THE SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN
and PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

WESTERN LOCALS

BUY TOUCH-UP Auto Ena- also Seal-M-Tight Auto Top ent at Brace's. L-911-6-11-2i

BE SURE to see "Receiving Parson", a tantalizing tangle, ical comedy in King George Kensington, Friday evening, 11, 8.15, under auspices ed Church Ladies Aid. Dancing ialties between acts.
L-1164-6-5-3i.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS — following officers were elected the annual meeting of the Summerside Council of the Knights of mbus: Grand Knight, Henry ; Deputy Grand Knight, J. allaghan; Recorder, Leo Wood; ncellor, Rev. Phalen MacKen- Treas., J. Abel Arsenault; rden, J. Edward Gillis; Advo- J. H. Gaudet; Inside Guard, x Gallant; Outside Guard, E. Foley; Trustee, J. A. Gillis. S

MALPEQUE VISITORS— The wing were recent guests at cGougan House," ; Malpeque er. J. E. Dunning, J. L. Doyle, B. Boyce, Charlottetown, ben Pond Summerside; M. B. tin, Montague; J. D. Gardiner, merside; E. C. Pearce, Hali- N. S.; Golding Delaney, Summerside; Bruce Holmes Yeo, ris; H. MacIntyre Souris; J. lliott, St. John, N. B.; Willard , Charlottetown; Mr. and Mrs. T. Doyle, Charlottetown.

BOARD MEETING—A meeting the directors board of the Can- n National Silver Fox Breed- Association was held at their office this week when rout- matters were discussed. Dr. A. Lockhart, the president, was the chair. Directors from the land were Messrs. Charles mont, K.C., Quebec City; L. T. man, Salisbury, N.B.; Frank H. , Port Elgin, N.B.; Messrs. W. Tidmarsh, F. G. Kennedy and for A. S. Robertson, Charlotte- Mr. C. C. Baker, vice pres., Mr. Geo. Callbeck, manager of marketing department were present. S

Personals

Miss Dorothy Crossman of t Cape is a patient in the nce County Hospital. S

Miss Myrtle MacKinnon of rslie has entered the Prince nty Hospital for treatment. S

Miss Isabel Stewart of West nt is a patient in the Prince nty Hospital. S

Mr. Anthony Williams of Char- own was a visitor to Sum- side on Wednesday.

Mr. Fred Howard, Kensington, entered the Prince County pital for treatment. His many nds will hope for his speedy overy. S

Friends will regret to learn the condition of Mr. Fidele y of Summerside, who has n ill at his home with pneu- nia for the past week, remains hanged. S

—BABY RUBBER SHEETS 35c at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—FOR SALE choice milk cows either freshened or due to freshen shortly. Benj Cairns, Summerside East. L-1334-6-11-2i.

—THE ANNUAL meeting of Bedeque Rink will be held in Bedeque hall Tuesday, June 8 at 8 p. m. This meeting will be adjourned until Monday June 14th at 8 p. m. T. J. Inman, Secy. L-1241-6-8-3i.

—COURT PAYS TRIBUTE — The Supreme Court sitting in Summerside yesterday afternoon adjourned for fifteen minutes as a tribute to the late Sir Robert Borden.

—THE CATHOLIC Women's League are holding their annual card party and dance in Maple Leaf Gardens, Tuesday, June 15th. Music by Garden of the Gulf Orchestra. Refreshments.
L-1332-6-11-2i.

—ANNUAL MEETING—The W. M. S. of the Summerside Presbyterian Church held their annual meeting on Tuesday afternoon in the Church parlour. There was a large attendance. Excellent reports were received from the various departments. The election of officers was as follows: president, Mrs. Brewer Linkletter; 1st vice pres., Mrs. T. D. Ramsay; 2nd vice pres., Mrs. Stan Gay; treasurer, Mrs. D. J. MacMurdo; secretary, Mrs. J. S. Perry. Mrs. Perry and Mrs. D. J. MacMurdo were chosen as delegates to attend the W.M.S. Presbyterial at Murray Harbour South in July. Meeting closed with prayer. S

