The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure.
Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. R. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) $1.00 per year (in advance) delivered in City, $3.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Prince Edward Island, $4.50 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1936.

Patriot Family Quarrel

Our local contemporary (editorially) appears to view with grave misgiving the policy advocated by its own business manager, Mr. GAUDET, of constructing new public works in the form of bridges across the North and West Rivers. Mr. GAUDET, as representing the *Patriot*, warmly indorsed these undertakings at a meeting at Afton Hall. In the same issue in which the meeting is reported, however, appears an editorial commending Finance Minister DUNNING for cutting down expenditures in every department, including public works. It is headed "Orthodox Financing," and reads in part as follows:

> "There are many improvements which members would like to get for their constituents, but the financial condition of the country must be kept in mind. Just as an individual must cut his coat according to his cloth, and must abandon many things he would like to get, simply because he hasn't got the money, so it must be the same with governments. After all, the government money is simply the people's own money, and increased expenditures must mean increased taxation or increased debt, which must be paid some time, including the accumulated interest. Mr. Dunning adopted the right attitude, and we believe, will have the support of all our people except those who think that there should be no limit to governmental expenditures."

But Mr. GAUDET was not to be caught napping. He forestalled the objections to expenditures which his newspaper raises editorially, as is evident from the following quotation of his letter in the *Patriot* of last Wednesday:

> "I would say to all governments—When business is good is no time to throw away money on useless projects, but to lay aside funds to be spent when the business of the country goes slack. When business and employment are good, governments need not spend so much, but they should collect their taxes and set aside sufficient sums to be spent should times get bad. When a depression is on, it is not the time to balance budgets so much, but to keep on spending on things that are sure to be an asset when times get better; and now is not quite the time for a government to cut off its spending on necessary things, when the public works of this country need repairs."

If Mr. GAUDET's views are correct, they cut the ground completely from under the *Patriot's* editorial statement of yesterday.

But a grave question arises. Is yesterday's editorial intended as a rebuke to the zeal shown by its business manager? The word "orthodox" having been applied by the *Patriot* editor to Mr. DUNNING's policy of retrenchment, Mr. GAUDET is left to rest under the humiliating implication that the contrary views which he entertains are those of a "heretic"!

But is editorial repudiation possible in this case? Mr. GAUDET, as a matter of fact, frequently writes his own front-page editorials, thus giving occasions to readers to recognize him as the guiding genius of his paper. It was in the capacity of a Patriot representative that he attended the Afton Hall meeting, and stated, as one having authority, that it was the duty of newspapers to champion the people's interests and that both the provincial and federal governments "were getting off mighty lucky when the people in these districts did not demand both a bridge and a railway." This was certainly "speaking out in meeting", and showed—to the evident annoyance and chagrin of the party of which *The Patriot* is the organ— an independence of mind not likely to submit tamely to interference, editorial or otherwise, from newspaper colleagues.

Unemployment Relief

The complaint voiced by a correspondent in yesterday's *Guardian* with regard to the seriousness of the unemployment relief problem in rural communities throughout the Province merits the serious attention of both our provincial and federal representatives. The difficulty has been accentuated, according to our correspondent, by the inability of farmers to engage hired help, and these persons, without seasonal employment or other means of support, are expected to live on a government dole of $5.00 per month.

The most serious aspect of the case is that the Dominion Government has apparently no policy for meeting this contingency. This week, in the House of Commons, Mr. T. L. CHURCH, Conservative member for Toronto-Broadview, submitted a resolution calling for a national housing programme and other measures for relief of unemployment. In presenting this resolution Mr. CHURCH asked for an indication of the Government's contemplated programme. In reply he obtained from Hon. NORMAN L. ROGERS, Minister of Labour, a short homily on speculative economics. Alleging that the Government would at all times "place human needs before national credit," he balanced this observation with the caution that the Government "could not spend itself into prosperity, though it could spend itself into chaos." The Minister followed up these generalities with a criticism of the relief camps established by the BENNETT Government, and endeavored to show that the money so spent could have been used to better advantage in placing the inmates of the camps on farms, as agricultural helpers, during the past three years. What Mr. Rogers omitted to say, however, in the course of his maiden speech was whether or not the present Administration, of which he is a member, intends to follow the course he says the late Administration should have adopted. If it be the purpose of the present Government to solve the unemployment problems represented in these relif camps by placing their occupants on farms, it is obvious that a vital consideration is being left out of the reckoning, namely the fitness and aptitude of these jobless men for agricultural employment and the further fact, as indicated by the *Guardian* correspondent that in this Province at any rate there is already a surplus of farm labour.

