



### Canada Leads The Procession At Wembley

(By C. C. Avard)

This is admitted by the hundreds of thousands of visitors to the British Empire Exhibition. No Canadian can visit Canada's Classic Building and the truly wonderful exhibit at Wembley without being deeply impressed with the magnificent showing which his country has made at the great exhibition and he comes away feeling prouder than ever of the land of the Maple Leaf. In magnificence of structure, in tone, in atmosphere, in utility and art, the Canadian Pavilion at once presents the Dominion as a living entity of industrial activity and as an unexplored field of vast potentialities and untouched reserves. The glory of work is veiled in the glamour of Romance. Proudly and distinctively Canadian the Dominion exhibits breathes the spirit of Empire, told in moving panorama of her marvellous resources, in the rich display of all her gifts of nature, of fruit and food, of gold and silver, of iron, copper and timber, and in the telling exposition of her industrial energy and manufactures.

The Canadian Pavilion is an imposing and distinctive building of classic architecture. Flanked on the west by the Canadian National Railways and on the east by the Canadian Pacific Railway, at once commands attention, covering nearly six acres. At the opening of the exhibition, Canada was the only country ready and waiting, a fact that redounds to the credit of Mr. A. W. Tolmie, the Canadian Exhibit Commissioner and to Mr. J. O. Turcotte, Canada's designer. In fact the warmest thanks of Canadians are due Mr. Tolmie, through whose wide and untiring effort the success of Canada at Wembley is largely due.

When you speak of Canada at Wembley, I at once think of the Dairy Exhibit and of the huge glass case, sixty feet long, in which the Prince of Wales, with his favorite charger, has been modelled in Canadian butter, with the buildings of his ranch in the background. Two and a half tons of Canadian butter were used in this work and no feature of the exhibit attracts greater attention. The Prince has visited the exhibit, and at the Dominion Day Dinner, where the members of the Canadian Press Party were privileged to attend the dinner and listen to the speeches, signified his intention of paying another visit. "I am certainly going there again," he said, "if only to see how I am faring in the hot sun. I want to see if my hat has acquired a dangerous angle, or whether myself and my horse are going at the knees." There is no better way of recalling happy days in Canada and learning a great deal that is new at the same time, than by visiting the Canadian Pavilion at Wembley.

Among the outstanding features of Canada's exhibit are the following: A train with shining headlights disappears through the tunnels of the Rockies; a waterfall, with real water, sprays over colored rock into a mountain stream; tiny steamships sail leisurely up and down the water model of Vancouver Harbor as it will be in 1930; a wonderful fresco, running round the top of the stands, represent every phase of Canadian life, orchards, prairies, wheat lands and timber forests; a lighted model of Niagara Falls; working models of gold and nickel plants; peach and apple orchards mineral and fishery products. Altogether the showing is thoroughly complete, representative and worthy of the best Canadian traditions.

To the man from the Maritime Provinces, Canada's exhibit has much to interest and instruct. In the mineral sections, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick show up exceptionally well. Samples of quartz, rich in yellow gold, come from Nova Scotia. One specimen showing free gold, is valued at \$1000. Perfect specimens of salt and potash are shown from Malagaish, Nova Scotia; Antimony and manganese from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia coal—a wonderful exhibit—from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; crude petroleum and shale oil, bituminous shales and Albertite from New Brunswick; gray and red granite and sandstones from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; grindstones from Nova Scotia—all help to impress the visitor with the mineral riches and vast natural resources of the Atlantic Provinces. Not to be forgotten is the showing of gypsum by the Albert Manufacturing Co., of Hillsboro, New Brunswick, as well as gypsum from Nova Scotia.

