THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail in P. E. I., $4.00 per year; $2.50 for 6 months $1.25 for 3 months; 50c for one month
City Delivery $5.00 per year; $3.00 for 6 months $1.75 for 3 months; 60c for one month
By Mail to other Provinces and U.S.A. $5.00 per year
Saturday Weekly: $2.00 per year; $1.00 for 6 months 50c for 3 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at Retailing's News Agency, Times Square, New York; Old South News Agency, Corner Milk and Washington Boston; Metropolitan News Agency, 1248 Peel St Montreal; J. Fine 354 Bay St. Toronto; News Stand Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; Wolfe's News Stand Sudbury, Ont.; Hub Tobacco Shop, Moncton, N.B.

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1943.

Farmers' Meetings

With farm production becoming an ever increasing factor in Canada's war effort, special importance attaches to the annual meetings which are being held this week by our provincial agricultural associations. As emphasized in "The Farm Front" published in Saturday's Guardian, there are many farm problems to be solved, and a necessary prelude to their solution is through discussion among the farmers themselves.

Linked with the production problem is that of transportation, and it is only necessary to cite the existing precarious nature of our connection with the mainland, to show how handicapped our farmers are in this regard. One of the most encouraging signs of the times is the support which mainland newspapers are giving us in our claims for better transportation. It is now being realized that this problem cannot be shelved until after the war, but must be considered as an essential factor in the war effort this Province is making. That was the attitude taken all along in these columns, and it is the only one which Ottawa has any right to adopt.

It is to be hoped that, as in the past, our farmer delegates will find their stay in Charlottetown pleasurable as well as profitable, and that their conventions will be an unqualified success.

"National Unity"

A bit of political history was given to the House of Commons last week by Hon. H. A. Bruce, who first recalled the circumstances under which Sir John A. Macdonald adopted the name "Progressive Conservative." There were in Upper Canada the High Tories, under Sir Allan Napier MacNab, and the Moderate Conservatives under Mr. Macdonald; and then there were the Moderates and the Clear Grits. The Clear Grits were so called by their leader Mr. George Brown because, he said, they were all sand and no dirt—clear grit all the way through. The continual uncertainty of government with so many parties led Sir John Macdonald, on Feb. 9, 1854, to attempt an enlargement of his party, when he stated: "Our aim should be to enlarge the bounds of our party so as to embrace every person desirous of being counted as a Progressive Conservative.

He succeeded speedily in his objective. Almost the only opposition in Upper Canada was from George Brown's Clear Grits, who later on changed their name to the "Reform" party; but a few of that party were dissatisfied with Mr. Brown and they became the Baldwin Reformers, and ultimately emerged the Liberals. Today we have the Hepburn Liberals and the King Liberals and Parliament is now witnessing the gradual disintegration of the Liberal party. The first to break away was the Canada party formed by the member for Laval-Two Mountains (Mr. Lacombe).

Then there was formed the Bloc Populaire, headed by the member for Beauharnois-Laprairie (Mr. Raymond). There is still a rump of this party who have not as yet crossed the floor of the House but who broke away from the Prime Minister on Bill No. 80 of last session, to amend the National Mobilization Resources Act, 1940. Then there is the group of some forty Liberals led by the member for Richelieu-Vercheres (Mr. Cardin). There is some uncertainty as to the present position of the latter. Is he still a follower of the Prime Minister or not, and where do these other forty men who joined him stand now?

"According to the Prime Minister, however," said Dr. Bruce, "The Progressive Conservatives have still another crime to answer for, namely, that of having frequently changed our leader. I say to him that this is the best proof that we are a truly democratic party, whereas the only way in which the members of his party can register their dissatisfaction with his leadership is by breaking away and forming the new groups to which I have just referred."

Wartime Controls

Will wartime controls be continued long after the war is over? This question crops up repeatedly in many forms and is evidently a matter of considerable public interest and speculation. A writer in the Fortnightly Law Journal has some helpful comments in this connection.