As a Nova Scotia exchange points out, the whole speech of the Minister of Labor was little more than an echo of the superficial comment one hears on all sides, that the solution of unemployment is to mobilize all the men out of work on the farms of the country. It would be quite as logical and sensible to suggest that they should all be made fishermen, or sailors, or ranchmen. The unemployment situation has created a grave problem which must be solved by practical measures, and which can never be disposed of by airy abstract theories.

Furthermore, it will be recalled that the KING Government was elected to power on certain definite promises with regard to ending unemployment. The local Liberal press gave this assurance editorially under such captions as "Jobs or Doles—Which?" The public was solicited to "vote Liberal and get back from the poorhouse," "vote Liberal for a return of the prosperity enjoyed between 1922 and 1930," etc., etc. Premier CAMPBELL himself, in a political speech at Mount Stewart, is reported by his party press as stating, with regard to unemployment, that "Mr. KING presents a practical solution of the problem" and that the advantage of returning a Liberal government was quite evident from the fact that Mr. King would have "the sympathetic co-operation of eight of the nine provinces of Canada."

Later, on his return from the Dominion-Provincial conference at Ottawa last December, Mr. CAMPBELL expressed unqualified satisfaction with the amount of increased monthly grants to be given for unemployment relief pending the appointment of a national unemployment commission. This commission was to have been established "early in January" but has not yet materialized.

In the meantime, the Charlottetown City Council has agreed to accept assistance from the federal and provincial treasuries on the basis paid last year, namely, two thirds of the total relief costs. What consideration the other municipalities and the rural communities have received, has not been divulged. It is evident, however, that the need is pressing, and that precious time is being wasted in implementing one of the most important pledges on which the MACKENZIE KING Government went to the country.

Editorial Notes

Tomorrow Shrove Sunday.

* * *

This is the Chief Scout's Birthday as well as Washington's.

* * *

South African War Vets and the Legion have Church parade tomorrow.

* * *

It is reported a housing scheme may be launched in Charlottetown as soon as the snow flies.

* * *

Rovers, Scouts and Cubs celebrate the Chief Scout's Birthday by Church Services tomorrow.

* * *

The City Council may take it for granted that no one will refuse to work for a livelihood; the trouble now is to get the opportunity.

* * *

Government ice-breakers will attack the St. Lawrence channel on Sunday, February 23 for the first time this year, or a week earlier than usual. As the cold this winter has been continuous for many weeks, the vessels will probably have more than usual difficulty in breaking through to the Port of Montreal, although the last few days have been the mildest experienced for years in the St. Lawrence.

* * *

We have received the February issue of the Bulletin of the A. A. G. C. Provincial Sanatorium which is brief, bright and brotherly as usual. Its only advertising patrons are an insurance agency, a doctor and a funeral undertaker; and its business manager soliloquizes: "After all, the insurance man, the doctor and the undertaker have an interest in humanity, so have you . . . write for rates."

* * *

According to the Toronto *Globe* worried colleagues of Premier MITCHELL HEPBURN will go into a huddle at the end of the present session of Ontario Legislature to discuss the retirement plans of their Leader. Though he has benefitted considerably from his southern holiday, the Premier refuses to discuss his retirement plans; but pressure is being brought to bear upon him from various quarters to reconsider his decision.

* * *

Federal Government employes are not going to get back their five per cent. cut after all. A delegation from the Civil Service Federation and affiliated organizations waited upon the Finance Minister the other day and urged that the time had arrived for salaries to be restored to their previous rates. Mr. DUNNING was, as usual, most affable and sympathetic, but said conditions as yet did not warrant the restoration of salaries to normalcy. They must wait and see what turned up financially to enable the Government to make ends meet.

