

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink."
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1947

Mr. Chevrier At Churchill

Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Trans-
port, has been to Churchill, and according to
the Winnipeg Free Press, was impressed with
the natural advantages of the port and with
the facilities so far installed.

Mr. Chevrier in his appraisal saw that the
present trouble with Churchill is not in its
facilities, for handling goods. He was able to get
first-hand evidence of the real problem, for he
himself watched the boats arriving from Europe,
empty, or practically so. Only some 375 tons of
goods are being brought in over the Hudson Bay
route this season.

"This lack of incoming cargoes," comments
the Free Press, "must be the focal point of attack
on the problem of Churchill's future. Mr. Chevrier
may plead that the Canadian government has
no control over one of the factors involved,
marine cargo rates and insurance. And at the
moment, of course, Europe lacks goods to ship
to Canada. But the government does have a
very direct control over the most important
future factor of all, which is the tariff on import-
ed goods."

The Dollar Trouble

On the basis of the trade figures for the
first five months of this year Canada's present
imports from the United States exceed our ex-
ports to the United States by something like
\$900 millions a year. Canada is shipping to
Britain goods to the value of \$662 millions a
year and receiving from Britain goods only to
the value of \$158 millions, which means a loss
to Canada of \$504 millions. However, Britain
has been sending dollars to Canada at the rate
of about \$220 millions in the last year. Taking
all these figures together it would appear that
Canada is going behind on the whole triangular
transaction at the rate of something over \$1
billion a year, and living by that amount on its
own reserves of dollars and gold. However, this
net drain on Canadian reserves cannot be esti-
mated because it does not take account of many
unknown factors like our invisible exports in the
American tourist trade, receipts from shipping
and so on.

Will Russia Co-operate?

Russia is given a new chance to co-oper-
ate with other nations in one of the greatest
works that would benefit mankind — the war
against malignant diseases such as cancer. This
opportunity comes in the release of certain radio-
active elements for the aid of peacetime science
but the offer carries conditions of co-operation
such as reporting all findings by foreign re-
searchers and the opening of laboratories to
scientific visitors from other countries. Atomic
bomb secrets are not endangered by this re-
lease of a score of elements known as isotopes.
Russia will doubtless wish to share in this
but it will involve lifting the iron curtain which
she has kept firmly lowered against foreign eyes.
There are some brilliant scientists in Russia
and it is possible that they have made advances
and discoveries outside the realm of war-mak-
ing that would benefit the rest of the world.
Because of lack of co-operation, however, Rus-
sia is denied access to what scientists of other
nations have achieved.

The question now is: Will the Russians
open their doors so that they can participate
in a work of human advancement? They have
tangible evidence of the United States' offer
to co-operate and if Moscow rejects the propo-
sal it will be tantamount to an admission that
it is engaged in scientific work which it wishes
to keep hidden or that there is no wish to co-
-operate.

Immigrants by Air

Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruc-
tion and Acting Minister of Immigration, has
returned from Britain with the announcement
that the Dominion Government will commence
flying immigrants directly to Canada by plane.
He says he expects that the movement of im-
migrants to Canada, by ship and plane, will
soon reach 2,500 to 3,000 per month.

Commenting on this announcement the
Vancouver News-Herald says:

"The decision to use plane transport as a
method of overcoming shortage of shipping
space is sensible, but it comes rather amazingly
from the Cabinet Minister who so recently criti-
cized Ontario's Premier Drew for launching a
pioneering plan for transporting British immi-
grants by plane to Ontario.

"When Premier Drew announced his bold
plan, and began to contend with the red tape
difficulties involved in the direct air shipment
of settlers, Mr. Howe said, condescendingly,
'That's what happens when amateurs start
dealing with matters they don't understand.'
Not long afterwards, Premier Drew was welcoming
the first of the British immigrants as they stepped
from their planes on to Ontario soil after a
direct flight from London.

