

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1881) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1935

LIBERAL ARGUMENTS

The spate of misstatements in yesterday's Liberal organ, purporting to be arguments advanced at Liberal political conventions, indicates the extent to which the Opposition is prepared to go in campaigning for support.

Perhaps first place should be given to the following quotation: "Hon. Mr. LePage has told you, said Mr. LePage, that he is going to make revenue and expenditure meet and he means it, it is no idle talk. We are going to be able to keep up the roads and institutions, pay old age pensions and do other things which we deem necessary, but we are going to make revenue and expenditure meet."

The last time Mr. LePage and his colleagues were in power was in the years which they claim to have been the most prosperous in Canada's history. There were fewer demands on the treasury. They had the opportunity of saving; of "balancing the budget." And the net result of their efforts was an increased debt of \$1,177,000.

Here is another gem, attributed this time to Mr. Peter Sinclair, at present one of the Federal Liberal candidates. He is speaking about federal unemployment contributions: "Mr. King refused to put money into any province without having it audited by the Dominion treasury, but Mr. Bennett has thrown it to the four winds."

It is scarcely necessary to remind our readers that what Mr. King refused to do was to give "a five cent piece" to any "Tory Government," or indeed to any province not in line with him politically, for what he termed "these alleged unemployment purposes."

Mr. McIntyre, according to our contemporary, presented the following argument: "Conservatives are boasting about receiving \$150,000 increase in subsidy from Ottawa, but that is only a very small fraction of the increased amount of indirect taxes which Bennett has been taking out of the country." He referred specifically to the sales tax.

One would imagine, from this statement, that the King Government had collected no indirect taxes. But what are the facts? In the Legislature, when this question was raised by Mr. Larabee, Hon. Mr. MacPhee showed that in 1928, under the Liberal Government, \$70,061,089 was collected in sales tax, whereas in 1934 the sales tax collections amounted to \$61,391,000, or nine million dollars less.

Again, in customs tax collections, there was a difference of some \$218,000,000 more in the Liberal period 1928-29-30 than in the three following Conservative years.

If we were entitled to receive a proportionate return in federal subsidy settlement from customs and sales tax collections, as Mr. McIntyre contends, why was it not forthcoming under the King Government?

Again, Mr. McIntyre is credited with stating that "this (provincial) government had borrowed \$2,650,000 since coming into power." Mr. LePage is quoted to the same effect. Not a word said about the fact that a large part of the government's "borrowings" was to pay off Liberal indebtedness—in bank overdraft, in unpaid bills, in taking care of call loans, and in refunding a bond borrowing which Mr. W. M. Lea, as Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, made in 1921 for a ten year period at the rate of 6 per cent. Why should this be charged as "borrowings" of the MacMillan Government? Everyone who followed the legislative debates knows the statement is false, and that the Opposition members themselves had to correct it on the floor of the House. But, as Mr. McIntyre said at that time, "it will be made again." To which statement the answer is: "And it will be challenged and proved false again, from every platform in the Province if need be!"

To Mr. LePage, we note, is attributed the glaring misstatement that in the trans-Canada highway "we are not getting as good a road as the McIntyre highway." This is absolutely false and we hesitate to believe that any Liberal member, even at a Liberal convention, would commit himself to such an assertion. The McIntyre highway is of sand asphalt without solid foundation, and has already cost thousands of dollars in repair. The trans-Canada highway is of gravel and asphalt, with a black base, of a permanent nature, and carrying a substantial guarantee from the contractors. It is being constructed at far less cost per mile than the Liberal undertaking, but its superior

quality is recognized by everyone with the slightest pretension to speak on the subject.

Many other misstatements could be cited from yesterday's Liberal organ, but there will be ample opportunity of dealing with them during the campaign.

