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HARD COAL.—Try our high grade hard coal this year. You'll be well satisfied. A. Pickard & Co. Phone 240. 8024-8-12-3i.

CHEST CLINIC FOR STUDENTS entering first year Prince of Wales College at the Sanatorium Saturday, 9—12 A. M. 8085-1i.

ICE CREAM SOCIAL and Dance will be held in Cardigan Head School, Monday, August 166th. J. J. MacDonald, Secretary. 8096-8-14-2i.

KENSINGTON AND FREETOWN. —Presbyterians — Divine Worship will be held on Sunday, August 16th at Freetown at 3 P. M. Kensington 11 A. M. and 7.30. P. M. Rev. Dr. Ashdown's subject will be "The Holy Spirit Convincing of Christ." John 16. Sunday Schools at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. Thursday evening meeting for prayer 8 P. M. All welcome.

STEAMER AGROUND.— The steamer Rygja, well known here, has been reported to Hyndman & Co., Ltd., local Lloyd's Agents, as have gone aground at North Point on Tuesday the 11th at 9 p. m. The Rygja is loaded with pulpwood and was bound for a U. S. port. She is in an exposed position but it is hoped by lightening cargo that she will be got off before a change in weather. The Rygja has loaded potatoes in the past, for various Island shippers.

::ENTRIES ARE COMING in fairly lively for the Exhibition, but it will make it much easier for exhibitors and the management if all are in at an early date. Do your part to assist us please. J. W. Boulter, Secretary.

PERSONALS

Mr. M. W. Wood, M. L. A., was a recent visitor to York.

Mr. R. L. Day, City and Harry, were visitors to York yesterday.

Miss Mary A. McDougall, Charlottetown, is visiting friends in Summerside.

Miss Bernetta Connick spent the week end visiting her cousin Miss Elsie Murphy, Kinkora.

Miss Maud Connick attended the Ice Cream Social at Kelly's Cross on Monday night.

Miss Mary McMahon, Emerald, spent the week visiting Miss Maud Connick, Norboro.

Mr. Le Roy Dyal, and two sons Tom and Le Roy of New York, arrived in the city by motor.

Little Miss Helen Murphy is visiting her grand parents Mr. and Mrs. John T. Murphy, Clermont.

The Misses Mary and Margaret Ready, Covehead, spent yesterday at Tracadie, the guests of Rev. J. B. McIntyre.

Mrs. Frank B. Murphy and children Hubert and Vivian, returned home after spending a few days with her sister Mrs. Clair Greenan, Kinkora.

Mr. Fred P. Duffy, left Thursday morning on return to New York, after spending a very pleasant three weeks vacation, at his home in this city.

A motor party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Clair Greenan and son Harold, Kinkora, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Murphy and son Hubert, Norboro, and Mrs. Peter Connick, Norboro, were visitors to Borden on Sunday.

::THANKS EXHIBITORS, You are doing fine in sending in your entries. Keep up the good work. We have more entries to date this year than we had a week later last year. J. W. Boulter, Sec'y P. E. I. Exhibition.

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All The While
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8082-8-14-mwf.

INVERNESS COAL. — A Pickard & Co., are unloading this good coal today. Orders for any quantity delivered direct from cars. 8024-8-12-3i.

FINED UNDER MIGRATORY BIRDS ACT.—A resident of Pisquid appeared yesterday before Magistrate Tweedy under the Migratory Birds Convention Act and was fined $25 and costs or two months for having in his possession parts of Migratory Game Birds, to wit, black ducks, during the close season. The accused paid the fine. Mr. Mark R. McGuigan appeared for the defendant, Mr. Spurgeon Jenkins, assistant Migratory Bird Warden, for the prosecution.

