The SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENTS: Mrs. John Pond, 31 Church Street—Phone 289
SUMMERSIDE and PRINCE COUNTY

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

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—FILMS DEVELOPED with enlargement at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

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—BE PREPARED! Have in your home or office a Firstaid Emergency Kit. Complete with scissors, gauze, etc., $1.49. Gourlies Rexall Drugs. 6-18-19.

—ON FURLOUGH — Cpl. and Mrs. H. A. Compton are spending a pleasant holiday with the former's uncle, Mr. Keith Compton and Mrs. Compton, Summerside. Corporal Compton was for sometime stationed with the R.C.A.F. at Summerside.—S

—INSPECTION — The Red Cross Corps of Summerside were inspected recently by Mrs. H. L. Palmer, Provincial Commandant. Mrs. Palmer commended the girls very highly on their program. Miss Katherine MacLellan, director of the Provincial Sanatorium gave a lecture on communicable diseases.—S

—ATTEND SERVICE — Many friends attended the funeral services for Stedman Green on Thursday afternoon at the Compton Funeral Parlours. Rev. Mr. Sullivan conducted the service. Mr. Green passed away on Wednesday in the Prince County Hospital after a long illness.—S

—AIRMEN CONTRIBUTE TO AIR CADET FUND — Through the courtesy of Group Captain Fullerton a tag day was held at No. 9 S.F.T.S. for the Air Cadets and the very handsome sum of over two hundred dollars was raised for the *Air Cadet* Fund. Air Cadets and *Girl Guides* went out to canvass the air port. The sealed tins were the gift of Jenkins Canneries.—S

—VISITING FORMER HOME — Quartermaster Sergt. Frank Read and Mrs. Read are spending a short holiday with friends in Summerside. Mr. Read has not been home for a great number of years and is being warmly welcomed by old friends. He is now on active service and is at present stationed at Bradford, Ontario.—S

—BRIDE-TO-BE TENDERED SHOWER — A very pretty bridal shower was tendered Miss Margaret Marchbank on Tuesday evening at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Marchbank, New Annan in honour of her approaching nuptials. While Mrs. Clarence Marchbank played the wedding march, the bride-to-be was escorted to the seat of honour by her cousin Miss Mary Marchbank. Those assisting with the presentation of the shower of lovely gifts were Miss Nora Taylor, Mrs. Wilfred Lyle, Miss Mildred MacMurdo, Miss Velda Rayner, Mrs. J. L. Marchbank, Miss Mary Townsend, Miss Jean MacDonald and Miss Evelyn Johnson. After Miss Marchbank had graciously thanked one and all for their good wishes so tangibly expressed refreshments were served and the remainder of the evening spent in music. Mrs. George Ramsay played for the sing song.—S

—VAUDEVILLE REVUE — The Vaudeville Revue troup of No. 9 S.F.T.S., R.C.A.F., made a tremendous hit with a Summerside audience that taxed the seating capacity of the High School Auditorium on Tuesday evening. The songs and dances brought repeated encores from the audience. The concert was for the benefit of the Summerside Air Cadets and was given through the gracious permission of Group Captain Fullerton, commanding officer at No. 9. The Air Force band accompanied the air cadets in a march to the High School and played selections on the school grounds before the performance. The Air Force orchestra added to the evening's enjoyment with several well rendered popular numbers. Miss Gallant, gifted Summerside pianist was at the piano and gave several selections toward the close of the evening. Mr. W. E. Darby presided as chairman of the Civil Committee of the Air Cadets and made a few remarks before the show began. Mayor Lidstone, Group Captain Fullerton and Mr. E. P. Foley also spoke complimenting the Air Cadets on their splendid showing at the inspection on Saturday last. Program: Cadets, Ensign Raising; Orchestra number; Sergeant McCarten; Indian Dance by A. S. O. MacDonald; Miss Wyatt, Break O'Day, I Cannot Help Loving You; A. W. Birch, Dance; Airwomen singing, Wings of Victory; Orchestra number; Air Cadet Schurman, Royal Sons of the Air Force; Mrs. MacLeod singing (Miss Whalen accompanying); Airwomen's Dance; Flt.-Lieut. Bushell, Forgotten, Johnny Doughboy; Orchestra number; A. W. Martell singing "Wait Till You Get Them Up in the Air"; Octet, In a Little Old Garden, Lassie O' Mine; A. W. Gallant and guitar; Orchestra number; A. W. Toner, Somebody Else Has Taken my Place; Acrobatic Dance by A. S. O. MacDonald; Bea Gallant; Miss Kemp singing; Sergeant McCartin singing; Orchestra number. F. O. Hall was the Master of Ceremonies and delighted everyone with his snappy repertoire.—S