The woods of Eastern Canada are shown both in their manufactured and unmanufactured state. Among the woods exhibited are red, black and white spruce, pine, fir, hemlock, birch, beech and maple. New Brunswick supplied three large rolls of news print, while pulp vast natural resources of the manufacturer add interest from an industrial standpoint. The Panorama showing a typical experimental farm, might well be that near Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, whose grain farm exhibit that gladdens the heart of every native of "The Island O'er." The Silver fox pelts, on view at the Canadian Pavilion are fine specimens from the Island Province, where the great fur farming industry is proving so very successful. The Panorama of a Canadian orchard, while not supposed to represent any particular section of the Dominion, might easily depict a typical fruit farm in the far-famed Annapolis Valley. All kinds of Canadian apples are everywhere, in baskets and clusters, while peaches and other fruits are shown in glass jars. The fish exhibit is a most creditable one, specimens of fish

### THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

—SHOP from Holman's catalog.

—SUMMERSIDE AGENT.—Mr. Byron MacDonald of the MacDonald Drug Co. is now Guardian representative in Summerside, and will be pleased to receive news, advertising and Job Printing. Mr. MacDonald sells the Morning Guardian at his store. His telephone No. is 122.

—NAZARENE SERVICES.—The Nazarene tent meetings now going on in Summerside will continue over Sunday, Aug. 17. Services each week night at 7.45 Sunday 10.30, 3 and 7. A cordial welcome to all. Workers J. W. Turpel and Frank C. Smith, others expected. Come and hear the old time religion in sermon and song.

—SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS.—The interior of Kensington High School has sustained a complete transformation. In some of the rooms the seats have been removed and repaired and the floors of these rooms have been re-laid with choice hardwood flooring. The walls and ceilings have been thoroughly cleaned and renewed with fresh coat of paint, in colors, that are not so dull as to depress. Yet not so bright as to dazzle. In one room the seating has been changed to an angle of 45, to face an adjacent wall. This greatly improves the advantages of high reflection. What ever may have sustained damage by reason of practical wear has been repaired, or if unprofitable to repair, then re-inforced with new. The whole effect is such as to give the best possible impression to the teachers and pupils, and to induce in all to believe that teachers are necessarily a valuable asset to the District and a patent factor in moulding character, and that pupils are the developing genii that must succeed the teachers who are performing such noble work to day. Let the school year be ushered in auspiciously and the work begun with a will to excel.—Y.

—FURTHER PARTICULARS—

A very sad drowning accident occurred in the Mill River at East Bloomfield, about 9.30 o'clock on Saturday night. The victim was Mr. Aubin Gallant, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Gallant of Duvar Road. In company with a number of other young men, Messrs. Patrick Martin, Edmund Pineau, and a colleague, Mr. Johnston, of Charlottetown, they were out in a boat and had been enjoying a swim. The deceased expressed his desire to take one more dip and accordingly jumped overboard. He at once appeared to be in distress and was being his hand frantically, young Johnston immediately jumped in to the rescue and in the embrace of the drowning man, was carried down. He found himself unable to save himself and it was only by a terrible effort that he was able to save himself. It is thought that Gallant either took a cramp or had an attack of heart failure. He was about 22 years of age and his death is a distinct loss to the community as he was a very bright and intelligent young man, having graduated only this year from St. Dunstan's University and was to have taken a position at the coming term as teacher in French at the Summerside High School in succession to Mr. Dolron. There are left to mourn besides his sorrowing parents, the following brothers and sisters, Mrs. John Gallant, Piusville, Mrs. Dams Richard, Duvar Road, Mrs. Hennessy (Pro) Blanchard, Charlottetown, Mrs. Anthony Dolron, Charlottetown, Mich., Joseph and Gilbert in Winnipeg; Arthur in Detroit and another brother Dorris with his parents at home. The body up to this morning had not been recovered.

caught in the east as well as in other parts of Canada prove of unusual interest. From an industrial standpoint the Maritimes are not as strong as one might wish. Aside from the Bathurst Company Limited, which manufactured New Brunswick's share of the news print exhibit, presented at Wembley, the British Empire Steel Corporation, The Simms Brush Co., and Moirs Limited, The Besco exhibit though small, is comprehensive. There are samples of rails, railway fittings, rolled sections, wire products, wire nails, steel billets, fire bricks and by-products of the coke ovens. There is a model of the S. S. Dagheld, 12,150 tons, one of the fleet of ore carriers, owned by the company. The Simms Brush Co., of St. John, New Brunswick, have a fine display of brushes with appropriate signs showing that this firm has been manufacturing quality brushes for fifty years. It is noteworthy that Simms brushes can be purchased both in England and Scotland, where an eager demand is developing.