—CREDIT UNION FORMED—A Credit Union was organized on June 3rd in Thanksgiving Hall. The Union comprised the Wellington and Richmond districts. Many visitors were present, as well as a large number of members. Professor J. T. Croteau of Charlottetown gave a splendid address on Credit Union. The election of officers was as follows: president, Cyrus F. Gallant; vice president, James R. MacNeill; treasurer, Aloysius Cosgrove; directors, G. Pendleton, Richmond; George Fitzpatrick, Sunnyside; Philip Cameron and Raymond Gillis, Wellington Centre. The Credit Committee were D. MacDonald, Richmond; Donald MacNeill, Wellington Station; Ray Gillis, Wellington Centre. Supervisory Committee, Rev. Urban Gillis, Mrs. M. Delaney and Mr. Sidney Goodwin. S

Modern life imposes a great strain on your eyes, frequently resulting in a tired, irritated, reddened condition that needs relief. Cleanse and soothe your eyes with Murine. For it helps nature keep your eyes healthful and healthy eyes are beautiful eyes. Murine contains seven ingredients known for their value in the proper care of the eyes. Use Murine night and morning for real eye comfort.

MURINE FOR YOUR EYES

NAVAL CORDON IS RESTORED

Italy And Germany Return To Non-Intervention Fold.

LONDON, June 10—Great Britain and France effectively won Germany and Italy back to the Non-Intervention fold tonight, but at the cost of overriding a vigorous objection on procedure entered by the Soviet Union.

The dispute arose over whether the two Fascist powers' return to the Non-Intervention naval patrol around Spain should be effected through direct four-power action or through deliberations undertaken by the full 27 power Non-Intervention committee.

The Fascists held out for four-power action, while Russia insisted on plenary committee discussions. Great Britain and France swung the balance in favor of the Italo-German view, and Foreign Secretary Eden will meet in the Foreign Office here tomorrow with the French, German and Italian ambassadors to put the finishing touches to a joint message to Valencia and Salamanca asking assurances against further attacks on patrol warships.

Eden held last-minute talks today with Charles Corbin, Joachim von Ribbentrop and Dino Grandi, respectively envoys for France, Germany and Italy. These conversations were mainly for the purpose of editing the accord to be completed tomorrow and settling a few minor outstanding points.

Evidence In Arson Case Is Concluded

The Harding case was continued yesterday in the Supreme Court at Summerside, Chief Justice Mathieson presiding. The evidence was concluded when the court rose at 5 p.m. This morning counsel will address the jury.

The morning proceedings opened with the continuation of Paul Harding's examination. Other witnesses for the defence were Foster Sharp of Bideford who testified to Harding being at his house on the evening of November 10th, leaving for Summerside between 7.30 and 8 o'clock. William Heckbert and Thomas Matthew gave evidence that the boat was at Glover's shore on November 10th. Edward Chappelle, designer and boat builder, testified that he built the boat for Harding. He would judge it would be worth $1,200, but as he did not purchase the material could not say positively. This closed the case for the defence.

Rebuttal Evidence

In the afternoon the Crown brought witnesses to rebut evidence of defence. Sergt. Anderson gave evidence as to his investigation of the case leading up to the arrest of MacEwen in connection with the burning of the boat and the subsequent arrest of the prisoner on a charge of arson arising out of the burning of the boat. He and Detective Cordwell were both working on the case. MacEwen was not asked to make the statement in which he confessed to burning the boat. It was done quite voluntarily. Alexander Reid gave evidence of being at Glover's shore the morning after the fire and of removing the engine.

Ernest J. Hallett, bookkeeper at Harding's Garage, also gave evidence that Harding was in the office between 6 and 7 o'clock on the night of November 10th. He also gave evidence that acting under Harding's instructions he paid the final amount owing to MacEwen for the vacuum cleaner late in October. Roy S. MacKenzie (recalled) testified that only one agreement had been made with Harding in connection with the purchase of the boat for $950. He had never agreed to buy the boat for $1,300 as had been suggested in Harding's evidence. There had been some talk of him paying $1,300 for it, but no arrangement. Eric MacEwen (recalled) stated that the $73.00 given him by Harding when he was supposed to leave the province had nothing to do with payment for the vacuum cleaner.

