

The Charlottetown Guardian

President Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President J. R. Burnett, F. J. J.
Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett, F. J. J.
Secretary Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. G.
Associate Editors Frank Walker and D. K. Currie
Morning Daily (Founded 1857).
\$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City.
\$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island.
\$3.50 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and U. S.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 30th, 1937

More And Worse Dictatorship

Our dispossessed North Shore proprietors are not the only ones whose legal rights the Campbell Government has invaded by legislation repugnant to British principles of justice and freedom. We have pointed out that the same subversive principle of expropriation without right of appeal, except to the Government, is embodied in The Road Act, 1936. But there is another class, more unfortunate still, whose rights under the Chancery Act have heretofore been rigidly safeguarded, and have now been dictatorially invaded. We refer to the inmates of Falconwood Hospital.

In this as in other Provinces there is felt to be great need of judicial control over the appointment of custodians of the property of mentally deranged persons. Where it is necessary to appoint a committee of the person and estate of a mental patient, the practice has been to apply to the Court of Chancery for an order; and this order is only issued after the Court has inquired into all the circumstances, obtained medical and other testimony, and bonded the appointees.

What is the situation in this Province today? In an amendment to the Chancery Act passed unanimously and without question by our Liberal legislators last session, it is provided:

"If any person is and has been a patient in Falconwood Hospital for a continuous period of one year or upwards, and if no committee of the person and estate of such patient has been appointed, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of Falconwood Hospital shall be deemed to be a committee of the person and estate of such patient and shall as such committee be invested with all the estate, powers, and rights conferred or vested in a committee appointed by order of the Court."

It is further provided that "it shall not be necessary for the said Secretary to give a bond or security as such committee."

The reason given by Premier Campbell for this legislation is worth noting. We quote from the Patriot report April 11, 1937, of his statement to the Legislature in committee:

"The Premier explained that the object was to simplify the procedure and save expense in the case of estates owned by Falconwood patients. Under the present Act committees have to be appointed to manage such estates and the procedure is expensive and cumbersome, especially in the case of small estates, a number of which have been allowed to go down, to pass into the hands of strangers or disappear altogether, and the Government is not receiving fees and there is nothing for the maintenance or support of patients having such property."

This reflection on the administration of the Court of Chancery was made apparently for the purpose of emphasizing one thing: that the Government is not receiving maintenance fees from the estates of certain patients at Falconwood. It represents the Government as acting in the taxpayers' interests in this regard. But what do we find? The legislation makes no distinction between paying and non-paying patients. It applies indiscriminately to all persons who have been patients in Falconwood for a continuous period of one year, if a committee has not already been appointed.

What had the appointment of a committee to do with the Campbell Government in the matter of the estates of patients whose fees were being regularly paid, and whose rights were safeguarded under the Chancery laws of the Province? That, surely, is a question our Liberal representatives should have asked before passing this extraordinary legislation.

Frequently, application to the court is not made to appoint a committee until a patient has been some years in confinement, and is ascertained to be permanently incompetent to manage his own affairs. Or, it may be, after full inquiry the Court decides not to grant such application. The process in any case—"cumbersome" as it may appear to the Campbell Government—is for the patient's protection. Experience over a long period of years has shown this protection to be very necessary.

Under the law as amended by our Liberal wisacres, "the Secretary of the Board of Trustees"—a Government official—becomes ipso facto a committee of the person and estate of the victim and is invested with "all the estate, powers, and rights conferred or vested in a committee appointed by order of the Court." Should the Court subsequently appoint a committee at the request of the patient's relatives or other persons, its order would be invalid.

And the Government appointee puts up no bond or security. He is not even required to produce a certificate from the Medical Superintendent; whereas the Court of Chancery, before making an order, had to have certificates from two medical authorities as to the patient's incompetency.

On the abuses likely to develop under such high-handed procedure it is not necessary to dwell. The point is that it vitiates the whole purpose of the Chancery Act so far as the protection afforded to these patients is concerned, and substitutes for judicial authority the authority of a group of politicians, who have already displayed gross incompetency and partisanship in dealing with the property rights of our citizens.

Ayr's Auld Brig

Scotsmen the world over, says the Manchester Guardian, will be relieved to hear that the Town Council of Ayr has decided to take further advice before proceeding with the construction of a dam on the River Ayr which would have the effect of submerging the bulk of its famous Auld Brig.

For the brig has claims to reverence both in its age and in its association with Robert Burns.

It is known to have been standing in 1491 when James IV made a gift to some masons at work on it, and it may be much older than the 15th century. When it was found at the beginning of this century to be insecure a fund widely contributed by Scots at home and abroad was raised to restore it, and Lord Rosebery transferred it in perpetual trust to the Ayr Town Council.