Moir's Chocolates, in attractive boxes, occupy a booth, which is serving to add to the popularity of the justly famous products. Mr. J. Edgar Bolton, a native of the Annapolis Valley, is in charge of the Moir Exhibit. It is gratifying to note that Moir's goods have been on sale in the British Isles for ten years and with ever increasing success. It is to be regretted that the Maritimes are not better represented industrially. Possibly in view of the tremendous success of the great exhibition and of the statement of the Prince of Wales that Wembley is likely to be continued next year, it might be wise for some of our Maritime Manufacturers to arrange for an exhibit, even at this late date. Certainly those who for one reason or another have failed to take advantage of Wembley, have passed up a golden opportunity, which may not come again.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism

—SUMMERSIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE.—Opening day, Sept. 2, 1924. Business, Short-hand and Civil Service. Prospectus free. Write Box 145. J. Pogson, Principal. 3 months

—Mr. W. E. McNevin of Grassy Lake, Alberta, was an outward passenger on Tuesday morning en route to her home after spending three months visiting her parents at Tyne Valley. Mr. and Mrs. McLean accompanied her as far as Sackville.

—TOWN COUNCIL.—The regular monthly meeting of the Summerside Town Council took place on Monday night, the Mayor and all the Councillors present. After routine reports of Committees were read and adopted, Councillor Pope, for the Finance Committee, reported the finances of the town in favorable condition, but the appropriation for street work has been about expended. Councillor Phillips, for the Street Committee, reported that the experiment made with treating part of Central Street with crude oil, at an expenditure of \$50, was satisfactory and this method appeared to be very serviceable. Many citizens had commended the Council for its action in this matter. Councillor Arnett read the monthly report of the Police Committee, after which quite a discussion took place regarding the abattoir. It was decided to ask the Committee previously appointed to "carry out" and see what arrangement can be made to bring about more sanitary conditions. It was reported that some of the milk vendors have not paid their licenses and the Town Clerk was instructed to notify them to pay up without further delay. The report of the Fire and Light Committee was read by the Chairman, Councillor Johnston, and adopted, after which there was considerable discussion on the erection of the new electric light plant. It was decided to call for tenders for taking down the smokestack at the plant, which is said to be in a dangerous condition. Councillor Strong, Chairman of the School and Parks Committee, reported that some mischievous parties are breaking seats, tearing up the planking on the band stand and damaging trees in Dominion Square. The Police Committee was instructed to take strong action in this matter and if possible bring the offenders to justice. The meeting adjourned to 7 p. m. Tuesday when final action will probably be taken in the matter of purchasing machinery for the new electric light plant.

### Eastern Guardian

—SHOP from Holman's Catalog.

—EASTERN AGENT.—Mr. J. W. Murdoch is now Guardian Agent in Montague and will be pleased to receive news items, advertising, Job Printing, new and renewal subscriptions.

—ST. COLUMBA MISSION—

The mission given in St. Columba Church, East Point, lasted all week and ended Sunday evening last. Rev. Jesuit Fathers Bradley and McLellan, both Islanders, conducted the mission. It was a great success.

—EXCELSIOR.—The entertainment consisting of ice cream, dance, etc., given in Granville School House on Friday evening was a great success. The handsome sum of \$76.00 was realized, this being the largest of any similar school entertainment in Eastern King's this season.

