THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City.
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

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

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1938

Hungary And German Orbit

The Hungarian line-up with Hitler intensifies Prime Minister Chamberlain's difficulties. Hilter wants possession of Czechoslavakia, but he does not wish to declare war for that purpose. Britain and France have a treaty which provides that each will go to the assistance of the other if attacked; France has a treaty with Czechoslavakia of the same kind, and were Germany to make war on the latter it would also involve France, and thus include Britain. To avoid this Germany aims at an alliance with Hungary, which would result in walling in Czechoslavakia, as Poland on the other side is as bitterly opposed to her as she is to Germany. If Admiral Nicholas Horthy concludes an agreement in Berlin placing his country within the orbit of German policy in the Danube valley, Hitler's power to exercise pressure on the Czechs increases accordingly. A glance at the map shows that Hungarian cooperation in the German economic blockade of Prague would cut the latter off from important communications with the Adriatic ports of Trieste and others. Germany is confident she can obtain what she wants without war, but Poland cannot by any stretch of imagination obtain in peacetime a common frontier with Hungary. Poland wants this above all, and she cannot obtain it without obliterating the narrow strip of Czech territory now separating her from Hungary, and that means war in which France, Germany as well as Britain would be involved.

"No Disloyalty Greater"

"There is," says Prime Minister Mackenzie King, "no disservice or disloyalty greater than that of any men who would seek to divide where it is possible to unite, or who would fail to co-operate when it is possible to bring into being a stronger dominion by co-operation to the fullest extent."

The same applies in the wider sphere of Empire unity and co-operation. In Mr. King's long career as Premier and Opposition leader, he has had many opportunities of giving leadership in this direction by precept and example. How many times has he done so?

It is significant that in the speeches delivered in Ontario last week, it was President Roosevelt, not Prime Minister King, who referred to Canada's connection with the British commonwealth of nations. Mr. King has constantly to be reminded of this fact, but it is embarrassing to Canadians to have the reminder come from the visiting head of a foreign nation.

Liberal Organ Needs Tuning

Our contemporary's hostile attitude to Dr. Manion's policy of national administration of unemployment relief is becoming more and more difficult to fathom. On Wednesday last we pointed out that its carping criticism was not only out of tune with the views expressed by the Charlottetown Board of Trade and the City Council, but also with the Campbell Government, which strongly recommended before the Rowell Commission that the responsibility for unemployment relief should be "definitely and exclusively assumed by the Dominion." Our contemporary thereupon replied:

"When referring to this subject a few days ago we had forgotten this was one of the matters to be dealt with by the Rowell Commission and therefore as it may be considered as 'sub judice' we refrain from further discussion at present."

The question is still just as much "sub judice" as it was last week, but our contemporary publishes nearly a column of editorial comment, quoting from the Moncton Transcript (Liberal) to show the impossibility of imagining how federal administration would make for "greater efficiency and economy."

We recall that this very question was answered by Premier Campbell before the Rowell Commission on Feb. 11th. last.

Chief Commissioner Rowell asked Premier Campbell specifically: "Do you think unemployment relief would be more economically administered by the Dominion Government than by the local communities?"

Premier Campbell replied: "It would be *more efficient, and fairer.*"

Hon. Mr. Rowell: "Why fairer? The local community knows what its needs are."

Premier Campbell: "But the local community has not got the money. The senior authority would of course have to work through local officers, but I think that the efficiency and economy of direct relief is greatly impaired by having so many associated jurisdictions, each one pulling against the other to see which one can get the greatest share of Dominion assistance."

Our contemporary prefers to accept the authority of the Moncton Transcript to the authority of Premier Campbell on this subject. But where does this contradictory attitude land it? Not only in opposition to its provincial party leader but also to the Purvis Commission, appointed by the Mackenzie King Government for the specific purpose of dealing with the unemployment relief problem. *One of the major findings of the Purvis Commission was that the burden of relief of employable unemployed should be taken over by the federal Government.*

The Purvis Commission cost the taxpayers a great deal of money. It was appointed to implement one of the chief planks in Mackenzie King's platform. Having made what our contemporary declared to be a most complete and authoritative inquiry into the matter, it recommended national administration of unemployment relief.