PLEASED VISITOR.—Among the recent prominent visitors to this Province was Mr. E. J. Kay, of London, England, newly appointed General Manager of the Canadian Branch of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. Mr. Kay has been travelling across Canada from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the apparent success of the Island farmers, and felt that there are great possibilities here for development of the tourist business. He was also pleased with the success of his Company in this province, where it has been operating for upwards of 50 years through the old-established firm of Hyndman & Co., Ltd. His Company transacts the largest business of any individual fire company operating in this province. Mr. Kay sailed this week for St. John's Newfoundland by the S. S. Silvia.

::EMPLOYERS WISHING TO RECOGNIZE deserving help are reminded that the season ticket for the Exhibition makes a mighty nice gift. On sale at all Drug Stores at $3.00 each and gives admission to all parts of the grounds, morning, afternoon and evening for the entire show. tf

KAISER'S DEATH WILL BRING UNIQUE SALUTE

DEL RIO, Tex., Aug. 12. (U.P.)—A miniature cannon, weighing only one pound and constructed from historical souvenirs picked up over the world, will be fired when death claims former Kaiser Wilhelm.

The gun will be fired by its owner, Rufus Sterling, who made it and fired it the first time when the Armistice was signed. Then he said it would not be fired again until the Kaiser's death.

A portion of the metal base upon which the tiny cannon rests came from an 18 inch smooth bore gun that was in use during the Civil War.

CENTURY-OLD CLOCK KEEPS PERFECT TIME

BELFAST, N. Y., Aug. 12. (U.P.)—The wooden cogs in a century-old clock were spinning at full tilt here today.

Jerome F. Gleason reclaimed the timepiece, which was built in 1822, from attic dust. He found the wheels jammed with dust and and soot, and the face broken. A few hours of tinkering put it in shape and now, Gleason says, it "keeps railroad time."

Murray Harbor North

Rev. P. W. Currie and Miss Christine Currie returned on Thursday last from attendance at the Presbyterian Summer Camp at Canoe Cove and speak highly of the interest and enthusiasm shown by the pupils. Not only were the usual studies interesting in the extreme but the athletic and social features were excellent. Both of them gave lectures and think of greater and better things in the coming summers. May it be the aim of all.

The rural schools in our vicinity reopened after the summer holidays on Wednesday last. There are some changes of teachers and also of pupils that are always passing through the courses. We look forward to the school fairs with interest as this season is more favorable than last. for the growth of vegetables, some encouragement of the pupils is all that is needed for success.

Sabbath services will be held on Sabbath the 16th, August at Murray Harbor North in the morning at 10.30 and in the evening at 7.30 Rev. Mr. Currie and Miss Currie will give reports of their diligence at the Presbyterian summer camp at Canoe Cove at the evening service and all are very cordially invited to attend.

Haying is completed in our locality and harvest will soon be on. The blue berries are a fair crop but raspberries have not been plentiful this season, the abundant rains have been a usual thing here.

Most of our holiday visitors have returned to their homes and the number this year has been smaller than usual. May they have had a pleasant and profitable holiday.

London Studies Results Of "War"

Royal Air Force Experts Have Great Mimic War Against London to Aid Their Planning—Bombers Penetrate Defenses, at Heavy Cost.

(By The Canadian Press)

LONDON, Aug. 13.—Vital points in and around the sprawling mass of London, greatest of the world's cities and geographically the most vulnerable to air attack, were the objectives of 92 bombing raids which penetrated the defense system during the Royal Air Force mimic war. Hostilities spread over three days and three nights engaged nearly 300 bombers and fighting 'planes in a picturesque struggle notable for dramatic speed of action and sudden, unexpected incident.

This year's mass air exercises returned to the problem which last received large-scale practical study in 1928—to what extent is the capital's defense organization competent to cope with continuous, purposeful raiding? On the one hand was the mythical fleet of 10 squadrons of day and night bombers; on the other, the 12 fighter squadrons of "Redland," a country described as having London as its capital, aided by an elaborate network of observation and listening posts, and searchlights linked with and controlled by air defense headquarters.