—\$5,000 ESTATE.—Angus McPhee, of Montague, formerly of St. Margaret's King's County, left an estate to the amount of \$5,000. As he died, (last spring) intestate, this is being divided equally amongst his brothers and sisters: Mrs. James A. McDonald, Hermanville, Mrs. Alfred O'Henley, St. Peter's, John McPhee, St. Margaret's and Allan McPhee, Boston, each of whom gets a thousand odd dollars.

### PERSONALS

Mrs. J. A. Villard of Tignish is visiting at Montague, where she is the guest of Mrs. Foster Robertson.

—Miss Mary Longapie and Miss Katie Longapie arrived in Souris Friday evening on a short visit to their home, Souris Line Road.

—Miss Katie McDonald has arrived at her old home, Hay River, from Lynn, Mass., on a few weeks visit.

—Mrs. Gabe Dunphy, Boston, visited her father-in-law, Mr. John Dunphy, Gloucester, for a few days. Mr. Dunphy is a successful Boston real estate and building man. Mrs. Dunphy and children are again at the old home at North Side.

### Public House De Luxe

(By Dominion News Service.) LONDON, Aug. 13.—It is just a month since the opening of the Fellowship Inn, on the London County Council Housing Estate, at Bellingham, South East London, and it is now possible to estimate how far success has attended this striking departure from the ordinary English public-house practice. The sign itself is enough to attract any passerby into the house, for it is a delightful representation of an eighteenth century "three-decker," painted by Sir Arthur Cope, the well known R. A. The door is opened without ostentation by a commissionaire, and the visitor immediately hears the

### Trade and Commerce

A Weekly Letter from London (From a Special Correspondent)

London, July 31, 1924

One of the most outstanding features in the British textile world, destined to have far-reaching effects in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, is the introduction of a new automatic weft feed for looms. The invention has been well received and demonstrations have proved it to be as useful for producing worsted textiles in plain one-coloured cloths as for cotton goods. The invention is a weft-replenishing mechanism which can be fitted to the side of any ordinary loom, and all that is necessary is to keep it supplied with full bobbins. A number of factories have already been installed and with further improvements it will be possible for the new device to use wets of different colours. The cost of production, it is maintained, will be greatly cheapened. It will also solve a labour problem which will face the trade when business is normal. Owing to the bad conditions of trade, and the attractions of other occupations, the number of girls in Bradford who are learning to be weavers is smaller than ever, while many of those who have learned the art of weaving have left that occupation for others in which employment is more regular and possibly more agreeable. To such extent has this been the case that it is stated that there is not now a sufficient supply of weavers to deal with what would be regarded as the normal production of the district. It will be readily understood, therefore, that apart from the cost of production as between an automatic weft feed and a hand weft feed loom, the fact that the invention has an important bearing on the supply of labor is securing for it a favorable reception.

### BRITISH FREIGHT RATES

Certain British commercial circles have become alarmed at the continued high level of British freight rates, and the matter was recently discussed by the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce. A number of instances were cited to show that the British rates were considerably higher than the Continental, in some cases even twice as high. These, moreover, did not represent isolated instances, but were conference rates. The secretary of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association said that the disparity in freight was largely explained by high taxation and working costs in England, this being also the reason why British manufacturers could not sell as cheaply in some cases as their Continental competitors. There was, he said, a difference of about three shillings a ton in port charges as between Liverpool and the German and Dutch ports; shipowners of those nationalities were also able to run their vessels at less cost, because of the lower provision they had to make for wages, taxation and repairs. Few British shipowners were showing more than a small profit, and what was worse, there were many that were showing a loss. The Liverpool Chamber agreed that the subject should be referred to a conference of representatives of the Chamber and the Steamship Owners' Association, and a report submitted.