This, we repeat, makes the attitude of the local Liberal press still more difficult to fathom. If it was opposed to a policy sponsored several months ago by the Campbell Government and the (Liberal) National Employment Commission, why on earth has it waited all this time to say so?

Credit Where Due

According to a Toronto exchange, it was President Roosevelt (not Hon. J. P. McIntyre as our local contemporary alleges) whom we have to thank for last week's fine weather. It seems that the United States President arrived at Kingston, Ontario, with such a broad smile that "even the weather played up to it." When the presidential special pulled into Kingston's railway station the sky was overcast and rain drizzled down in a dreary blanket. "But President Roosevelt had no sooner stepped down from his private car and beamed at the welcoming committee that the clouds broke and the sun came forth."

Now that's the kind of technique that reveals a master weather-maker! No "promise" from the President that the weather was going to be fine. No fulsome boasting about what he was going to do. He just "beamed" and the clouds broke and the sun came out. When our Mr. McIntyre gets to that stage of perfection, he won't have to do any talking at our provincial fair. He will just be able to stand up on the platform and "say it with a smile."

Editorial Notes

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Holiday makers are beginning to leave us in considerable numbers.

* * * *

William Wallace sentenced to death in Westminster Hall this date, 1305.

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When all the roads are hard-surfaced, the only work for farmers on the roads in lieu of taxes will be snow shovelling.

* * * *

An elector at Webster's Corner told an M. L. A. (who shall be nameless) that he had "as many faces as a Town's Clock."

* * * *

The first man clever enough to discover that there is no such thing as goodness, but only expediency, would cease to obey conscience, and then, for him, there would be no good and no evil.

* * * *

In view of Liberal assurances that there would likely be a federal highway undertaking between Charlottetown and the proposed ferry service at Wood Islands, it comes as a surprise to learn from Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Federal Minister of Public Works, that his department has not been approached in the matter.

* * * *

Recently we announced that Italy and U. S. A. laboratories had succeeded in producing wool from milk, now Germany has added to her rapidly growing list of synthetic products a "fish wool" made from fish albumin and cellulose. Comparing favorably in strength, resistance to washing and wear resistance with good grade fiber made by the viscose process, which is widely used in the United States the new product is precipitated from a solution containing 50 per cent fish albumin and 50 per cent cellulose. When the solution is spun, out the cellulose coagulates first and the albumin later, producing a thread with a cellulose core and an albumin outer sheath.

* * * *

More than half of this year's grasshopper damage could have been avoided had proper tillage and poisoning control been effected, asserted Mr. K. M. King of the federal entomology laboratory in a visit to Saskatoon. Mr. King made a strong plea for immediate action to aid control of the grasshopper situation next year. He explained that the bulk of the eggs of the stubble grasshopper were still to be laid. Tillage would kill many of the eggs already laid and would prevent further laying on the part of the stubble hoppers, he said. If possible, the stocking of crops should be done in such a manner that a tillage implement could go between the stocks and till the stubble land.

* * * *

"I think (writes Helianthus) it is fit and proper to give you a little friendly advice in time for your holidays. At the moment no doubt you have to get up early to get to the office. Well, do not let getting up get you down, or you'll be behind as you were before. On holiday no doubt you will be able to rise when you like, but it always seems to me much easier to get up earlier on a holiday than when you are at home. The excitement, perhaps. The call of the sea, and the attractions of (and attractions on!) the sand. Remember, you can't make footmarks in the sands of time by sitting down; but you can make good impression by sending a donation to an orphanage so as to share your good things with fatherless or motherless boys and girls."

* * * *

"Because of the historic significance of the Thousand Islands Bridge opening the CBC made arrangements to have the entire broadcast recorded on its Blattnerphone equipment at Ottawa and placed in its Museum of Permanent Sound. There it will remain for all time to come for the benefit of posterity." But is there any guarantee or justification for such a claim to permanency? Recently the British Museum had a try-out of the phonograph records in its archives of addresses by Queen Victoria, General Booth, Lord Roberts, and others, and to their surprise and regret discovered time had practically wiped out the impression and only an indistinct mumble was reproduced. In the same Museum are printed records, decipherable and as easily read after the lapse of ages as they were when first printed.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Salary of the President of France is $152,00 a year, but out of this he must maintain his own establishment, pay all the members of his official family and foot the bill for state functions in honor of visiting celebrities. And then there's the wear and tear caused by high heels catching in skirt hems during the curtsy.—Windsor Star.

