WHITE SPOT DANCE

FRIDAY NIGHT, MAY 9th
Dancing 9.30 to 12.30 Daylight Saving Time.
Music by Ding Connelly and his new Band with selected music. All modern.
Admission 35c, tax included
Good Floor, Good Eats, Good Music

QUEEN'S CANADIAN FUND DONATIONS FOR AIR RAID VICTIMS

The smashing of Plymouth has attracted fresh attention these past few days to the fighhtful suffering of the many thousands of civilians in Great Britain who are barried from shelter to shelter and finally driven into the open country by successive raids. Eventually places are found for them all, places of relative security, but their belongings of all kinds are destroyed. The task of emergency feeding alone is difficult. The task of setting them up once more with some quantity of clothing and bedding is much more difficult.

To meet these enormous needs, funds have been started in various parts of the world. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth has permitted the use of her name in connection with the Dominion campaign, which is officially known as "The Queen's Canadian Fund for Air Raid Victims."

Every dollar contributed to the Queen's Canadian Fund goes without deduction to the Lord Mayor of London for distribution to the homeless and needy.

Contributions from this Province should be forwarded to the Royal Trust Company, Charlottetown, which reports the following receipts to date:

P.E.I. Art Society, $5.00.
W.C.T.U., Summerside, $10.00.
Miss M. I. MacLeod, Charlottetown, $1.00.
Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Miss Mary Stewart, Ellerslie $3.00.

Previously acknowledged.

Winsloe South W. I., $10.00.
Mrs. J. L. Lockhart, Charlottetown, $1.00.
Miss Helen Lockhart, Charlottetown, $1.00.
Miss Margaret Irving, Charlottetown, $5.00.
T. C., $100.00.
Mrs. C. H. Black, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Darlington W. I., $5.00
Oyster Bed Bridge, W. I., $5.00.
Queen Mary Needlework Guild, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Mrs. George Rogers, Charlottetown, $10.00.
Seymour Young, Earnscliffe $1.00.
Chas. H. Chandler, Charlottetown, $10.00.
Miss Anna Mair, Charlottetown, $10.00.
The Hill Club, S'side $10.00.
Miss B. Rose Longworth, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Mr. and Mrs. Warren Duchemin, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Mrs. Vera Sealey, Charlottetown, $3.00
Mrs. Anna D. White Charlottetown, $5.00.
Mrs. Emily Leard Souris $2.00.
Mrs. Mildred Borden Charlottetown, $10.00.
Carry on Canada Corps, $250.00.
Ian Burnett, Charlottetown $5.00.
Dr. and Mrs. W. J. P. MacMillan, Charlottetown, $15.00.
Mrs. Lorne M. Campbell, New London, 50 cents.
Anonymous $20.00.
Miss Carrie Haslam, Charlottetown.
Miss J. Ella MacLeod, Uigg. $5.00.
Palmer Electric Co., Charlotte town, $5.00.
H. H. Horne, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Smallwood, Charlottetown, $5.00.
J. T. McKee, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Harry Weeks, Charlottetown, $3.00
Anonymous, Freetown, $1.50.
Professor Barlow, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Miss L. A. Young, Charlottetown, $5.00.
Hyndman & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown, $25.00.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill, Charlottetown, $25.00.
Douglas Hill, Charlottetown, $1.25
Donald Hill, Charlottetown, $1.00.
Mrs. J. F. McDonald, Charlottetown, $3.00.
Miss Jacqueline MacDonald, Charlottetown, $2.00.

TOTAL—$631.25.

Prince Edward Island Hospital Annual Meeting

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation a public meeting of all contributors to the Prince Edward Island Hospital, will be held in St. Paul's Parish Hall, Charlottetown, on Thursday, May 22nd at 8.00 P.M. for the purpose of electing Trustees for the government of the Institution in accordance with the Bye-Laws and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

ADA E. HARRIS,
Secretary,
Board of Trustees.

L-443-5-8-10-13-15-17-20.

MACDONALD WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The April meeting of the MacDonald Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Lorne Kelly, Southport, Thursday April 17, with the president Mrs. Leigh Kennedy in the chair. Meeting opened by repeating Creed in unison, followed by Roll Call which was answered with, a housecleaning hint.

It was decided that a miniature Auction be held at the next regular meeting, each member to donate an article for sale.