The "war" was marked inevitably by certain unrealities. Attacking aircraft were obliged to fly higher than 5,000 feet over London itself, to avoid risk of damage to property. The anti-craft gun batteries took no active part, and "standing obstacles" likely to afford powerful, if passive, defence were not employed. Results of combats between fighters and bombers were assessed by umpires, a substitution for the grim end of actual battle, which introduced an element of uncertainty about the fate and subsequent history of machines engaged. Further, counterattack by bombers attached to the defence—a form of deterrent action certain of extensive employment in any future war—played no part. Perhaps the net result was slightly to weight the scales in favor of the attack.

During the hours of daylight formations of day bombers, flying high or low according to orders of "Blueland's" commander, were sent signal to launch successive attacks which form a protective ring round it. The onset of darkness was the signal to launc hsuccessive attacks by single night-bombers, big machines of long air endurance and able to carry heavy bomb loads. Again at dawn the day bombing formations came into action.

Axiomatic in the conduct of an aerial raid is the avoidance of combat. The task of the bombing 'plane is to reach the objective, drop its deadly load, and then return home as rapidly as possible. No time must be lost in getting back; if defending fighters bring the bomber to battle he must endeavour to maintain a running fight without getting off the course for home or wasting time in "dog fight" evolutions. Thus the measure of successful interception by defending craft gives an excellent idea of the swing of victory to one side or the other.

55 Tons of Bombs

An official summary of the "war" states that the aircraft considered to have penetrated the defences "dropped" 54 tons of high explosive and one and a quarter tons of incendiary bombs on predetermined objectives. But of the twenty-four daylight raids no less than twenty were intercepted by defending fighters on the way to or from London, and thirty-nine of the sixty-eight raiders during the night-time were also brought to combat by the defence. This marks a high standard of successful air interception and the figures of machine casualties assessed by the umpires—84 "Blueland" bombers and 69 "Redland" fighters "destroyed" in aerial combat—pay further tribute to the defenders.

Low raids by swift day bombers during the day, directed mostly at defending aerodromes, and thrilling aerial battles at heights of less than 1,000 feet above the ground which sometimes engaged simultaneously thirty or forty aeroplanes, provided perhaps the most exciting moments of the war. Less spectacular, but of paramount importance, was the astonishing celerity shown by certain fighter squadrons in getting off the ground—intercept the enemy. One unit, equipped with the new "Fury" single-seater biplanes which climb faster than any other war 'plane in the world and can exceed 210 miles an hour with full load aboard, was actually in the air one minute and forty seconds after the alarm was received at the aerodrome. Frequently an entire squadron was off the ground within two minutes.

The volunteer observers at their lonely posts in fields away from the towns, ceaselessly scanning the sky or listening for the engine sound of enemy aircraft with the aid of elaborate sound-locators, did magnificent service. Men of every class, retired army and navy artiasns, artisanseta army and navy officers, artisans and professional men, took their turns of duty in this veritable first line of England's air defence. So efficient is the organization that barely half a minute suffices for the report of raiders overhead to pass by telephone right to the office of the air defence commander-in-chief. Thirty seconds after the observer locates the enemy a tiny flag showing his exact position at that moment is pinned on the operations map at headquarters. Frequently, too, the observer is able to give a good estimate of the height at which the enemy is flying.

The non-regular squadrons of bombers attached to the "Blueland" forces, two units of the Auxiliary Air Force (sometimes called the "air territorials") flew with splendid judgment, and on some raids eluded the defence to score heavily in bomb attacks on important objectives. Though flying machines many miles an hour slower than the swift "Hart" biplanes flown by two of the regular "Blueland" squadrons, the auxiliary airmen, thanks to skillful and imaginative leading, gave the defence many anxious hours. Like the observers, the auxiliary airmen include men of all classes who devote their spare time and holidays to training which will fit them to take a prominent part in defending their country in any future conflict.

China Letter

BY D. C. BESS
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

PEIPING, Aug. 12. (U.P.)—A vigorous dispute among different groups of Chinese is forseen here over the question of whether the National Government shall establish an opium monopoly.