A good many business people in cities are buying up the old farms and homes where they used to live. The heart turns back to the pleasant scenes of childhood, and they long to spend vacation time in these pleasant old haunts, and perhaps end their lives in these places. There are many men and women who have gone out from our own and surrounding towns to live successful lives in the world. Their old friends around here wish they could see more of these fine folks. These people out in the big world could find no finer use to make of their money than to buy up and improve these nice old homes, to use them as resting-places, and to settle down there when they finally give up active occupations. They would find an extremely warm welcome. — The Deseronto Post.

Take a walk down a busy street. One out of every 37 persons you meet will be a criminal. One out of every 650—and it doesn't take long to meet that many in New York city — is or will be a murderer. This of course, if every sample of our population were representative of the whole. Among them the criminals cost us $15,000,000,000 annually or about $115 for each man, woman and child in the population—between one-fifth and one-sixth of our present national income. These are figures or deductions from the report of the law enforcement committee of the American Bar Association. —New York Times.

Some observers in Spain believe that Franco's increasing reliance on aeroplanes and artillery is a sign that his manpower reserves are running short. This is not necessarily the case. Since the beginning of the war the Insurgent General has been sparing of the lives of his men. In the early days, when the Rebels were winning hands down and taking place after place in their stride, they never, unless absolutely necessary, entered a conquered town or village till they had given the Loyalists time to evacuate. To Franco his troops are not cannon fodder—they are the population he will need if he conquers Spain. In the same way he spared the cities he prized. San Sebastian, the beautiful and fashionable Biscay summer resort for the aristocrats of Madrid, has scarcely a mark to show for its fall, and Madrid itself has been subjected to no such bombardments as Valencia or Barcelona. For a long time at the beginning of the siege the attacking artillery were careful to avoid the buildings and avenues in the capital that was their pride and that they hoped soon to occupy. The case of Catalonia was different, the Mediterranean province was the home of their bitterest enemies and their professed intention was to bomb and blast Barcelona out of existence, if necessary. —Toronto Telegram

The opposition expressed at the O.M.W. District Convention at Truro to the use of electrical mining machinery and other labor-saving devices, is not surprising, for the policy of unionism is to keep the colliery pay-roll as high as possible. But it is neither wise nor logical, for, as everyone knows the hope of the Nova Scotia colliery industry is the Central Canadian market, which is now being largely supplied with America coal at lower prices than we can meet. Reduced production costs are vital even to the retaining of the part of that market which the Nova Scotia coal trade now enjoys. No body of men, no Government, no combination of workers or capitalists, can hope to obstruct the march of modern progress. To attempt to do so is only to play the pathetic role of Mrs. Partington.—Sydney Post Record

It is common knowledge — because the facts cannot be altogether hidden—that there are food shortages in Germany and Italy. Field Marshal Goering has said that bullets are more important than butter to Germans, although housewives with husbands and children to feed would doubtless say they preferred butter— if they dared. The London Economist, which has ways and means of its own for gathering data, shows that the German and Italian workers are producing more and eating less. Dealing in a recent issue with the food situation in Italy, the Economist published a table which showed that in the five years prior to the advent of Fascism the average annual consumption per capita of wheat was 142 kilograms. In 1936 this was down to 118 kilograms. Last year it must have been less because flour substitutes had to be used in bread.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

An extraordinary case, in which the discovery of negro blood in a German gentleman farmer has resulted in his being barred from inheriting a farm is reported by an official organ of the Reich Food Estate. The farmer, who is the son of a professor, had been designated by his uncle as the inheritor of the farm under the Hereditary Farmers' Act because he was the nearest male relative. In the inquiry into his ancestry made necessary by the intendec. bequest it was discovered that his great-grandmother was a mulatto. The court ruled that "the establishment of the existence of colored blood must necessarily lead to inability to be a peasant. The requirements of blood purity are of such preponderating importance that there can be no release from them."—Manchester Guardian.

