The Central Guardian

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

BANKERS TRANSFERRED—Mr. E. E. Owen, accountant, Bank of Nova Scotia, Charlottetown, has been transferred to the inspection staff, Toronto. His successor is Mr. E. D. Blair, of the inspection staff.

WAS FINED—An Indian who appeared before Magistrate Harvey MacEwen at Morell a few days ago on a charge of illegal fishing, was fined ten dollars and costs, or in default of payment was sentenced to thirty days in jail.

POLICE COURT—At the Police Court yesterday morning two men charged with operating a motor vehicle to the common danger were each fined twenty dollars and costs or in default of payment were sentenced to thirty days in jail. The case of cruelty to a dog was argued and further adjourned.

ENGAGEMENT—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Holmes announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Marion J. to Elmer W. Mallett, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Mallett, Union Road, marriage to take place early in September.

L 8787

FALL MUSIC TERM—Prof. Louis D. Thompson will resume teaching Monday, Sept. 9th. Piano and Singing, and Piano Class work for children. Pupils prepared for examinations. Studio, 65 Upper Prince. Telephone 235.

L 8788

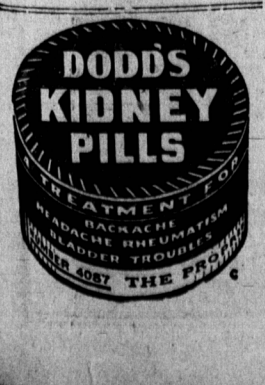
$200,000 BOND ISSUE—The Provincial Government yesterday sold a 3 per cent, 10 year bond issue of $200,000 to W. C. Pitfield and Company Limited, Montreal, at 99.58 at an interest rate of about 3.01 per cent. Numerous tenders were received. The purpose of the issue, it is understood, is to finance the repairs to the Provincial Building, the construction of the new Hillsboro ferry, and for road work.

ENTERTAINED AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE—His Honour Lieutenant Governor DeBlois extended an invitation to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal Leader, to dine at Government House on his arrival here on Thursday evening. Following his address, however, Mr. King and several members of his party went to Government House, where they were received hospitably by His Honour.

GIRLS' CLUB ACHIEVEMENT DAY AT HEATHERDALE—A very successful Girls' Club Achievement Day was held at Heatherdale School on August 19th. Miss MacMillan and Miss Haszard of the Women's Institute were present and judged the work. The work exhibited by the girls of both senior and junior classes was of an exceptionally high standard. Each girl received a certificate for having satisfactorily completed her work and the following awards were made in each class. Seniors: (1) Ena Bruce, (2) Eleanor Lamont, (3) Margaret Lamont, (4) Marjorie McDonald. Juniors: (1) Jean MacRae, (2) Alice MacPhee, (3) Ruth Lamont. Following the presentation of certificates by Miss MacMillan the girls entered into a dress parade showing their work to advantage. A great deal of credit is due to the club leader, Miss MacPhee, who so patiently taught the girls during the winter months.

GIRLS' CLUB ACHIEVEMENT DAY AT SPRINGFIELD—On Wednesday, August 14th the Springfield Girls' Sewing Club held their Achievement Day in the Schoolhouse. The work exhibited was all well done, this was especially the case in the junior class where a girl of eleven years had very exceptional work for her age. After the judging of the work Miss MacMillan presented each girl who had completed her work, with a certificate and announced the order of merit of the work judged as follows: Seniors, (1) Winnifred Haslam, (2) Marguerite Sinclair, (3) Janet Sinclair, (4) Elsie Mayne and Florence Mayne (equal). Juniors, (1) Ardyce Haslam, (2) Evelyn Mathieson. The success of the club is due to a large extent to Mrs. Everett Haslam who gave her time during the winter months to instruct and lead the girls in their work. An interesting dress parade was presented by the girls who gracefully displayed their dresses to an appreciative audience of parents and friends.

EGG LAYING CONTEST—Following is the weekly report of the Prince Edward Island egg laying contest for the week ending September 4, 1935. 1. Experimental Station, Charlottetown, Barred Rock, 1771 eggs, 1847.1 points; 2. Mrs. Roland Easter New Wiltshire, White Leghorn, 1634 eggs, 1834.9 points; 3. Mrs. J. H. McPhail, New Haven, Barred Rock, 1650 eggs, 1717.0 points; 4. S. R. Pendleton, Kensington, Barred Rock, 1643 eggs, 1632.7 points; 5. Mrs. J. D. McFarlane, DeSable, 1587 eggs, 1711.8 points; 6. Wm. R. Brown, Wood Islands, 20006 eggs, 1992.6 points; 7. Experimental Station, Charlottetown, 1514 eggs, 1593.6 points. Total 11805 eggs, 12329.7.