Court adjourned until 10.30 this morning.

TRUSTEES

(Continued from page 1)

rendered as a Trustee of this Hospital.

"We bear record that you have given unstintedly of your time and energy on its behalf and it must be a source of gratification to have assisted and watched the steady progress and development of our Hospital from the time it occupied the site on Longworth Avenue to a new building with nurses home on the Brecken Estate, followed by the enlargement of that building to accommodate more patients and later the construction of our present modern institution with greatly increased accommodation and the more recent acquisition of the Cundall Home for nurses.

"We take pleasure in commending your foresight and vision in assisting to build up this community service so essential to the citizens throughout the Province.

"You have ever been on the lookout for improved methods and appliances to relieve the suffering of patients and brighten the lives of all those within the Hospital.

"On behalf of your fellow Trustees, we hereby convey our appreciation and good-will and feel confident that you will ever further the best interest of the Hospital and present its claims to our people.

"Signed on behalf of the Trustees.
"H. D. Johnson, J. A. Clark, Alfred Pickard, S. A. MacLeod George W. MacLeod, H. H. Horne, John G. MacFadyen, F. M. Stewart, R. L. Cotton".

It is a matter of satisfaction to all concerned that Mr. Rogers, while retired from the position of Trustee chairman, remains a member of the Board, on which he has served so long and faithfully.

School Teachers Should Be Better Paid

(C.P. By Guardian Special Wire)
FREDERICTON, N. B., June 10—School teachers should receive greater remuneration, Dr. Fletcher Peacock, director of educational services in New Brunswick, told the annual convention of the New Brunswick Women's Institutes. Heavier duties in recent years justified higher pay, he said.

Equalization of city and rural educational opportunities by adding to the latter was cited by Dr. Peacock as an objective.

Summer schools gave teachers opportunities for professional improvement, he said, warning that a surplus of teachers made it probable the Department of Education would by much more particular in selecting those for further training.

Mrs. A. R. McCain, Florenceville, was re-elected president of the Institutes.

Empire Mourns

(Continued from page 1)

days in Halifax was a fair cricket and tennis player. His great hobby was books and few agents ever turned away from his door without an order.

Beloved By Veterans

During his years of retirement Sir Robert continued his interest in the men who had fought the Great War, and in Ottawa no ex-service men's function was complete without him. His popularity was great, the war veterans entertaining for him a profound and sincere affection.

They appreciated the gesture of Prime Minister Mackenzie King in delegating Sir Robert on the government's official party at the unveiling of the National Memorial on Vimy Ridge in July, 1936. The veteran statesman made the journey and while in France was received with high honor by the French government.

Arising from his National Service campaign of 1916 Sir Robert decided as a wartime measure to make possible through an annual grant of $50,000 a truly national news association in Canada. At that time there were four district news associations, one in the Maritime provinces, two in Ontario and Quebec and one in Western Canada, each drawing its basic news service from the United States but unable freely to exchange Canadian news because of the impossibility of bridging by leased wires the gaps separating them.

Through this grant the national news gathering and distributing organization now known as The Canadian Press was brought into being Sept. 1, 1917. Before the grant was withdrawn in 1924 it had served its purpose in building up a nation-wide interchange of news so essential in wartime and so valuable to the fostering of a national spirit.

Sir Robert lost no opportunity in testifying to the value of an honest and well-informed press and he numbered among his personal friends newspaper men of all shades of politics.

Born At Grand Pre, N. S.

Sir Robert was born in Grand Pre, N. S., June 26, 1854, near the historic fields, edged with Acadian willows, the Evangeline well, the church and burial ground immortalized by Longfellow. He was a descendant of Samuel Borden, an American surveyor who moved to Falmouth, N. S. in 1760 before the Loyalists. He was educated at Acadia Villa Academy in Horton, N.S.

Like a political contemporary, Sir George Foster, Borden started out in life to be a teacher, moving to New Jersey where he became a professor in the Glenwood Institute. But he stayed only a year or two, returning to Nova Scotia to study law and eventually going into politics.

In September, 1889, he married Laura Bond of Halifax. They had no children.