* * *

Army contract and supply investigations at Washington are causing sensations in military circles. Colonel MCMULLEN, chief of the patents section of the judge advocate general's office and legal adviser of two Assistant Secretaries of War, faces the court of general officers and colonels, on charges of accepting two round-trip railroad tickets to California from JOSEPH SILVERMAN jr., dealer in surplus army supplies and a central figure in the long-drawn-out investigation of War Department "lobbying." He is the second army officer to face court martial as an outgrowth of what has become known as 'the SILVERMAN affair," which started more than two years ago with a grand jury investigation of lobbying conditions at the War Department coincident with Congressional inquiries. Colonel ALEXANDER E. WILLIAMS, one-time brigadier general in the quartermaster general's office, was convicted in a secret court martial of accepting an improper loan from a "lobbyist" and has been dismissed from the army.

Notes By The Way

Under a constitutional monarchy the communications of sovereigns are not generally regarded as important State papers. Some of them are written for the King by his Ministers and those of his own composition are conventional in form and matter. In view of the state of freedom throughout the world, however, it is refreshing to note that King Edward VIII of Great Britain included in his acknowledgment of a message of sympathy from the House of Commons the statement that it would be "the first object of my life to maintain the liberties of my people and to promote the welfare of all classes of my subjects." Dismiss it if you like as a mere convention. The fact remains that it is still conventional for British sovereigns to mention liberty as something worth preserving and not to be ignored, or dismissed as an obsolete fetish, designed to retard the solution of economic duties. With such conventions it would be foolish to quarrel while the world is reeling from the assault of leaders who laugh at liberty and insist on a tyranny which they seductively label "leadership."—Baltimore Sun.

British ships are the safest in the world. Official statistics show that compared with the numbers employed, the loss of life among officers and seamen serving in our trading vessels averaged, in the period 1910-14 one in 412. In the period 1922-1926 the average was one in 976; in 1927-1931, one in 2,250; and in 1932-1934 one in 2,360. These figures indicate that safety of life at sea is four to six times greater than before the war. Compared with this the road deaths in Great Britain in 1934 numbered 7,343. In 1934 there were 333 persons killed on the roads for every one passenger lost at sea in British ships in the years 1920-1933.

Down in Antigonish county, and in parts of Cape Breton, the farmers are being greatly helped by the co-operative movement. It is proving their salvation, for in some of these sections nature hasn't done so well by them. And the Credit Unions are a great help. I used to be a bit sceptical of the Credit Unions. I didn't see how they could make a go of it. But the Credit Union scheme is working, and is already filling a large place in Eastern Nova Scotia. It looks as though it had come to stay and it is proving a boon in the communities where it is in operation.—The Man About Town in the Berwick Register.

We had a call from an earnest man who immediately upon entering appropriated the second office chair and pulled it around the end of the desk in order to get into the closest possible neighborhood of the editor. He actually came so close that he breathed into the editor's face and down his neck. This overzealous procedure was instigated by the caller's desire to take us into his confidence and impress us with the exclusive importance of his message. We may say quite frankly that this kind of overwhelming familiarity defeats its own ends. It renders the editor less inclined to look upon the visitor with favour. No visitor who acts this way can expect to sell us anything or get anything into the paper. These remarks are, of course, directed only to male visitors.—Mail and Empire.

The horizons which King Edward VIII now faces are unquestionably difficult. The British Empire is in a far more exposed position, economically, in terms of military defense and of its own internal unity, than it was a quarter of a century ago. A rearming Germany under Hitler is certainly no less portentous than was the "imperial cousin of Berlin" in 1910; while the King accedes in the midst of a half-concealed crisis of immediate foreign policy perhaps almost as far-reaching in its implications as was the domestic party struggle that met his father.—New York Herald-Tribune.