Sane And Sound Policies Never More Necessary In Whole History Of Canada

(Continued from Page 1)

our might, suffering continued, unemployment lessened, but did not end, business improved, but remained uncertain, agriculture failed to find those prosperous days to which its fortitude has entitled it. And this knowledge has been a sorrow more biting than hunger.

"It is a defence, but not a consolation, a tribute to our efficiency, but not an ease of mind, to say that this depression was a world depression, and that compared to other countries, Canada has fared well. That is so, and if you are disposed, you may give your government some credit for it. But I do not beg for it. We have given our heart's blood to serve you. But that was our duty and our privilege.

Tribute to Canadian People

"We are told that no government in the world has done better than we. But then no other government has had a better chance. For no other government has had a greater people to work for, or a fairer country, a more vital, vigorous, fighting people, a richer, younger, mightier country. In the campaign of 1930, I said that many of the evils which then beset the world had no place in Canada. I said that, then, in criticism of Mr. Mackenzie King and the Liberal government. I say it now again, though it be in criticism of myself.

"So there you are! Don't worry about giving us credit, or giving us blame. **Down deep in your hearts you know that we have done our best and that we have done well. And history will write that fact upon pages which some day you may be proud to read.**

"Let it go at that. Worry now about yourselves and about your country. And think, I beg you, think hard of what you can do about it. And realize again, you, my contemporaries, and you in middle life, and you boys and girls casting your vote for the first time, realize that October 14th may be the beginning of a new and more glorious epoch in our history, or it may be the end of those hopes, those promises, held high, solemnly made, by that great band of men whom we have come to know as the Fathers of Confederation.

Plea For Some Thinking

"I am 65 years of age. When one reaches my time of life, ambitions dim, the love of power dies, the plaudits of the multitude can scarce be heard, its condemnation is just as meaningless. Therefore, I speak without much thought to my place in the national scene after polling day. I ask you to believe that, because I want you, in these days of national danger, to think without like or dislike of me, of what I tell you. I will put the basic issues before you fairly, fully, for your decision. Examine them patiently. Deal with them as if each one of you were the sole arbiter of your country's destiny. **Vote, therefore, not for party, but for yourselves, your children, your welfare, your country. Vote as your duty to these compels you to vote. Otherwise you will assuredly vote wrong.**

Mr. King's Forlorn Cause

"When I speak of my deep desire to serve you, I do not intend upon that basis to suggest any difference between Mr. King and myself. He also wishes your welfare. He has been long in public life. He might fairly claim a release from it. Assuredly he has earned your commendation and your kindly farewell. But he comes before you once again as the leader of Liberalism, asking for your support. That is a tribute to his patriotism. And yet you must deny him. For he comes as the leader of a party once great, whose greatness was nurtured by an economic state of things to which we long since have bid goodbye. He comes as the rapt student of an economic philosophy which today's fierce struggle has rent and tossed aside. He comes as the leader of a cause for which the bells have tolled. **He comes as the will-o'-the-wisp who quite unwittingly will lure you on and on into the morass which waits for those who have eyes and see not."**

Difficulties and dangers had increased and intensified throughout the world, Mr. Bennett continued, and while the means of ending them had not been revealed, the means to safeguard Canada from them were at hand and the people would be asked to pass upon them. The Prime Minister referred briefly to his illness of last spring insofar as it "was the cause of delay and confusion in the development of the government's reform program."

"Meanwhile," Mr. Bennett said, "I would like to tell you once more how profoundly grateful I am for the kindness and friendship which were shown me during my illness. By people in all walks of life, in all sections of the country, political friend and political foe alike.

Mr. King's Kindess

"And I wish especially to acknowledge, in this way and at this time, the kindness and consideration of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie King. In my frank and full examination of our national situation, of my proposals and of Mr. King's propcsals, to better that situation, I shall have to say many things which are critical of the Liberal party and of its leader, Mr. King. But whatever I say, however vehemently I may condemn his whole economic and political philosophy, however much I may deride what I regard as the wholly ineffectual plans he submits for your betterment, I shall not forget his kindliness, and I shall not cease to be grateful for it.