"Now, it seems, Mr. Howe has to admit
it was such a good idea that the Federal Gov-
ernment is going to follow the Ontario example.
It is a good idea—but a bit tardy on Mr. Howe's
part."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Down go the subsidies, up go the prices.

The United Nations General Assembly
meets in New York today, and the I. C. A. O.
Conference on Air Traffic Control at Montreal.

The dust nuisance remains unobated on
the Wood Islands Road. Departing tourists bear
with them unmistakable signs of their Island
sojourn.

The British West Indies have shown them-
selves lukewarm to the idea of a Federal Union.
Perhaps it would be possible to create a greater
union taking all British America into Confedera-
tion.

Speculation in Halifax is that with the Hon.
J. H. MacQuarrie vacating the post of At-
torney-General to take a seat on the bench of the
Supreme Court, effect may now be given to the
popular vote favoring the sale of beer by the
glass in Halifax and other municipalities.

A householder in Columbia, S.C., complain-
ed bees had surrounded her house and had made
it impossible for her "to go outdoors." The
police ignored the complaint, reporting that
their search of the statutes failed to reveal any
law requiring them to chase bees.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Utili-
ties have handled the rate question of Mar-
itime Electric Co. in a fair, judicial manner, also
setting forth in clear explicit summation the
reasons for their judgment. Like it or not, the
price of electricity, as in the case of other utili-
ties and necessities, is on the ascendant.

It seems that Foreign Secretary Bevin was
misquoted in the matter of Fort Knox gold.
What he said was that the present crisis was
due to the failure of the U. S. to redistribute
the Fort Knox gold. His commonplace analysis
of the situation was taken to be a concrete propo-
sal for remedying it.

No matter how concerned we may be over
the dispute between the packers and their em-
ployees, we can do nothing here to straighten
matters out, as the power and authority are
vested in Central Canada. This is a sample of
what we may expect when the full force of cen-
tralization of "Canada as a nation" goes into
effect.

A 10-year plan for development of British
Guiana is being charted rapidly by a develop-
ment committee and 11 sub-committees. In a
report during the week-end the committee said
that particular attention now was being paid
to the British economic crisis and the need for
development and increased production in the
colony.

It is now suggested that Labor Day be
observed on the second or third Monday of Sep-
tember instead of the first in an effort to ex-
tend the tourist season. The report, published
by the Trade Department, Ottawa, said the
tradition of observing Labor Day on the first
of the month had a "shortening influence" on the
tourist season and suggested a later date would
extend the season a few weeks further into
September.

The Revenue Department, Ottawa, already
has started work on the 1,500,000 cheques
which will go out to taxpayers next spring in
the first payoff of the refundable portion of the
1942 compulsory savings. The payment is ex-
pected to total \$60,000,000, collected in 1942
when the Government introduced compulsory
Income Tax Savings to provide additional
money for governmental expenditures and to
draw off surplus purchasing power. The pay-
ment likely will be made next March and will
be non-taxable.

Dean John Colet, founder of St. Paul's
School, London, died this date 1519. The sta-
tutes which he concocted for the school afford
a picture of the times in which he lived. "The
children," he says, "shall come into the school
at seven o'clock, both winter and summer, and
tarry there until eleven; and return again at one
of the clock, and depart at five. In the school,
no time in the year, they shall use the tallow
candle, in nowise at the cost of their friends. Also,
I will they bring no meat nor drink, nor
bottle, nor use in the school no breakfasts, nor
drinkings, in the time of learning, in nowise. I
will they use no cock-fightings, nor riding about
of victory, nor disputing at St. Bartholomew,
which is but foolish bobbling, and loss of time."
There were to be no holidays granted at the
desire of anyone, unless for the King or bishop.

