

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A PATRIOT MARE'S NEST

It is useless for our local contemporary to deny that its misleading reference to the Dominion Government's contribution to the trans-Canada highway on Tuesday was made in good faith, or that it did not deliberately falsify the meaning of the words in the agreement. It said:

"The official reply from Ottawa is that it will pay only half the cost, that it is a fifty-fifty proposition with regard to the asphalt-surfaced portion of the highway and then it says this arrangement applies to only eight miles. The total length of the proposed highway is approximately fifty miles."

The "eight" miles was emphasized by our contemporary in black type. It now contends its statement was that not more than eight miles of the highway would be undertaken on a fifty-fifty basis "during the currency of the agreement."

No such words were used by our contemporary in its Tuesday's comment on the Ottawa announcement. We repeat that its charge on that occasion, namely, that the "arrangement" with the Dominion Government "applies to only eight miles" was false and misleading; and that it was deliberately so, the Liberal press being fully aware that the "arrangement" and "the currency of the agreement" are two entirely different things, the one being applicable to the whole project, the other merely to the current fiscal year, after which the agreement may be renewed on the same basis.

Our contemporary having admitted that the full cost, up to \$50,000, of the Borden concrete highway, plus one-half the cost of the asphalt highway to Charlottetown, is being paid by the Bennett Government, we were curious to discover what excuse it had to offer for stating, last October, that "Bennett pays only about 25 per cent of the total cost as against 48 per cent under the former Liberal policy." But we find nothing in its yesterday's issue by way of explanation, or apology for this glaring misstatement. The comparison between the two party policies, which the Liberal organ invited in October, it now conveniently ignores. Its tub-thumping about broken promises, however, would be more convincing if it frankly admitted its previous misstatements; much more so if it could show wherein its own party leaders, federal or provincial, succeeded in implementing their election platforms, or achieved as much for this Province, during a period of alleged overflowing prosperity, as have the Bennett and MacMillan governments while fighting the worst economic depression in world history!

CONTENTS NOTED

A few days ago the secretary of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia communicated with Premier Angus MacDonald asking for his views on a number of very leading questions having to do with the wage policy of the mine operators toward the workers. The Premier apparently replied in a very unsatisfactory manner, for the Canadian Press has the following to say: "Premier Angus L. MacDonald's reply to a questionnaire recently sent him by the District Officer was, on motion of the convention, ordered consigned to the waste basket."

IN LINE WITH BENNETT

Mr. Bennett's expressed opinion of the capitalist system is supported by that of Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P., distinguished English scholar and statesman who visited Canada under the auspices of the National Council of Education last year. Sir Arthur's views are summarized in his book "The New America," from which the following extracts are taken: "Experience during the last four years indicates that by careful investigation methods of control may be found within the capitalist system which can prevent the extravagances of the boom and the depths of the slump which have characterized the great depression. Such a remedy may seem unheroic as compared with a great change of system. But if to wash in Jordan will heal our ills why strain for Abana and Pharpar, the rivers of Damascus?"

The old order is changing. The world will not rest content with the prospect of a future which will bring a repetition of the hardships of the last few years. If the capitalist system is jettisoned, it will not be because of the merits of any

other system which may replace it. It will be because the mass of mankind will be ready to try a new system, provide or improved, which holds out a hope of escape. . . . If however great trade depressions can be prevented and capitalism pruned of its excesses, stability in industry may be combined with freedom of individual enterprise and improvements in the standard of living made more secure and enduring."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Financial Post is followed by the Montreal Gazette to the stool of repentance. It now declares that Mr. Bennett's statement that the Government has no intention of telling individual industries how to run their business is "very reassuring." As a matter of fact both these journals, having prematurely shot their bolt; realize that the flowing tide is with Mr. Bennett and wish again to be in the swim with him.

"It was and is my firm conviction," says Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, "that if primary producers of this country, and especially the farmers are to develop their production in a profitable way to them, they cannot be denied their right to take such measures of control over the marketing of their products as they consider essential in serving the great consuming communities, whose good will it is their business to maintain."

Quebec Government has found such a falling off in revenue from Government control, that it contemplates legislation permitting whiskey and other "hard" liquors to be served in country hotels under club licenses. "It is felt," remarks the Gazette's Parliamentary correspondent, "that some such step has to be taken if Quebec is to retain its tourist traffic, which has been falling off because liquor may be more easily obtained in the United States than in this province, thus reversing the process which prevailed for a number of years after 1921."

Bit by bit Russia is deserting communism for tried and trusted democracy. The Central Government has proposed to the All-Union Soviet Congress constitutional changes which will make balloting secret grant equal representation to workers and peasants, and substitute direct for indirect elections. Recommendation of these constitutional changes by the controlling bodies of the Communist Party induces those delegates have stood unequivocally behind Joseph Stalin and the Communist Party in the present session.