"In these days of dreadful anxiety and of national danger, we must remember that political partisanship, the presentation of competing economic views, the violent, if you like, differences of opinion as to what should be done, are no barriers to the more permanent forms of association, and never can create a harmful division among Canadians.

NO TIME FOR PARTISANSHIP

"There was little politics in the trenches," continued Mr. Bennett. "There should be no more politics here today. There should be no place for bitter prejudice. There should be common agreement that in matters fundamental to our welfare, sharp divergence of view is lawful, but unreasoning hostility is a crime. **We want, each one of us, to do our best for the country. In that, we are alike, without regard to party. And we want Canadians to be happy and to know the peace of mind which comes with security. We want youth to have its inspirations, and maturity its successes, and old age its contentment and peace. We want the Canadian people, with proud and thankful hearts, to praise God."**

THE WORLD SITUATION

Turning to the world picture Mr. Bennett could see little improvement in the economic sphere. Many countries had tried many remedies. There was uniformity among them only in the realization by governments throughout the world that the depression would never cure itself and that salvation required government intervention.

"So governments have intervened. **And I believe that if governments had stood aside, the depression would have grown into an uncontrollable fury which might well have brought to its knees our very civilization.**

"And no fair-minded person will say that governments have not done much, simply because much that governments have done has been ill-considered and ineffective. There never yet was action which was faultless. There never yet was conflict without casualties. Those who in the last five years have not been called upon to bear the heat and burden of the day would do well to moderate their censure and abridge their indictments, and in the time thus saved to give some little thought to what they might have done had they themselves been in the firing line," said the Prime Minister.

A HARD FOUGHT BATTLE

"For, in the last five years, this has been a battle, believe me, between the depression and the governments of every self-respecting and courageous country in the world. Fair play to those governments, fair play to your own government, my friends. We do not ask sympathy or thanks. We claim no right to either; just fair play. And to be fair, Canadians first of all must reach an understanding of what has happened throughout the world in the last five years."

If his government had not returned Canada to prosperity it had saved the Dominion from "the terrible adversity which threatened" and carried it through the first stages of a permanent reform program, Mr. Bennett continued. **No government in the world had done more than that.** He then turned to the political picture.

"My friends, in these hazardous days, it is the duty of those charged with the conduct of government to allay alarm, to compose disturbance, to do everything possible to maintain the spirit of equanimity and tolerance as the best assurance against strife. Yet, we are conscious of a dangerous international situation.

"Now, in world politics, Canada should be secure. For she has no ambitions which peace cannot gratify. If trouble comes it will be somebody else's fault, not ours. And I conceive it to be the solemn duty of government, by all just and honorable means, to see that Canada is kept out of trouble. We have bought and paid for security and for peace, and we mean to have them.

"Mr. King has told you that, should the question of Canada's participation in a European war arise, that question would be determined only by Parliament.

"But, as Mr. King must know, under the law that question can only be determined by Parliament. So that his statement adds nothing new to the discussion.

"In peace, the Conservative party stands for Canadian rights, and stands against the economic aggression of any foreign country. So also in war. We will not be embroiled in any foreign quarrel where the rights of Canadians are not involved."

Where Does King Stand?

"Now that the issue has been raised and the Conservative party has declared its stand upon it, you have again the right to demand that Mr. King and the Liberal party say where they stand upon that issue. The country awaits that statement."

Improvement in world conditions would mean more satisfactory conditions at home, Mr. Bennett went on, speaking of the state of agriculture and industry. But if world conditions did not improve it remained for Canadians to improve their own state if possible. That was a practical question to which those who would rule should seek the answer rather than spending time debating matters unrelated to the immediate problems.

A Suicidal Policy

"Should we spend our time in talking free trade in a world where national tariffs mount ever higher, where quotas become more restrictive, where economic nationalism loudly commands, surely controls? Should we abolish protection? I say no, because that would wreck our domestic business and would get us not a single dollar more in foreign business. On the contrary, it would forever ruin our chances of improving our foreign markets. You must agree to that. But, mark you, Mr. King and his party are against protection. You who have a stake in this country, you who are hoping for better days and better jobs, you are suffering and in want—do you realize what this means? It means the wreck of industry, vastly increased unemployment, drastic reduction in wages, shrinkage in the domestic and foreign markets for our agricultural products. It means a dreadful reduction in our Canadian standard of living.