BLACKHEADS
Don't squeeze blackheads — dissolve them. Get two ounces of peroxine powder from any drug store and apply gently with wet, hot cloth over the blackheads. They simply dissolve and disappear by this safe simple method.

—WOOL and stock cards in stock at Brace's. 6-18-2i.

—WHITE FOOTWEAR for all the family. Come in and see our splendid range of styles at moderate prices. Sheen & MacInnis, Summerside. 6-19-23.

—HOUSE FOR SALE or to let, 15 Fitzroy Street, Summerside, eight rooms, all improvements. Large lot, barn and garage. James T. Waite, Traveller's Rest. 6-19-11.

—ANNUAL MEETING — The ladies aid of the Prince County Hospital held their annual meeting in the hospital parlour on Tuesday afternoon. There was a very good attendance. Miss Eleanor Green the president very capably presided. The reports showed that many worthwhile things had been accomplished and that in spite of the many demands made on the public the ladies aid had raised $475.00 in different ways during the year. The money had been used to purchase linens and other hospital furnishings as well as keeping the nurses home in repair. The ladies aid are very grateful to the public for their ready response to their calls for help. The aid was pleased to welcome Mrs. M. F. Schurman to the meetings once more and to know that she has recovered so well from her serious accident and that she will be able to resume her position as secretary of the aid. All the officers were re-elected for the coming year.—S.

—WEDDING BELLS — A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yeo of St. Eleanors when their daughter, Wanda, was united in marriage to Rayworth Rayner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Rayner of Travellers Rest. The ceremony took place at seven o'clock on Monday evening in the presence of members of both families and friends. Rev. D. F. Hoddinott was the officiating clergyman. Mrs. Hoddinott played the wedding music. The bride was very lovely in a wedding dress of Queen's blue sheer with corsage of pink carnations. Her sister Muriel was her bridesmaid, and wore navy blue with white accessories. Mr. Kenneth Rayner acted as groom's man for his brother. A reception followed the ceremony and the newly married couple received the best wishes of their many friends. After a short honeymoon spent on the Island, Mr. and Mrs. Rayner will leave for Ottawa where they have positions in the civil service.—S

Minard's is good for aches.

Personals

—Mrs. John Murray has returned from a pleasant visit with friends in Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec.—S

—Mrs. Jack Clark has returned to her home in Summerside from Halifax where she had been spending a few days.—S

—Layton Noonan of R.C.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. Austin Noonan, has returned to the mainland after spending four weeks at his home in Albany. Layton has two brothers in the R.C.N., Ivan and Toney.

Weekly Live Stock Market Report

SUMMARY

Moderate deliveries, improved quality and steady to higher prices featured the cattle market in the past week. With few exceptions, prices were anywhere up to 50 cents higher than in the previous trading session. The calf market was a mixed affair with Toronto losing $1 per cwt., while Montreal and Winnipeg were stronger. Hogs were, again, little changed except for a slight increase in prices at Toronto and Winnipeg. Spring lambs are arriving in increasing numbers and bringing exceptionally good prices.

Eastern Cattle Markets

There was a steady to strong market for practically all classes of cattle at TORONTO except butcher cows and fed calves which sold 25 cents to 50 cents lower. Weighty steers sold at $11.50 to $13 and a few choice topped the market at $13.25. Butcher steers rated $11.50 to $12.85. At MONTREAL, practically all stock was sold in the first two days of the week with steers mostly between $11 and $12.25. Butcher cows made up the bulk of the offering and sold firm with good kinds generally $9.50 to $10 and an odd top of $11.50. There was little change in the MARITIMES, where offerings on choice steers advanced 25 cents. The top grades were quoted at $10.50 to $11.25.