The peril which threatens the Natural Products Marketing Act is political, says Country Life, British Columbia's farm journal. So long as the Bennett Government carries on, this legislation is secure. The advent to power of Mackenzie King is the threat. What will be his attitude? Would a government, headed by him, repeal this legislation or render it abortive? There is an old saying "there are more ways of killing a cat than by choking it with butter." Will the aims of the primary producers be best served by rushing in waving a big club? This proposal may suit the needs of some politicians but other farmers' movements have fountered on that old political rock.

According to parliamentary returns there are 2,893 people in Canada with incomes ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000—which is the Governor-General's. In the United States \$50,000 is a mere fleabite compared with the incomes common among the 4,000 in the upper strata. Here are the fortunes enumerated by a few as reported to the Income Tax Commissioners: John D. Rockefeller, Jr., \$200,000,000 in Standard Oil companies. S. S. Kresge, \$28,000,000 in his limited price store chain. C. F. Kettering, \$16,000,000 in General Motors. Eugene duPont, \$10,325,000 in E. I. duPont de Nemours Company. W. R. Timken, \$10,225,000 in Timken Roller Bearing Company. Pierre duPont, \$10,190,000 in duPont and General Motors. Charles A. Cannon, \$6,850,000 in Cannon Mills Company. Harrison Williams, \$5,000,000 in North American Company and others. C. T. Newberry, \$4,750,000 in J. J. Newberry Company. Modie J. Spiegel, \$3,105,000 in Spiegel May Stern Company. This list includes only those who have reported to the commission to date.

Referring to the King's approval, of the designation of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) being

Notes By The Way

One of the most pernicious things you can do for yourself is to cultivate the habit of feeling sorry for yourself. It poisons your judgment, it unsettles your mental balance, it blasts your happiness, it spoils the happiness of other people, it disorganizes your relations with the world about you. It is a virus which whole life. A man who lives alone in an upstairs room or two, in an old wooden tenement, and has few of the pleasures of life in his experience, was talking the other day. "I want to tell you one thing," he said, "with you get control of your faculties the question of riches and poverty is of small account." And he went on his way cheerful.

In his recent book "In the Steps of the Master," Mr. H. V. Morton relates that while poking about in a drawer full of scraps in a shop in Jerusalem he discovered a Roman tablet embossed with a circular stamp and the letters of the Tenth Legion. He purchased and polished the tile, and as he admired it, he wrote, "I longed to be able by some process of clairvoyance to see the world of which it was so provoking a fragment." That is the wish and the task of the student and the teacher; through the vicarious experiences to see, to feel, to appreciate the past.

Thus, in 1934, King Saud reached the end of a long road. Once a homeless wanderer, he is now lord and master of a great State of his own building. To a region long afflicted with political chaos, he has brought unity and peace. Time alone can tell whether he will succeed in his cherished plan of creating a true and lasting sentiment of Arab nationalism. One thing is sure—if his kingdom does collapse, it will not be for lack of heirs. Saud now has seventeen living sons. To them he seems likely to leave the legacy of a great empire builder.—Current History.

The opening by King Victor Emmanuel of the Elina (King) motor road represents the fulfilment of a particularly hazardous undertaking. Blizzard, snowstorms, fiery cones suddenly appearing in the volcano's sides, had to be fought and defeated before the work could be accomplished. Hewn out of lava streams the road climbs for 13 miles to a height of 10,000 feet above the sea level. The greater part of the road has been constructed since 1931, although former attempts were made.—Ex.

"Education is the leading human souls to what is best, and making what is best out of them; and these two objects are always attainable together, and by the same means. The training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."—John Ruskin.

We learn by experience. Experience counts. Young men and women seeking employment often have difficulty in securing it because the employer refuses to consider applications from those who lack experience. In the endeavour to adjust themselves to changing conditions, with which many have been confronted in recent years, men and women have found the task exceedingly difficult because they have been unable to draw from previous experience on the job. The training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."—John Ruskin.

The American newspaper publisher, William Randolph Hearst took occasion in a recent national broadcast to speak the "plain, uncensored truth" about Russia. Despite his earlier views on the great communist enterprise in that country, he is definitely critical today. He described the Soviet governmental experiment as a fearful failure, which was "only to be expected from putting people who could not care for their own interests successfully in charge of the administration of public affairs."—Calgary Herald.

The late Sir Herbert Tree, the English actor and wit, once summed up some facts of life in a classic jingle which went, as far as it can remember, in this way: The rain, it falleth down Upon the just and unjust fella. But chiefly on the just, because The unjust hath the just's umbrella.