"When we speak of a fair standard of living, what do we mean? We mean that measure of social and material well-being which provides not only the bare necessities but the reasonable comforts of life, which makes possible the upbringing and education of our boys and girls, which ensures freedom from anxiety in our old age, which gives time from our labors for the pleasures of life, which means a land in which happiness is triumphant.

ESSENTIAL MEASURES

"Let us now examine the ways in which we can safeguard our high standard of living and give it universal application. These are perhaps the most important of them:

(1) By returning agriculture and industry to prosperity.

(2) By decreasing our burden of debt.

(3) By restoring the labor market to a sound condition.

(4) By removing unnatural and unjust inequalities.

(5) By better utilization of our natural resources.

(6) By better distribution of the products of agriculture and of industry.

(7) By strengthening the Confederation, and so increasing our power to work together to achieve these purposes.

Agriculture and Industry

"I will first begin with the question of how we can return agriculture and industry to prosperity.

"That can be done by protecting the home market against unfair competition; which means, essentially, by protecting the standard of living of the workman against attack by countries where wages are infinitely below ours and where currencies are operating on a lower level than ours. I give you the case of Japan. It is a practical illustration, and a present one.

"Japan imposed a prohibitive and discriminating supertax against our exports because, forsooth, this government had taken action to ensure that the standard of living of our people should not be assailed or destroyed by any country with wages so low and with currency so depreciated that Canada could not fairly compete with its products in an unprotected market.

Protection Against Japan

"The supertax imposed by Japan was solely to force the removal of these corrective measures which the government of Canada was, by the national interest, compelled to take. Japan, in other words, combats the efforts of this government to protect the standard of living of our people. Therefore, on that point, this government joins issue with the government of Japan. And to maintain the principle for which we rightfully contend, this government after patiently attempting to persuade Japan by other means, has now notified that country that unless the unwarrantable and prohibitive duties against Canadian imports is removed, the government of Canada will serve notice to terminate the treaty of commerce and navigation, and will take such other steps as may be deemed necessary to protect the national interest. **This is a principle, a great and just principle, for which we Canadians fight. We will not surrender in this fight.**

"Our Liberal friends will bewail this action of the government, taken in the interests of Canadians and in the interests of no one else. They will talk about the wisdom of lowering our tariffs to Japanese goods. They have talked about it. Listen to this: Mr. King at Woodstock on August 13th, 1935, was reported by the press as saying that by raising tariffs, the Bennett government has restricted the exchange of goods and increased unemployment. It has led to the closing of foreign markets against Canada by such retaliatory action as Japan has just taken.

"If you elect Mr. King, then you will know what to expect when Japan demands. Again I quote from Mr. King's Woodstock speech, as reported by the press: 'Japan was buying from us four times as much as we buy from her, yet we find the government prepared to fight rather than to deal in goodwill.' **If you elect Mr. King, you will know what to expect from Japan when Mr. King bows to the will of that aggressive country."**

The Prime Minister advised his hearers to refer to the Liberal leader's speech to assure themselves he had quoted Mr. King correctly. Such a surrender would not sell Canadian goods to Japan or elsewhere.

King Statement Detrimental to Canada's Interests

"Now here is another aspect of the matter, which I mention reluctantly and only because you are entitled to full knowledge of this critical situation. By what he has said, Mr. King has strengthened Japan's hand. He has aided and abetted Japan in her demand that we lower our protective measures. He has encouraged Japan to maintain her discriminatory duties against us. To serve a political purpose, he has failed in service to Canadian interests. Japan, believing—and certainly hoping, that the Bennett Government would be defeated, dared to flout it and attack your interests, knowing that with a change in governments it could safely continue to do so. **Because then Mr. King would be out smashing down our protective walls so that the commercial invaders of this country might sweep in safely over the ruins of them.**

"This is a grave charge that I have made. Therefore, I repeat it. If Mr. King's friends excuse him and say he did not mean it in that way, is not this condemnation complete?

"This is one of the great issues before you for decision. I have stated my position. I will not change it."