THE KING'S ENGLISH

It has fallen, or it has been open, to those to whom the years of the King's reign have been adult years of their own to hear a great deal of discussion about the King's English, or English as it is best spoken and written, says the London Times. For this there have been various reasons, some peculiar to the period, others older. Is all well with the King's English? The question may seem strange at a time when English is spreading rapidly as the medium of international communication; but it is partly this increasing use of English by foreigners which makes those who are jealous of its purity and richness a little anxious. Foreigners' English can be entirely devoid of idiom.

At home also there are causes for anxiety. It has been truly said by a recent writer that language needs the care of co-operating intelligence. Changes in language there must be, but language no more than a violin or a tennis racket, or a motorcar, deserves to be mishandled by the incompetent in public. It is impossible not to notice in much that is now written a neglect of sound usage. Refinement of manners has also brought its disadvantages, and vague words tend to displace exacter language. Haste gives no time for a search for the right word; an outer satisfies when the bull's eye alone would be really effective.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hope deferred evidently does not make the heart of Il Duce sick.

If the Bennett Government be reconstructed as successfully as the Ramsay MacDonald one, the election will be pretty much a walk-over for the government forces.

The export of eggs in April amounted to 14,960 dozen, compared with 1,596 a year ago. The chief purchasers were Newfoundland with 4,710 dozen, Bermuda 4,110, United Kingdom 1,500, United States 1,480, St. Pierre 1,750 and Trinidad 1,200.

There was a sharp rise in the export of butter in April, the total being 57,800 pounds compared with 13,300 a year ago. The United States was the chief purchaser with 37,000, while 9,153 went to Newfoundland and 6,800 to the British West Indies.

The passing generation failed, according to Mr. E. W. Beatty, because it gave too little thought to these spiritual values by which all human progress must be weighed. In other words, spiritual life is to human effort and progress what the gold standard is to trade and commerce.

The export of Canadian cheese in April amounted to 248,500 pounds of the value of \$39,698, compared with 173,700 at \$28,128 in April last year. The largest consignment of 73,300 pounds at \$10,690 went to Jamaica, followed by 47,800 at \$7,401 to the United States, 43,200 at \$7,572 to the United Kingdom and 35,500 at \$5,512 to Trinidad.

How time flies. It will be 40 years next month since Mr. W. J. Flynn of the Eastern Chronicle, New Glasgow started in at newspaper work, under the late Hon. D. Laird of the Patriot. He writes us a cheery letter in which he says: "This May 27 is the Eastern Chronicle's first centennial, and although at present I am feeling in splendid health, I am not quite sure that I will be here when they celebrate the next centennial, but—who knows?"

Canada's visible trade balance for the period May-April, 1934-35, was favourable to the extent of \$149,129,000, compared with a favourable balance for the same period in 1932-33 of \$76,592,000, and in 1933-34 of \$149,235,000. The improvement, therefore, in Canada's trade balance for the period, May-April 1934-35 over similar period in 1932-33 amounted to \$72,537,000; but compared with the same period in 1933-34 the trade balance was less favourable, amounting to \$106,000. The favourable balance of trade in April 1935 was \$1,860,000.

Notes By The Way

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The prevalence of slavery in Abyssinia was one of the points Italy could bring forward had she had to state a case. Abyssinia has declared the abolition of serfdom. It is sometimes useful to claim a civilizing mission when frontiers are in question, and it is sometimes useful to make a proclamation of liberation without taking too stringent steps to enforce it. However, even this give and take that fails to impress the cynic and the sceptic is better than fighting. Hostilities seem alarmingly imminent and anything that will stave them off is welcome.

Boris Vansov, late Bulgarian Ambassador at Prague, states in the Mir that, in order to avert danger from Bulgaria, the Greeks are about to spend 1 1/2 billion drachmas on fortified works along the Bulgarian frontier. The Turks too, are anxious about this danger and have taken steps to diminish it by entering into a close alliance with Greece—for it is certainly true that the friendship between Greece and Turkey is based upon fear of Bulgaria. The Turks are propagandizing the idea of a "Greater Thracian" state, saying that Adrianople needs a hinterland, and that the only way to create it is to annex southern Bulgaria to Turkey.—Southern Vima.