Sir Robert, like his cousin, Sir Frederick Borden, originally was a Liberal but he differed from the party platform in 1891. He slowly drifted into the Conservative camp and finally in 1896, at the age of 42, he was elected Conservative member for Halifax.

That was the election that swept Laurier and the Liberals into power, to stay there until 1911. In a House of 213, there were only 88 Conservatives and it wasn't long until the studious member from Halifax, with the deep, sonorous voice, was marked for higher things. His keen intellect stood out in the small opposition group, the finest possible training for a future office-holder.

The Conservative party, after long years in power during the glamorous days of Sir John A. Macdonald, had fallen on evil days. One leader succeeded another. Laurier formed his "Cabinet of All The Talents" and swept everything before him.

Appointed Party Leader

Sir Charles Tupper led the Conservatives until his defeat in 1900. At a party caucus in Ottawa Feb. 6, 1901, Borden was selected party leader by the 81 Conservative members.

Borden was comparatively unknown when the mantle of Macdonald, Abbott, Thompson, Bowell and Tupper fell on his shoulders. The Conservative party was disorganized by Laurier's brilliance. Halifax defeated Borden in 1904 and he offered his resignation at a caucus. It was declined and a seat was found for him in Carleton, Ont. Edward Kidd resigning.

That marked the turning point in Borden's career. In those days an opposition leader received no salary from the Dominion and half a dozen wealthy Conservatives contributed $5,000 a year to him. That continued for three or four years until Laurier made Canada the first country to recognize the services of an opposition leader.

Borden slowly welded the party together but not without difficulty. To many people he was a cold, distant man in an unhappy contrast to the magnetic Laurier. There were insurrections against his leadership, cliques that wanted him cast aside as the party lost again and again.

Borden's courage and tenacity may be demonstrated by one of these parlor revolutions. A group of Conservative members wanted Sir Richard McBride from British Columbia as leader and he come to Ottawa. Borden knew about the movement and gave a dinner party to the members with himself and McBride as speakers.

Everyone knew it was to be a test between them with the leadership the prize. McBride, a fiery, rhetorical speaker, flush with rolling phrases and happy adjectives, spoke first. Then came Borden, regarded as a logician, a colorless speaker who dealt in facts, not high-sounding rhetoric. But it was Borden who emerged victorious. It was he who continued as leader.

Laurier stayed in power and Borden in the shades of opposition. Finally came that day in 1911 when the Taft-Fielding reciprocity pact was laid before a startled House of Commons. It incorporated that old dream, free trade in natural products with the United States.

Borden wavered at first, unwilling to support it, unwilling to oppose it. But a caucus of members convinced him it was his duty to oppose it. He did oppose it, so strenuously that he forced dissolution and an election.

The 1911 election was one of the bitterest in Canadian history with reciprocity the major issue. Borden emerged as prime minister with reciprocity defeated and Laurier crossing the floor to the opposition benches. It marked the beginning of Borden's Destiny.

The war clouds were hovering over Europe even in those days and Borden's first major question was a naval one. In 1913, believing there was an emergency he proposed Canada add three dreadnoughts to the British fleet. Laurier held to his own policy of a Canadian navy to protect Canadian shores. But the government bill carried in the House after the longest filibuster in history with Liberals speaking two, three, five and ten hours. Every naval commander from Noah to Nelson was quoted. Whole plays from Shakespeare were read. Borden finally introduced a closure motion, the first time in Canadian history. Although the bill passed the Commons, the Liberal majority in the Senate defeated it and Canada continued with its own naval forces.

Direct In Speech

All this time Borden was gaining political strength and popularity. Never a colorful, emotional speaker, he generally toured the country with a pep-talker, a man to tell the jokes, enthuse the crowd—Col. Hugh Clark of Kincardine, Ont., was one. Borden was not a good mixer like Laurier, he lacked the sparkle, the wit and the mercurial temperament of the Liberal leader. On the other hand, Borden in his speeches was direct and outspoken, leaving no doubt of his meaning. On the platform, Borden was still the lawyer arguing a case with cold logic the driving force. Curiously enough, hecklers brought out the latent fight in him.