As the United Kingdom still controls over-
seas possessions and colonies which are not of
the character and status of dominions, the term
British Empire is still correct and usable despite
recent changes in the royal style and titles. Ex-
ternal Affairs sources declare. The term was
used in official documents many years before
Queen Victoria assumed the title Empress of
India to designate all those territories which
looked ultimately to the British Crown as sup-
reme head. External Affairs officials at Ottawa
say that studies indicated that the words Brit-
ish Empire had apparently been adopted merely
as a descriptive convenience, and not as an
equivalent to old and despotic empires. Whereas
the phrase British Empire has been loosely given,
the Indian Empire had been a definite entity,
they said, and thus the deletion of the title
Emperor of India did not affect the usability of
the older term.

Notes By The Way

Moving at a snail's pace? Well,
let's see, that would be at about
0.00063005 miles per hour, says The
Saskatoon Star-Phoenix. Scientists
at the University of Maryland have
actually timed the snail's pace.
They put a snail on a plexiglass
treadmill and let him go. Eleven
hours later he had traveled 22 feet,
one-half inch. This was not just a
silly-season experiment. Scientists
seeking to preserve the Chesapeake
Bay oyster find that the snail moves
too fast, and they are seeking a way
to handicap him in his pursuit of the
oyster. Let us have no remarks
about the exhibition race meet.

With congress adjourned, this is
the season for junkies. Senators
and representatives are travelling
all over the world. Half a dozen
parties have gone to Alaska alone.
There is some criticism of these
journeys at public expense. But
they are an excellent idea. One of
the strongest criticisms of Hitler
and Stalin was that they did not
travel widely enough. Lacking trav-
el's enlightenment, they made
many decisions which were bad for
the world and for their own peo-
ple. Our congress is going to have
a number of important decisions to
make, starting next January. That
is why it's a good thing for the
members to get around and learn
the facts of the world.—Minneapolis
Star.

The forthright action of the sup-
erintendent of schools in Gary, Ind.,
in disciplining several hundred stu-
dents for their refusal to sit in
classrooms with Negroes is in the
best American tradition. We hope
Mr. Lutz has the full support of the
other school authorities and of the
public of Gary. We think, too,
that there should be a full investi-
gation by competent authorities of
what outside influences, or organi-
zations, if any, stimulated this un-
American action by the students.
We cannot believe the students
thought of themselves as heroes.
They are not born with racial prejudices.
They have to be educated to them.
We'd like to see the probable "edu-
cators" in this case unmasked and
brought to book.—New York
Times.

A 70-year-old father broke down
and cried in the Magistrate's Court,
Fort William, as he identified his
son as the person who fired the
revolver which killed the boy's
mother. What tragic, gnawing sad-
ness is that of a father who has
today youths, through their serious
crimes and even lesser demeanors,
are forcing fathers and mothers
who watched them hourly when
they were babes, who brought them
up, and fed and tried to edu-
cate them—forcing those parents
in advanced age to bow their grey
heads in shame and sorrow. It is
idle to say the young who are
growing into, or have reached,
adulthood, do not understand the
gravity of what they do. It is their
own wilfulness and bravado which
dominates them.—Kingston Whig-
Standard.

After a person has been away
from a place for five or ten years,
says The Fort William Times, he
often expects him to be different.
"My, how the town has
grown." At Terrace Bay, North-
western Ontario's newest munic-
ipality, residents can stay at home
and say, "See it growing!" Despite
all the difficulties of apartment
construction men, Terrace Bay
plans are ahead of schedule. In
the course of a few months, a storm
sewer has been laid. The main
trunk sewer line is under construc-
tion. The city hall has been con-
structed. Excavation has been com-
pleted for the permanent shopping
centre and footings have been
poured. The boiler house and hot-
water areas have been cleared, as
well as the streets leading to the area.
Residents are watching the new
dreams of "a town beautiful" come
true. More important than the
physical growth, the spirit of the
community is taking shape. Religi-
ous groups are planning for church
buildings. A group of apartment
owners has already formed a Terrace Bay
branch of the Thunder Bay Fish
and Game Association. A social club
is meeting in the new recreation
hall. And only one year ago the
railroad spur to the hillside was just
under construction!