The building in Burns' day of a new bridge to supersede the old one moved the poet's by no means conservative genius to a warm defence of the past and to a rebuke of rashly "progressive" local authority. In his debate between the spirits of the two brigs he even inspired the Auld Brig to prophesy to its upstart neighbor:

Conceited gowk! puff'd up w' windy pride! This mony a year I've stood the flood and tide; And though w' crazy eild I'm sair forforn I'll be a Brig when ye're a shapeless cairn.

Oddly enough he was right, for the bridge built in his day went down in a storm ninety years later while the Auld Brig still survived.

Today the old and the new stand firmly side by side, and even the hasty motorist on the latter is impressed by the staunch piers and strong arches of the ancient structure. Only the most urgent civic needs should disturb that relationship.

Hallowe'en

This year the eve of All Saints Day falls on Sunday, and the traditional observance of Hallowe'en takes place tonight. Innocent merry-making on such an occasion is something which no one should object to. Modern children may be too sophisticated to believe in spooks and witches, but they insist, and rightly so, in pretending that they do. Half the pleasure in life is in the game of make-believe and the adult who has forgotten how to react to the fascination of this game on Hallowe'en is to be pitied. But there is a difference between fun-making and wanton damage to property, or interference in any way with other people's rights. The police will be the alert to prevent rowdiness of any kind and those, young or old, who break the law may expect to find themselves where such persons properly belong.

A Worthy Cause

The Protestant Orphanage is making its annual public appeal and the collectors will start on their rounds Monday morning. It is scarcely necessary to enlarge on the work the Orphanage is doing, or the satisfactory manner in which it is doing it. Our citizens appreciate the zeal of those who are devoting so much of their time and effort in keeping the institution on a sound financial basis, and have responded generously in the past. The appeal this year is as urgent and necessary as ever.

Editorial Notes

The Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law died this date, 1923.

Tomorrow Hallowe'en when, for once in a while, the youngsters will have an opportunity of preparing for All Saint's Day by attendance at church.

Is Premier Campbell squaring himself with the leaders of the North Shore protest in the hope and expectation that the agitation will then collapse?

Nobody, of any consequence, now thinks much of the King-Rowell Commission, save and except Mr. King himself, and, for the time being, our evening contemporary. Every other body considers it partizan and hopeless before it even begins its labours. Why then continue an expensive farce merely to save the face of Mr. King?

To what depths of controversial depravity has our evening contemporary fallen when it seeks to embroil government officials in the dispute over Liberal unemployment relief abuses? It is not to the public but to the political heads of departments that such officials are responsible and the Government organ's effort to involve them politically is beneath contempt.

The Governor-General will soon have nearly as many letters after his name as Hon. Dr. MacMillan. It is announced McMaster University, Hamilton, will confer an honorary degree of LL.D. on Lord Tweedsmuir at the convocation on November 4. The Governor-General, accompanied by Mr. A. S. Redfern, secretary of Lieut. R. Scott, aide de camp, will leave Ottawa for Hamilton on Wednesday, November 3, returning on the morning of November 5.

Bishop Nelligan had the distinction of being consecrated at Edmonton by a former Bishop of Charlottetown, Archbishop O'Leary, assisted by an Islander, Archbishop McGuigan, while another Island prelate, Archbishop Sinnott observed the ceremony though not an actual participant. How Islanders abroad rise to be princes of the Church, or merchant princes (if they choose business careers), or chief justices, (if they prefer law) is something to marvel at and to be proud of.

Evidently the Federal Liberal government are still reckoning without the Senate. A despatch from Saint John, N.B. declares that as legislation for the retirement of judges at the age of 75 is expected to go through at next session, Chief Justice Barry, New Brunswick, will retire to be succeeded by Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries, who will be succeeded by Mr. W. M. Ryan, K.C., Saint John. Mr. Justice Grimes would also come under the proposed retirement rule, and in his case it is announced, Hon. J. B. McNair, K.C., Attorney-General would be promoted. All this, of course, is conditional on the Conservative majority in the Session being such political suicides as to approve of the proposed new legislation in the interest of deserving aspiring Grits.

NOTE BY THE WAY

The Japanese are very much like everybody else in the human fundamentals. No nation as a whole is likely to approve the killing of children or the bombing of homes. People are not that cruel. Yet children will be killed and homes will be bombed in every modern war. Why? Because the people at war will not know what their own governments are doing. Modern war is, above all, ruthless. It has to be that way. Military leaders will use "frightful" because they fear they will lose it if they do not.—Victoria Times.