"Daddy, why—?" he began for the 20th time that evening. "Look here," said his exasperated father, "have you ever heard of the little boy who asked so many questions that he was turned into a question-mark?" The little boy hadn't, and pondered deeply on the matter. "But, daddy," he exclaimed at last, "how did he manage to keep the dot under himself?"—Ex.

They raise speedy porkers in Coldwater. The C.N.R. train crew on arrival in Midland, reported following a pig for four miles after leaving that village. The four-legged "critter" raced along the track, then, apparently deciding discretion was the better part of valor, took to the ditch and let the train go by. —Midland Free Press.

Here is some real common sense we recently found displayed on a card in the corridor of a hospital: "Never utter a discouraging word while you are in this hospital. You should come here only for the purpose of helping. Keep your hindering, sad looks for other places. If you can't smile, don't go in."—Aylmer Express.

The British government has used its stabilization fund quietly and effectively to prevent exchange fluctuations. It has had remarkable success in keeping sterling exchange at about 75 francs to the pound, and this figure has become a world measuring-rod.

During snowbound conditions the horse has superseded the automobile in rural Ontario, and there may be some aged nags who recall the day when not a highway in the Province knew the smell of gasoline nor the sound of a honking horn.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

YOUR NOSE

It is said that the farther north one travels the larger will the noses of the inhabitants be found. During cool or cold weather, which together make up a considerable part of the year in the northern climate it is out of the question to breathe unwarmed air. Our lungs would soon pain us to an unbearable extent. Strenuous exercise in cold weather brings a sharp pain, stabbing the lungs as the air is drawn in, part through the mouth, to meet the great demand of the lungs for air. Because of these conditions natives of colder climates are equipped with long noses as compared with short noses of natives of warmer climates where nature partially prepares the air for human use. Residents of a cool climate require plenty of radiator space within their noses."

I am quoting Fassett Edwards in an article on The Nose in Hygeia.

However, air needs more than warming before it enters the lungs. Some of the dust of the air should be removed by the tiny hairs inside the nose. the air must be moistened. and what is even more important, various infection ailments and precented if the moist muccus lining of the nose is in a healthy condition.

There was a time when the most important consideration was the amount of air that entered the lungs through the nose. If the middle partition of the nose (the septum) was bent an attempt was made by surgery to straighten it. And if the bony processes on either side of the nose were very large and obstructive, the removal of a part of these bones was done by a surgical operation.

To-day it is felt that in a number of cases this enlarged bone may have to be removed. but the operations are not as frequent now and every care is taken to preserve as much of the mucous lining of the nose as possible. This musous lining is so powerful in warding off the ailments that come by way of the air—children's diseases, tuberculosis and others—that after battling harmful organisms successfully it is ready to do so again within five or ten minutes.

The nose is a useful organ aside from the above as taste is felt to be at least three-quarters smell. An inflamed nose from a cold makes food almost tasteless.

The Schoolboy Emancipated

(Toronto Globe)

The august Mother of Parliaments, the supreme legislative body of the greatest Empire the world has seen, ever responsive to the appeal of the downtrodden and oppressed, has heard the anguished cry of the British schoolboy, who, in his more pessimistic moments, is inclined to regard himself as in that category and his teachers as taskmasters and tyrants.

The British House of Commons has declared itself opposed to homework for school children.

"It is undesirable," said the House, "that school children should have evenings occupied with homework, to the exclusion of rest and recreation, and whenever practicable preparation on school premises should be substituted for homework."

This championship of the young student was skilfully engineered. Its promoter, himself a former headmaster, catching a member of the Government in an unguarded moment, invited that unsuspecting gentleman to solve a question for him.

With the affability common to all members of Governments, this particular member expressed his willingness to do so, whereupon the wily ex-headmaster recited to him the terms of a problem concerning a cobbler and the price of shoes, a problem which has distressed many generations of infants as they struggled with their homework.

"And," declared the ex-headmaster later, ignoring his victim's humiliation as he addressed the House, "that member of the Government failed miserably."

His colleagues, eager to show their superior mathematical attainments, volunteered to give what each thought was the correct solution, to be met, one after the other, with the ex-headmaster's terse comment, "Wrong."