California's vast vineyards this
year are producing more grapes
than U.S. consumers want to swal-
low. Not only are there been such
a wide gap between supply
and demand. The grape harvest
just getting under way, will set a
new record—an estimated three
million tons. Growers are frantically
searching for a way to avoid
a surplus of 600,000 to 700,000 tons,
nearly a fourth of their produc-
tion. Furthermore, California may
have an even greater surplus of
grapes in the next few years. Dur-
ing the last three years, when de-
mand was high, 47,000 acres of new
vineyards were planted. The first
of these will start producing next
year. That will add nearly 10 per-
cent to the state's half million
acres of grapes, and will boost pro-
duction at least 300,000 tons a year
unless older vineyards are allowed
to die out. A natural consequence
of this distortion, of course, is low-
er prices. The vines which last year
yielded 2860 million, to make grapes
California's leading cash farm crop,
this year may return less than
\$100 million. Prices which averaged
around \$100 a ton in 1946 are lik-
ely to be nearer \$30 this season. The
chief reason for this change in
fortune is that the nation appar-
ently is satiated with wine. This
satiation is reflected by vintners in
curbed production this season. Last
year they crushed 1.7 million tons
of grapes, about 60 percent of the
total grape harvest. But this year
only about one million tons will go
into wine. All over the country
wine sales are lagging.—Wash-
ington Street Journal.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by corre-
spondents of questions of
interest. The Charlottetown
Guardian does not neces-
sarily endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

FACTS ABOUT MARX

Sir.—The Chicago Tribune has rendered
a recent editorial, has rendered a
public service in calling attention
to the book, "The Life and Legend
of Karl Marx," recently issued.
It will be a revelation to many
to learn that Marx, the man who
asked the world to accept him as the
prophet of a new social utopia
was, according to the author of
the book referred to "brutal in his
personal relations, dishonest and
pretentious in his scholarship and
quarrelsome and scurrilous in con-
troversy." Besides this he was a
blatant atheist who hated the very
name of God and the Bible.
His philosophy based upon un-
warranted assumptions regarding
industry and religion was really
false and dangerous as a social
system. Yet this ruthless man, and
his dogma of a ruthless dictator-
ship laid the foundation of a
radical socialism, which is still
causing its dark shadow across
large portions of the earth.

Marx was a clever and forceful
propagandist, and managed to lead
the rulers of Russia to regard him
as the source and epitome of all
wisdom, and his writings as their
Bible. It is a tragic fact that the
ruthlessness advocated by Marx
was closely followed by the na-
tions that adopted his social phi-
losophy. This was particularly
marked in Germany where atroc-
ities and crimes against humanity
dumbfounded and shocked the
world.

In what is taking place today
in Soviet Russia, where the Marx-
ian system is finding fullest ex-
pression, the world is witnessing
and reaping the beneficial harvest
of that false and godless system.
"The evil that men do lives after
them."

I am, Sir, etc.
(Rev.) A. D. MacDONALD,
Edmonton.

The Poet's Corner

MY LIGHT WITH YOURS
When the sea has devoured the
ships,
And the spires and the towers
Have gone back to the hills,
And all the cities
Are one with the plains again,
And the beauty of bronze
And the strength of steel
Are blown over silent continents,
As the desert sand is blown—
My dust with yours forever.