We are looking out for ourselves. We have been slow to learn that walking warily in tough neighbourhoods, but we have learned a little. The possibilities of trouble entailed in moving arms in United States ships into the Far Eastern trouble area are ones the President wisely moves to avoid. To guarantee or by silence to imply a guarantee of the safety of private shipping if the same trade would entail the same hazards. So Mr. Roosevelt withdraws that guarantee. In both these matters he speaks for practically all of us. We are determined to avoid that all means the war against which is everywhere in the air.—Detroit News.

"Every penny kills a Japanese" is the chant of Chinese children collecting money for the troops. Living the Chinese are determined to avoid that life is cheaper, too, but if the cost of killing a soldier were only a penny, the Great War, which killed about 8,500,000, would have meant an expenditure of only \$170,000,000. Its actual cost has been estimated at \$24,000,000,000.—Toronto Star.

Gaelic has been added to the "language being taught as part of the regular curriculum of the works progress administration in New York." The scheme marks the fact that the Gaelic language in the ancient tongue have been made available to the general public in the United States. "In a short time the classes have proved the most popular of all our Indo-Germanic language courses," said Mr. S. Alexander Shear of the New York Board of Education. Mr. Shear added that under the name of "Gaelic," the language was being taught in leading American universities, but it had not hitherto been made available to the average person with limited economic resources.—(An Gaidheal, Glasgow.)

An unclaimed suitcase was recently opened by the Railway Express Agency in San Francisco and, among other things, it was found to contain a tightly closed cigar box with something inside which rattled when shaken. When the cover was lifted a tiny, white, motionless, apparently dead man, an examiner touched one of the "horns" and the creature came to life. It had survived without food, water or air at least since April, 1936, when the suitcase had been sent from Newton, Kan., to Seattle, where it remained for a year without call.—Chronicle Telegram.

The dime novel breaks into the news of our time with remarkable frequency, considering that it had its month long ago and supposedly went into oblivion. Every month or so a public library rejoices over acquiring a set of, say, Daring Dick's, and about as often some scholar rediscovered this departed form of romance and sings its praises, notwithstanding that literary history treats it as a thing to be avoided with a shudder. The dime novel seemed the world's worst literature to the tight-minded censors of old, those same Mrs. Grundys who banned the contaminating Mark Twain. Now it is ardently sought for in dusty attics, bought at great price by young collectors, and treated along with its vulgar little brother, the nickel novel, and its disreputable cousin, the broadsheet story paper, behind steel doors in libraries.—L. H. Robbins in The New York Times Magazine.

On his 68th birthday King Christian of Denmark celebrated it by opening a railway bridge across the Storstrom Channel, between the Islands of Masnedo and Falster, a distance of two and one-half miles, the longest bridge in Europe. One mile and 1,749 yards are across water. The King rode across in a train aboard which were also Leslie Burgin, British Minister of Transport, and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Germany. The bridge will shorten the time between Copenhagen and Berlin by nearly an hour.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Apparently present and future wars will have to be fought in some prosaic way—on the ground. Most of war's romance went out with the flashing sabres of cavalry charges. There was an attempt to revive the romance in the air service, duels to the death five thousand feet up—"aces," and all that. But the highest commanding officers of the army announce that any idea of fighting future wars in the air is just so much theory. Planes, they say cannot hold objectives, cannot clean out machine gun nests or snipers, cannot fly in bad weather and are harassed too greatly by anti-aircraft guns. There goes the last glorification, the final swagger of warfare.—Vancouver Sun.

An Indiana man has taken out a patent on a pie pan equipped with knobs on the flange by sighting along which the pie cutter can divide the pie into mathematically equal slices. This is the most disturbing mechanical device put on the market since engineering science brought to perfection the mechanical bread slicer. The bread slicer served notice that the American housewife had lost the strength and skill required to cut the loaf in accordance with the whims of the family—a thick slice for Bill, a leaner slice for Emma, a medium slice for Uncle Joe—and that freemen must accept the standardized slice. The Hoosier's pie plate means another invasion of freedom of choice at table, a fresh systemization of gustatory delights, a new diet, a new horror to all the children of liberty.—New York Sun.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE MIDNITE TRAIN

Sir—Of all the sounds that reach our ears along the road of life, there is none so touching as the scream of the engine whistle as the fast express ploughs through the night. The sound will sink down into your memory, and touch your very heart strings, bringing you memories of the past memories of those who one day lay on that train for distant lands, perhaps never to return; memories of horrible accidents that claimed the lives of friends and others who were strangers to you. There is always a sad note to that engine whistle at night. If you are travelling, the whistle as the engine sounds a warning at every crossing will be a sad reminder of someone left behind. How few there are when travelling stop for a moment to think of the one who pulls the whistle rope to sound that warning! How few who reflect that the man who is in charge of that great iron monster holds their lives in his hands! Have you ever stopped at some crossing to watch that fast express fly by and see the engineer. His eyes are glued to the rail ahead; his left hand frozen to the throttle, while his right rests only inches from the brake lever, ever ready to grasp that handle in emergency. Every few minutes he reaches for the whistle rope to send out a warning to man and beast. And sad it seems, man in his rush will often ignore that warning.