### DEPRECIATION OF CAPITAL IS SUES

The tendency to cut down authorized capital, as an effect of heavy taxation is illustrated by the figures for the registration of new companies in the course of the last six months as compared with those for the previous half year July to December 1923. From £67,307,328 the aggregate has sunk to £62,646,997. As a whole commercial and industrial shares suffered a general relapse during

the latter part of last year, not until the end of March was there any sign of revival; since then conditions have improved slightly though sufficiently to prophesy better things in the future. The primary cause of this hardening is simple; the supply of money has not been equal to the demand. As regards overseas loans we have lent so far this year quite as much as has been available, to the figure of some 130 millions, of which the effect in "invisible exports" has not yet been felt. This, however, is nothing if not a sign of vitality; the improving values of commercial and industrial shares will lead to their forming a larger percentage of new capital issues, which have lately been below normal. The outlook for the second half of 1924 is hopeful.

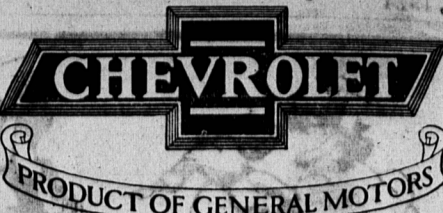
### CHEMICAL TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE DOMINIONS

Chemical manufacturers in England are keeping a watchful eye on the Colonies as a trading ground. From an enquiry which I have made two salient points emerge: (1) The extraordinary proportion of their requirements which are purchased from this country in all cases except Canada; and (2) The comparative smallness of our supplies to these areas when related to our sales to other countries. Taken in conjunction with the soundness of currency values, with no undue exchange variations to hinder business, these two points augur well for the gradual expansion of our supplies to overseas Dominions and Colonies. In almost all the Dominion countries the period since the war has witnessed a growing transition from agrarian to industrial activity, particularly in the local manufacture of cloth piece goods with attendant requirements of dyes, dyestuffs and alkalis while at the same time increased attention, especially in India, is being directed to agricultural development, consequent upon using scientific fertilisers. Australia, by reason of its demand for such commodities as tartaric acid and tartrates is second best market for the British chemical manufacturers. The total trade in drugs, chemicals and fertilisers has increased from £3,553,377 in 1922 to £3,894,435 in 1923. In citric and boric acid, imported to the extent of £28,306 falling off in total quantity, British trade in cream of tartar has increased. Dye imports show diminished demands owing to the development of local supplies, but Great Britain has lost no ground to foreign manufacturers since the total imports have declined in greater proportion than British chemicals alone. In New Zealand our trade is gradually moving up and the latest yearly figures indicate that British chemicals are imported to the extent of £28,306 covering 52% of local requirements. The import of common salt shows an increase from £72,000 to £98,954 and in dyes Great Britain supplied £52,000 out of the total £78,778 worth of imports. At present Germany sends little, but with the lifting of the embargo on German goods serious competition may be anticipated. Of the insecticides, sheep dip for the most part, almost all come from Britain. Soda imports are also of major significance and have doubled their quantity for the last year. The demand for disinfectants has also increased. Closer study of the requirements of Australia and New Zealand will bring an undoubted advantage, both to the British exporting chemist and the consumer, and will tend to strengthen the bond of Empire.

### THE GREAT UNWASHED.

"Why, Ellen, this is the fourth time I've had to tell you about the finger-bowls. Didn't the last lady you worked for have them on the table?" "No, ma'am; her friends always washed their hands before they came."

for Economical Transportation.



# Economy

ECONOMY does not consist of cheapness—but of getting the best value for the money you spend. To call a car the cheapest car in the world would be a doubtful compliment. To call it the most economical car in the world is to identify it as a Chevrolet.