Western Cattle Markets

Cattle trade at WINNIPEG was brisk under orderly deliveries and a better quality offering and prices were 25 cents to 50 cents stronger. The spread between medium and good grades of cattle was extremely narrow. The best of the slaughter steers were weighed out at $12.75 to $13.25 and best stocker steers at $10 to $10.50. CALGARY was, also, active on a light supply and good butcher steers brought $11.75 to $12.25 and $12.50. Trading was brisk at EDMONTON where best steers brought $12.75. At PRINCE ALBERT choice steers made $11.75 to $12.25, MOOSE JAW $11 to $11.50, REGINA up to $12.50, SASKATOON $10.25 to $12.50 and VANCOUVER had some medium to good steers at $10.50 to $12.

United States Market

There were again no sales of Canadian cattle at Buffalo or St. Paul Buffalo reported domestic stocks weak to 25 cents more lower than last week with good choice steers at $14 to $14.25. At St. Paul, native supplies increased and most slaughter steers were down fully 25 cents. Medium to good slaughter steers sold at $11 to $12.50 with just a few choice up to a top of $14. Good cows were $10.50, common to medium $9 to $9.75, while stockers and feeders were scarce and firm with medium to good $10.25 to $12.

Exports during the past week included only 77 beef cattle, 697 dairy and 2,337 calves. Exports of beef cattle, under the second quarterly quota from April 1st to June 11th were approximately 51,266 head. It is possible, however, that there are some light cattle included in this figure which do not come under the quarterly quota on cattle weighing 700 lb., and over. As near as can be ascertained there is still room for about 2,000 in this quarter at the reduced rate of duty. Shipments from Jan. 1st to June 11th, with corresponding figures for 1941 in brackets were: beef cattle 98,856 (44,124); dairy 9,305 (7,073); calves 34,994 (29,287).

Varied Trend in Calf Prices

The calf market did not apparently follow any pattern as Toronto was down $1 per cwt., closing at $14 to $14.50 for best veals. On the other hand, veals were strong at Montreal, with good kinds $13.50 up to $14. The same held true at Winnipeg, where good southern demand saw best veals taken at $11.50 to $13. Calgary sold the best of the calf offering at $11.50 to $12.50, Edmonton $11 to $12, Prince Albert $11 to $12, Moose Jaw $10.50 to $11.50, Regina $12 and Saskatoon up to $11.75. Vancouver had some good veals at $11 to $11.75.

Hog Market Steady to Strong

Slight gains were made on hog markets during the past week. Toronto was up 15 cents closing at $15.50 for the basic grade dressed, while Montreal was mostly 15.75 with odd sales to local butchers at $16. Winnipeg also uncovered a firmer trend and the basic grade sold at $14 to $14.25 dressed. Elsewhere, prices were steady with Calgary paying $14, Edmonton $14 to $14.40, Prince Albert $13.70 to $13.95, Moose Jaw $13.75, Regina $13.75, Saskatoon $13.60 to $13.75 and Vancouver $14.85 to $15. Maritime prices were up 15 cents with Moncton paying $15.50 for grade B-1.

Lambs Are Good Sellers

Offerings of spring lambs are on the increase but, nevertheless, they sold well at strong prices. Spring lambs at Toronto sold up to $16 each, while Montreal paid as high as $17 per cwt., but closed with most sales at $16 per cwt. On a short supply, Winnipeg had good spring lambs at $14 per cwt., and Calgary paid $12 to $13.25 per cwt. Edmonton, also, was on the same basis, $12 to $13.25 per cwt.

TO-DAY

Also short subject
Shows at 7.30—9.10
Matinee Saturday at 3

CAPITOL
SUMMERSIDE

Jury Disagrees In S'Side Perjury Case

In the Supreme Court at Summerside yesterday, his Lordship Mr. Justice Arsenault presiding, the jury disagreed in the perjury case of the King vs. William Moses Arsenault and the case was set down for the November term. Constable Kinch was the last witness called for the Crown and the prisoner testified on his own behalf.

Hon. Thane A. Campbell, K.C., and L. G. Lewis, K.C., acted for the Crown, H. F. MacPhee, K.C., and W. Henry Noonan for the defence.

The civil jury case of Estelle Harris, administratrix, vs. Cecil Scharfe and Curran and Briggs Ltd., action for damages will begin when court opens this morning.—S.

