furniture or stock, and many other things.

Mr. Plant explained that the organization he represented extends its activities from coast to coast. The members are usually selected from the various police forces throughout the province and undergo special training in the investigation of arson. It is far more gratifying and just as important to establish definitely the cause of a fire to be accidental in order that the proper precautions may be taken to prevent a recurrence of a similar nature and also to remove a possible suspicion that the fire was of a criminal nature.

The three principal motives for criminal fires were defined as follows: hatred and revenge; desire to conceal crime; to defraud the insurer. The type last named is by far the most common.

Incidendi fires as a rule are accelerated by means of highly inflammable liquids. The best victim we have, our firemen, of necessity must rush at break-neck speed to the scene, and quite a number have lost their lives in doing so.

Reference was also made to the menace of the "fire-bug" and to the importance of insisting that punishment for such offenders should be kept in keeping with the crime.

Help the Fire Marshals and all others who specialize in fire work of this nature," Mr. Plant urged. "Give them the information you may have and help solve the cause of the fire. Do not shirk your duty by hesitating to appear as a witness. Incendiarism and arson are crimes equally as bad as murder and treason, and as honest business men and members of this Association must do your share to change the expression so often heard, "the Insurance Company pays", to the more correct expression, "the honest man pays", and then very often he pays even with his own life."

Mr. Percy Bugbee, Boston, Mass., assistant managing director National Fire Protection Association gave an instructive and interesting address during the afternoon session. He conveyed the greetings to the convention of the company which he represented and assured the gathering that personally he was very much pleased at receiving the invitation to attend. He was very much interested in what went on in the Maritimes and told the audience that his company had supplied literature on various phases of fire protection that he would be available to anyone desiring a copy of same.

There was two simple causes of fires in the Maritimes, the speaker stated, heating of chimneys, electrical appliances and falling of sparks on wooden shingles. Attack these causes, Mr. Bugbee said and you would go a long way in lessening the destruction caused every year by fire. Get legislation passed, the speaker urged, and then once that was done see that the legislation was enforced.

Mr. Bugbee dwelt at some length on the hazard of wooden shingles on roofs. The wood shingle was a great hazard, the speaker stated, but nevertheless it appeared that the lumber manufacturers in Canada were powerful enough to stop any report that might be made against them. He complimented Major Rutland on campaign in Nova Scotia schools against wooden shingles, but he believed that individual campaigns by the Fire

Chiefs would be necessary to blot out the shingle roof conflagrations. Speaking of the United States the speaker believed that the day was coming when shingle roofs would not be tolerated.

Mr. Bugbee also noted development in inspection of private buildings. He made the suggestion that the firemen be appointed to make inspection of buildings twice yearly, and felt that if this were followed out fire loss in dwellings would be cut fifty per cent.

Before concluding the speaker dwelt on the growth of training schools for firemen. A dozen or so years ago only two or three such schools existed but today there are some 433. That was in the United States and the speaker stated he would like to see something of a similar nature spring up in the Maritimes. Such schools promote efficiency and when firemen become full fledged firemen they are ready for the job at hand. In conclusion Mr. Bugbee again thanked the convention for the invitation to be present and assured them that it was a pleasure indeed to meet such a fine band of fellows again.

Much discussion took place after Mr. Bugbee's fine address with Mr. McLellan, Fire Marshal of New Brunswick bringing up the matter of the gasoline fire hazard in regards to glass containers on gasoline tanks. Many efforts are being made to eliminate this hazard and the meeting went on record by appointing a special committee composed of Fire Chiefs Mesereau Cunningham and O'Brien with Mr. Bugbee and Mr. J. Grover Smith to draft a resolution to the Government urging enforcement of Act that was passed several years ago with regard to this gasoline menace.

Fire Insurance

Speaking on the subject of fire insurance, Mr. Henry M. Farmer, St. John, secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, explained that when insurance was first written about the year 1667 following the great London Fire, rates were based on the rental value of buildings, and the earliest example of what is known as a schedule for the rating of risks is one for rating cotton mills, adopted in Manchester in 1842. This system of rating has now been developed until there are over twenty schedules in use in Great Britain.

Outlining the procedure taken in making a schedule rate, Mr. Farmer said the starting point is the character of the waterworks of a municipality, the size of its watermains, quality of fire and police departments, width and type of streets and the general construction of the mercantile districts. Cities and towns are classified under the grading schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, which is based on the plan of assigning points of deficiency of the various features of fire protection, depending upon the degree of variance from standards.

Schedule rating, the speaker said, is designed to make fire insurance rates accurate and equitable and give the property owner an opportunity to reduce his fire risk and thus lower his insurance cost.

Open stairways and elevator shafts, and the lack of adequate fire walls were emphasized as two of the main factors contributing to the spread of fire. There is a great need of modernizing building ordinances along this line in many towns.

Mr. Farmer expressed the appreciation of all that had been done for them in giving them such a splendid reception, "When we leave here," the speaker concluded, "none of us will have any just

land. He had assisted in establishing the Fire Marshals' Act in 1919 and felt that it was the most fruitful step ever undertaken in regards to fire protection. In 1921 the speaker stated there were 60 million dollars worth of loss due to fire in the Dominion and last year this amount had been reduced to 20 1-2 millions. He praised highly the work of Major Rudland in Nova Scotia, Mr. McLellan in New Brunswick and Messrs. C. H. and D. A. Beer in Prince Edward Island.