Despatches tell of 50 Montreal families leaving for Abitibi, this as a beginning of Quebec's \$10,000,000 colonization or "back to the land" movement. The "back to the land" movement may well be the answer to a lot of our economic problems, but one wonders sometimes whether it would be better to try to get the land a little nearer home. Why should we be always lengthening our lines of communications?—Ottawa Journal.

Mr. Martin Mooney, a reporter on the New York American, has found himself suddenly in the limelight, and also under a jail sentence for his failure to give information before a grand jury. He was testifying as to a connection between politics and gambling in New York, but declining to name the source of his information. Thereupon he was taken before Justice Koenig and sentenced to a month in jail. A stay of proceedings has been secured, but it seems unlikely that the reporter will withdraw from his position. If he is not to go to jail the magistrate will have to make the concession because it has always been an iron-clad convention among newspapermen that they will not divulge the source of confidential information. They believe that to do so would handicap them in discharging their public duty.

Germany has broken the Treaty of Versailles, and justifies the breach by the plea that the other Powers have not fulfilled its terms. If there has been a breach of contract, she claims that the original treaty was "rot hers. Tired of waiting upon the law's delay," Herr Hitler took action. Saneley views the consequences of his act as precisely those which would have followed that revision of the Treaty which British statesmen have previously advocated.—London Sunday Dispatch.

Arab's has been noted for a lot of things, but especially for fleet horses. So it comes as a bit of surprise when a U.S. motor car company announces that the King of Iraq has bought himself a paper charged 150 horsepower spider, finished in yellow, with blue fenders, belt and raised portion, and imported blue leather upholstery." He should be able to make the burning sands of Arabia burn more.—Hamilton Herald.

A very pleasing revelation is that the graduating class at the Ontario College is the second highest in record, and but for the fact that hundreds of returned men went back for two years after the war and concluded their studies in 1923 it would have been the largest yet.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Until universal compulsory education is introduced in Egypt there is much less hope of putting a stop to illegal hunting of and cruelty to animals. The average native has no knowledge of the law. The teachers, and the teachers only, can at present inculcate ideas of good citizenship, for few of the present generation of native parents are enlightened enough to supply in the home the school groundwork of the teachers.—The Sphinx, Cairo.

There is nothing like currency for making coalitions. M. Poincare saved the franc at the head of the Government of National Union, and M. Flanidin is busy saving it again today. The tribulations of the pound gave us our own "National Government, which came into being in order to defend the gold standard and then promptly—and wisely—gave it up. And now an all-parties Government has been formed in Belgium, with the mission of saving the belga, and seping the country somehow through its troubles.—New Statesman and Nation.

What is the barometer of trade. When wheat prices are rising, trade is rising. When wheat prices fall, down tumbles trade. Now the world's grain markets report that Russia is out of the market. Japan's rice crop has failed and the Japanese are eating more bread. Dust storms have impaired the American harvest. Canada's "carryover" board is dwindling. Wheat prices are touching new high levels.—London Express.

The story of Adolph Ochs follows a familiar pattern, but a pattern that cannot but move every American. For it illustrates the tolerance, the freedom and the opportunity that have been our American tradition and our American ideal. His parents were German-Jewish liberals who came to this country to escape the bitter repression that followed the attempt to set up a republic in 1848. His father, who rose to a captaincy in Union armies during the Civil War, was a scholar. And like many scholars, it appears that he was no business man. Young Adolph went to work at eleven as an office boy and printer's devil in Knoxville, Tenn., lived to change the manners and methods of American journalism.

That Body of Hours

Thin Blood — ANAEMIA NOT OFTEN THE CAUSE OF ANGINA PECTORIS

If you find that you tire easily you may have the feeling that your blood is too thin and that thin blood may bring on heart disease, or perhaps, angina pectoris—breast pain—as it is popularly called.