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

THE TENANT LEAGUE

The feeling of the tenants in
1963 was exhibited by an advertise-
ment published in Island newspa-
pers of the day. It was announced
that "the undersigned nominated
and deputed delegates on behalf of
the oppressed and suffering tenan-
try on Townships Nos. 48, 49, 50,
35 and 36, and of the Island gen-
erally, most respectfully request
that all tenant organizations who
have unfurled the banner of free-
dom and emphatically repudiate
the arbitrary, intolerable and ty-
rannical proposition of resident and
absentee proprietors and conse-
quently intend withholding the
payment of rent and arrears of rent
until a compromise being effected
upon compatible, honorable, equit-
able and satisfactory principles do
appoint and depute three discreet
delegates for the representation of
each township throughout this dis-
affected, rent-ridden and slav-
eholding colony to meet at the North
American Hotel in Charlottetown
on Thursday, the 10th day of May
next, at eleven o'clock a. m. pre-
cisely, for the purpose of taking
into consideration and deliberat-
ing upon omnibusly important and
efficient measures in connection
with the respective tenant organi-
zations in progress on the Island."
Therefore this object in contempla-
tion being the formation of one
concentrated Federal Tenant Or-
ganization, the basis being unflinch-
ing fidelity, loyalty, union, syn-
dicality and action, which inevitably
must contribute to the tranquility,
harmony, contentment and prosper-
ity of this much neglected Colony."
This advertisement was signed
by Leonard Wood, Robert Stewart,
John Jenkins, James B. Gay, Sam-
uel Lane, John W. Acomb, George
F. Adams, Edward Grant, John M.
Grant, James Millar, John Money,
James McQuaid, and Alexander
McNeill, Secretary.

This meeting of delegates result-
ed in the formation of the Tenant
League and the resistance of the
tenants in combination to the pay-
ment of rents.

ANCIENT PACIFIST

Universal disarmament was pro-
posed more than 200 years ago by
Jeremy Bentham, British jurist, as
a means of world peace.

Mr. Dalton At Monetary Fund Meeting

At the opening Session in Lon-
don, on September 11th, of the sec-
ond annual meeting of the Inter-
national Monetary Fund and the
International Bank for Reconstruc-
tion and Development, of which he
is chairman and United Kingdom
Governor, Mr. Hugh Dalton, the
Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:
"Since the first annual meeting,
and particularly in the last few
months there has been a very
marked and rapid worsening in the
economic position and the prospects
of almost all the countries repre-
sented here." Mr. Dalton then read
these extracts from the Fund Re-
port: "Now, more than a year af-
ter the establishment of the Fund,
the world is confronted with a ser-
iously unbalanced trade, with in-
ternational payments, and with se-
vere shortages of goods for recon-
struction, and even for maintaining
minimum consumption standards, in
many countries." "Consumption of
food and other goods is being se-
verely restricted and in general has
considerably below the prewar lev-
el." "In most of the countries, in-
cluding Europe and the Far East,
deficiencies in consumption and
housing have already endan-
gered the health of the people and
impaired the efficiency of labour."

"The present position is that cer-
tainly countries of key importance in
world economy are rapidly run-
ning out of exchange resources. The
magnitude of the reconstruction
task is far greater than was fore-
seen in 1946 and 1946 when most
of the credits were made available.
Moreover, a sharp rise in prices
has reduced the value of the cred-
its in acquiring imports. Recon-
struction is far from complete and
there is grave danger that the re-
construction effort of a number of
countries will soon receive a serious
setback because of the lack of
means to continue essential im-
ports. This will not only delay the
completion of reconstruction and
endanger the progress already
achieved."

Continued on page 10

Theorists Proved Wrong

(Halifax Chronicle)
When the Industrial Revolution
was just getting underway an Eng-
lish clergyman named Malthus be-
came exceedingly worried over the
prospect that, in face of the rapid-
ly rising population, it might not
be long before the food supply of
the country, and indeed, of the
world at large, would cease to be
adequate. He also entertained dis-
mal views on wages, because, as he
saw it, if wages rise, people marry
early, they therefore tend to have
larger families, so that the labor
market of the succeeding genera-
tion would be flooded, wages would
drop, marriages, in consequence,
would be postponed so that child-
ren would be fewer, so that wages
would again rise in a restricted la-
bor market. . . and so on, in a vic-
ious circle.

In these days it is not so much
food which occupies the attention
of our sociologists and others in-
terested in public welfare. It is gen-
eral social security. The fear of
development in parts of the world
serving conditions in certain indus-
trial centres in the United States,
is that future years will see an
ever-increasing number of citizens
supported in whole or in part by
public funds.