Dealing with the value of newspaper advertising, Will H. Hays, czar of the motion picture industry, says: "We need more, not less, advertising. Newspaper advertising is essential to this end. "You who direct motion picture advertising richly deserve the appreciation and congratulations not only of the industry, but of all who are interested in the improvement of the screen. "It has been said that business, like a wheelbarrow, does not get anywhere unless it is pushed. Advertising is the pusher. "Much is being done by business and by government to bring us out of this recession. It is necessary, but it is all futile unless the public is told about it. That is the job of advertising. The advertising of every business must be stepped up I believe it is the essential of today. Advertising not only sells what is already produced but creates the demand which results in increased production.—St. Catharine's Standard.

HAY FEVER

Canadians everywhere find freedom from sneezing, from sore, inflamed, itchy, weepy eyes and running nose by taking Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules. Take RAZ-MAH *before* your annual attack is due and head it off. If the attack has begun take RAZ-MAH Capsules for fast relief. They're *quick—dependable.* Relief from $1 worth—or money back. 60c and $1 at druggists. 535

President Roosevelt Speaks to the People of Canada

(One of the finest speeches made by U. S. President Roosevelt in the whole course of his career was given last week in accepting an honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from Queens University. The full text of the address follows):

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Prime Minister, my new found associates of Queens University:

To the pleasure of being once more on Canadian soil where I have passed so many happy hours of my life, there is added today a very warm sense of gratitude for being admitted to the fellowship of this ancient and famous university. I am glad to join the brotherhood which Queens has contributed and is contributing not only to the spiritual leadership for which the college was established, but also to the social and public leadership in the civilized life of Canada.

An American president is precluded by our constitution from accepting any title from a foreign prince, potentiate or power. Queens University is not a prince or a potentate but it is a power, yet I can say, without constitutional reserve that the acceptance of the title which you confer on me today would raise no qualms in the august breast of our own Supreme Court.

Civilization is not national — it is international — even though that observation—trite to most of us, is today challenged in some parts of the world. Ideas are not limited by territorial borders; they are the common inheritance of all free people. Thought is not anchored in any land; and the profit of education redounds to the equal benefit of the whole world. That is one form of free trade to which the leaders of every opposing political party can subscribe.

In a large sense, we, the Americas, stand charged today with the maintaining of that tradition. When speaking recently in a similar vein in the Republic of Brazil, I included the Dominion of Canada in the fellowship of the Americas, our South American neighbors gave hearty accla m. We in the Americas know the sorrow and the wreckage which may follow if the ability of men to understand each other is rooted out from among the nations.

Many of us here today know from experience that of all the devastations of war none is more tragic that the destruction which it brings to the processes of men's minds. Truth is denied because emotion pushes it aside. Forebearance is succeeded by bitterness. In that atmosphere human thought cannot advance.

It is impossible not to remember that for years when Canadians and Americans have met they have light-heartedly saluted as North American friends, without thought of dangers from overseas. Yet we are awake to the knowledge that the casual assumption of our greetings in earlier times today must become a matter for serious thought.

A few days ago a whisper, fortunately untrue, raced round the world that armies standing over against each other in unhappy array were to be set in motion. In a few short hours the effect of that whisper had been registered in Montreal and New York, in Ottawa and in Washington, in Toronto and in Chicago, in Vancouver and in San Francisco. Your businessmen and ours felt alike; your farmers and ours heard it alike; your young men and ours wondered what effect this might have on their lives.

We in the Americas, are no longer a far away continent, to which the eddies of controversies beyond the seas could bring no interest or no harm. Instead, we in the Americas have become a consideration to every propaganda office and to every general staff beyond the seas.

The vast amount of our resources, the vigor of our commerce, and the strength of our men have made us vital factors in world peace whether we chcose or not.