As a matter of fact with most of us a feeling of early tiredness with slight exertion is usually due to eating too much acid food and not having it used or burned up by exercise or fresh air. The oxygen in the blood gets used up handling this extra acid and so you become tired. As you may remember acid foods are meat, eggs, fish, cereals, bread and pastries; all good and necessary foods. To overcome this tendency to acidosis which brings on "that tired feeling" all that is necessary is to cut down somewhat on your acid forming foods and increase the alkaline forming foods—milk, fruit, vegetables and nuts.

A thin blood or anaemia has been thought to be a cause of angina pectoris. Drs. M. Hochrein and K. Matthes, Berlin, made a study of the circulation of the blood in animals when the blood had been made thin by removing a certain percentage of it. They noted particularly the effect of this blood upon the heart, pulse rate and blood pressure. They found that even after 8 per cent of the blood had been removed, the heart, the pulse and the blood pressure were not affected, as the body was well able to adjust itself to this loss of blood.

"Observations on patients with pernicious anaemia (loss of red blood cells and haemoglobin), ordinary anaemia (loss of haemoglobin), and in cases of angina pectoris, show that the relations between anaemia and angina pectoris are extremely slight. Among 297 patients with angina pectoris observed by these physicians only 5 had anaemia. In fact it naturally may be taken for granted that patients with anaemia, because they tire easily, are not likely to overtax the heart.

If you get that early tired feeling, think it is due to anaemia and fear of angina pectoris, think first of the commonest cause of the tired feeling—too much acid food.

However even if it is found that thin blood is thin, remember that thin blood is not a cause of angina pectoris.

Yonder a maid and her wight Come whispering by; War's annals will cloud into night Ere their story die.

The Dardanelles Again (Sydney Post-Record) The Dardanelles, the historic straits which divide Europe from Asia and where some of the bloodiest battles of the Great War were fought is again in the limelight. By the peace pact of the Dardanelles were to remain a demilitarized international waterway. Now that the old Allies of Germany, namely Bulgaria, Austria and Hungary are being given the right to rearm, Turkey is demanding the privilege to fortify the Dardanelles.

Great Britain is opposed to the demands of Turkey and no country surely has as much right to a say in the future of the Dardanelles as the United States. The Straits are the only waterway between the Black Sea and the Aegean. The Black Sea affords the only maritime outlet for Bulgaria and Rumania and also receives the waters of the Danube, which passes through Central Europe. It is in the interests of all parties that the Dardanelles should remain a demilitarized international waterway, says the London Free Press.

The whole situation in Europe shows the pressing need of co-operation on the part of the powers, through the League of Nations, to prevent a complete return to the condition of affairs which existed before the Great War. It is only by co-operation that Turkey can be prevented from rearming the Dardanelles. If the Dardanelles are again fortified, then rural countries will make further demands or simply go ahead and strengthen their fortifications and armaments. The Terrible Turk may have reformed since the Great War. He has adopted Western customs and Western institutions, but it will take a lot of convincing that the Turk under his skin is still not a Tartar. A rearmament Turkey with a fortified Dardanelles will again prove a disaster.

His parents were German-Jewish liberals who came to this country to escape the bitter repression that followed the attempt to set up a republic in 1848. His father, who rose to a captaincy in Union armies during the Civil War, was a scholar. And like many scholars, it appears that he was no business man. Young Adolph went to work at eleven as an office boy and printer's devil in Knoxville, Tenn., lived to change the manners and methods of American journalism.

The Fathers of Confederation

(Fred Williams in the Mail and Empire.)

Fifty-one years ago parliamentarians and press men at Ottawa had their first view of a picture which has since become world famous—The Fathers of Confederation. It represented the men who gathered at Quebec on Oct. 10, 1864, to discover if a plan could be devised for a union of all the British colonies in North America. The painter was Robert Harris, then comparatively unknown but since, largely as the result of this great painting, one of the world's famous artists.