And with the word came flooding back into the minds of these grave legislators memories of painful hours, long since past, spent in struggling to answer such homework problems, and even more painful moments when their efforts were rewarded with the merciless judgment, "Wrong."

Which probably is why those legislators, stirred to wrath and indignation, and possibly moved, in part, by a sense of belated revenge, rose and denounced the ex-headmaster and all his problems, and declared themselves opposed to the entire principle of scholastic homework.

When nations are fighting for a vital goal or for their existence, the rules of war mean nothing. Ethiopians will continue to behead prisoners and Italians to bomb hospitals, following in policy the practices of belligerents in past wars among "civilized" as well as "barbarous" peoples. War is mass murder, and, murder cannot be controlled by rules of etiquette.—St. Louis PostDispatch.

GIANTS and JESTERS In Public Life

(By FRED COOK) (Copyright Reserved)

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

"Hell with the lid off" was what President Harrison designated Pittsburgh on the occasion of his first visit to the city many years ago. He had reference to the steel mills and other great industries vomiting smoke and fire at all hours of the day and night. Mr Carnegie once described his home town as "The smokiest city in the world," but on the day of my visit not long ago the city did not live up to its reputation in this respect The weather was beautiful a gentle breeze carrying the smoke of the mills and factories into the country, so that my friend and I saw Pittsburgh under the most advantageous circumstances. What impressed me were the evidences on every hand of the Carnegie occupation. We visited what has been named as the Pittsburgh "Cathedral," the Carnegie Institue, which includes a library, music hall and music school, art department and museum—all constituting a wonderful monument to the great and little ironmaster—great in his achievements, little in stature. Seeing these magnificent buildings I was put in mind of the only visit Mr. Carnegie paid to Ottawa—in 1908.

Five years previously the then mayor, Mr. Morris had written to Mr. Carnegie requesting a donation for the erection of a public library building. "Andy," who was then at the height of his library policy, immediately replied that he would be glad to accede to the mayor's request by giving Ottawa the sum of $100.000 for a building, on the city agreeing to expend $10.000 annually for maintenance purposes. Although a great lover of literature, Mr. Carnegie had a rigid policy not to donate books, or contribute anything towards their purchase. The mayor thought that $10.000 a year was too large a sum, and suggested that it be $7.500, and Mr. Carnegie consented to the reduced figure. As an indication of the popularity of the public library in Ottawa today, I may mention that the expenditure in 1935 was $60,000. And yet, Mayor Morris was afraid that $10,000 per annum would be too great a burden on the ratepayers. In 1906 the city of Toronto expended $46,141 for library purposes; last year (1935) the appropriation was $463,945.

In the year 1902 the Ottawa library committee of the city council got busy, and called for plans, the competition being limited to Ottawa architects. Eleven sets were received and considered by the selection committee, which consisted of Alderman P. D. Ross chairman; myself as chief magistrate: Dr. James Bain, then public librarian of Toronto; Dr. Otto Klotz of Ottawa, and Mr. Edward Maxwell, architect, of Montreal. The plans submitted by Mr. E. L. Horwood were unanimously approved and the city council endorsed the recommendation of the committee.

When the building was well advanced the architect came into my office one morning and asked what name we should place upon the structure. I replied, "The Ottawa Public Library. Mr. Carnegie gives us the building the citizens of Ottawa supply the library." Mr. Horwood said he quite agreed with me, and accordingly the name went up in raised bronze letters, as I had suggested.

There was a good deal of criticism at my action in selecting this name; some people feared that Mr. Carnegie would be offended because we had not named the building after him, but nothing in the nature of a complaint was heard from him. As a matter of fact, his chief biographer, Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, states that Mr. Carnegie was no stickler on matters of this kind. "Never, directly or indirectly," he says, "did the donor propose such a distinction." He further states that not one-third of the library buildings for which Mr. Carnegie provided the money are embellished with his name. In twelve states of the American union, possessing 265 library buildings erected at the expense of the ironmaster, not one has been named after him. And little "Andy" did not worry about it. On the other hand, Mr. John K. Winkler, who wrote a rasping biography entitled "The Incredible Carnegie" four years ago, declares that he was such a vain little millionaire that he was always looking for self-glorification, and insisted upon each library building erected with funds which he furnished should be known as the "Carnegie Library." Considering the general tone of this biographical volume, I am disposed to accept Mr. Hendrick's statement rather than Mr. Winkler's.