Empire and Foreign Trade

Foreign trade was next discussed by the Prime Minister. He referred to the Ottawa Trade Agreements and declared it was "superfluous to enumerate the benefits which have followed upon their execution." The Liberals, he said, had dropped their opposition to them. Success in securing trade agreements did not depend solely upon Canada's willingness to reduce tariffs but upon the willingness of other governments to reduce theirs.

Nations of the world were out for economic self-sufficiency, talking free trade but practicing economic nationalism. Whether this was right or wrong it was a fact, Mr. Bennett declared.

Canada's voluntary reduction of tariffs would not force other countries to do likewise. "This hard-pressed country must look after itself first,' said the Prime Minister, "in this world where nations have re-proclaimed the ancient rule —'Each for himself and the devil take the hindmost.'"

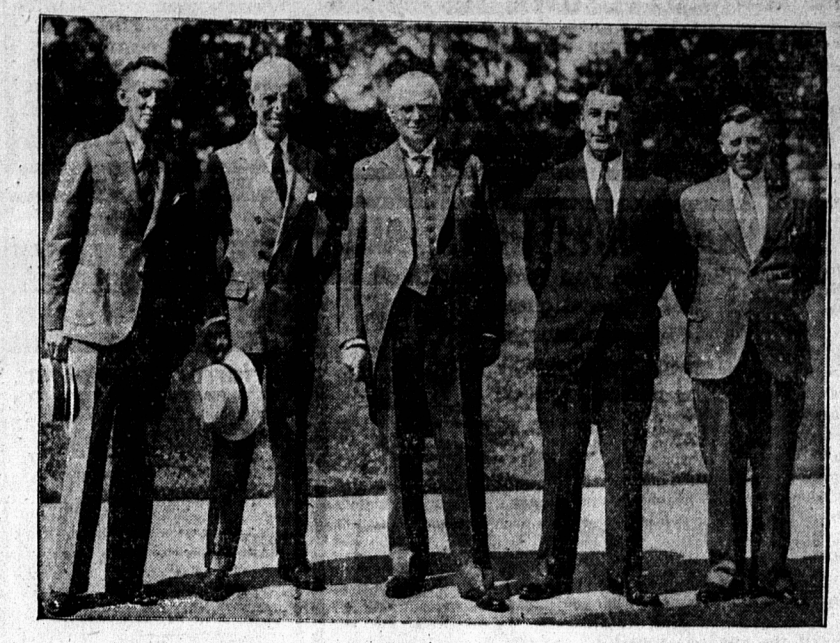
U. S. Trade

It had been said by his opponents, Mr. Bennett continued, that the government was not making sufficient efforts to secure a trade agreement with the United States. "It was said," he went on, "that we had a brief for the industrialists and didn't care a hang about the agriculturists."

Ever since the government had been in office it had done everything possible to increase trade with United States. When in 1934 the president of the United States had secured from congress power to negotiate trade agreements, the government of Canada had taken steps to secure the advantages offered in that market. The nature of the Dominion's proposals to United States would be made public Monday, Mr. Bennett promised.

When the Liberal government was in power from 1921 to 1930, "in the days when freer trade was easily possible," no trade agreements were concluded but Canada had lost the United States market, the Prime Minister declared. He urged his listeners to turn a deaf ear to free trade talk and see that Canada was not "victimized by the application of some antiquated theory which will make us the laughing stock of all the nations."

New Cabinet Ministers Pose at Ottawa



Premier R. B. Bennett, with four newly-appointed cabinet ministers, poses for the camera at Ottawa. LEFT to RIGHT: Hon. J. Earl Lawson, K.C., minister of national revenue; Hon. Reginald Geary, K.C., minister of justice; the prime minister; Hon. Wm. Gordon Ernst, K.C. minister of fisheries, and Hon. Samuel Gobeil, postmaster-general.

Improperly Dismissed Teacher's Claim

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

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 6—Miss Marie Hanson, who claims she was improperly dismissed by the trustees of school section thirteen, Raleigh, and is continuing to teach her class of children from the colored settlement of Buxton while the new teacher sits in the room as a spectator, will appear in police court here Saturday on a charge of trespass.

The formal charge against the teacher was preferred by Sidnay Prince, chairman of the trustee board. Miss Hanson claimed she was not given proper notice of dismissal.

Meanwhile Miss Fern Watts of Merlin, employed as a salary of $500 a year, sits in the schoolroom and awaits developments.