Wartime controls are based, in general, on three Acts of the Dominion Parliament. First is the Wartime Measures Act, which gives the Governor-in-Council (*i.e.*, the Cabinet) power during war to make such orders and regulations as he may deem advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada. These orders may cover, among other things, transportation, trading, exportation, importation, production and manufacture. The War Measures Act was first enacted in 1914.

The Department of Munitions and Supply Act is, on the contrary, a creation of the present war. Under it the Minister of Munitions and Supply has power to restrict or regulate any trade or industry in Canada or any munitions of war or supplies. "Supplies" is defined in the Act broadly enough to include practically everything.

The third statute which forms the basis of Canada's Wartime Controls is the National Resources Mobilization Act, 1940. Under this Act the Governor-in-Council may make war orders and regulations requiring persons to place themselves, their services and their property at the disposal of the Government. It was under this Act that the National War Services Regulations were established.

The Privy Council has held that "however the wording of sections 91 and 92 (of the British North America Act) may have laid down a framework under which, as a general principle, the Dominion Parliament is to be excluded from trenching on property and civil rights in the Provinces of Canada, yet in a sufficiently great emergency, such as that arising out of war, there is implied the power to deal adequately with that emergency for the safety of the Dominion as a whole." The War Measures Act, and presumably the other two Acts referred to above are therefore *intra vires* the Dominion, as are the regulations made thereunder.

This power, of course, resides in the Dominion only during the war or other emergency. The War Measures Act confers the powers on the Governor-in-Council "in the event of war, invasion or insurrection, real or apprehended." The war is presumed to last until a proclamation is issued declaring that it no longer exists. The last war ended, for legal purposes, on Jan. 10, 1920, on which date His Majesty ratified the Versailles Treaty.

The Dominion's power to make laws, or to delegate to the Governor-in-Council or others the right to make laws, respecting the economic life of Canadians, comes to an end upon the issue of a proclamation that the state of war no longer exists. That is assuming, of course, that there will not be any other great national emergency then existing. Consequently the wartime controls will then have to disappear in large measure unless an amendment is made to the British North America Act.

EDITORIAL NOTES

That independent members of Parliament still can affect decisions is seen in the case of the C.P.R.'s sale of 175 Holstein cattle on April 12 and 13. The C.P. announced the sale would be held at Waukesha, Winsconsin. Mr. John Blackmore, N.D., M.P., then asked in the House that steps should be taken to keep the cattle in Canada, with the result the C.P. sent out an amended notice that the sale would be transferred to Markham, Ont.

* * * *

Dr. J. C. Tidmarsh, Montreal, was asked by Mount Royal Community to address them on the subject of health in the time of war. He stressed the importance of variety in diet and said that people needed to be educated in planning properly balanced meals. He advocated regular exercise as against that taken in spasmodic bursts of enthusiasm, and for maintaining morale, he remarked that a job, some type of work or responsibility was the best means of keeping one's mind off individual troubles.

* * * *

"The Boys of the Old Brigade" who, from here, upheld the honour and prestige of the Empire in South Africa over 40 years ago may be getting fewer and fewer, but they need not ask "Are We Forgotten?" They led the way in which their sons and grandsons willingly followed fifteen and forty years later. Old soldiers never die, they live in the hearts and well-being of their country.

* * * *

Evidently preparations are underway to give Japan battle in the Pacific otherwise than in the Solomon Islands. A conference of the Pacific War Council was held in Washington last week to discuss "How can we best hit the Japanese from now on." The Council was in session for an hour and three-quarters, the longest session ever held. Hon. Dr. Nash, New Zealand's representative afterwards declared that there had been "a complete analysis of the Pacific position, where the striking points are, and where we want to meet them" (the Japanese)

* * * *

Sir Edward Williams Elgar, English musical composer, died this date 1934; was born 1857; and appointed professor of music in Birmingham University in 1905; more important of his compositions include overture "Froissart"; suite, "Scenes from Bavarian Highlands," short overture "Lux Christi"; attracted wide notice with "Scenes from the Saga of King Olaf" (North Staffordshire Festival), "Caractacus", (Leeds Festival) and song cycle, "Sea Pictures" (Norwich Festival); in 1900 came his finest work "The Dream of Gerontius" (Norwich Festival) for which he was made Mus. Doc of Cambridge; other works "In the South," and "The Apostles", and "The Kingdom" (oratorio); was knighted in 1904, and in 1911 was raised to O.M. (Order of Merit) by the King.

