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. 7-13.

—FRESH hard wall plaster, plaster paris, ivory quick setting lime, dental plaster, to arrive at Brace's. 7-28-2i.

—FRESH CEMENT in many ply paper sacks obtainable at Brace's. 7-28-2i.

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—LEADS CLASS — Friends of Allison MacDonald, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan MacDonald of Summerside will be interested to learn that he led his class at St. Hyacinth, wireless naval college, Quebec, in coding (A.C.) with an average of 92.5 per cent. It will be recalled that Allison lead his class in Charlottetown in the seamanship examinations. —S

—CHAMPION -MONTGOMERY NUPTIALS—A quiet but pretty wedding was solemnized at the Margate United Church Manse on Wednesday afternoon, July 15th, when the Rev. John Stirling united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Miss Gladys Carmen Champion daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Champion of Kensington and Mr. Donald Hodge Montgomery, son of Mr. Cuthbert Montgomery of Park Corner. The bride looked very lovely in a redingote ensemble of powder blue, and a large white picture hat with white accessories, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. Her bridesmaid, Miss Wanda Mann, wore a street length dress of white sheere, and an off the face hat of rose, with white accessories and carried a bouquet of Sweet William. Mr. Sutherland Montgomery, brother of the groom, capably supported his brother in his duties as best man. After the ceremony, the bridal party left on a short motor trip, having supper in Charlottetown, and returning in the evening to the home of the bride, where members of their families gathered to extend their congratulations and best wishes to this young couple, for many happy years of wedded bliss. Previous to her marriage, the bride was tendered a miscellaneous shower at the home of her sister, Mrs. Oliver Problit, when many lovely gifts were received. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery will reside in Kensington.

Warns Many Shortages Are Likely

By Richard L. Turner
(Associated Press Staff Writer)

WASHINGTON, July 28 — (AP) — Warning that many shortages directly affecting the people lie ahead, President Roosevelt today made a general appeal for the fullest possible co-operation in the coming scrap salvage drive.

He asked that cellars, attics and backyards be ransacked for old metal, rubber and rags and that waste fats be turned in at meat markets. And in case of doubt whether a particular article would be of help to the war effort, he said the citizen should assume it was needed, adding that it probably was.

The people generally realize the seriousness of the situation, Mr. Roosevelt said at a press conference, but as yet it has made no impact upon the lives of many individuals. The scrap salvage drive be regarded as a test and an opportunity for them to take a personal part in the war effort.

A reporter raised the question of the bill passed last week to create a separate agency to control and expand the production of synthetic rubber made from grain alcohol, a measure pushed through congress by the farm bloc. Mr. Roosevelt said "the chances are it will get vetoed." He added he was planning some additional move regarding rubber, but would not say what.

TO-DAY

Also news of the Day
Shows at —7.15— 9.15
Matinee Thursday at 3.

CAPITOL
SUMMERSIDE

Personals

—Mr. and Mrs. Clark MacQuarrie of Wilmot were visitors to Charlottetown on Sunday. —S

—Master Lowell Andrews of Norboro is visiting in Summerside, the guest of his uncle, Mr. Stanley Baker and Mrs. Baker.

—Mrs. Burleigh Owen, Malpeque, is visiting in St. Eleanor's the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. S. Tanton and Mr. Tanton.

—Miss Isabel MacNeill of the Civil Service Staff at Ottawa is spending her vacation at her home in Summerside. —S.

—Dr. Rendle Bowness of Toronto, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Bowness, Summerside, has returned home. —S

—Mr. James Wells, Secretary to Hon. Col. Ralston, Minister of Defence left by plane on return to Ottawa on Tuesday after spending the past two weeks in the Province. Mrs. Wells and their family are remaining for a while longer. —S

—Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Ward and family have returned to their home in Sydney after spending an enjoyable holiday at their former home in Summerside. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ward's sister, Miss Eunice Clow. Mr. Ward is a linotype operator with the Sydney Post Record. —S

—FOR SALE.—One Deering Binder. Cheap. Requires one extra. Mack McKenna, Emerald. 7-29-1i.