There is now a fire consciousness being quite noticeable the speaker stated and it is up to the people to realize their responsibility not only of home protection but also the protection of human lives. Teach fire prevention among children, the speaker concluded and when possible run trailers in will too become more conscious. It will all prove helpful in stamping out this dread fire menace.

EVENING

A delightful banquet took place in the evening presided over by Chief W. J. Christie of Truro, N. S. Around 150 people sat down to a delightful dinner, after which speeches were heard in proposing and responding to a toast list.

Mr. Charles Earle delighted the audience with two splendidly rendered solos while motion pictures shown by Mr. Sayer through the courtesy of the Canadian National Railways proved interesting and entertaining.

In proposing the toast to the Maritime Fire Chiefs Mr. E. T. Higgs paid a glowing tribute to the firemen present. Speaking of the firemen department the speaker recalled the days when he could see Chief Large tearing down the street waving his big bell hat. He also noticed ex-Chief Ranaghan in the audience and the ex-Chief Hermans and Ranaghan builded better than they knew and it was their foundation that the present force is on such an efficient basis.

As a citizen of Charlottetown Mr. Higgs complimented fire chief Angus MacEachern and this remark provoked another burst of applause. Here was a man, the speaker said, whose word was as good as his bond. He had visited many fire halls during his course of travel and in almost every case he found that the best men in the training they received in the home, the speaker thought, was responsible for this.

In concluding he again paid tribute to the firemen, a band of men who are ready at every call and ready even to sacrifice their lives if necessary.

As the speaker concluded the gathering sang "For they are jolly good fellows" as a tribute to the fire chiefs.

Chief Weatherbee of New Waterford, Cape Breton, made a feeling reply to the toast. He had travelled with them and worked with them for 20 years. They were never "fine weather" servants, but always willing to do anything.

The speaker on behalf of the Maritime fire chiefs expressed appreciation of all that had been done for them in giving them such a splendid reception, "When we leave here," the speaker concluded, "none of us will have any just

reason for regretting our short stay with you."

The toast to the ladies was proposed by Chief Walter O. Biens of Moncton, Councilor G. W. Mo-Lead, responding in a fitting manner. The toast to "our guests" was proposed by Mayor P. W. Turner who welcomed cordially the visitors and hoped that the fire fighters might climb high on the ladder of success salvaging for themselves happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Harry M. Farmer of Moncton expressed his sincere appreciation of the marvellous reception and entertainment. It was his first visit to the Island, Mr. Farmer said, but he enjoyed it every moment and was looking forward to an early return.

Concluding the days program the guests enjoyed a delightful dance at the hotel, music being supplied by Al Blanchard and his orchestra.

CRAWLED UPSTAIRS ON ALL FOURS

Owing to Rheumatism in Her Knees

It was not a very dignified way of going upstairs, but she rheumatism in her knees, and it was the best she could do, at the time. Since then, she has been taking Kruschen Salts, and now feels much better. Read her letter:

"I had very painful gout in my big toe and could only get upstairs on all fours owing to rheumatism in my knees. It is over three years ago since I commenced taking Kruschen Salts. I must say on damp days I still have a little gout, but my knees are quite better. I am over 60 years of age and have a complexion like a girl's and feel very fit. I am fully repaid for taking a half teaspoonful of Salts each morning in a cup of hot water."—(Mrs.) A.W.

The pains and stiffness of rheumatism are frequently caused by deposits of uric acid in the muscles and joints. The numerous salts in Kruschen assist in stimulating your liver and kidneys to healthy regular action, and help them to get rid of the excess uric acid which is the cause of so much suffering.

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Ready To Co-operate in Emigration Plan

LONDON, July 13—(CP Cable)

The British Government is ready at any time to cooperate with overseas governments in suitable schemes which offer good prospects for emigrants, Dominion Secretary Malcolm MacDonald told the House of Commons today.

Discussions with dominion ministers at the Imperial Conference showed, however, he said, that none of the dominion governments was ready at the present time to cooperate in schemes of assisted migration.

Sir Henry Croft, Conservative, said: "It is not a fact that three provinces of Canada have definitely said they are ready to consider schemes?"

MacDonald: "The authority in the matter is the Dominion Government."

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OUT OUR WAY

By WILLIAMS

THERE'S A PATHETIC CASE - THAT GUY'S GOT BRAINS AN' THEY BEEN WANTIN' TO PROMOTE HIM UP TO A FOREMAN, BUT THER AFRAID THEY MIGHT HAVE TO ASK HIM TO DRESS UP AN' NOT TAKE SUCH A BIG CHEW, AN' SO FORTH...

IF THEY'D MAKE HIM PRESIDENT OF TH' COMPANY, RIGHT QUICK, THEY'D BE ALL RIGHT, BUT YOU CAN'T BE ECCENTRIC TILL YOU GET UP THERE.

REPAIR ORDER DRAWING NO. 100-0000

LOW CLASS AND HIGH

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