

The SUMMERSETT GUARDIAN

AND PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

THE WESTERN GUARDIAN

AGENT—Mrs. John Pond, 44 Water Street East—Phone 239
SUMMERSIDE AND PRINCE COUNTY

News, Subscriptions, Advertising should be left with Mrs. Pond

The Guardian may be bought daily at any of the following stores in Summerside and Prince County:

Beck's Bookstore, Water St. Gourlay's Drugstore, Water St.
Toronto Bakery, Water St. Mark Gaudet, 67 Granville St.

The Guardian will be delivered to any home in Summerside by carrier for 25¢ per day or 10¢ per week. Phone 239 for this service or your order to the boy responsible for deliveries on your route.

—YOU STAND A CHANCE OF winning twenty dollars per week if you buy Purify Flour at Bracc's. L-104-5-4-21.

—HORSE FOR SALE eight years old, weighing 1300 lbs., sound and will work anywhere. Sinclair & Stewart, Limited. L-180-5-7-21.

—FOR SALE—Good farm in Tryon, 93 acres. Running brook. Good house and barn near main highway. Apply to W. E. Darby, Summerside. L-180-5-7-21.

—BUYING EGGS at William Semple's previous jewellers store. Also full line groceries. Hugh A. McQuaid. L-211-518-21.

—FEED WHEAT, Oatmeal, Bran, Shorts, Middlings, fresh stock at Bracc's. L-104-5-4-21.

—RETURNED HOME — It is pleasing to report that Mr. Fred Callaghan, who has been seriously ill in the Prince County Hospital, has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave the hospital and is convalescing at the home of his father, Mr. W. P. Callaghan. —S.

—VISITING IN NOVA SCOTIA—Mrs. E. G. McNeill, who has been spending the winter months in Nova Scotia, is now visiting in Windsor, Mass., and will return to her home in Tyne Valley. —S.

—FIRST STEAMER IN 'SIDE—The S. S. Pictou from Montreal arrived in this port on Monday. The steamer carried a cargo of general merchandise for local merchants.

—MOTORIST FINED—A motorist came before Magistrate Darby on Tuesday charged with reckless driving and was fined \$5 and driving. —S.

—CONGRATULATIONS — Congratulations are being extended to Mr. Adrien F. Arsenault, K.C., and his wife on the arrival of a young son at their home on Central Street, Summerside, on May 13th. Mother and son doing well.

—MARY'S DAY—Mary's Day this year falls on Saturday, May 14th. All Convent Alumnae groups throughout Canada will unite on this day in giving special honor to the Mother of God. The idea of a "Mary's Day" originated with the Canadian Federation of Convent Alumnae, who adopted as a spiritual project the holding of a day of prayer and devotion to the Mother of God on the 12th day of the month, particularly dedicated to Her, as a day of remembrance of the Mother of the whole human race, and to lay at rest the souls of those who have died in a loving and faithful children.

—ANNUAL VISITATION—Mrs. Marjorie McNeill, Grand Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star Chapter of the World arrived in Summerside last evening for her annual visitation of the Chadwick Chapter at Summerside, Madame Small, Grand Worthy Matron, presiding. The visitation was held on a continuous tour for the past ten months, including Chapters in China and other points in the Far East. Mrs. Marjorie McNeill arrived in Canada a short time ago and visited the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Chapters before coming to the Island. On Thursday Mrs. McNeill expects to go to Charlottetown. —S.

—PERSONALS—Miss Clara Bigelow of Auburn, Mass., is visiting her old home and her mother, Mrs. George S. Inman. —S.

—Mrs. Sterling McNeill and her daughters, Carolyn and Kathleen of Summerside, P. E. I., are spending some time with the former's father, William F. Block, Newcastle, N. B.

—Mrs. (Rev.) W. J. Phillips of Milton was a welcome visitor to her old home in Alberton this week. The guests of her mother, Mrs. Chamberlain. —S.

—Mr. Allan Murphy, Clermont, returned to his home after a visit of the past six months at Ottawa, P. Q., visiting friends at Carleton Place, Ottawa and Montreal en route.

—NINETY-FIVE BURNED—ASTO, Columbia, May 7—(AP)—Ninety-five persons were reported dead to death last night in a fire here of unknown cause. The fire occurred during an observance of the 100th anniversary of the birth of General Santander, one of the founders of Colombia.