—WANTED AT ONCE — First class hairdresser. Steady job—good pay. Noonan's Barber Shop and Beauty Parlour, Summerside. 7-29-1i

—I OFFER FOR sale my farm at Kinkora consisting of 84 acres. All dry land and ideal for growing potatoes. Buildings consist of house and Barn. Apply to Joseph Mulligan, Kinkora. 7-27-29-31-3

—VISITORS TO SUMMERSIDE —Mr. J. S. Sutherland, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Chapman, N.B., and Mrs. Sutherland; also Mr. R. W. Dill, Manager of the Brandram Henderson Co.'s branch at St. John, N.B., and Mrs. Dill are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Brennan, Summerside.

—TOOK SERVICES—The services in St. Mary's and St. John's Anglican Churches at Summerside and St. Eleanor's, respectively, were taken on Sunday by Mr. Burleigh Taylor, lay reader of St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown. The services neext Sunday will be conducted by Flt. Lt. Rev. French, R.A.F. Chaplain at Charlottetown.

—S'SIDE POLICE COURT — In the absence of Stipendiary Magistrate Ernest H. Strong, K.C., the cases in the Summerside Police Court on Monday came before Magistrate E. H. Darby. There were three cases on the docket. Two drunks failed to appear and their fines were forfeited. A third was fined 5 dollars and costs. Magistrate Darby also heard several prohibition cases in his own court. A man charged with brewing beer, second offense, was fined under the Excise Act $150.00. A "consumer" was fined $10.00 and costs: and another party charged with being drunk was fined five dollars and costs.—S

International At A Glance

By The Canadian Press

Russia—Germans reported stalled on bend in Don River 50 miles from Stalingrad but pushing on into Caucasus.

Egypt—British attack on desert front, but fall back to original positions near the hill of Jesus.

South Pacific—Japs advance 25 miles more through New Guinea jungle and reach point only 60 miles from Port Moresby, capital of the mandate.

China—Chinese blast Jap troop in Central Anhwei Province, killing or wounding 400 Japanese.

France—Nazi firing squads kill 28 Frenchmen; German troop train wrecked between Paris and Cherbourg with loss of 40 Nazi soldiers.

Protests Boake Carter's Daily Column

NEW YORK, July 28—(CP)—The New York Daily Mirror unit of the American Newspaper Guild has protested to the management of the Mirror that Boake Carter's Daily Column in the paper follows the Axis line in spreading defeatism and racialism.

The evening newspaper PM published the text of the units complaint today. Hinson Stiles, managing editor of the Mirror, said he had "absolutely no comment to make."

Carter, widely known as a radio commentator, was an isolationist until the United States was attacked by Japan. He was born in Russia of British parents.

The guild memorandum quoted numerous instances in which Carter suggested that Britain or Russia might sign separate peaces with Germany and one in which he said the United States had sent an ultimatum to Japan before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Senate Continues To Debate Bill

OTTAWA, July 28 — (CP) — Conscription is essential to provide men required as reinforcements for Canadian forces overseas, Senator A. D. McRae (Con. British Columbia) said in the senate today.

Senator McRae was one of four members of the Upper House who participated today in the debate on bill 80 — the amendment to the National Resources mobilization act which will open the way for overseas conscription. Two supported the bill and two opposed it.

Senator Arthur Sauve (Con. Quebec) and Senator Elie Beauregard (Lib. Quebec) opposed the bill. Senator C. B. Howard (Lib. Quebec) said he favored the voluntary system but would vote for the bill.

Senator McRae said he would vote for the bill because he thought conscription was essential as a backlog for selective service.

Young men earning high wages in war industries were largely responsible for increased liquor sales which were causing some concern. It would be almost impossible to get these men to leave their positions without compulsion. Selective service should be made effective regardless of age or sex.

The government already had authority in the vote on the bill in the Commons to introduce conscription. By returning to parliament for a vote of confidence more time would be lost, time which could not be afforded in time of emergency.

Nazis Conscript Norwegian Labor

MONTREAL, July 28—(CP)—The Nazis are making good threats to conscript Norwegian labor for German military construction projects, information reaching the Norwegian press bureau here said today.

The first groups of drafted workers, believed to be the beginning of an initial contingent of 20,000 left Oslo and other cities last week for airdromes and fortifications now under construction by the Germans in southern Norway and Troendelag.