Reports of committees were then heard. School committees were reappointed. Correspondence consisted of a letter from the Canadian War Services Fund thanking the Institute for their generous donation.

A discussion arose regarding just what should be done by the Institute when one of its members is bereaved. A motion to the effect that the secretary send a message of sympathy to any bereaved member was moved by Mrs. Charles Stewart asd seconded by Mrs. Perley Mutch, motion carried.

An interesting program was then enjoyed by all, consisting of two contests, viz, a soap contest and Old Saying contest. The former resulted in a tie, Miss Helen McInnis winning out. The latter was answered orally, by the members. Meeting then adjourned and a dainty lunch was enjoyed by all. Collection $1.20.

Next meeting at the home of Mrs. Preston Wood, Cross Roads.
(Patriot Please Copy)

Cleaning Rugs

To save the expense of sending a rug to the cleaners, remove all loose dirt from the rug, and then test the rug as to fast color, using an obscure corner. Make a jelly by dissolving neutral soap flakes and water in the proportion of one of soap to five of water; let it cool; then whip into a thick lather, like shaving lather.

Place the rug on a table of comfortable height and apply this with a small soft brush, using a circular motion, and scrub a small area at a time. Do not let the rug become thoroughly wet; when finished washing, the back should be as dry as before starting.

If the rug is large, whip up only small amounts of the lather at one time. Have two pans of clean water and two soft cloths at hand to rinse off the lather at once. Wring cloths medium dry and use the water from one pan for a first rinsing, then from the other for a second. Change water frequently, as much of the success of the cleaning is in thorough rinsing. If the rug has a nap, wipe only in one direction; then brush in one direction before drying.

Dry the rug quickly, but not in sunlight, by hanging it on a clothesline or by placing on the grass or a floor.

An experiment is being tried on a Wyoming ranch in dressing sheep in cotton coats from one shearing time to the next to increase the yield of wool and keep it cleaner.

Germany claims that each of its filing stations supplying gas to trucks can fill 50 containers in eight hours.

Scrap Iron

We pay highest market prices for Scrap Iron, Batteries, Radiators, Copper, Brass, Aluminum and Rags.

B. BENJAMIN

Phone 869,
108 Richmond Street

SEED POTATOES
For Sale or Exchange

We have at Charlottetown seven hundred bags of Certified clean field No. 1 Mountain Seed grown by A. A. MacBeth at Marshfield; also a quantity of Certified clean field Cobbler Seed, No. 1's and No. 1 smalls.

I have especially held this clean field Mountain Seed to give my friends and customers the opportunity of planting the very best. We will exchange so many bags of Table Stock for so many bags of this Seed; and to the farmers who intend to continue growing Cobblers, I recommend that they change their Seed this year.

Give us a call on your requirements on Nova Scotia registered Turnip Seed.

GROW MORE MOUNTAINS

FRANK B. CLARKE

Hon. Mr. Hanson Champions Island Farmers' Claims In the House of Commons

Opposition Leader Reads Full Text of Premier Campbell's Letter To Mr. King, Warning of "Undercurrent of Feeling" Among Island Farmers.

The following excerpt from a speech by Hon. R. B. Hanson, Leader of the opposition in the House of Commonsi s from the Hansard report May 1, dealing with the serious agricultural situation in Prince Edward Island;

Mr. Hanson: What is the situation to-day in Prince Edward Island? That little province, purely agricultural, is represented in this house by a minister of the crown holding one of the most important portfolios in the government by an eminent gentleman from the city of Montreal, and by two local members. The plight and the problems of Prince Edward Island have never been given voice to in this House of Commons during these two sessions of parliament, and I wonder why. Be that as it may, let me tell the house that the farmers of Prince Edward Island have had an advocate in the person of the premier of that province. In a return brought down to this house on April 4, on the motion of the hon. member for Red Deer (Mr. Shaw), with regard to the processing levy on wheat will be found two letters of great interest and importance. The first letter is dated December 13, 1940, from the premier of Prince Edward Island, and addressed to the Prime Minister of Canada (Mr. MacKenzie King); and the second is dated January 2, 1941. I invite the house to listen to these communications:

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,
December 13, 1940.

"The Right Honourable W L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada.
Ottawa.

"I find that there seems to be a considerable undercurrent of feeling among the farmers of this province, which is kept under the surface only by their intense political sentiment, but which may at a later date seriously react against their productive effort.