It was the war that brought out the most in Borden. In a practical sense, Canada had no army in 1914. Starting from scratch, due largely to the driving force of Sir Sam Hughes, Borden's minister of militia, troops, munitions and all the implements of war were sent across the Atlantic. The Canadian Corps was formed in September, 1915, when the Second Division went to France. Two more divisions followed later.

Meanwhile, Borden and his ministers were whipping the industrial and agricultural life of Canada to a war pitch. He was the first Dominion premier to be invited to attend the sessions of the British Cabinet in July, 1915. Again and again he visited Great Britain to confer with Empire leaders on the prosecution of the war. He went to France in 1915 and again in 1917. In February and May, 1917, he attended sessions of the Imperial war cabinet, the first summoned to represent all sections of the Empire.

War Difficulties

But Borden had his political as well as war difficulties. Enlistments were falling off despite a nation-wide appeal he made in the autumn of 1916. In that year parliament had extended its own life 12 months but was far from unanimous in passing a similar resolution in 1917. Borden declined to accept the split opinion, deciding an election must be held. Meanwhile the franchise in Dominion elections had been extended to women.

A union government had been mooted for months with the Conservatives divided on the project. At a caucus in May, 1917, Borden told his followers the decision must be his and the next morning conferred with Laurier.

Meanwhile, a conscription bill had been introduced in the House, Canada's first experiment with the draft. At the conference with Laurier on May 29, Borden told him frankly his fears for the future efficiency of the Canadian corps without adequate replacements. He gave him all the confidential information he had gathered in England—and invited Laurier to join in a union government of equal membership with Borden as premier.

Laurier hesitated, insisting conscription should not be passed without a mandate from the people, preferably through a general election. He took two or three days to think it over.

Borden next proposed to him to form the union government and pass the conscription law, making it operative only if the new government were sustained at the polls. Again Laurier took a couple of days to think it over and then, in Borden's words "said he could not enter a government which would enforce compulsory military service."

Regarding the discussion with the Liberal leader, Borden said: "He added also—he is a man whose memory I revere and I am sure he was sincere in what he said to me—that he believed after all that in the national interest perhaps he might be of more service outside the cabinet than in it. I did not agree then nor do I agree now with what he felt in that regard. But in justice to his memory it is only right that I should tell you this."

Formed Union Government

Negotiations with Laurier ended June 6 with the Liberal leader opposed to compulsory conscription by any government. Although Laurier was opposed, a wing of his party was agreeable to entering a union government and enforcing conscription.

Borden decided to enter an agreement with the Liberal wing, offering equal representation in the cabinet with Conservatives. This caused almost open rebellion among Conservative members and Borden threatened to resign at a caucus. Again his resignation was declined and union government was formed.

Referring three years later to the union government, Sir Robert said: "The cabinet was never, from first to last, divided on party lines. There were many subjects upon which there was controversial discussion but always there were some former Liberals and Conservatives on one side and former Liberals and Conservatives on the other. And indeed, the two strongest Tories in the union government were men who in the past had been classified as Liberals."

The 1917 Election

Borden's union government was returned overwhelmingly in 1917, the "Khaki Election." The draft law went into operation, providing 83,355 of the 595,441 Canadians under colors.

The war ended in November, 1918, and Borden's task was nearly completed. He attended the Peace Conference in Paris and from the very first insisted that Canada should sign the treaty and become a full member of the League of Nations. It was Borden, the student of constitutional development, who insisted that Canada be recognized as an individual nation, a nation strong enough to fight, a nation strong enough to compete in world trade, a nation strong enough to seek lasting peace.

The modern constitutional set-up of the British Empire, established at the 1926 Imperial Conference and placed on the law books by the Statute of Westminster, was a dream of Borden's. In 1915, he told an English audience "upon what has been built in the past it is possible and in my judgment probable that an even nobler and more enduring fabric may be erected. That movement must embody the autonomy of the self-governing dominions and the British Isles as well..."

Borden remained at the head of the government until July 10, 1920, when he resigned the leadership. He was not a candidate at the 1921 election which saw the Liberals under Mackenzie King return to office. The long war and the intensified work had undermined Borden's health and he had sense enough to retire before his health was shattered.