War Profiteers Given The Lash In Alexandria

CAIRO, July 27—(AP)—(Delayed) —Eight profiteers, convicted under a new law, were whipped in Alexandria today.

Each received from 10 to 20 lashes across the back, then was taken to hospital.

The lash, made of 10 thongs of leather and rope, previously was used only on soldiers and policemen convicted of serious offenses under military law. The statutes were revised to include violation of price ceilings.

AMHERST BOY DROWNED

AMHERST, N. S., July 27—(CP)—Harry Casey, 16-year-old Amherst boy was drowned today in nearby Blair's Lake. He got out beyond his depth and sank within sight of several younger boys.

72 Days In Jap Prison, Ill - Treated

Morris J. Harris for 15 years was chief of the bureau maintained by The Associated Press in Shanghai until the outbreak of the Pacific war last December. He worked on the Japanese Advertiser and on the Manila Bulletin before joining the Associated Press. Following is a delayed dispatch from him as the exchange liner Gripsholm sailed for the United States late Tuesday.

By Morris J. Harris
Associated Press Staff Writer

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa, July 24—(delayed)—(AP)—I spent 72 days in a Japanese military prison.

The days of uncertainty following Dec. 8 the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor according to East Asia time, were climaxed before dawn on March 5 when a squad of Japanese gendarmes, the military secret police, banged on my door with pistol butts and demanded that I hurry out.

Watched Day and Night

For the next 2 1-2 months armed guards watched me day and night. The cell was never dark. Arc lights blazed throughout the nights. There was no bed. I slept on the bare cold floor.

My captors supplied only a thin vermin-ridden blanket which I dreaded to touch despite my desperate need for one.

Each mealtime I got one bowl of cold rice or a chunk of bread. They were thrust through my cell door by a Chinese coolie trusty. Drink was an infrequent gulp of a dishwater tea from a filthy battered bowl which a dozen coolies used without washing.

I was jailed in the gendarmes' Shanghai headquarters, formerly a Chinese hotel called the Bridge House, so-called because of its situation alongside a filthy creek traversing the International Settlement.

Filthy Place

The jail was a war-time affair with cell bars of wood four inches square and about an inch apart allowing no vision outward and little air inside. The place was in a deep Chinese slum district and the stench as the weather got warmer was over-powering. A cage 10 by 20 feet held an average of 20 prisoners and there were seven such cages or cells in our block.

I was in the cell upwards of five weeks before I was questioned. Then many days of interrogation began. After these session in one of the cubicles I was returned to the cell to await the next day's session.

"You are Released"

On May 15 an officer whispered to me: "You are released. Get your things."

In a few moments I was moving with a few belongings. I was required to sign and thumb-print a pledge that I would voluntarily return to their authority if they desired.

I was given the personal effects which had been removed when I entered and was told to go. During my confinement I suffered sharply from lack of exercise and numerous minor infections. I lost much weight. After a few weeks of home recuperation, many baths and adequate food, I was outwardly recovered. But the nervous reaction from my experience still lingers.

"MOTHERS FAVORITE HYMN"

I may forget the time;
And the hour perhaps forget the place
But never shall I forget the look,
Of rapture on Mother's face.

I sat down at the organ
As light was growing dim
She asked me for to play for her,
Her favorite Sabbath Hymn.

I began to play, and it seemed to me;
Another hand on mine
Was guiding my fingers o'er the keys,
The melody was divine.

Now she is no longer with me
And my eyes with tears grow dim
When I think of that happy evening
I played for her that Hymn.

The melody will always linger
It fills my soul with feelings so divine
Like unseen hands that play a "song Eternal"
On living strings upon, this heart of mine.

—Charlotte R. Foley, U. E.
The Maples, Freetown, P. E. I.

FRIENDSHIP

When your heart is heavy laden
With a load thats hard to bear
Weighted down with trials and troubles
And just no one seems to care.

When the neighbors pass you staring
Seeming not to understand,
'Tis a joy to meet a person
Who with cheer will clasp your hand;

From your brow the shadows flitter
And your life seems then worth while
For there's naught can cheer our pathway
Like a handclasp, with a smile.