According to these experts the
most striking feature of modern in-
dustry will be the lowering of the
working age limits. Men and wom-
en will be retired at an earlier age
than in the present case, and the
development of modern education
will cause the minimum age at
which young people enter perman-
ent employment to rise. The con-
clusion to be reached is that we
shall soon see more and more pen-
sioners depending upon the efforts
of fewer and fewer active work-
ers.

Well, Mr. Malthus was wrong in
the 18th century. So may these
modern sociologists be. Malthus
could have no concept of the new
sources of food that awaited de-
velopment in parts of the world
which he knew nothing. He could
not be expected to foresee what
science was about to do toward
conserving and multiplying food
stuffs in the years ahead of him.
His concept of the rules that gov-
erned wages have been proved ex-
actly false.
So it may be in this social ques-
tion. Originally, as propounded by
Sir William Beveridge, social secu-
rity was intended to do no more
than ensure freedom from want.
More recent theories on the subject
have developed it into a scheme
whereby the entire support of in-
dividuals may be derived from the
public crib. It is not yet clear to
what extent public treasures may
be able to support such an increas-
ing burden.



COAL WINTER'S AHEAD

And there's no time like the
present for seeing that your
coal bin is filled, ready for the
first chill day. Order now,
don't wait. We are unloading
cars of both Hard and Soft
Coal.

A. Pickard & Co

PHONE 240

Clumsy Wheat Marketing

(Financial Post)

Although in force hardly a year
the wheat deal with the United
Kingdom is already running into
heavy weather. Buckling under wide
pressure from Western Canada, the
Dominion Government has recom-
mended that initial wheat pay-
ments be raised by possibly 20 cents
a bushel. Presumably, the increase
will come out of the fund being
accumulated by the Wheat Board
to meet any drop in world prices.
When the wheat deal was signed
last summer its defenders main-
tained that it would bring the
wheat industry long sought stabil-
ity. We would give British cus-
tomers a special low price just now
on the understanding that if the
market collapsed, they would pay
us more than the world price. At
the same time profits made from
sales to outside customers at
regular prices, were to go into
a pool out of which subsidies
tumbled. But it hasn't worked out
as simply as that.

As predicted when the ill-advised
plan was first announced, the only
possible hope of mutual satisfaction
lay in stationary prices—but then,
of course, no agreement would be
necessary. If the market collapsed,
if world prices continued to rise,
there would be enormous pressure
from growers on Ottawa to pay
out higher buying prices; if world
prices dropped the British con-
sumer would insist on his govern-
ment to advance the price. A few
of these developments has now taken
place. Wheat prices have contin-
ued to advance despite Ottawa's
predictions to the contrary, and
western farmers naturally want to
share in the advance. A few more
raises in the initial price, like those
already recommended by Ottawa,
and the Wheat Board fund (be-
lieved to amount to about \$150
millions) could be quickly ex-
hausted. Then if the market took a
turn downward as it might do next
year or the year after, there would
be nothing left in the "kitty" to
ease the drop.

Of course these Wheat Board
profits properly belong to the grow-
ers who have been paid abnor-
mally low prices by the Board—
and so long as there are profits
available for dispersion the tax-
payer cannot get hurt. But the
whole scheme is merely a clumsy
and dangerous attempt to replace
open and competitive marketing.
Had we had such instead of the
present government monopoly, wheat
growers today would be getting
much higher prices in keeping with
higher costs and the short crop
this season, and all citizens, not
just the prairie wheat growers, could
have shared in any special con-
cessions we might have desired to
give Britain.

Accidents!

Just after the accident is when one really needs
Accident Insurance.
IT CAN'T BE BOUGHT THEN!
Protect yourself financially NOW by buying
Accident Insurance from one of Canada's great
life insurance Companies—The Great-West Life.

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