It is known that a monopoly has opened "opium prohibition bureaus" in several cities which are considered by some Chinese to be the first step toward establishing a monopoly.

It is known that a monopoly has been under consideration by the government for several months. A proposal was submitted to the government late in 1930 by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, eminent Chinese physician that a monopoly be established for 15 years, as the most efficient means of stopping the traffic.

Dr. Wu outlined his proposal later in an article in "The Chinese Nation," a Shanghai weekly. He described traffic in opium as an "open scandal," and said the government would do well to admit failure in the attempt to prohibition the traffic and frankly establish a monopoly by which the traffic could be gradually reduced.

26 Million Pounds

Production of opium in China at present was estimated at 26 million pounds per annum by Dr. Wu. He pointed out that the immense revenue from production and sale of opium goes largely to independent military commanders, who support their huge armies from this source. He argued that if the government established a monopoly it can curb the power of independent militarists as well as reduce the traffic gradually.

The arguments for and against the monopoly are very similar to those for and against prohibition of alcoholic beverages in the United States. Dr. Wu and other influential men argue that prohibition is imipossible without government control. An opposition group argues that the use of opium is immoral, and should not be countenanced by the government under any circumstances.

Dr. Wu frankly stated, "We have the glaring example of the powerful and well organized United States of America which in spite of its advantages has not been able to solve the problem of prohibition among a population only one-fourth of ours."

Party Divided

The Kuomintang, the party which controls the government, is understood to be sharply divided on the question of the proposed monopoly. Some influential members oppose a monopoly under any circumstances, while others believe it is the only practical solution of the problem.

"Vested interests" have been built up in the illegal traffic fully as powerful as bootleg interests in the United States. Naturally they oppose a monopoly. Several provincial governors are openly deriving revenue from opium, taxing farmers who grow it and merchants who sell it. They are not likely to relinquish these large revenues to the central government without a struggle.

The drug problem in China is not confined to opium. Other narcotics are imported illegally by foreigners and the use of heroin is growing, medical men here declare. This traffic can be controlled only by international cooperation, and Dr. Wu Lieh-teh suggests an international factory controlled by the League of Nations as the most practical means.

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Nugget SHOE POLISH Per tin 12c
Zebra Liquid STOVE POLISH bottle 17c
Coleman's MUSTARD 2 oz. Tins 14c
Salada TEA Lb. 59c

St. Charles Evaporated Milk Tall tins 2 tins 23c
Heinz Tomato Soup 10 oz. tins 9c
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Fears A Degenerate South African Race

Cape Town Doctor Arouses Criticism by Views on South Africans' Deterioration.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Aug. 13.—A recent statement by Dr. C. Louis Leipoldt, a prominent physician here, to the effect that South Africans were inferior in physique and stamina to other European races and citing factors which in his opinion might breed a race of degenerates has aroused a good deal of adverse criticism in the Cape, particularly from leading sporting figures. However Dr. Leipoldt sticks to his guns. In an interview with The Cape Argus he says:

"My statement was founded on personal examination of more than 100,000 South African young men and boys and on the published statistics of the examination of more than 200,00 South African school children. I made no statement which has not been perfectly well-known to the medical profession, the Defence Force, and the Education Departments of the four Provinces."

His critics who pointed to South Africa's eminence in sport based their conclusions on the prowess of the select few, and in point of fact there were only a few exceptional cases where South Africans were outstanding in the general world of sport, Dr. Leipoldt said. He claimed that his criticism had been constructive. He had dwelt on the effects of malnutrition and the economic conditions of today, factors which were inevitably breeding a race which threatened to become physically degenerate unless they were checked.

Dr. Leipoldt drew an anology between plant life and human life in this country. It was difficult to study successive generations of human life, but scientists were able to compare many generations of plant life. Investigations showed that perennials imported into this country speedily degenerated. South African oaks flourished for 20 years or so and then succumbed to disease. The same degeneration process marked animal life in this country. Human beings developed more rapidly in this country than in the countries of Northern Europe, but there were few middle-aged persons here who had the same powers of resistance as Europeans in Northern Europe or in North America.