Fair weather friends are easily found
When all is bright and gay
But the one to cherish fondly,
Cheers you on when clouds are grey.

Thus we feel we're not deserted,
Tho' our cross is hard to bear,
When a friend stays by in trouble
Be the shadows dark or fair.

—Cora N. MacNeill,
Summerside, P. E. I.

Grim Story Told By Hong Kong Internees

(Vaugh Miesling and Joseph Dynan, Associated Press correspondents who tell of their experiences under Japanese internment, were at Hong Kong and Tokyo, respectively, when Japan went to war with the United States. They are en route home with other internees exchanged for Japanese nationals taken to Lourenco Marques on the liner Gripsholm.)

By VAUGHN MEISLING
Associated Press Staff Writer

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portugese East Africa, July 25—(Delayed) —(AP)—Laden like coolies with their personal belongings, British and American men, women and children were marched through Hong Kong's most crowded streets by jubilant Japanese as dazed Chinese looked on when internment of allied nationals began on Jan. 5.

It was the Japanese way of rubbing in the humiliation of the race which had ruled Hong Kong for a century.

The white man had lost face. Hong Kong had fallen in 18 days. (Two battalions of Canadian soldiers aided in the defence of the colony and were taken prisoners.)

Some 3,000 Americans, Britons and other allied civilians were interned.

I was among 180 imprisoned in a squalid waterfront brothel in the poorest of the Chinese slums.

This dive, which the Japanese called a "hotel," was one of six such establishments they picked out in the Hong Kong slums for our preliminary internment.

Packed Like Animals

While Tokyo boasted that Japan was observing rules of the Geneva convention, we were packed like animals,—men, women and children—into vermin-ridden cubicles, many without daylight and forced to sleep on bare opium couches, floors and chairs reeking with filth.

For the first 30 hours there was no food at all. Then there were wretched rice rations, supplemented by microscopic issues of vegetables and meat. Even these scant handouts were pilfered by servants, necessitating a watchful eye on every crumb.

The drinking water was dangerous and we were not permitted to boil it. There were no lights to be had at all. Walking a narrow roof space was the only exercise possible.

After 17 days of this we were marched by armed escorts 1 1-2 miles to a steamer bound for the Stanley internment camp on the opposite side of Hong Kong Island.

En route we saw two gendarmes beat a Chinese to death after a trivial disturbance in a rice queue.

The Stanley camp was without lights, sufficient heat, beds, bedding furniture or cooking facilities.

Electric current finally was restored after three weeks.

The Britons and Americans quickly organized communal cooking, sanitation, clinics and welfare activities.

Food Scarcity

Food remained a big problem throughout our internment, with the Japanese-issued ration—mainly rice—hitting a 900-calorie low in March.

Malnutrition caused widespread Beriberi, debility, loss of weight. A dysentry epidemic raged in the spring.

Owing to a wood shortage, 12 Britons who died of disease during the six months that we were there were buried from the same sliding-bottomed coffin which became a permanent fixture.

The most striking sociological feature of the internment camp was the complete social revolution—a millionaire could be seen sweeping a gutter and titled Englishwomen sorting cigaret butts for the pipes of their distinguished husbands because of the tobacco shortage.

The shortage of smokes reduced the internees to the use of the cheapest native "tobacco," tea and ginger leaves, coffee grounds and pine needles as substitutes.

Burlap bags, flour sacks, curtains, sheets and towels became dresses. Several men wore Chinese skull caps, one sported an old red fez and others made over their wives' cast-off hats.

MINERS TO RESUME

STELLARTON, N.S., July 28—(CP)—Operations were expected tonight to resume tomorrow morning at two Acadia coal company collieries tied up by a two-day strike of 500 men.

United Mine workers of America officials gave orders today for cessation of the walkout, which has crippled the Albion and MacGregor mines since yesterday morning.

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Under Wartime Regulations

To save time, first go to your nearest Firestone Dealer who has complete official tire information. He will advise you if you are eligible and what class you are in. Then he will help you fill out the Application for a Ration Permit and furnish the Dealer's Inspection Report, and do everything he can to assist you.