Mystery Surrounds Disappearance

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

ST. NORBERT, Man., Sept. 6—Widespread police search was under way here tonight for a five-year-old boy whose scream, as he disappeared mysteriously in nearby woods, "seemed to be choked off in the middle."

Charles Pike, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pike, vanished yesterday while on a berry-picking expedition with other members of his family, barely five minutes after arriving at a choice patch of fruit.

"He screamed as if he was terrified—the scream seemed to be choked off in the middle,' related Mrs. Pike as she told tonight of a frantic search for the lad. "By the time we reached the spot where the screams sounded, he was gone."

HOUSE BUILT, DEMOLISHED

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6.—Moses Depuis and Carrie Pierce, contractors, just finished building a house in West Boylston and find they have to demolish it. The selectmen said no petition was obtained for the construction, and it doesn't conform with the town's building laws.

Alta. Candidates Forfeit Their Deposits

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

EDMONTON, Sept. 6—Alberta's treasury will be enriched by about $7,000 through candidates having forfeited their $100 deposits in the provincial election, Aug. 22, it was estimated today. In the 1934 general elections the yield from this source was $4,500.

Up till today $3,700 had been received, representing forfeits of 37 candidates. An additional $3,300 is expected.

King Peter Celebrates 12th Birthday

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

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 6 In a web of diplomacy and intrigue, in the midst of a Europe more troubled than at any time since the war, King Peter II of Yugoslavia today celebrated his 12th birthday.

The occasion was marked throughout the nation. Prince Regent Paul, members of the diplomatic corps and a crowd estimated at 100,000 persons witnessed an army review held in honor of the occasion here.

While his elders anxiously watch developments in Europe and Africa and the League attempts to grapple with the vast problems thrust on it by the program of Yugoslavia's neighbor across the Adriatic, Peter starts the day with a Canadian breakfast—cereal, bacon and eggs, a glass of milk.

Today he was also treated to guns, tributes from his 14,000,000 subjects and whatever boys just come 12 admire in the way of automobiles, dogs, horses, electric motors and gadgets.

Everywhere Peter went on his lengthening legs smiling and courteous, blushing now and again, he was followed by various hard-visaged gentlemen with suspicious eyes and hands close to their guns. It is 11 months almost to the day since his father, King Alexander, was slain, along with Foreign Minister Barthou of France, on a triumphal entry into Marseille.

Increase In N.S. Tourists

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

HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—A 28.8 percent increase in tourist traffic in Nova Scotia during August this year over the same month of 1934 was noted tonight in figures released by Hon. A. S. MacMillan, Minister of Highways.

A total of 12,198 visiting automobiles entered the province last month through Amherst and Yarmouth, two main entrance points, according to official figures collected by the Nova Scotia Tourist Bureau. In the same month last year, only 9,464 cars passed through the two gateways.

The increase of traffic this year had been maintained throughout the summer season. From June 1 to August 31, the percentage of increase over 1934 was 25.9. The total munber of cars for those three months this year was 30,258, compared with 24,305 in the same period last year.

BASEBALL'S BIG SIX

(By The Associated Press)

Arky Vaughan made up some lost ground in the National League and Big Six batting race yesterday as he rapped out three hits in four official times at bat against Brooklyn. That bounced his average back up from .394 to .397, wiping out Thursday's loss.

The standing:

	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Vaughan, Pirates	120	441	101	175	.397
Medwick, Cards	129	531	113	196	.369
Vosmik, Indians	127	526	71	184	.350
Myer, Senators	127	522	95	179	343
Hartnett, Cubs	101	358	58	122	.341
Gehrig, Yankees	115	450	109	153	.340

BASIC PROGRAM COMPLETE SAYS ROOSEVELT

President Seeks "Breathing Spell" to Tense Business Atmosphere.

(By Francis M. Stephenson Associated Press Staff Writer)

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Sept. 6—Satisified that the "basic program" of the new deal is substantially completed, President Roosevelt set about tonight to lend an example to the United States of today's declaration for a "breathing spell."

In exchange of letters with Roy W. Howard, publisher of the Scripps-Howard newspapers, the President noted the publisher's statement that 'many business men who once gave you sincere support are now, not merely hostile, they are frightened."

"This administration," replied the President in a long letter, "came into power pledged to a very considerable legislative program. This basic program, however has now reached substantial completion and the 'breathing spell' of which you speak is here—very decidedly so.