Among the children of today the position was really alarming. The children of the third generation of settlers in South Africa showed malnutrition of glands and brain. Apart from the influence of the climate, food value had a great deal to do with the matter. Regarded from this point of view, the mealie was a curse to South Africa. Maize was about as nutritious as straw, and the only value in mealie porridge was the food value of the milk and the sugar added to it. Mice fed exclusively on mealie porridge showed a startling degeneration after a few generations.

Dr. Leipoldt admitted that South Africa had some outstanding athletic performances to her credit, but held that these were put up by men who were the exception to the general rule of physical mediocrity. The average physical condition of youths in this country could not be compared with, for example, the average physical condition of English boys. Not two per cent. of South African boys would fulfil the physical standards set by the overseas military training colleges.

EX-ALBERTA WOMAN NOW OREGON LAWYER

(By The Canadian Press)

EDMONTON, Alta., Aug. 13.—One-time resident of Alberta, Miss Mary Jane Surlin, LL. B., returned to Edmonto recently a full-fledged lawyer and deputy district attorney of Portland, Oregon. Large circles of friends greeted the woman who rose from a stenographer to a high place in the legal profession, noted for her social work among the needy.

Graduate of Alberta College and Northwestern University law school in Portland, Miss Spurlin told how she became involved in social work during her private practice as a lawyer. Straightening out difficulties among needy people, she said, soon injected her into the career of social service worker. Although not very remunerative, the work resulted in public recognition and she received a judicial appointment from the state governor.

She believes in helping unfortunate people and in untangling their difficulties instead of dismissing their cases with "a warrant for arrest or similar methods of disposing of them." In the domestic relations court, in Portland, Miss Spurlin said, she finds a wide field for applying her social tendencies. The domestic relations court, she believes, greatly aids in preventing the breaking up of many homes.

There are too many dont's and not enough do's, she said, commenting on causes of juvenile delinquency. Modern parents, she declared, are not making home life sufficiently attractive and there is too great a lack of attention to detail in rearing families, and providing interest in the home for young people. In the state of Oregon, non-support of an illegitimate child on the part of the father is a felony. Such people are under bond to support their offspring.

Institutions in Oregon, where unmarried mothers are provided for send the unfortunates to school or teach them how to work until they are properly fitted to fill a useful place in society. "Much of my work deals with the unmarried parents and obtaining support for children of divorced parents," Miss Sparlin said. For the luckless she advocates the teaching of crafts trades and agriculture.

NORTH CANOE JAUNT FOR REGINA COUPLE

(By The Canadian Press)

WASKESIU LAKE, Sask.,—Over the northern water route, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bayne, of Regina, are canoeing today along 350 miles of lakes and river to the Pas, Man., in northern Manitoba. Northland travel has come to be a hobby for the Regina couple, who canoed last year to God's Lake, in Manitoba.

Carrying almost 1000 pounds of provisions in their 17-foot motor equipped canoe, Mr. and Mrs. Bayne hope to reach The Pas by mid-September. They will stop at Montreal Lake, Lac La Ronge Stanley Mission and Cumberland House as they follow the Churchill and Sturgeon-Weir river system.

MAKES FORCED LANDING

NAIROBI, Kenya, Aug. 13. (By the Canadian Press)—Flying from Marbara to Entebee in Unganda, Flight-Lieutenant D. S. E. Vines made a forced landing in a papyrus-reed swamp fringing Lake Victoria, a few miles from Entebbe. Unable to attract attention, though he shouted and fired his revolver, he set out on a perilous journey through the swamp, which is infested with crocodiles. At several places he sank to his neck. The papyrus was so thick that sometimes he was able to progress only by crawling at full length across watercourses. After five hours he came out on solid ground and staggered exhausted and almost naked, to native huts, where the local chief provided him with clothes and took him in a motor car to Kampala. The airman was bruised but unhurt.

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