A Note of Warning

That is certainly a note of warning, and I hope that the Prime Minister and his colleagues, if they ever read this letter, will give some heed to it. If they do not, there will be some vacant seats over there after the next election. The letter proceeds,

"Our farmers had no expectation or desire to receive the inflated prices of the last war, but they did hope to share to some extent in the improved markets resulting from increased war-time activity. They have therefore been greatly disappointed to find their situation worse this year than it has been since the trough of the depression. Prices of farm products seem to be going down, while prices of instruments of production, such as fertilizer, machinery, equipment, et cetera are steadily advancing, as well as the cost of such necessaries of life as the farmer requires to purchase. While there is not yet any scarcity of farm labour, it is becoming practically impossible for the farmer to procure, owing to the relatively high wages paid for labour on construction work. The farmer certainly cannot afford to pay anything like competitive wages with the present prices of farm products.

Mr. MEMBER: They never could.

Mr. HANSON (Yory-Sunbury); Yes, I agree that usually they are not able to do it. But I am repeating the remarks of the premier of Prince Edward Island, and my hon. friend has endorsed them.

"Potatoes have been exceptionally low this fall and have been selling at little more than half the cost of production. Pork products, which the farmers claimed to be producing at a loss last year, have also gone down in price. The fisheries had an extremely bad year. The market for oats has been very low, although I admit that this feature has the compensation of inducing farmers to retain larger quantities of oats for home feeding. Dairy products have been low, with the exception of cheese, but Prince Edward Island has been practically out of the production of cheese for several years."

I believe that is true.

"There now seems to be a prospect of improved prices for fox furs but this does not benefit the ordinary farmer or fisherman, and in fact seems to add to their dissatisfaction. They cannot see the logic of rising prices in London for luxury products, while their lobsters are prohibited as a luxury, and pork products are pegged below their cost of production. This apparent anomaly is probably explainable by re-export or some such course of transaction, and it is extremely agreeable to the fox breeders of the island, but it only irritates the lobster fisher and hog farmer.

"I am inclined to believe that these difficulties of the farmers will be automatically remedied to a large extent in the next year of two—

Well, that is wishful thinking, if nothing else,

"—as agricultural markets are always slower to respond to stimuli than industrial ones. The difficulty, however, is that the farmers of this province have entered the present phase only partially recovered from the effects of the depression. Many of them have already been forced under water, and I fear that the present adverse conditions will continue to force a great many more out of the productive field. Actual conditions will be greatly aggravated by the undercurrent which I have mentioned.

"This undecurrent takes principally two forms:

"(a) Dissatisfaction of the farmers at their present conditions as compared with that of other industries whose condition is greatly improved by the war programme;

"(b) The feeling of resentment at the dominion government's treatment of western wheat farmers as opposed to maritime producers.

"It is, of course, very difficult even to suggest appropriate remedies for the loss complained of, and it is probably still more difficult to get the farmers to agree as to the benefits of such suggestions. There are, however, several points which seem to be universally agreed upon here, and which I may briefly mention:

"1. The potato market should be stabilized.

"Unfortunately Too Late"

There should be marketing legislation such as that for which my hon. friend to my left, the member for Yale (Mr. Stirling), has pleaded.

"It is unfortunately, too late to do much in this direction for the present year. Nobody anticipated such a disastrously low price for potatoes in October and November, or steps would undoubtedly have been taken earlier in the season. The very farmers who needed assistance, namely those who had not the facilities or were not financially able to keep their potatoes, were forced to sell them in October and November at a ridiculously low price, and far below the cost of production and were thus deprived of any advantage from their principal cash crop. I am in hopes that the more prosperous farmers, who were able to retain their potatoes, will obtain a better price for them through the winter and spring I should strongly recommend, however, that steps should be taken in good time for the stabilization of next year's potato market.

I ask the minister to note that suggestion, and if it is now too late for this year, to need it for next year.

"This matter should be given early consideration, as it might possibly involve the giving of instructions in the spring as regards limitation of acreage. Probably a mandatory limitation would not be desirable, but the intimation should probably be given that a limitation would be put on the number of acres whose production would be stabilized.