—QUEEN ELIZABETH VISITS DEPOT—LONDON, May 7—(CP)—The Queen today celebrated hospital's day by visiting the city hospital depot at Mansion House. Her Majesty said the hospital workers here were doing a noble and pressing task.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

—Exports to Europe in the first quarter of 1940 totalled \$498,441,000 compared with \$289,987,000 and imports declined from \$131,194,000 to \$131,221,000 in the three months of this year.

SHARP

(Continued from page 1)

He (Hore-Belsham, National Liberal former War Secretary, and other men normally in sympathy with the administration, also decided against the introduction of a censure motion.

However, political observers generally agreed that the government is travelling through rough water. It was apparent from the general attitude of the House—government as well as opposition benches—that if Mr. Chamberlain is going to be left off with a warning that warning will be emphasized and underlined. In the lobbies of the House many members agreed that the Prime Minister's real testing time would come in six weeks or two months rather than today or tomorrow.

After the spate of opposition criticism, during which the only pro-government speaker was Sir Henry Page Croft, Oliver Stanley, Secretary of State for War, rose late at night to close for the government.

Not a Disaster

He said it would be ridiculous to call the Norwegian campaign a disaster and stressed the difficulty of landing heavy, bulky military stores at small docks in Norwegian fishing villages.

The troops sent to Norway "had their full scale of equipment and the shortage which occurred was in tanks, guns and heavy anti-aircraft guns. It was a question of getting the stuff into port."

The government, he said was being charged with complacency. He asked if it was not true that everyone had been guilty of complacency during the last eight months.

He had no doubts of ultimate victory "but I have no doubt that before we attain it each and all of us will have to make an immensity of sacrifice, suffer bitter loss and go through great danger."

Reuters News Agency, which noted that Mr. Stanley was heard in silence, reported the debate ended on an uneasy note for the government.

Much will depend upon a meeting called tomorrow by the Labor Party to decide future policies. Mr. Stanley will speak tomorrow, may influence the House profoundly on the side of the government.

Says Chamberlain May Go

The Daily Herald (Labor) tonight had a banner headline: "Government Changes Coming; Chamberlain May Go." The paper emphasized that the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain is now widely regarded as inevitable in the near future, and not immediately.

To the crowded house and galleries it was noticeable that the volume of applause which greeted the speaker dwindled to scattered cheers when he sat down.

He declared that the land attack on Tromsø was attempted only after urgent requests from the Norwegian command were received and in the face of the difficulties to be encountered.

The Prime Minister argued that the only proper course was to withdraw the troops which was found to lack of air bases and German mechanical equipment made capture of Tromsø by the Allies impossible. He said it was vital to be prepared to meet German onslaughts at other, more vital points.

A "Great Threat"

Mr. Chamberlain doubted whether "the people of this country yet realize the extent and imminence of the danger which is impending against us." It would be playing the German game to disperse Allied forces too widely.

Urges Unity

He urged unity at this time and an end of bickerings, divisions and "quarrels among ourselves." He pledged himself and his government to increase the nation's war effort and said they would welcome the presence of "those willing to help."

The Prime Minister announced that Mr. Churchill had been appointed commander of the fighting services with direct access to the chiefs of staff of the three fighting services. This makes him in effect Britain's First Lord of Warlike with authority to order military leaders to carry out his own plans.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the frontal attack on Tromsø had been considered and said it would remain a debatable point whether it would have succeeded.

The attack on the government by Mr. Atlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair and Mr. Amery had been expected. But it remained for one of Britain's greatest saviors of his generation to capture the imagination of the House.

Stung to Action

Admiral Keyes was stung to action by a charge by Colonel Jolan Wedgwood, Labor, that the fleet had gone to the Mediterranean to escape German bombs. He termed this a "damned insult."

Sir Roger declared that in his opinion the cost of forcing Tromsø by the fleet would "have been trifling compared to other operations which have been organized and led."

"It was surely worth some risk to win so great a prize," he declared.

He said that the Admiralty told him that forcing of Tromsø by the fleet was "not considered necessary as the army was making good progress and the situation in the Mediterranean made it undesirable to risk ships."

He declared he was "astounded" that the naval staff could not realize that an attack on the port from Namsos, British landing base, was doomed to failure unless British ships sunk German destroyers in Tromsø fjord.

"Our general advancing from Steinkjer to Tromsø expected British ships to support him—two German destroyers who fired on his flank before he could advance forces and captured or destroyed them," Sir Roger declared.

He answered Mr. Chamberlain's plea not to consider the Norwegian withdrawal as another Gallipoli with a carefully spaced sentence:—"The Gallipoli tragedy has been followed then by step."

Confidence In Fighting Forces

"There is nothing to shake our confidence in the courage and efficiency of our fighting forces, and nothing which could weaken our resolve to win the war," he said.