The Ottawa Public Library building was formally opened by the donor on April 30, 1906. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Carnegie at the dinner tendered by the Canadian Club on the evening of April 28, and at a luncheon the day following, given by Sir Sandford Fleming. At the inaugural ceremony the city council presented him with an address to which the little ironmaster replied in admirable terms. Although he had but an indifferent education in his youth, by careful study and practice he had developed into a clear thinker and a capital speaker.

At the Canadian Club function he had selected as his topic, "Anglo-American Relations," and here he ventured into the realm of prophecy. In the course of his address he said "Canada, the Scotland of America, is to play the part of Scotland and annex her southern neighbor, as Scotland did, and boss it for its good both in church and state, as Scotland did, and—I need not speak in the past tense—as she still does." The Scotsmen present applauded vociferously; the Englishmen smiled. Continuing Mr. Carnegie said: "Between Americans and Canadians as brothers, sons of the one great mother, the most cordial relations should be fostered, mutually rejoicing in the success of each other, and both remembering as occasion serves that they are brothers, and each resolved to play the brother's part."

Andrew Carnegie was one of the most remarkable men this continent has developed. His parents joined relatives in Pittsburgh in 1848, when the father's business as a weaver in Scotland went to pieces. Young Andy was then thirteen years of age. The family was too poor to enable them to send him to school. Accordingly he took a position as errand boy, and after a while secured a job in the Pittsburgh office of the Ohio Railway Company, becoming a first class telegrapher, as has been the case with many men who have risen to prominence in both the United States and Canada.

From the time he entered into railway work his career was one of steady progress. He was known as a compound of unbounded energy and bumptiousness; at times a hard taskmaster but a good friend and, to the man who crossed him, a bitter enemy. One has only to study the manner in which he got into the steel industry, and built it up to a production capacity of three millon tons annually, to realize his remarkable foresight. He was the parent of the greatest single industry, The Carnegie Steel Company, in the world at that time.

Contributory to his success was his wonderful faculty in associating with him bright young men who were as keen in business management as "Andy" himself. One of these was Henry Clay Frick, who had developed a great industry under the name of the "Frick Coke Company of Pennsylvania," the product of which was very essential in the manufacture of steel. Frick was associated with Carnegie for twelve years, during which time he co-ordinated the loose-jointed companies comprising the Carnegie concern into a smooth running business, and jumped profits at an unprecedented rate. In 1899, the frist year Frick was with Carnegie, the product of the steel mills was valued at $3,540,000, almost double that of the previous year. Then in the second year of Frick's management it had risen to $3,350,000. Twelve years later the business had reached the magnificent total of $40,000,000 per annum. Then came the break between the two men. Frick, who had retained control of his Coke Company, resented the price of $1.35 per ton which Carnegie insisted upon paying, although the market price at that time was $3.50. There was a bitter row between the two magnates in December, 1899. They separated, and after that for nineteen years while both lived, neither Carnegie nor Frick exchanged a word.

(To Be Continued)

Parliamentary Barber

(Ottawa Journal)

"A decision is expected before parliament meets. The post is filled by the Speaker and changes with the government."

No, dear reader, this doesn't refer to some ancient, historic post welded deeply in parliamentary and ministerial tradition. It refers to the House of Commons barber.

The barber of the House of Commons rises and falls with ministeries. When a good Grit administration takes office, a Tory-appointed deputy minister may retain his office, or a Tory-appointed minister plenipotentiary, or a Tory-appointed big-wig somewhere else. Not so a Tory-appointed barber Like high commissioners and othe direct links with ministerial responsibility, the barber of the House, apparently, and by the tradition of usage, must enjoy the confidence of the administration. Under a Grit ministry he can no more be a Tory than the prime minister himself. Nor can a Grit barber exist under a Tory administration. The thing just isn't done.