It was perhaps a little trick of fate that decided that the painter of the greatest of our historical pictures should not be a native-born Canadian. Robert Harris was born in Wales, but since like so many others he was "caught young." He became one of the most enthusiastic of Canadians. His parents came to Prince Edward Island in 1868. Robert was then nine years old, so that in 1864 when the delegates from Canada went down to the conference of the delegates of the Maritime provinces he would be around 15. That gathering in the old legislative building at Charlottetown must have been a very big event in his actuality, apart from its historical consequences, and one can imagine the young artist, for he had already manifested talent, finding his way into the chamber and seeing there the biggest men in British North America.

Years later he had come back to Canada after studying in London and various European art centres and had located at Montreal. In 1882 he was asked if he would undertake the creation of an historical canvas depicting the Confederation conference at Quebec. He went to Ottawa he accepted the commission he went down to Charlottetown and where the first conference had been held drew the cartoon from which the painting evolved.

The actual work took a year; but that year represented more hours of research than of actual painting. Many of the Fathers of Confederation had died; others had changed in face and figure; the parliament house at Quebec in which the October conference had been held was destroyed by fire; the chamber had to be materially re-constructed; the old prints and primitive photographs had to be procured from all over Canada and elsewhere; the artist had to be quite certain which of the delegates were clean shaven, which wore "side-burns," which had full beards, and to ascertain the peculiarity of the dress of each. For a glance at the picture will show the varied exhibits of the tailors' art worn by the statesmen.

Eventually the painting was completed; it was taken to Ottawa and formally handed over to the minister of public works, Sir Hector Langevin, and hung on the walls of Parliament building. There it remained until that dreadful night of February 3, 1916, when it was destroyed in the fire which made the much loved building merely a memory. Today a copy of the original is shown to visitors, but it is not like the original. Three years after the fire the Government asked Mr. Harris to reproduce it. The request came too late. The artist was even then suffering from the illness which took him away; he began the work; death came before he could do much with it and the copy had to be made by others who had to depend almost wholly upon lithographic copies of the original. Practises, by the way, out of which the artist never received one single dime. He was paid \$4,000 for the original picture, but when expenses were paid he made a little over \$1,000 for his work, while those who stole his picture and sold it by the thousand in printed form grew rich.

Robert Harris, behind him also portraits of many notable Canadians; he was from 1893 to 1906 president of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts he was honored by the crown with the C. M. G.; but probably his unique memorial is the Robert Harris born at Charlottetown, where the original cartoons for the picture of the Fathers can be seen, together with other works of the famous Welsh-Canadian.

turber of the peace of Eastern Europe. It is to be hoped that other European powers will support Britain in her stand.

It is becoming more and more apparent that if the League of Nations is not to degenerate into a mere academic debating school, then there will have to be more than moral force behind it. Germany and Japan have already defied the league and withdrawn their membership. Italy is coolly going ahead to make war against Ethiopia, irrespective of the league. Turkey is evidently following the procession, and proposes to ignore the league in the Dardanelles. The league has unfortunately no way of enforcing her decrees except more force and nations like Germany and Japan evidently did not understand the language of moral persuasion. If the league is not to perish there will have to be established some form of international force.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of any subject of general interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

VOTERS

Sir,—Now that elections are in the offing, it is an opportune time to consider whether our election laws are not somewhat crude. Looking at the matter in a cursory way, one might think it the quintessence of freedom and liberty, to give every adult man or woman a voice in the government of his country. Profound reflection, however, convinces us that the danger of the long tether lies in such "liberty."

There is danger in allowing a charlatan or a simpleton to give advice in a case of sickness. Is there not danger also in allowing the ignorant or the vicious to have a voice in the intricate problems of government? Today in Canada the vote of a simpleton, a thief or a murderer counts the same as the vote of a physician, a clergyman or a judge!

What do you think of allowing simple minded persons to vote for law makers, when they can designate their candidate only by saying the man with the chin whicker or the wart on his nose? The field of ignorance is the happy hunting ground of the extreme party politician. There he can say what he likes and there is no one to say nay. How the ignorant can be imposed upon is well illustrated by the story of the would-be dorky preacher. After long waiting, he got an invitation from the regular preacher to occupy the pulpit, in his absence. In his excitement he forgot his Bible till quite near the Church. For the life of him he could not think of a text. He knew some names and places but he could not place them or put them together.