"2. In regard to pork products, the farmers complain that they are obliged to produce these commodities as a war-time necessity at a loss on the cost of production. This being the case, they claim that the dominion government should accord them two forms of relief: (a) through the bacon board or some such agency the government should insist that the farmers of this province should receive a better price from the packers. There would seem to be considerable ground for this claim, owing to the contention that the prices paid at Moncton for goods to be shipped to Halifax are really lower than the prices paid for the same goods in Montreal. The purchasing packers in the maritimes seem to charge our producers up with imaginary charges from Moncton to Montreal and return, instead of giving us credit for the actual savings in transportation:

"A Crying Outrage"

I investigated that claim, and I believe it is substantiated by the facts, although, I am bound to admit that I have not the proof before me to-night. But if that is So—and the Department of Agriculture can soon ascertain whether it is—it is a crying outrage on the producers of Prince Edward Island.

"(b) that the dominion government should arrange reduced freight rates on the hog feeds which are neccessarily imported to this province from western Canada.

"I may say that so many conferences have been held on these points and so many maritime delegates have gone to Ottawa in the past year that it is difficult to imagine any way in which our claims can be more strongly presented. Apparently, however, no results have been obtained, and the disappointment and resentment of the farmers continues to smoulder.

"3. The alleviation of the wheat milling tax to the extent suggested by my letter would remove a considerable source of annoyance and indignation on the part of our farmers."

May I say that all of us, irrespective of political party, put our shoulders to the wheel, and we forced—I believe that is a fair term to use—the wheat board to alter the interpretation of the statute. I am not going into that point at length, but they were only authorized to charge the processing tax on wheat purchases. Can anyone tell me, that when a farmer took his grist to a mill and waited for it to be ground, paid his toll and brought it back, that was a purchase? I threatened the ministers; I threatened the wheat board with an injunction. I did not have to go that far. The matter was not really of sufficient importance to take to the courts, but I believed that the rule of reason would win, and it did win. The position was quite unlike that in western Canada, where, I understand there is a barter, which may possibly and probably be interpreted as a purchase. That little source of irritation has, after a good deal of struggle, been removed

Wood Island Ferry

Here is the fourth suggestion of this Liberal premier of Prince Edward Island;

4. The farmers of the central and eastern portion of the province have been deprived of the expected benefits of the Wood Islands ferry, which would have given them a greatly improved transportation to the mainland, particularly for produce trucks. The province has cheerfully submitted to the loss of this service in so far as it was considered to be bona fide necessary war purposes. But, unfortunately, our people cannot be persuaded that the requisitioning of the two very ships which were provided for this service was altogether due to war necessities, nor has the procedure regarding compensation commended itself to those in this province who have been familiar with the detailed steps followed. After the requisitioning of the first ship, the provincial government felt obliged to come to the financial assistance of the ferry company, as this appeared to be the only way in which the second ship could be provided. The second ship was purchased with the full knowledge and approval of the dominion authorities, and seven or eight months and a great deal of money spent in reconditioning her, practically every step being taken in consultation with dominion departments. But curiously enough, just at the moment she was ready for service, it was suddenly discovered that she was absolutely necessary for naval purposes. The resulting loss of the service and the seemingly unnecessary difficulties encountered in obtaining compensation have placed both the ferry company and the provincial government in an embarrassing position, which has not yet been resolved."

I should add that I understand it has been remedied so far as compensation is concerned.

Local enterprise has apparently been completely discouraged from any attempt to provide a third ship for the service and in the meantime the only method of transporting produce trucks is by the Borden ferry, where exorbitant and almost prohibitive rates are charged

I referred to this matter at some length last year, but that situation has not been remedied.

"An agitation for the lowering of these rates has been carried on for many years, but without avail. I am inclined to think that the holding up of the Wood Islands ferry project is a strong argument for the reduction of the present exorbitant truck rates on the railway ferry service. I have no doubt that you would be astonished to learn the figures of the rates charged for ferrying even the slightest of trucks across the straits."

Charlottetown Conditions

If the Prime Minister has any curiosity with regard to this matter, he will find that I myself put many of the facts on Hansard last year. The letter proceeds:

"In do not wish to refer to these matters in a critical way, as we all realize the great complexity of the problems now confronting the dominion government and the admirable manner in which your government is handling these problems. This is, however, primarily an agricultural and fishing community, and the provincial government is greatly concerned at finding our primary produce so depressed and downhearted. Business seems to be fairly good in Charlottetown—"

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Well, the mayor of Charlottetown was in my office last week and he told me that there were as many people on relief in Charlottetown during the winter season as there had been at any time during the depression.