Happily, you and we, in friendship and in entire understanding, can look clear-eyed at these possibilities, resolving to leave no pathway unexplored and no teachnique undeveloped which may, if our hopes are realized, contribute to the peace of the world. Even if those hopes are disappointed, we can assure each other that this hemisphere at least shall remain a strong citadel wherein civilization can flourish unimpaired.

The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I gave to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire.

We as good neighbors are true friends because we maintain our own rights with frankness because we refuse to accept the twists of secret diplomacy, because we settle our disputes by consultation and because we discuss our common problems in the spirit of the common good. We seek to be scrupulously fair and helpful, not only in our relations with each other, but each of us at home in our relations with our own people.

But there is one process which we certainly cannot change and probably ought not to change. This is the feeling which ordinary men and women have about events which they can understand. We cannot prevent our people from having an opinion in regard to wanton brutality, in regard to undemocratic regimentation, in regard to misery inflicted on helpless peoples, or in regard to violations of accepted individual rights. All that any Government constituted as is yours and mine, can possibly undertake is to make sure that the facts are known and fairly stated. No country where thought is free can prevent every fireside and home within its borders from considering the evidence for itself and rendering its own verdict; and the sum total of these conclusions of educated men and women will, in the long run, become the national verdict.

That is what we mean when we say that public opinion ultimately governs policy. It is right and just that this should be the case.

Many of our ancestors came to Canada and the United States because they wished to break away from systems which forbade them to think freely and their descendants have insisted on the right to know the truth—to argue their problems to a majority of decision and, if they remained unconvinced, to disagree in peace. As a tribute to our likeness in that respect, I note that the bill of rights in your country and in mine is substantially the same.

Mr. Chancellor, you of Canada who respect the educational tradition of our democratic continent will ever maintain good neighborship in ideas, as we in the public service hope and propose to maintain it in the field of government and of foreign relations. My good friend, the Governor-General, in receiving an honorary degree in June at the University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, to which MacKenzie King and I both belong, suggested that we cultivate three qualities to keep our foothold in the shifting sands of the present—humility, humanity and humor. All three of them, imbedded in education, build new spans to reestablish free intercourse throughout the world and bring forth an order in which free nations can live in peace.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE NATIONAL PARK

Sir,—We look forward to a summer vacation on Prince Edward Island. We love its ordered peace, its beautiful beaches, its warm salty water, exhilerating air, the true values of life as expressed in word and life of its citizens and the opportunity to let the peace of it all sink into the soul to counteract the strain of the coming winter.

We must say we are painfully surprised this year at the change already effected by the National Park scheme. Fields that formerly were rich in wheat or oats or choice potatoes now lie wasting, producing weeds. The Government want the land! Men who since their youth have successfully worked their living from attractive farms are offered a price and told to get out.

Perhaps we do not understand the entire situation but the fact that those in power have refused a referendum to show how the citizens stood, savors of political arrogance. If it's a Government golf course that is expected to draw the tourist, let it be known that every city is surfeited with golf links to occupy the idle rich—and those who are not so rich.

If the government are really interested in the welfare of the Islanders, would it not be more constructive to subsidize the potato industry for which P. E. I. has been famous for years—and rightly so. This would tend to improve the land, and increase employment —whereas the "scheme" steals the land, increases taxation and caters to luxury.

The tourist as a class, I am sure, want nothing more than the natural simplicity of the Island that God has made the "Garden of the Gulf."

I am, Sir, etc.,
U. E. BROWN
Montreal

Cavendish, Aug. 20, 1938.

LIP-READING AND ITS TEACHING

Sir,—It is no doubt welcome news to many sufferers from deafness to learn from so well informed a writer as Mr. Hemming, that lip-reading can be "mastered." All deaf people, lip read more or less. This is proved by the fact that they can "hear" much better when they can see the motions of the speaker's lips. The deaf person wants the lights on early just as the one with poor sight does. However with all due respect to Mr. Hemming, I have to say that his encouraging statement that "mastered" lip-reading makes a deaf person free of the handicap needs to be taken with a grain of salt.

Lip reading is of no use in darkness or partial darkness. It is of no use to the partially blind.

It is of no use when the speaker's mouth is almost hidden by beard and mustache.

It is of no use to a workman on a high building when the foreman gives orders from below.