At first he thought he was up against it, but on reflection, he said to himself, "I know very little in the Bible but my congregation know nothing at all. I can easily make up a text." So he went on without any anxiety. "B-edren," said he, "de text which I will speak upon dis evening is the eleventh epistle of Methuselah, 'And Solomon said unto Moses in de whale's belly, woe unto dem dat go down to de sea in ships.' It is not recorded, but there is no doubt that the same words were received in deep silence from several of the Aunt Dinahs.

I am Sir, etc. REFLECTOR

OUR CLAIMS

Sir,—A writer in the Patriot of the 23rd inst. over the pen name of "Logic" wonders why we did not, in presenting our claims for additional subsidy, ask for consideration on the basis of the settlement made with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the other landless provinces. This is a pertinent enquiry, but Logic is five years late in raising the issue. When a generous settlement had been made with Manitoba in 1928 and similar settlements with Saskatchewan and Alberta were in the offing, Senator Hughes raised the question of the Island's claims in the Senate, but getting no help from his colleagues in that body, and getting only opposition from the then local Government and knowing that the psychological moment had arrived to press for a settlement, brought the subject before the Charlottetown Board of Trade in January of the following year, hoping that that body would take action. The Board appointed a committee to wait upon the local Government, but getting no encouragement in that quarter, rather opposition, let the matter drop, if my memory serves me well. Senator Sinclair attended the meeting of the Board of Trade at which Senator Hughes read his paper asking for the immediate appointment of a Commission to strike while the iron was hot. Mr. Sinclair opposed the appointment of such a Commission, saying that it was not necessary and would only delay matters, that the question was well advanced with the Federal Government, that a settlement would be reached within a few months, and that all the suggestions made by Mr. Hughes had been considered. Subsequent events proved that Senator Sinclair's statements were entirely incorrect.

In his paper Senator Hughes argued that as a landless province we were on all fours with the prairie provinces, that treatment similar to what they had received could not

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justice be denied to us, and that a settlement on such a basis would give us an additional million dollars a year. He also argued that for the reasons, he adduced our case would be much stronger if presented apart from that of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, but the local Government would not listen to any of these suggestions. On the contrary, on the day on which it was announced that Mr. Hughes would speak before the Board of Trade, Hon. Mr. Lea, acting Premier, while Mr. Saunders was at Ottawa, had a paper published in the Patriot under great black head lines saying, that we were entitled to an additional subsidy of more than three and a third millions of dollars, and he had it figured out to the last cent to show how accurate he had been in his calculations. When Mr. Saunders returned from Ottawa he publicly declared that Mr. Lea had been too modest in his calculations. Such figuring showed that the local Government either had no conception of what constituted our claims and therefore could not properly present them, or were trying to make a mockery of the whole question. At all events, nothing was done and the psychological moment passed. This chapter in our history shows how much harm can be done by incompetent men, or by men actuated by personal antipathies when in high places, and further shows how careful the electors should be in selecting public men.

Conservative Convention

A convention of the Conservative Electors of the Third District of Queens will be held in BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS Ch'town, Tuesday June 4 at 8 p.m.

to nominate two candidates for the provincial election. The polls chairman in each polling division in the said district will call a meeting of the Conservative electors for the purpose of choosing five delegates to attend said convention.

Dated this 17th day of May, 1935. SAMUEL KENNEDY, President R. R. BELL, Secretary

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PRIZE WINNERS

- 1. Miss Jean Thompson, 34 Orlebar St. 2. Mrs. Ernest Mutch, Charlottetown, R.R. 5. 3. Mr. Henry Coffin, 114 Edward St. 4. Mrs. John McDougall, Fairview.

GRAND PRIZE WINNERS will be announced next Saturday