"I take it that we are not merely seeking but getting the recovery of confidence, not merely the confidence of a small group, but that basic confidence on the part of the mass of our population, in the soundness of our economic life and in our honesty and justice of the purposes of its economic rules and methods.

In unusual good spirits at his regular press conference at home today, Mr. Roosevelt told newspapermen he had about concluded work on the legislation of the last session of Congress and indicated he was looking forward to the 'breathing spell' prescribed for the nation.

Smiling away further inquiry about fears of business men, he left an impression he would be occupied perhaps for a while in quieting some nerves.

REPUBLICAN REACTION

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—A Republican cry of "campaign promises" today pierced the mingling of praise and criticism evoked by President Roosevelt's statement that business might look forward to a legislative "breathing spell."

Out of the storm of debate loosed by the assertion came the interpretation by some close observers that it meant a let-up in new deal reforms at least until after next year's presidential campaign.

Democrats were quick to praise the decision. Republicans leaped to the attack. Business comment was varying but the market went up.

The observation of chairman Henry P. Fletcher of the Republican National Committee came near sounding a keynote for members of his party who commented. He said:

"The President has opened the 1936 campaign with a new set of assurances and promises."

Some Republicans, too, mentioned that the statement did not refer to a balanced budget. In other quarters it was suggested that the President might be saving this to be dealt with later.

Appointed Chief Registrar For F.C.A. Act

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

OTTAWA, Sept. 6.—Lt.-Col. G. S. Stairs has been appointed to command the Canadian Grenadier Guards, with regimental headquarters at Montreal, to succeed Lt.-Col. F. R. Phelan who has been transferred to the reserve of officers, it was announced tonight by the Department of National Defence.

Lt.-Col. Stairs has had long service in the Canadian militia. He served in France and Belgium with the 87th Battalion, C. E. F., from October, 1917, to April, 1919.

FERRY NEARS COMPLETION—Construction of the new ferry which will ply between Rocky Point and Charlottetown, an important transportation link between the capital city and a large farming community, has been progressing favorably and the new boat will be launched in December, Captain James Fitzgerald said yesterday. The Diesel engines have been placed in the craft and work on the hull is being rushed. Captain Fitzgerald has superintended the building of many coastal craft in Prince Edward Island. The Georgetown ferry was constructed by his Georgetown shipyards. The new Rocky Point ferry will replace the veteran paddle-wheel steamer Hillsboro.

PERSONALS

Mrs. A. R. Gillis, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Audrey, left yesterday morning for Boston.

Mr. Charles MacDonald, Cardigan, leaves this morning for Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Miss Veronica McCarthy of the Canadian National Hotel staff left yesterday for Peakes Station, where she will spend her vacation.

Mr. Anthony Donahoe, Roseneath, left yesterday morning for Halifax, where he will continue his course in medicine at Dalhousie University.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Moore, Hackensack, N.J., are visiting Mrs. Moore,'s parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hughes, Prince Street.

Mr. R. C. Read, New York, is visiting the city, the guest of Mr. E. R. Brow.

Miss Elaine Bennett has returned to Montreal to resume her training at the Royal Victoria Hospital, after spending her holidays at her home in this city.

Mr. Gordon Bennett is a patient in the P. E. Island Hospital, having undergone a minor operation on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Forbes Kennedy and little son of Dorchester, N. B., returned home this morning after spending a few pleasant days on the Island.

Miss Mary MacKenzie, Deaconess of St. Paul's Church, Glace Bay, N.S., who has been spending her vacation at her home in Glen Valley, returned on the S. S. "Farnorth" Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Forbes Kennedy accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Taylor, City, motored to O'Leary yesterday to visit Mr. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. J. D. Kennedy.

Mr. Albert S. Prowse, Sydney, brother of Col. W. B. Prowse, is visiting in the City. He is on his way to visit his son in New York. Thence he will go to Vancouver and Seattle and spend the winter in California. While in the City he is guest of Mrs. B. C. Prowse.

Gunners report that there are more ducks in the marshes this season than there have been for many years. The presence of large quantities of feed, especially of wild rice, is believed to be responsible for this condition. The birds are especially plentiful at Pisquid Pond, Head of Hillsboro, East Lake and Head of Fortune.

A few geese have appeared, but the number is still dwindling due to the continued dearth of eel grass.