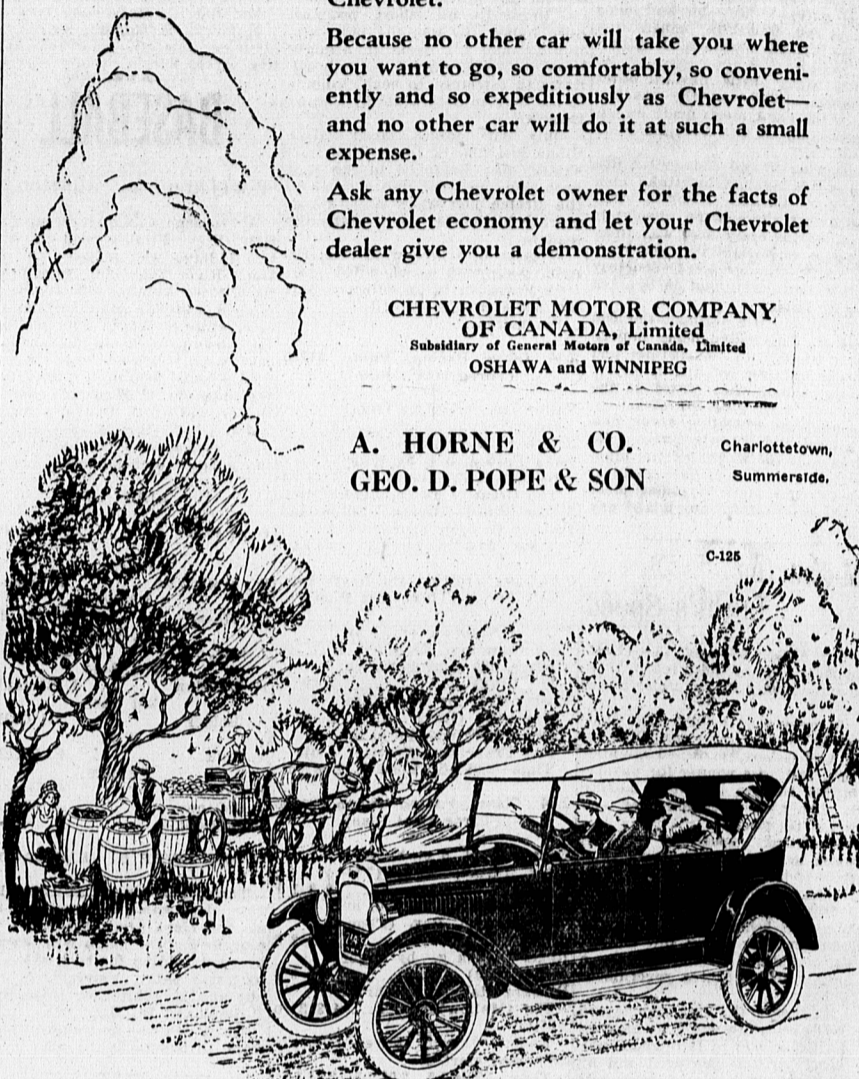
Because no other car will take you where you want to go, so comfortably, so conveniently and so expeditiously as Chevrolet—and no other car will do it at such a small expense.

Ask any Chevrolet owner for the facts of Chevrolet economy and let your Chevrolet dealer give you a demonstration.

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Charlottetown, Summerside.



strains of an orchestra somewhere in the background. At oak tables sit men and women drinking their malt liquors or spirits—and taking their time about it, too. In the Fellowship Inn you may linger over one glass of beer without receiving a hint that you ought to spend more rapidly.

There is a bar, it is true; but notices all round the walls (walls, by the way, of oak panels, unpainted) warn customers that servants will attend to their wants at the tables, and that you must not lean against the bar. Another notice on the walls says: "No gratuities."