How many times have these engineers seen large buses crowded with happy, laughing school children, dash onto the crossing and crushed to death beneath those grinding wheels; wheels that grind to a stop with brakes clamped solid. True the engineer did his utmost to stop, but hundreds of tons behind take time to stop. How many lives could be saved if only bus, truck and car drivers would stop at every railway crossing for one quarter minute! Did you ever stop to think of the train travelling on its own private way, always on the same course, yet people will step right into its path.

So I say let us all resolve today to stop at every railway crossing long enough to see that all is clear, and listen tonight to the scream of that engine whistle and again tomorrow night, and get to understand its meaning. Think of the one whose hand is grasping the throttle. He is the one who is always praying that no one will plunge onto the crossing as he drives that midnight flyer through the night at furious speed to be on time.

I am, Sir, etc., WALTER A. O'BRIEN, Bristol, P. E. I.

RANDOM CRITICISMS

Sir—Almost daily we read in the Patriot letters, and sometimes editorials that in the vulgar parlance may be characterized as the most consummate of R-O-T. The knocker of tourist patronage denounces building of million dollar highways and half million dollar car ferry merely to encourage this meagre advantage. It would be true to the limits that to build these with such an objective would be a cymbal of madness. Yet more idiotic still is the voice that harps on this groundless theory.

If we never had a tourist visit of any kind both of these projects are fully justified on merit and necessity alone. The most that the tourists claim is that the increased traffic, which it surely brings, is heavily contributable to its cost.

Another bubble of fallacy is in the assumption that a million dollar highway and half million dollar ferry is a charge upon current revenue, and an annual contribution.

In point of fact the annual outlay is only for interest, sinking funds and repairs. If the wiseacre will apporportion these to their several purposes it will be found that in gas taxes, oil purchases, and money otherwise distributed, the tourist contribution is worth all that it costs to procure. A million and a half dollars represents \$100,000 per year for a period of fifteen years, plus of course current interest, while the revenue from cars and trucks amounts to in the vicinity of \$400,000 per year.

Who can estimate the value of these roads and transport systems to the trade and commerce of the Province? By what measure can we tell of its economic value in the saving of repairs to all kinds of vehicles? Is there no real advantage to the many thousands of home drivers of cars, of horses and wagons, and farming implements? These outfit in value the lesser returns from tourist travel.

When we get to the National Park the muddling again comes in. There is too much truth in the frequent claim that such a proposition as we now have will be about as useful as a side pocket to a toad. I may be wrong but my conviction is that, situate as it is, it will have no more attraction to summer guests than the sand plains of Sahara or the ice floes of the Arctic.

It is justly claimed that the Island is of itself a National Park, and true it is that we have many beautiful spots of ten or twenty times greater attraction, which, with a small expenditure would more surely draw visitors to our shores. If the money squandered on what will be a white elephant waste, were expended on highways and to enrich and make more attractive those places of real beauty, it would be more in line with common sense, and better approved by the sound judgment of reason.

I am, Sir, etc., LOVER OF NATURE.

Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

There is no doubt that the people of Canada will be surprised to learn that strenuous efforts are being made right now to start negotiations which will lead to the early completion of the momentous St. Lawrence Waterway Treaty which was signed by this Dominion and the United States in 1932, but which was abruptly dropped when the Senate of the United States emasculated the whole plan. However, officials in Ottawa are indicating that this project may soon be the subject of sensational news for the whole country since it has become known that high officials of the two neighbouring countries are completing details for the gigantic task of deepening the St. Lawrence for navigation or transportation purposes, with incidental power developments of unbelievable magnitude.

It is said that such important officials of the United States Government as Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the chairman of the National Seaways Council, John C. Beukema, and the President of the said Council, Frederick J. Freestone, have conferred with President Franklin D. Roosevelt, and it is reported now that there are signs that the famous Treaty for this international seaway may be ratified at the next regular session of the Congress of the United States.

Whether this project will mean much for the navigation or transportation facilities of this Dominion is a matter of dispute, and time alone can answer this point. Whether now is the appropriate time for this huge undertaking is also a point of conflict between Canada's leaders; of public policy. But there are certain facts about this great project which cannot be disputed in any way, and these can be mentioned in this column.