Graphic Story Of Loss Of Aircraft Carrier Lexington

(This is a story supplied to The Canadian Press by the Chicago Tribune whose foreign correspondent, Stanley Johnston, was the only newspaperman aboard the United States aircraft carrier Lexington in the Coral Sea battle. In his preceding stories Johnston recounted preliminary movements of the American fleet, the air raid on Jap ships in Tulagi Harbor, the sinking of an enemy aircraft carrier and the attack on the Lexington, this story details the last hours of the battered Lexington.)

CHICAGO, June 18—This is the story of the Lexington's last hour.

The fight to save the Lexington began as soon as the attack upon her had ceased that morning of May 8. The attack was the Japanese counterpart of a blow that the Lexington's own force of dive bombers, torpedo bombers, and fighters had launched over the 180 miles that separated our forces from the Japs.

The great old ship—one of the twin carriers around which almost all modern carrier fighting technique was developed—was hard hit in the attack which began at 11.16 a.m. and continued for 17 minutes.

Five Torpedo Holes

Five torpedoes had torn huge holes—20 to 30 feet in diameter—in her port side along the water line and below it. One heavy bomb, probably a Japanese 1,000-pounder, had hit the ship's rail on the forward flight deck and on the port forward five-inch gun position. Another lighter bomb had ripped holes in her smokestack and killed with its splinters several men of an anti-aircraft machine gun crew stationed there.

She had taken, in the swift air battle, a six-degree list to port as water poured through the torpedo holes.

Finally the heavy bomb which struck the rail of the forward flight deck had penetrated into the living quarters below. There a quantity of five-inch shells, stacked so as to be close at hand for rapid firing, had been set off. The combination of explosions had started a fire and had been responsible for heavy casualties among the marines who formed the gun crews.

These quarters also happened to be those of Rear Admiral Aubrey Fitch whose guest I was officially. My room, my clothing, notes and typewriter, not to mention my safe in which I had $100 in currency and a wrist watch, suffered severely. Admiral Fitch's papers and belongings also were shattered and strewn about. The fire that followed the explosions burned fiercely until damage crews extinguished them with chemicals, leaving the wreckage and tattered bits of furnishings covered with a chemical foam.

Air Action Recordings

I had made an arrangement with Cmdr. Mort Seligman, the Lexington's executive officer, to make a series of disc recordings of the air action against the ship. Through the firing, the bomb bursts and all, I had talked into a microphone getting the exact times for various incidents, describing the Japanese, even getting on the discs the sounds of Japanese dive bomber engines, our anti-aircraft guns firing, bomb explosions, and the sound of the battle.

Naturally my first thought was for these records. I ran below to Seligman's cabin where the recording machine was situated. The marine orderly who had operated the machine throughout the fight played back our records. The two discs were perfect, recording. I believe for the first time in history the sounds of battle. But alas, I was never to take them from the room. They were destroyed by fire before I ever got them off the Lexington.

Aboard the Lexington the routine of a carrier in dangerous waters was going on. Cmdr. H. R. (Pop) Healy was overseeing the pumping of fuel oils from portside storage tanks into empty tanks on the starboard side, and the list was taken off the ship and its flight deck. As soon as this was done our fighting planes, which had been in the air for durations ranging from one to three hours each, began coming back on board.

Fight To Save Ship

With the failure of the electrical power systems came an interruption of the great blowers—the ship's ventilating system. Heat quickly rose in the engine and fire rooms to between 145 and 162 degrees fahrenheit. Nevertheless, the engineer's gang stayed at their posts and kept their equipment going to give the 25-knot speed demanded.

During this time the damage-control gangs and fire fighters were engaged in a desperate fight to save the ship. This fight was becoming hopeless. The flames rapidly increased their grip and extended their area. More than 25 per cent of the below-decks section was now an inferno.

It is not possible to estimate the total number of men lost fighting the fire but medical records for the Lexington showed that at least half the casualties were those caused by explosions and burns.

One of the most violent explosions of all came at 2.45 p. m. It happened just forward of the bridge and caused much damage. It was apparent to all that the end was near and I found later I had written in my notes the time of the explosion and the one word: "End." But I was wrong. The crew and officers did not even give up then.