Mr. GRANT: He is the worst Tory in Canada.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury); He is a pretty good Tory. The hon. member does not say that the mayor is not telling the truth. He is sticking up for his own city. To continue:

"Business seems to be fairly good in Charlottetown and Summerside but this briskness appears to be largely attributable to earnings from air port construction, and to allowances paid to dependents of enlisted men."

These people in Charlottetown are on the dole.

"The farmer considers his lot all the more deplorable by comparsion. This is naturally a very unsound state of affairs in an agricultural and fishing province."

Mr. GARDINER: Apparently the hon. member does not agree with the premier.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury); I do not altogether, but I am not the complainment.

Mr. Grant: What is the hon. member reading it for?

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury); To prove my case. I could not expect the hon. member to understand it.

"As stated, I am in hopes that the agricultural market situation will improve, but I strongly urge that the dominion government should do whatever is within its power to accelerate such improvement before serious damage is done to the finances and morale of our farmers and the productivity of our farms. Thank you. . ."

And so on.

Mr. King's Reply

The Prime Minister replied to that letter on the 2nd day of January, and at great length. I will not read the whole of the letter. He begins by saying that he has had an opportunity of discussing with his colleague "the representations of your letters of December the 13th", and "I propose to set out the position of the government on each of the questions you have raised."

First, he deals with the processing tax. That has already been dealt with. Second, he refers to the difficulties experienced by the potato farmers as a result of the poor market "this season." Then he goes on to deal with the situation in the United States, and he says, "It is difficult to see how low prices could have been avoided." Then he states;

"The present surplus of potatoes, unlike that of apples, cannot be attributed to the effects, of the war, since Canadian potatoes do not ordinarily go to European markets. Potato marketing problems are largely domestic, and it may be that some voluntary limitation of production might help, though experience would indicate that a reduction usually follows naturally after a season of low prices. Coperative marketing, of course, might offer some possibilities by enabling all producers to do the sort of orderly marketing that the more prosperous farmers in Prince Edward Island are evidently attempting."

Then he offers the service of officials of the federal department in helping to organize marketing machinery. He then discusses the question of hogs and so on, and winds up with a defence of the increases in fertilizers, discussing the law of supply and demand. This is his conclusion:

"There can be only one satisfactory solution of the problems which face our farmers That solution is the defeat of the aggressors and the destruction of the totalitarian order, No. section of our community has so direct an economic interest in the defeat of nazi Germany as our primary producers of foodstuffs. That, alone, will make possible the opening of the channels of trade, and the restoration of markets for our exportable surpluses. Without world markets, there can be no prosperity for our great primary industry."

The farmer of Prince Edward Island is told, expressly and by implication, that if he can hold on until after the war he may possibly get some relief. I suggest to you, Mr. Speaker, and to the house that the farmers of Prince Edward Island, the farmers of New Brunswick, and the other farmers of Canada, the hog producers and the potato growers, simply cannot wait until that happy day arrives.

FOOD SALE

THUR. FRI. SAT MON. TUES.
5 Big Days

Special Price PRICE $3.29

Rhubarb, 2 lbs. — — — — 25c
Carrots, choice 10 lbs. — — 25c
Parsnips, Fresh 5 lbs. — — 19c

LOBSTERS Fresh Daily — — — 23c LB
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2 IN 1 SHOE POLISH TIN 12¢

Dried Apples, 2 lbs. — — 29c
Makes 5 large Pies
Domestic Shortening, 2 lbs. 27c
Lobster, 1-2 lb tin — — — 25c
Prunes, 3 lbs. — — — — — 29c
Seedless Raisins, 2 lbs. — — 25c
Grapefruit, Seedless 5 for — 25c
Oranges, Sunskist choice doz. 31c

10 BARS 41c

Rolled Oats, 10 lbs. — — — 45c
Classic Cleanser, 5 tins — — 23c
Peaches, 2 tins — — — — — 25c
Pears, 2 tins — — — — — 25c
Radio Peas, 2 tins — — — 25c

CREAMERY BUTTER 2 lbs. — — — — — — 69c
35c lb.

GRADE A Large EGGS 22c doz.

COWANS COCOA 25c LB.
USE FREE COUPON

Pork Chops, trimmed lb. 25c
Frankforts, lb. — — — — 25c
Roast Beef, lb. — — — — 16c
Salt Herring, doz. — 29c
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Acid Injections Halt Pellagra

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., —Dr. Tom Spies, who began a campaign to control pellagra after his mother died of the disease when he was a child, reported recently he had treated more than 4,000 cases in five years without losing a patient.