When the Treaty was made in 1932, Hoover as head of the then Republican Government of the United States, was anxious to have this Treaty made at all costs because the United States required power, which is the main key to every industrial greatness and future, and it is this consideration which shaped the Treaty in a seemingly favourable attitude for this Dominion. Every intelligent critic of this project must admit that the St. Lawrence Waterway project was made and executed in a spirit of full and fair co-operation by the United States Government. They provided rather generously for the matter of division of the financial cost, in the apportionment of construction labor and materials, and in the safeguarding of Canadian sovereign rights.

Now there is a mutual effort being made by Ottawa and Washington to start a movement which will witness the actual commencement of operations within a very short time since it is hoped that this gigantic undertaking will aid in no small measure the unemployment situation in this country and the United States. Then again, the expenditure of the United States funds to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY Extension Lectures

1937-38

Given by Professors of Dalhousie University and King's College, Halifax, Nova Scotia

1. EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY.

Understanding the Child. Some Modern Pioneers in Education. The Psychology of Mental Health. Professor B. A. Fletcher
Psychanalysis: Fact and Fiction. The Foundation of Mental Health. Professor F. Hilton Page

2. HISTORY.

What History has Taught Me. The Last Twenty-Five Years. Dr. G. E. Wilson

3. LITERATURE AND ART.

The Thirteenth Century and its Cathedrals. Dr. G. E. Wilson

The Passion Play at Oberammergau. Professor J. G. Adshad

4. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT.

Japan and the Problems of the Far East. Palestine—its Condition, its Prospects and its Troubles. What is at Stake in the Mediterranean? Should Germany Get Back her Colonies, "Popular Front" in France. Dr. H. L. Stewart

British Foreign Policy. The British Empire and the League of Nations. Dictatorship and Democracy. Professor B. A. Fletcher

Canada's Unemployment Problem. The New Deal in the United States. Germany's Economic System. Dr. Lothar Richter

The Canadian Constitution Today. Dean V. C. MacDonald

The Problem of Amending the Canadian Constitution. Current National Affairs. Professor G. F. Curtis

Geneva and the League (Illustrated). The Spanish Civil War. Professor C. H. Mercey Dr. G. E. Wilson

Changing Germany: Impressions of the Past Ten Years. Professor J. G. Adshad

5. TRAVEL.

Czechoslovakia (Illustrated). Professor J. G. Adshad

Russia (Illustrated). Dr. G. E. Wilson

Spain and Portugal (Illustrated). Professor C. H. Mercey

Central Europe in 1937. Professor J. G. Adshad

6. SCIENCE.

The Early Stages of Animal Development. Dr. Dixie-Pelluci

Earthquakes. The Sun. Dr. J. H. L. Johnston

The Development of an Apple. The Growth of a Plant. Dr. Hugh P. Bell

The Geography of Canada from a Geological Point of View. Some Geological Views of Evolution. Professor G. V. Douglas

Radio as an International Interpreter. Dr. H. L. Stewart

A number of these lectures are illustrated by slides or motion pictures. Professors Fletcher, Curtis and Adshad were abroad this summer and spent some time in travelling through Europe. Any of these lectures, or any series of them, will be delivered in the Maritime Provinces, wherever a club or group undertakes to pay travelling expenses. Further particulars may be had from MRS. W. L. MACLEAN, DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY.

North American trade, provided that the two countries are ready to co-operate now, and which seems likely to be the case in a way that has never before been witnessed anywhere at any time in the history of the world.

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

The agreement on the part of United States to employ Canadian engineers, labor and materials on work to be financed from United States funds to an extent of more than \$52,000,000, is a substantial measure of goodwill towards Canada by her neighbour, and it is the words carved over the west window of the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower at the Capital: "Where there is no vision the peoples perish."

INSURANCE The Modern Safeguard of Home and Business We offer a complete and dependable service in all lines of Insurance—Marine, Fire, Life and all Casualty lines. Quotations furnished without obligation. HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED J. O. HYNDMAN, Manager The Oldest Insurance Agency in Prince Edward Island Offices:—Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague "Pleasure Cruise" To Aid Crippled Children

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea EXCURSIONS To SAINT JOHN—Going, Friday, Nov. 5th. Return Limit, Monday, Nov. 8th To MONTREAL—Going, Tuesday, Nov. 23rd. Return Limit, up to and including December 3rd. T. B. ROGERS City Ticket Agent 181 Queen Street Can. Nat. Rys. Phone 540 "Pleasure Cruise" To Aid Crippled Children