* * * *

A New Brunswick Agricultural Advisory Committee has been set up by the provincial government. The function of this group of 11 members will be to act in an advisory capacity in all questions affecting federal and provincial agriculture policies. In addition to Hon. A. C. Taylor, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, the following have been appointed members of the committee: J. K. King, Fredericton, Provincial Deputy Minister of Agriculture, vice-chairman; Stanley Wood, Fredericton, Provincial Livestock Superintendent, secretary; C. F. Bailey, Fredericton, Superintendent, Dominion Experimental Station; J. W. Graham, Moncton, supervising fieldman, production service, Federal Department of Agriculture; T. G. Hetherington, Fredericton, provincial superintendent, extension division; F. Leslie Wood, Fredericton, provincial poultry superintendent; J. R. Sutherland, Sussex, provincial dairy division superintendent; G. C. Cunningham, Fredericton, provincial potato marketing specialist; A. J. Gaudet, Moncton, district agricultural representative, and E. M. Taylor, Fredericton, field husbandman.

Notes By The Way

Gossips have a habit of going at it hammer and tongues. —Kitchener Record.

The old cook book still tells us how, but the government tells us what.—Kitchener Record.

A new perfume to fit the times is called "Courage." We have been using that by the bottle and taking it internally, for a long time. —Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

A commentator on a philharmonic hour calls America the last sanctuary of great music. Also, they own 10,000 of the world's genuine Stradivarius violins.—Winnipeg Tribune.

"Germans Had Shoe Problem Nine Months Ago, Returned Internee Says" They had it, if you ask us, quite a number of years ago, when they began to heil the Heel.—Windsor Star.

Encounters with unilluminated elephants in the black-out might well try the nerves even of blitzhardened Londoners. A number of these massive beasts now in town with the Chessington Circus have to make a nightly journey to and from the Scala Theatre. They have occasioned the novel bylaw that elephants must be illuminated in built-up areas. —Leeds Yorkshire Post.

"The Duke of Windsor may not be numbered among the world's greatest philatelists, but he knows his stamps," points out The Philadelphia Record. With collapse of the tourist trade, the Bahamas were expecting a deficit for 1942. So the Duke ordered a Columbus anniversary stamp, overprinting even $4 stamps. The collectors bought 'em. The stamps have yielded nearly $160,000; the Bahamas have a surplus of $72,000.—Exchange.

Revised figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that the Canadian production of creamery butter in 1942 totalled approximately 284 3 million pounds, a decrease of less than 1-2 of 1 per cent from the 1941 make. Cheese production at 203 million pounds increased slightly more than 34 per cent. All Provinces reported increases in the cheese make, while Quebec, Ontario and British Columbit recorded decreased butter outputs. —Brandon Sun.

The awful lesson of Pearl Harbor is the warning it holds for the world's security and its future peace when this conflict ends. Given the element of surprise, and sprung by an utterly treacherous foe, and aerial onslaught of no more than two hundred planes is capable of frightful devastation and can paralyze a stronghold within an hour or two Wars can thus be decided by such sudden blows, and Pearl Harbor grimly demonstrates what vigilance will be imperative to safeguard the peace, once it is won. —Hamilton Spectator.

Technically, a piercing of the price ceiling is being permitted by the ruling which allows restaurants and hotels to charge extra for tea and coffee served with table d'hote meals. There is, however, good reason for this concession. Eating places undoubtedly face problems, due to increases in price of certain farm products. To permit general rises in the price of meals, however, would result in a process of mounting costs that would be difficult to check. The extra coffee provision is a method of giving a needed break to the victuallers, and still maintaining the strict control over prices that is necessary. —Windsor Star.