Dr. Spies studied medicine at the University of Cincinnati, but it was in the South where he found the natural laboratory for his work — in the meat meal and molasses belt of Albama, where pellagra raged unchecked among poor people.

Five years ago Dr. Spies obtained leave of absence from the Cincinnati school and went to work at Hillman hospital here with money supplied by various health foundations.

He began experimenting with nicotinic acid, which a German scientist had developed in 1867 from nicotine, a deadly poison First he injected the acid into his own body, preferring to risk his own life rather than those of actual pellagra sufferers.

When he suffered no ill effects from the injections, he began treating the men, women and children who flocked to the hospital seeking relief from the disease which had sapped their vitality.

Among the 4,000 cases treated in the last five years, Dr. Spies said, were many advanced ones who seemed to improve "almost miraculously." Many who had been confined to asylums with insanity resulting from late stages of the disease were able to return to their families.

With his anti-pellagra work far advanced, Dr. Spies is branching into other fields of medical research.

Preliminary studies have led him to believe that pyorrhea, forerunner of tooth decay, may be due to some form of diet deficiency.

He predicts that the time is not far away when bakers and other food manufacturers will place vitamins and nicotinic acid extract into basic foods to forestall such maladies as pellagra, scurvy and pyorrhea.

Saving For Victory

That quaint song, beginning "Any rags—" which used to be so familiar in the streets of London Town, is being given an added flavor by the intensive drive in Canada for just that commodity. The National Salvage Office reports great activity in the collection of secondary textiles for war purposes.

Woollen rags undergo a transformation that is hard to believe. But it is true, just the same. After this type of rags reaches industry, through the work of the voluntary salvage groups, the transformation begins. They are thoroughly cleaned, sterilized, and then shredded. The shredded material is next mixed with live wool. And the combination is woven into several kinds of heavy cloth which makes blankets and uniforms.

Collecting wool rags and turning them back into industry is definitely a direct contribution to the war effort.

Collecting cotton rags is no less so. White or colored, they find their way finally to factories which make "waste" for machinery wipers. That old housedress that you contributed to the salvage campaign in your district may at this very moment be wiping the oil and grease from a lathe that is turning out a bomb to be dropped on Berlin!

Other types of secondary textiles are interesting the National Salvage Office. Linens, for example, are being turned back to industry to make the line grade of paper needed for important military and state documents.

In the United States there is a business whose task is to salvage silk stockings. The articles are unwoven, and the threads that still have tensile strength are used a second time. Investigations are under way to see what can be done in Canada along this line.

Jute sacks are still another type of secondary textile having salvage value. Owing to the slow delivery of jute from India and the problem of getting shipping space, there has been difficulty in supplying the needs of the Canadian market with new bags. As a result, second hand jute bags have appreciable value. They are being disposed of locally by salvage groups collecting them.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

SAINT JOHN, N. B., May 7—(CP) —Magistrate S. W. Palmer today committed Joseph Gaudette, 29, for trial, on a charge of manslaughter, at the June sitting of the Supreme Court here. The charge arose from the death of George Walker, laborer, in a brawl. Evidence at Gaudette's preliminary hearing concluded last Friday, and opposing counsel finished their arguments today.

.. CANADA-BERMUDA TRADE ..

NEW YORK —(CP)—Canada was second only to United States in 1940 as a source of supply for Bermuda; reported D.S. Cole, Canadian Trade Commisioner. The United States sold Bermuda goods valued at $2,674,332, Canada $1,586,000 and the United Kingdom $1,490,000.

Trinity United Church

THURSDAY, MAY 8th

8.15—Red Cross Concert — Hearts Hall.

Mothers Day Candy

SELECT YOURS NOW

We have on display a select array of Mothers Day Chocolates all fresh from the makers. Moirs and Hunters are in the assortment.

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Our NITRATE OF SODA and MURIATE of POTASH is packed in paper bags and our MIXED FERTILIZERS and SUPERPHOSPHATE in JUTE BAGS.

These JUTE BAGS are the same size as the 75 lb. potato bag. Should you not leave these JUTE BAGS out in rains, from which they shrink, and should you store them in a dry place, and while dry, they should be very valuable to you next season. There is evidence of JUTE BAGS being high in price.

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Charlolttetown, P. E. I.

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