At 5 p. m. Capt. Sherman ordered the engines stopped and fire rooms abandoned. Lt.-Cmdr. Mike Coffin, who received the order, stayed at his post passing on the word and assuring himself that every man got out. The Lexington's speed fell off rapidly until she was drifting helplessly sideways with smoke pouring from the main deck to starboard blanketing everything on that side.

The fight against the fire continued for another hour, at which time it was evident to all aboard her that the carrier could not be saved.

Intense Heat Level

To remain aboard the ship any longer was courting disaster. An officer braved the heat and flames below to test the temperature of the bombs and warheads. When he put his hand on their cases his palm was scorched. This meant, of course, that the temperatures of the explosives inside were beyond the heat level at which scientists decreed they would detonate.

At 5.15 p. m. Admiral Fletcher sent several destroyers alongside, and we transferred our wounded, 160 men, to the vessel. Hundreds of the other crew members also stepped aboard the destroyers.

I did a last turn on deck with Lt.-Cmdr. Edward H. Eldredge, an air officer, after most of the crew had left. We decided to take the next favorable chance ourselves. My preparations consisted of transferring all notes to a breast pocket of my shirt, where I hoped they would stay dry. Then I picked a rope with a big knot at its end, where I might sit until picked up, and cautiously slid down.

In two minutes I was picked up in a whaleboat with other men. We towed several life rafts as well, and got a number of men to a cruiser. I stayed aboard the cutter with the coxswain and we began to gather in men who were swimming and showing signs of exhaustion.

It was almost dark when our boat reached the mother ship and unloaded. The whole length of the Lexington was ablaze as I climbed aboard the rescue cruiser. It was a fierce, white fire consuming the 80,000 gallons of aviation fuel and 1,000,000 gallons of fuel oil from tanks now wide open.

Blast after blast rent the ship but she floated high and upright. A few small vessels poked among the debris around her for possible swimmers were to leave her side.

A destroyer stood by to administer the finishing coup. This consisted of a salvo of four heavy torpedoes delivered at close range. After their blast had opened new holes the Lexington slowly filled with water and gradually, still upright, slid with a prolonged hiss beneath the water.

How to Save Clothes in Wartime

Use the NEW OXYDOL... *So Rich in Washing Power You Can*

...Wash WHITE WITHOUT BLEACHING
...Wash CLEAN WITHOUT HARD RUBBING

Declare war on washday wear and tear. Get your whitest wash ever with the rich, safe washing action of OXYDOL

Each washday, in millions of homes, a truly modern soap—New OXYDOL—is helping women to make clothes last longer in wartime.

Avoid Risk Of Harsh Bleaching

Every ounce of today's Oxydol is richer, more efficient in washing power. By its safe washing action alone...Oxydol brings clothes *white without bleaching*. And we mean the whitest wash any soap can give! Except for stains, of course, and unusual pieces...your clothes come radiantly white ...and you avoid the risk of using harsh bleaches!

Eliminate Harmful Rubbing

Hard rubbing...is the cause of so much wear and tear...is OUT! New Oxydol's livelier "Hustle-Bubble" suds soak the dirt loose in the washer. A quick rub here and there—where necessary—is all. But NOT the hard rubbing that wears clothes threadbare before their time!

And yet, for all its "wartime" efficiency...New Oxydol is even milder now on hands...safe for washable colours...safe for washable rayons!

Use this modern soap. Save your clothes in wartime by doing them the easier, safer OXYDOL way!

GUARANTEED YOUR WHITEST WASH EVER!
Yes, you'll agree, New Oxydol gives you the whitest wash any soap can give *or double your money back!*
If you don't agree, simply return the package, with name and address to Oxydol, Montreal, and twice the purchase price will be refunded.

for Beautiful Washes with Safety
NEW OXYDOL WASHES WHITE WITHOUT BLEACHING!

Pansies For Next Spring Should Be Sown Now

Pansy plants such as are sold in flower in early spring may be grown quite easily by the gardener who has a cold frame. The seed is sown in late summer in a seed bed which can be shaded and watered.

Seed of one of the giant strains should be obtained if one wants large flowers. If small flowers are preferred, the so-called tufted or Scotch pansies will do better. Violas may also be given the same treatment. All pansies are members of the viola family, but the name pansy is applied to those which have "faces."