A few days ago a small coastal town was attacked by enemy aircraft. Among other damage the post office received a direct hit. Nearly all the staff were on duty at the time, and nearly all became casualties. Telegraphic and telephonic communications were impaired. The postmaster, who was buried in rubble, managed to get free and spent several hours directing the rescue parties. Within an hour or two a temporary post office was opened. Before dark emergency telephone lines were in opration at this office. Next morning the first post, sorted by inexperienced people and delivered by temporary postmen, was not more than one hour late. The only inconvenience to the public was caused by the strength of the letter boxes, the keys of which were buried in the ruins of the post office. Local men with ordinary tools were unable to open the boxes and letters which had been posted were delayed. —"Vicar" in London Times.

The great demand for dolls' prams has led to some astonishing sequels in second-hand offers. A Leeds householder who advertised two for sale reports that the first was bought within an hour by a man who promptly doubled the first offer of £2 and walked off with the pram. Several people who called the same evening went away disappointed because the owner had promised, on the telephone, to reserve the second pram until Sunday morning. Next morning came a 'phone call from a butcher, near Ripon, offering to buy it unseen for 4 Similar offers came from other irrigated the land, built roads and railways, tamed the jungle and harnessed the waterfalls. They have administered justice and taught respect for law. Unknown, unhonored, unthanked, they have lived and died in far-off lands because it is in the blood of Britons to make green the desert and make straight the way. There were rough things done Greed, vanity, laziness and stupidity have played their part but in the end the structure was good and enduring. It will not fall to the blast of Willkie's trumpet or the plast of Luce's piccolo. The Empire that stood alone in 1940 against the forces of night will survive the chiselling of its cities. — Beverley Baxter in MacLean's Magazine.

people outside Leeds. The parents who had been given first option walked from one side of Leeds to the other to claim the pram on Sunday morning. Another father waited for them in the hope that they might not take it. —Leeds Yorkshire Post.

Those who see nothing in the development of the British Empire but exploitation are blind or jaundiced. They see what they want to see. Generation after generation of officials, doctors, engineers, scientists, missionaries have gone out from these islands to give their lives in bettering the living conditions of backward races. They have conquered famine prevented plagues,

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.

FOURTH VICTORY LOAN

Sir,—In a recent issue the Guardian sagely points to the fact that "Seasonal labor recruited in the cities, land armies of women, student help for part of the year, are all only a partial solution of the farm labor problem. Dairy farms, poultry and hog producers, in fact many of the class of farms being urged to increase production in a big way, need full-time help. Yet it is estimaated that they are operating with 20 per cent less labor than formerly."

Some ten days later (Jan. 28) the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in annual session at Calgary heard a somewhat similar warning from H. H. Hannam in the course of his presidential address: "In 1942 the farm people of Canada produced an aggregate volume of food products which a few years ago would have been considered impossible. And they did it after having at a quarter of a million men in less than two years. Other industries have made spectacular records too in the production of war supplies, but they have had the advantage of increased manpower. .....However, in a country such as Canada, when unprecedented demands for food are made and manpower is relatively limited, there comes a time when the nation can have an expanding food supply or additional manpower for the armed forces, but it cannot have both. If we have not yet reached that point in Canada, we are at the present time dangerously close to it."

Just a further thought on an item of news from Ottawa today: "Remuneration paid investment brokers in the Third Victory Loan totalled $3.067,415, and was .3 per cent of the money raised."

Now sir, that is a tiny percentage but it is also a very large sum in the form of remuneration, and while I believe in the general principle that "the laborer is worthy of his hire", I suggest that it would be a first rate idea for Canada's Fourth Victory Loan to get itself glorified in the heart and mind of the average Canadian, by being placed on a non-cost and completely "Volunteer for V. . ." basis; as a contribution by the financial community to a land that has been very good to them? Let's all simply duplicate our "takings" of the Third Victory Loan! !

I am, Sir, etc.
ST. JAMES ST.

A LINCOLN MANIFESTO

Sir,— Feb. 12th being the celebration day of Abraham Lincoln, that great statesman and emancipator, I think it very fitting that I send a copy of a manifesto which I have in my possession, as there may be some who have never read it, and some who would like to review it.

Abraham Lincoln believed in the authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations and "that those nations only are blessed, whose God is the Lord."