Delightful lanterns, said to be of Elizabethan pattern, diffuse a soft green light which, taken in conjunction with the strains of the orchestra, suggests a Blakenberghe rather than a Bellinham. If only the orchestra would play "Carmen" the illusion would be complete. The orchestra itself is located in a dancing hall downstairs, provided with enough of the ubiquitous

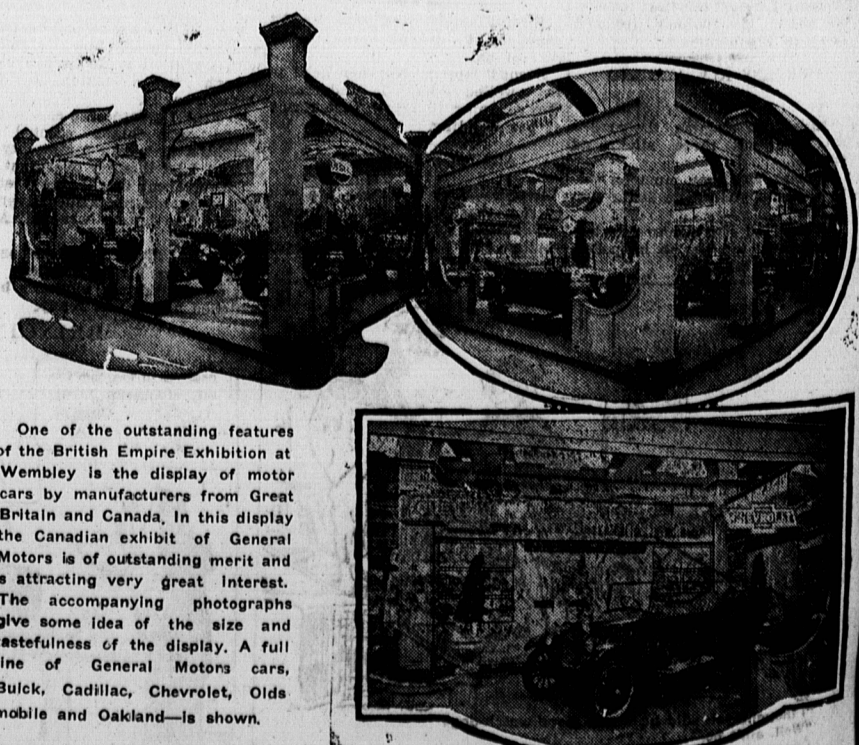
tables and chairs to accommodate a couple of hundred people. Here, again, it is possible to sit as long as one likes over one drink and enjoy the music. Facilities are provided in this hall, as everywhere else in the Fellowship Inn, for taking a meal if one feels so disposed.

### PORT ELGIN WOOLLEN MILLS WERE BURNED

AMHERST, Aug. 13.—The Woollen Mills of E. H. Copp, Ltd., Port Elgin, were entirely destroyed by fire about 1.30 o'clock, Saturday morning. While the cause of the fire is unknown, it apparently started from the end next to the boiler house. The fire was first noticed by Mr. George McNutt, who gave the alarm. A big crowd soon gathered, but it was found impossible to save the building. However, a bucket brigade was kept busy preventing the fire from spreading to nearby buildings. The barn of Mr. Albert Copp caught

fire, but the blaze was extinguished. In fact, several buildings were menaced by flying sparks. The mill consisted of a two-story building, 140 by 40 ft.; a dye house, 50 by 18 ft.; a warehouse, 26 by 30 ft.; a power house and picker house. The loss is estimated at about \$70,000, with \$30,000 insurance on the plant and machinery, and \$7,500 on the stock. It is understood that a larger insurance was carried until recently, when amounts aggregating \$5,000 were retired. Apart from the loss to the owners, the fire comes as a big blow to the business people of Port Elgin, in the loss of an industry that gave employment to some twenty or thirty persons.

All human talents and possessions are but ciphers until you put the name of Jesus at the head of them. Then they make their owner a millionaire for Heaven.



One of the outstanding features of the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley is the display of motor cars by manufacturers from Great Britain and Canada. In this display the Canadian exhibit of General Motors is of outstanding merit and is attracting very great interest. The accompanying photographs give some idea of the size and tastefulness of the display. A full line of General Motors cars, Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile and Oakland—is shown.