But a greater flexibility and more ruthlessness will be necessary for victory. The Prime Minister did not touch upon the economic aspect of what we have lost. He said, "The great thing to be done is to have suffered a grave reverse."

If the campaign against Tromsø had been feasible he said, it "should have been undertaken with ruthless determination."

"Germany may have lost one-third of her fleet, but this helped to win the campaign," he added. "Ten thousand men must surely be an exaggeration of the German loss in the Skagerrak, and that is no great feat to pay for a great modern victory, let alone a campaign."

Charges Poorly Equipped

The Liberal leader said he had been told that the troops at Namsos had no white coats and no shelter, so they had to huddle under a tarpaulin or scamp for cover under attack from the air.

One transport, he said, sailed without a compass, a barometer and an international code-book. She had no arms—not even a rifle—and no splinter-proof protection for her food.

Her food was stored in less than a dozen tin cans. There was no medical attention for the wounded men. Only one in three of her lifeboats was serviceable, and she had no charts of the Norwegian fjords to which she was ordered or the port of the North Sea over which she sailed.

"Let us be fair to Sweden," he continued. "Sweden is now surrounded, and the German pressure will increase the more we are in the hands of the enemy."

"Time is not always on our side. Hitler has taken the old German flag by the beard on occasion and we must be ready to meet him in any action if we are to win this war."

"Parliament must speak out, must say that we must have done with half-measures. We must have, with a policy of more vigorous conduct of the war."

In the night session, Earl Winterton and Lord Greenwood, the Government while Oliver Stanley, War Secretary, defended its record in Norway.

Lord Winterton, a veteran of the last war who campaigned at Gallipoli and with Lawrence in Arabia, asked for a probe by a properly-constituted committee to "dig up the cause of the setback."

"Those of us at Gallipoli greatly regret to this day that some ministers were not more fully informed of the facts of the campaign, and some of our generals court-martialed for what occurred then."

Mr. Greenwood said that wars are not won "by mastery of evaluations," "will not tolerate" lack of "bold and effective leadership."

The War Secretary rose at the close of the evening. He assured the House that "at any rate we have made the Germans pay a price for their successes, and in Norway the fight still goes on."

He said he was foregoing "some of my best points" in order to emphasize that "it is ridiculous to describe what has happened in Norway as a disaster."

On the morning of April 9, Mr. Stanley said, "before Norway had even asked for our help, every port, airfield and arsenal in the country had been surrounded and our task was not to help Norway but to reconquer it."

The British Government felt that some kind of equality in the campaign, he said, but had found it impossible to learn whether there was "any chance of aerial protection for our troops."

He said it was possible to establish air bases in the parts of Norway occupied by the Allies.

At the start of the campaign, he said, the government decided to "strike at the enemy's rear"—almost fishing—ports with no real facilities for unloading of heavy material," he said.

He said a casualty list would be issued as soon as possible and called the casualties "substantial but in view of the magnitude and importance of the operation they are no unduly heavy."

Mr. Chamberlain said the troops sent to Norway would have been more valuable in France if the offensive which is possible and probable had taken place "in the last few weeks."

Great Storm May Burst

"The greatest storm the world has ever seen may burst on the western front at any moment," he declared.

He described the gallant fight on the territorial beaches "left almost alone with their flanks sometimes unprotected to stem the heavy German advance."

He said it is for the House alone "to judge whether we are going to occupy these positions. It is easy to call on others to resign or criticize their efforts if you are not prepared yourself to assume their responsibilities."

The weary House rose at 11:30 p. m. after almost eight hours of the fiercest debate in the history of the war.

Plan To Salvage Cargo Of Freighter

HALIFAX, May 7—(CP)—Salvage company officials said tonight that attempts will be made tomorrow to salvage the cargo of the wrecked British freighter Craig. The Craig, carrying a cargo of 3,000,000 feet of lumber, ran aground and broke up on Flat Ledge about 25 miles east of here Saturday night.

Her 34 crew members escaped in life-boats and reached safety on Barren Egg Island. They were brought to the mainland yesterday and taken here in buses.

Miscouche C. W. L. Unit Elects Slate

The annual meeting of the Miscouche sub-division of the C.W.L. was held in the Convent classroom and was very largely attended. The President, Mrs. P. C. Martin occupied the chair.

The League prayer was recited by Rev. M. Monaghan, Chaplain of the sub-division. The Sisters of the Convent were present.