Lincoln believed in the inspired word of God and spent much time in reading it. Also in prayer, and God answers prayer, only those who believe in God are counted great, and are never forgotten, they live on through generations.

His great and noble desire was that freedom should never perish.

I am, Sir, etc.
MAY EATON
304 So. Maringo, Pasadena, Calif.
(Enclosure)

Abraham Lincoln's manifesto reads as follows:

"Whereas the senate of the United States, devoutly recognizing the supreme authority and just government of Almighty God in all the affairs of men and nations, has by a resolution requested the President to designate and set apart a day of national prayer and humiliation, and whereas, it is the duty of nations as well as of men to own their dependence upon the ever ruling power of God, to confess their sins and transgressions in humble sorrow, yet with assured hope that genuine repentance will lead to mercy and pardon, and to recognize the subline truth announced in the Holy Scriptures and proven by all history "That those nations only are blessed whose God is the Lord."

"And inasmuch as we know that by His Divine Law nations, like individuals, are subjected to punishments and chastisements in this world, may we not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil war which now desolates the land may be but a punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptuous sins, to the needful end of our national reformation as a whole people.

"We have been the recipients of the choicest bounties of Heaven; we have been preserved these many years in peace and prosperity; we have grown in number, wealth and power as no other nation has ever grown. But we have forgotten God.

"We have forgotten the gracious Hand which preserved us in peace and multiplied and enriched and strengthened us, and we have vainly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts that all these blessings were produced by some superior wisdom of our own.

"Intoxicated with unbroken success we have become too self-sufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God who made us. It behooves us, then, to humble ourselves before the offended power, to confess our national sins, and to pray for clemency and forgiveness.

"Now, therefore, in compliance with the request, and fully concurring in the views of the Senate, I do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1863, as a day of national humiliation to obtain on that day from their ordinary secular pursuits, and to unite in their several places of public worship, and devote to the humble discharge of the religious duties proper to that solemn occasion. All this being done in sincerity and truth, let us then rest humbly in the hope authorized by the Divine teachings, that the united cry of the Nation will be heard on high and answered with blessings no less than the pardon of our national sins and the restoration of our divided and suffering country to its former happy condition of unity and peace."

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

The Secret of Russia's Success

—By—
J. C. LEWIS

No clearer evidence could be produced to prove that the breadth of view of the reading public is rapidly becoming wider than the fact that such a series of articles as these could be published in a reputable daily paper without causing the gasps of astonishment to be too frequent or too pronounced.

The mere fact of their publication speaks most eloquently for the broad, understanding, and enlightening editorial policy of this paper, for, despite the oft repeated statement that we have a free Press, there are very few papers in the whole of Canada which, even today, would have the moral courage to bring these articles to the attention of their readers.

They have not been written with any idea of helping to bring Communism to Canada. Anyone who has access to more reliable information about current affairs than it is possible to obtain through our Press and Radio, knows that neither present conditions nor the position of the common people is favourable enough to oust the reactionary powers which are still in control. Communism, or even its adolescent son, Socialism, is, therefore, out of the question just now.

But all is not darkness about us. Just as there are Laws of Evolution in the Material World, so are there the same Laws in the Political and Economic Worlds. This struggle, as yet only in its first stage, is on too titanic a scale, not to affect the hearts and lives of us all. There will be change. Our boys are not going to risk their all in order that a system shall be maintained which allows certain individuals to amass fortunes while prating unctuously of their great "contributions to the cause of Freedom." And those, including Mr. King, his Cabinet, and all his pussy-footing Liberal Provincial Governments, who are responsible for the maintenance of the present Bureaucracy, will have to go. Mr. King may as well know now that the old slogan "Don't change horses while crossing the stream" won't work for him next time he comes to the country. We either change horses or drown.

To compare the political and economic system of the Soviet Union with the political and economic system of Canada would be to insult the Soviet Union, that is, if one did so with the intention of judging their relative merits and not as a matter of curiosity. Twenty-five years of the most outrageous falsification and misrepresentation of the aims underlying the principles of the Soviet Government, have been swept away by less than two years of war. While it was possible, in times of peace, for the capitalist world, because of its control of Press and Radio, to keep the masses from obtaining any knowledge of the virtues of the Soviet system, that control once the Soviet Union was forced into the war, was lost and the truth could no longer be concealed. All this control can do now to minimize the shock which was caused by the truth being revealed, is to stress the gallantry and the sacrifice of the Russian people without saying very much about what prompts the Russian people to display such gallantry and to make such sacrifice.