He retained his unbounded faith in Canada, on his 80th birthday exclaiming "as to economic conditions, I have perfect confidence in the material future of Canada."

When Sir Robert gave up politics, he gave it up for good, never entering even the gallery of the House after his retirement.

Twice Declined Knighthood

Borden was knighted June 3, 1914 after twice declining a title, not believing the time opportune. He was a believer in titles but when the House passed the W. F. Nickle resolution in 1920 requesting the sovereign to confer no more titles on Canadians, he did not vote.

In 1918 Sir Robert was appointed chancellor of McGill University, holding the position until 1924 when he became chancellor of Queen's University. He lectured at University of Toronto in 1821, delivering the Marfleet lectures on "Constitutional Developments in Canada." He delivered the first series of the Rhodes Memorial lectures at Oxford University during 1917 on the subject: "Canada in the Commonwealth; From Conflict to Co-operation."

Sir Robert Borden was elected president of the Crown Life Insurance Company in 1928 and became president of Barclays Bank (Canada) when it opened in the Dominion in 1929. He was a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Keewatin Flour Mills, Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Eastern Trust Company and Canadian Forestry Association.

An Anglican, he was for years vice-president of the Lord's Day Alliance and life director of the Carleton County Hospital.

RANSOM NOTE

(Continued from page 1)

acre farm on Long Island's north shore.

The ransom note was found tucked away in the upholstery of the family car, parked outside the white colonial house.

Two other possible clues, a blood-stained hatchet and an axe, were discarded when police toxicologists in New York found the stains on the hatchet were caused by an animal's blood. No stains were found on the axe.

Possibility of murder was further discounted when Mrs. Leona Newton, a former postmistress, reported seeing Mrs. Parsons drive through the village yesterday about two hours after she left her home with an unidentified, middle-aged couple who ostensibly were interested in renting or buying some property owned by the missing woman.

No alarm was felt until her husband, William H. Parsons, returned home last night. Worried by his wife's failure to meet him with the car at the railroad station, as usual, he finally called the police.

Two hours later the ransom note was found.

SO NICE OF HIM

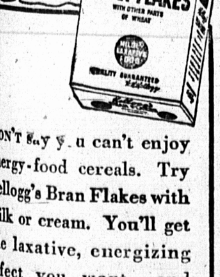
DELINIQUIN, New South Wales-(CP)—A thief who stole a motor truck left a notice to the owner saying he would find the car 40 miles away. It was there undamaged.

SPECIAL TRAIN WINS CHASE

YORK, England— (CP) —A special, an engine and two coaches raced after and caught an express between Newcastle and York. The special carried passengers who had missed connection at Newcastle.

I'M TIRED, HOW DO YOU KEEP GOING?

EAT TO FEEL FIT



DON'T say you can't enjoy energy-food cereals. Try Kellogg's Bran Flakes with milk or cream. You'll get the laxative, energizing effect you want—and you'll really like the flavor of this cereal. It's crisp, crunchy, delicious. Every spoonful urges you to take another!

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GRAPEFRUIT MEDIUM SIZE 4 for 25c

McCormick's Toasted Sodas 1 lb. Pkgs. 2 For 31c

Regular 18c Fancy Biscuits 3 Varieties 2 Lbs 29c

CORN Golden Bantam On Cob. 20 oz. Tins. Regular 25c. Special Tin 19c

60 Tins Only To Sell Brussel Sprouts Regular 15c Special Tin 10c

Teapot FREE! Lipton's TEA 1 lb. Pkgs. Both For 60c

PEARS Light Syrup. 15½ Oz. Tins. Special 2 for 23c

Tasty Flake DOUGHNUTS Large and Fresh Special Dozen 19c

Queen's Poultry Dressing 5 Varieties 2 Pkgs 23c

Smoked HERRING Regular 20c Dozen. Special 15c

Candy Special. Chocolate Flakes Special Lb. 25c

Flakewhite SHORTENING 2 Lbs. 29c

GRAPE JUICE Welch's. Reg. 29c Bottle 25c

Best Quality SAIR DATES 4 Lbs. 25c

Extra Special! FINE SALT 10 Lbs 15c

LIME JUICE ROSE'S, Best Quality. Bottle 35c

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