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3. Have air pressure checked every week. *Underinflation is the greatest enemy of tire life.*
4. Drive slowly — avoid quick starts and stops that grind off the tread. Go easy on curves and use gears instead of brakes on steep hills.
5. Park with care—do not scrape sidewalls or bump the curb.

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Britain's Women Shipbuilders

(From A Shipping Correspondent)

The women of Britain are helping to win the battle of the Oceans, not by going to sea but by working beside their husbands, brothers and fathers in shipbuilding and ship-repairing yards on the Tyne, Tees, Wear, Clyde and Mersey. Their contribution to the solution of the labor problem has been a substantial and satisfactory one, and it is steadily increasing.

It is not possible, for security reasons, to state how many women are now employed in the industry, but it is a large and growing number, and employers, trade unions and the Government are unanimous that they are proving exceedingly useful.

Working New U. S. A. Welding Machine

In the last war the mistake was made of trying to overcome labour difficulties by employing women in all branches of shipbuilding and engineering, without regard to their natural aptitude or physical limitations. No such error has been made to-day. The introduction of women into the yards and shops has been brought about slowly and methodically, after careful physical and psychological tests to discover the jobs for which they were best fitted.

Although, for example, women make admirable rivet heaters, they are obviously unsuited for such heavy work as actual riveting, and anything involving the lifting of heavy loads is beyond their powers. But there are innumerable lighter tasks in which they are proving very valuable. Painting, for instance, even of ships' structures high up on staging, is being handed over more and more to them, and it has been found that after a very short period of training, they make capable electric welders. A new welding machine, working on what is known as the Union-Melt process, has recently been imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, where it has proved an outstanding success, and women are being trained to use this as rapidly and as expertly as men.

Constructing Marine Engines

The employment of women on the construction of marine engines has been developed to an astonishing degree. A good idea of the progress can be obtained by noting the work now being done by women in the shops of a famous Greenock engineering firm who, appreciated the need for building up a strong labour force, approached the matter along two lines. The first—upgrading—has been followed for some years, but the second—employing unskilled male and female labour and training it right on the job—is a war-time expedient. Male dilutees and girls are recruited through the employment exchange in the ordinary way. Those to be employed on bench work come under the supervision of a leading hand; those who go on machines work with existing machinists until they have gained sufficient knowledge to operate the machine themselves.

Even in heavy machine work there is considerable scope for the employment of women as fitters, for a very large amount of the work is repetitionary. So far no attempt has been made to utilise them on the actual main erection of the engines, but consideration is being given to employing them on the lower parts of engines which can be reached from the floor or from the first staging. In the oil engine works at Greenock oil coolers are built mainly by women, and similar work is done in the steam engine shops on the condencers. Valves of various types are made in large numbers and these are assembled by women.

Making piston rings offers scope for female labour. The rough rings are ground to thickness and then split radially with the two ends of the ring milled to form interfitting rebates. It is essential that each of the split rings shall fit closely to the shoulder of the rebate in which it nests, and it is a woman's job to file the ends to fit.

As in most other work, the machine shop claims a large portion of the female labour force. Many parts go through in substantial batches, and the machining of these on a semi-repetition basis is well suited to women on Britain's war work to-day.

War—25 Years Ago Today

(By The Canadian Press)

JULY 29, 1917——Artillery battle developed around Lens and in the extreme north of Flanders. German losses since the beginning of the Battle of the Somme reached 165,000 men. Russians resisted fiercely south of the Dniester River but retired in Bukovina.

Old Anchors Go To Salvage Pile

SAINT JOHN, N.B., July 28—(CP)—Francis J. McNulty and Fred Clinch are giving the government two-ton anchors and 45 fathoms of heavy chain, found many years ago near the wreck of an old French frigate. They figure the iron should be enough for a few good-sized guns. McNulty, president of McNulty's Shipyards, Brooklyn, N.Y., and former resident of Musquash, near here, is visiting Saint John

R.A.F. BLASTING ROMMEL—Hurricane fighters of the R.A.F. fly high over the checkered terrain of Egypt, on patrol in current effort to blast Nazi forces back across Egyptian border. They're among most formidable of Allied aircraft now in action.

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