Following is the President's address: "Rev. Father, Rev. Sisters, Officers and Members: Two years have already elapsed since you elected me President of this sub-division. It could not be this last opportunity pass without expressing to you my grateful appreciation for your co-operation in all our good works during the past year."

The important and often anxious duties of a president have been facilitated by your confidence and readiness to help in all our undertakings for the welfare of the community.

The number of members we have enrolled is really too small, compared with other sub-divisions. I was ordered to measure to know that the present members are really sincere for the advancement of "Catholic Action." The realization of the hopes we extended in our Canadian people involved into it also, should band all Catholic women to work as a body, in the common love of God and Canada, as service is our motto and pray that God may direct the leaders of these countries to do all in their power to bring peace and justice.

All our obligations have been paid such as the budget fund, per capita tax, our magazine, Sisters of Martha, Prince County Hospital; we also sent Catholic literature to the Sisters of Service, groceries to the Sisters of the Precious Blood, a donation to Father Sharkey and the Canadian League. An drive, boxes of fruit were sent to the sick members also clothing to the poor altar supplies were bought for the parish church.

My thanks are extended in a very special manner to Rev. Fr. Monaghan for his generous forbearance and wise counsel at all times, and who we trust will be elected to many more years, and also to the Rev. Sisters who were so kind to give us the use of their classroom to enable us to hold our meetings.

The confidence placed in me two years ago, by my election to office of President, and for the renewal of that confidence in my re-election last year, I wish once again to thank very sincerely the members of this sub-division. I have indeed appreciated the opportunities this afforded me to work for the League and I sincerely hope I have discharged my responsibilities to your full satisfaction.

Other Reports

The Recording Secretary, Miss Tessie Lecky, presented her report showing a balance in the treasury. Rev. Fr. Monaghan, in a short speech, expressed his appreciation for the good work done in the parish and also was greatly impressed with other charitable deeds outside the parish.

In conclusion he knew that much more work could be accomplished if all the ladies of the parish would join the ranks as the increase for the League and I sincerely hope I have discharged my responsibilities to your full satisfaction.

The election of officers for the coming year was then in order. Mrs. Lambert Gillis was elected President, but owing to ill health was obliged to retire from office. At a special meeting called, Mrs. Urban R. Gillis was appointed President for the coming year.

State of Officers Elected

President, Mrs. Urban R. Gillis. Past President, Mrs. P. C. Martin. 1st. Vice President, Mrs. Ernest DesRoches. 2nd Vice President, Mrs. Ely DesRoches (re-elected). 3rd Vice President, Miss Pearl Lecky (re-elected). Recording Secretary, Miss Tessie Lecky (re-elected). Treasurer, Miss Yvonne Polier. Corresponding Secretary, Miss Gertrude Lecky (re-elected). Counsellors: Mrs. Wm. J. DesRoches; Mrs. John S. DesRoches; Mrs. Ben Polier; Mrs. Ernest DesRoches; Mrs. Philibert DesRoches.

TELLS STORY OF

(Continued from page 1)

man bomb earlier in the day. They were forced to sleep in passageways in ships much too cramped for half the number taken aboard.

The officers fared no better than the privates, several sleeping on iron decks for the entire five-day voyage.

On Saturday, May 4 there was no sign of German aircraft, but a submarine scare was experienced and a hasty search was made. During the scare a British patrol plane appeared, raising the soldiers' morale (which never lagged much) to a new pitch.

Welcome R. A. F.

Men and officers jumped on the decks, shouting, "hurray, here's our Bristol."

Later the same day, a series of Bristol Blenheim bombers (British) appeared.

I went to Namsos on May 1 after receiving a tip from a trustworthy friend, with whom I spent the last war, that an Allied offensive was about to begin in that sector north of Tromsø.

Arriving at Namsos at 10:30 p. m. last Wednesday night, I was "arrested" promptly by the British

Who? Me?.. SURE! YOU!

Have you entered this week's "WHAT IS SHE SAYING?" CONTEST? WIN A 1940 CHEVROLET Or one of 200 RCA VICTOR "Little Nipper" RADIOS!

Don't Delay Buy a "Pepsi-Cola" 6-Bole Carton and get this week's Contest Entry Blank. Write a simple sentence to fit the cartoon, to "Pepsi-Cola" Carton Contest, Box 370, Station B Post Office, Montreal, Que. Entries for this week's contest must be post-marked before midnight next Saturday, Enier TODAY!

"Pepsi-Cola" is the registered trade mark in Canada of the Pepsi-Cola Company of Canada, Limited.

BUY THIS GARTON

who held me incommunicado at a hotel.