The secret of the Soviet Union's strength, resistance, and amazing capacity for sacrifice is partly spiritual and partly material.

On the spiritual side, the assets strength and capacity for continued resistance lies in the fact that she is the world's greatest storehouse of natural resources. Some account has been given in these papers of her natural wealth in the Caucasus and in the Urals. Nothing has been said of the abundance of her mineral resources in Central Asia or in the Far East because they only bear, in this conflict, very indirectly since they lie so far from the scene of action. They are immense, however, and, even now, are being developed.

On the spiritual side, the assets of the Soviet Union are just as tangible. "They fear my Armageddon," said Hitler in 1939 when speaking of Chamberlain and Deladier, "because their young men are afraid to die." A statement which was, probably, half true. No man, young or old, having something to preserve which he values more than life, is afraid to die for it. It is even possible, by means of fear, by means of military discipline, as well as by means of other methods, to form an army which will endure hardships and privations, and which will fight courageously even against odds. History will attest the truth of these statements. Only men half-trained show signs of fear under ordinary conditions and then only when they have not the cause at heart. But under extraordinary conditions of hopeless position and overwhelming odds, the well-trained man with his cause at heart stands and dies if told to do so.

At Stalingrad the "godless Russian" in sub-zero weather and without enough food to keep up his bodily strength, continued to fight while under constant shell-fire for days which lengthened into weeks and then into months Why? Because he knew that Stalin in asking them to stand and die, if necessary, was not asking them to do anything he was afraid to do himself. There was not a Soviet soldier at Stalingrad who did not know that he would never have the opportunity at Stalingrad of risking his life as many times as Stalin already had risked his in order that the soldier might live in a free land.

The Soviet soldiers know there are no orphans in their country, no poorhouses, no speculating in the necessities of life, no millionaires waxing richer as a result of the soldiers' war effort. Because they know there is none of these things and because they know, too, that they will never, as long as they live, have to confront, in times of peace, the gaunt spectres of unemployment and hunger, they are willing to lay down their lives fearlessly for the land they can truly claim to own.

These, then, are the Secrets of Russia's Success. They are secrets which will be responsible for crushing that power which, but for the Soviet Union, might well indeed have crushed us all.

(THE END)

The Poet's Corner

FROM THE CHOICE

Watch thou and fear; tomorrow thou shalt die
Or art thou sure thou shalt have time for death?
Is not the day which God's word promiseth
To come man knows not when? In yonder sky,
Now while we speak, the sun speeds forth; can I
Or thou assure him of his goal? God's breath
Even at this moment haply quickeneth
The air to a flame; till spirits, always nigh
Though screened and hid, shall walk the daylight here,
And dost thou prate of all that man shall do?
Canst thou, who hast but plagues, presume to be
Glad in his gladness that comes after thee?
Will his strength slay thy worm in Hell? Go to:
Cover thy countenance, and watch, and fear.

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti.

NOW GROWN BIG

Hispaniola, the name which Columbus gave to the New World means "Little Spain."

BLACK AND BROWN

Of Haiti's 3,000,000 inhabitants nine out of every ten are black, the rest mulatto.

—J—

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Queen Street Charlottetown

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James Hughes—Supervisor, Charlottetown.

STEWART BAKERIES LIMITED

The Stewart Bakery business, long operated by the Estate of Daniel Stewart, has now been incorporated under the name of Stewart Bakeries Limited. Its shareholders include all the immediate family of its founder, the late Lt.-Col. Daniel Stewart, and its manager is Louis A. Stewart, a grandson, now on overseas service.

It has assumed all assets and liabilities of the former business and will endeavour to preserve the goodwill of its numerous patrons in town and country by maintaining the previous standard of quality and service.

W. A. STEWART,
President

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED

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