It is of no use to the deaf person, though an expert swimmer when his dearest friend falls overboard in darkness. He cannot see his lips so he lets his friend drown, and as a consquence his heart is broken!

But still if lip reading can be mastered or even partially mastered it would certainly sweeten the life of those to whom one great gateway of knowledge is closed or partially closed.

Now the questions naturally come up, where is this taught? Why is there no provision for teaching this great acquisition, to the many Islanders whose lives are embittered by the handicap? Is not understanding as necessary as speaking?

I am, Sir, etc.,
EXPERIENCE

THE MARKETING ACT

Sir,—Unider provision of the British North America Act all matters of trade and commerce are placed under Dominion control. The Campbell Government milk law is designed to supercede these.

Following that extensive commission enquiry into price spreads, to prevent extortionate profits (which our milk board is created to make still more extortionate), the Bennett Government passed in 1934 what is known as the "Natural Products Marketing Act."

This Act established a Board at Ottawa, on which the King Government is operating, and provides for local boards throughout Canada, where conditions call for them. Local boards may be established also under local legislation, but such local Board must have sanction of the Ottawa Board, its "schemes" must have approval of the Governor General in Council, and Section 4. (5) reads,—Whenever a scheme for regulation by a local board has been approved, the Board may authorize the local Board to exercise such of the powers of the Board as are necessary for the proper enforcement of the scheme of regulation, and may at any time withdraw from the local Board authority to exercise any or all of its powers."

After making extensive provisions for investigations (under powers of Enquiries Act) and legislating absolutely against the extortions imposed by our Milk Board the following Penal Clause reads:—Sec. 21. "Every person who, to the detriment or against the interests of the public, charges, receives or attempts to receive any spread which is excessive or results in undue enhancement of prices or otherwise restrains or injures trade and commerce in the regulated product, shall be guilty of an indictible offense and liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or to two years imprisonment, or if a corporation, to a penalty not exceeding ten thousand dollars."

The Act further recognizes the fact that no legislature in Canada can fix an arbitrary price on any natural product without also providing to pay to the losing party any loss which may be incurred by reason of their price fixing or other regulations.

This Act inspires some interesting questions.—Is our milk Board a "corporation" under the conditions of the Act? Is our provincial treasury liable to the fleeced consumers for the difference in "spread" between 3c milk and the 9-10c prices which they decreed? Has the local Board received consent to act from the Ottawa Board, and has their scheme received Federal approval? With cattle on pasture, butter fat declining in price, feed away below previous cost, are the increased prices imposed by the local Board, and these prices several hundred per cent higher than all over the province, applied to Charlottetown alone, are these increases in prices an "undue enhancement" under the Dominion law?

Under Section 16, the Minister—may authorize an investigation into the cost of production, prices, spread, trade, practices, methods of financing, policies, grading — and other matters in relation to the production and marketing, adaptation and sale processing or conversion of any natural product."

A petition from a small number of consumers could invoke such an investigation, and in view of the lowered cost of feed and production there is little doubt that consumers would be enabled and permitted to enjoy the purest of milk at price of in the vicinity of 6c per quart.

This matter being the lawful prerogative of the Federal parliament, that, government would find means to enforce its laws despite the resistance of our local monopolistic dictators and their schemes to avoid intervention of the courts would be unavailing.

I am, Sir, etc.,
LEWIS P. TANTON

The Poets' Corner

OLD CROW

The bird in the corn
Is a marvellous crow.
He was laid and was born
In the season of snow;
And he chants his old catches
Like a ghost under hatches.

He comes from the shades
Of his wood very early,
And works in the blades
Of the wheat and the barley,
And he's happy, although
He's a grubbleton crow.

The larks have devices
For sunny delight,
And the sheep in their fleeces
Are woolly and white;
But these are the scorn
Of the bird in the corn.

And morning goes by,
And still he is there,
Till a rose in the sky
Calls him back to his lair
In the boughs where the gloom
Is a part of his plume.

But the boy in the lane
With his gun, by-and-by,
To the heart of the grain
Will narrowly spy,
And the twilight will come,
And no crow will fly home.

—John Drinkwater.

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