If you have a seed bed made of fine soil shaded with a canopy of cheesecloth or lath, and which can be watered, sow the seed in rows. If you have no such seed bed prepare a flat shallow box full of sifted soil in the usual manner and sow the pansies in that. It can be placed in a shady spot and kept well watered until the seedlings appear.

In sowing spread the seed thinly. Mix sand with it if necessary to prevent overcrowding. If the seeds are too thick it will be difficult to disentangle the roots of the seedlings when time comes to move them. As soon as the seeds sprout they should be given all the light possible and plently of fresh air. Do not let them dry out. Protect them from the mid-day sun.

When the seedlings have made their first rough leaves they should be transplanted to other flats, where they have more space, or to the cold frame. Florists usually move them to flats where they are planted 2 inches each way; this is called "pricking out." They are allowed to grow here until they are small sturdy plants. The amateur may cut short his procedure and move the seedlings directly from the seed bed or first flat to the cold frame.

Soil in the cold frame should not be overmanured, but should be light and friable and reasonably fertile. The plants should be set in rows, 4 inches apart in the rows, and 6 inches between the rows. Let the plants grow in the open through the fall until the ground begins to freeze. Then fill up the cold frame with dry leaves and cover it with the sash or boards. In severe weather the sash can be covered with straw mats or any such covering, but this is not usually needed.

In the spring as soon as frost begins to come out of the ground, the leaves should be taken off the pansy plant and the sash put on the frame. The management from now on is the same as any other planting in the spring. The pansies will bloom under the glass much earlier than they would outdoors, and you will have pansies to set out in the border when the tulips begin to bloom.

MILLVIEW WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The regular monthly meeting of the Millview Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Joseph Smith on June 11th with an attendance of thirteen members and one visitor.

Meeting opened by singing "Ode" followed by repeating Creed in unison. Roll call was answered by a grab bag which amounted to $1.30.

Minutes of last meeting read, approved and signed.

Sick Committee reported one visit and bill of 25 cents was paid. A bill of $1.17 for box sent overseas was also paid.

It was decided that each member pass in a gift for Baby Shower before the district Convention.

It was moved and seconded to have a concert and dance. Mrs. Victor Grant, Mrs. Theodore Crane and Miss Kay MacPherson was committee appointed.

It was decided to serve sandwiches and tea at Institute meetings.

Correspondence consisted of "letters of thanks from three boys overseas for cigarettes they received, also letters of thanks from two Institute members.

It was decided to serve Ice Cream cones to children at school closing. $5.00 was given to Miss Kay MacPherson to buy prizes for closing.

Next meeting to be held on July 8th at the home of Mrs. Grant. Roll call answered by contributing a knitted square.

Contest was put on by Mrs. Joseph Smith. Prizes won by Mrs. Harold Robertson and Mrs. John Murphy. Collection amounted to 55 cents. Lunch was served. Meeting closed with God Save the King.

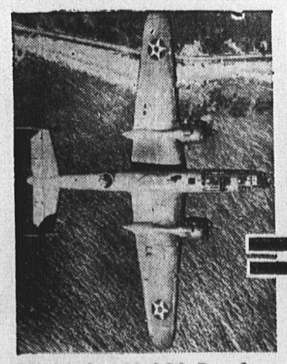
War—25 Years Ago Today

By The Canadian Press

JUNE 19, 1917 — Sir Arthur Currie appointed to command the Canadian Corps in succession to Sir Julian Byng. The King abolished enemy titles held by members of the Royal Family; British peerages conferred upon members of the Teck and Battenburg families.

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 18—(CP Cable)—Six bags of letters and prints, including nine registered articles, dispatched from Canada to Bermuda on March 27, have been lost at sea by enemy action, it was announced in the official Gazette here today.

Win-the-War Formula: Plenty of Work and Food



To Make 60,000 Bombers

Takes 6,000,000,000 Man-Hours of Labor

And Food From 9,300,000 Acres

To Make 45,000 Tanks
Takes 1,206,000,000 Man-Hours
And Food From 1,935,000 Acres

To Make 32 Battleships
Takes 860,800,000 Man-Hours
And Food From 1,344,000 Acres