We are told that thirty Ottawa barbers seek this position—which is understandable. Because, tonsorially, it is a plum, the blue ribbon, so to speak, of the barbering world. To begin with, the House of Commons barber is a repository for parliamentary and political secrets, hears more of political joys and sorrows and little and big tragedies than any man alive. A good reporter disguised as a barber, or a good diarist, would have his fortune made for him.

And the House of Commons barber, though compelled to be a partisan, must, like a judge, be eminently fair. He may have marked his ballot Grit, but he must strop his razor as keenly for Mr. Bennett as for Mr. King, must turn Mr. Woodsworth as tonsorially immaculate as Mr. Harry Stevens. Indeed, once his victim or patient, seats himself before him, the House of Commons barber must be as impartial as a chief justice. As his razor glides over the chin of a particularly obstreperous Tory he may think his own secret thoughts, but steady, aye steady, must be his hand.

The Poets' Corner

SLEEP

When the divided Soul flies, part abroad,
And part, oppressed with an unusual Load,
Retiring backward, closely lurks within,
Then Sleep comes on, and Slumbers than begin.
Or then the Limbs grow weak, soft Rest does seize
all the Nerves: they lie dissolved in ease,
For since Sense rises from the Mind alone,
And all the Sense is lost, as Sleep comes on;
Since heavy Sleep can stop, dull Rest control
The sense, it must divide and break the Soul:
Some parts must fly away, but some must keep
Their seats within; else 'twould be Death not Sleep.

—From Lucretius.

PAINFUL
NEURALGIA

Don't let the pain drive you mad. Take T-R-C's and get quick, positive relief from dull, gnawing aches and sharp, stabbing pains. Even dreadful neuralgia usually clears up in less than half an hour after taking T-R-C's with food and a hot drink. Safe, Speedy, Sure. At all druggists, 50c and $1. Stop that throbbing pain, now, as T-R-C's (Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules)

Macs Hair Restorer

It will restore gray hair to its original color.
An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels, and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair Promotes new growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff.
Get a bottle today 60cts.

MAC'S PILE OINTMENT

Gives quick relief in all cases of Internal an External Piles. A soft and efficient remedy in this treatment of this wretched torturing and oftimes Stubborn disease. Gives quick lief and is a positive cure. There has been for years an effort to discover some local treatment by which piles could be cured without resorting to an operation. We have found the same.
Get a tube today 50 cts.

DR. L. B. EVANS
Of London, Eng.
Treated successfully and obtained permament cures of Stomach conditions such as Dyspepsia Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Heart burn etc. We alone have the famous Physician's prescription. Don't fool with your stomach serious conditions are likely to arise if you do not give treatment.
Try a bottle 85 cts.

MACS CONDITION POWDER
For Horses and Cattle
Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swollen legs, purifying the blood and as an eradicator of worms it is an unfailing remedy.

THE 2 MACS
Great George Street
Mail Orders C. O. D. given prompt attention
Bring Your prescriptions to reliable dispensers

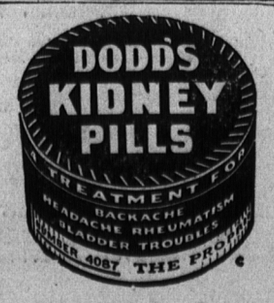
ANYTIME IS TEA TIME
USE
BRAHMIN TEA
ORANGE PEKOE
EMPIRE GROWN
Sold only in red airtight pkgs.

Why Young Fathers Insure

If they have ever tried to take care of an infant or small child for even one whole day, they are in a position to understand why a widow cannot care for her family and earn a living at the same time.

Conserve the Home and Stabilize the Nation.

The Great-West Life is the Champion of Thrift and the Guardian of thousands of Canadian Homes.

Term, Ordinary Life, Endowment, Pension, Educational Policies and Annuities. Quotations gladly furnished without obligation. Consult nearest Agent or write or call on—

HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED
PROVINCIAL MANAGERS
Lower Queen Street Charlottetown