In New Zealand they set to work with a vigor and an enthusiasm that are now beginning to bear fruit. A hundred years ago, when New Zealand was first settled by the English, it was half forest. Today only one-tenth is left. The result of reckless clearing of trees during the closing period of the nineteenth

century to the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment), the Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette says: "In 1725, after the '15 Rebellion, companies of Highlanders were raised, and in 1739 formed into a regiment under the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay. This regiment quickly attained fame, and at Fontenoy its gallantry is recorded to have been a theme of admiration throughout all Britain—a reputation, if not increased, most certainly maintained ever since. On July 3, 1766, in recognition of its services, the King conferred upon it the title of 'Royal' and, in addition to its former title of the 42nd, the regiment was known as the 'Royal Highland Regiment of Foot.' It is not quite clear when the title 'Royal Highlanders' came to be used, but on the amalgamation of the 73rd Foot with the 42nd the linked regiments appeared in the Army List in 1861 as the 'Royal Highlanders,' a title which has been continued to this present moment. Thus the 42nd now resumes its former title, and shares it with the 73rd."

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MEAT OR EGGS MUST BE EATEN IF HARD MUSCULAR WORK IS TO BE DONE

Everybody needs some starchy food daily as it is quickly transformed into heat and energy. Nearly every nation eats large amounts of either potatoes, rice, bread, oatmeal or other cereals which serve as a general food staple.

However more than starch is needed if the population of any country is to be kept at its best physically. It is interesting therefore to read a report of the diet of natives of South Africa, written by Dr. E. H. Cluver, Pretoria, in the South African Medical Journal.

It is difficult to secure workers for hard labor required in the gold mines owing to the poor physical condition of natives who live almost entirely on the starch food called mealie meal. Employers have to seek natives in other districts, but in other districts are rejected as unfit for the work. Mealie meal is a good food from the standpoint of energy but it lacks the body building qualities of protein food—meat and eggs—and also lacks sufficient vitamins and minerals.

Of the 4000 calories or heat units of food required daily by these workers mealie meal supplies 2000 calories or one-half.

"The natives that are secured from distant districts arrive at the mines in very poor condition physically from lack of meat and eggs, and with a tendency to scurvy owing to lack of vegetables and fruits. They leave the mines at the end of their contract period of six months or a year shining with health, although they have been working in a hot moist atmosphere in which sunlight never penetrates.

The reason for their excellent physical condition at the end of six months or a year is due to the carefully thought out articles of diet which are added to the mealie meal as required by government regulations.

The added articles of diet are about half a pound of meat, a quarter pound of beans, half of which must be germinated to produce vitamin C, and about one third of a pound of vegetables. The thought then is that when hard work is to be done, in addition to starchy food meat, eggs, milk, cheese or other animal protein is absolutely necessary to maintain the body structure and to supply the necessary vitamins and minerals. Hard work requires protein foods in any country.

century. But painful experience taught the New Zealanders that much land, unsuitable for pasture, was excellent for tree-growing; and they have profited by their experience.—Montreal Star.

Tests conducted at Hamilton shows the difference between driving recklessly and driving safely across the city, a distance of seven miles, saves only 17 minutes. Hardly worth it. For the sake of 60 seconds—if that's their motive—giddy motorists will endanger the lives and limbs of others. Their own aren't so valuable. Yet the average reckless driver who barges his way through traffic and around corners on two wheels isn't going anywhere in the first place.

The Poets' Corner

SUCCESS?

We met them on the common way; They passed and gave no sign. The heroes who had won the day, The failures half divine.

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The Two Macs

The Development Of Public Health In P. E. Island

(B. C. Keeping, M.D., C.M., D.P.H., Chief Health Officer for Prince Edward Island, in the Canadian Public Health Journal.)

1906 TO 1920

The present public health organization is in large measure the result of the work of those who have been interested for many years in the problem of tuberculosis. It will be recalled that the excellent sanatorium provision throughout Canada has been the result of the early efforts of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association to create public interest and, through private philanthropy to provide accommodation for the treatment of cases. The work resulted in the formation of an Anti-Tuberculosis Society in the province in 1906, under the presidency of Judge Fitzgerald. Almost all the efforts for the improvement of public health during the following twenty years can be traced to the work of the public-spirited citizens organized in the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and in various other agencies. In the following year, under the presidency of Dr. McLaughlin, branches of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society were formed in the different counties. The increasing interest resulted in the organization of local societies, several of the counties being divided into sections. An effective local organization was maintained. Anti-tuberculosis literature was distributed throughout the province and lectures were held in many centres. The movement was heartily received by the public and its support of a provincial health programme. In 1903 a free dispensary was organized by the Charlottetown branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Much credit is due to the late Dr. S. R. Jenkins for the valuable assistance and advice which he gave to the organization and for his subsequent untiring efforts through the Society and through the Canadian Red Cross Society, to secure better health measures for the people of the province.

Through the efforts of the Anti-Tuberculosis Society support was obtained for meat and milk inspection by local communities. In Charlottetown recommendations were forwarded to the provincial government for meat and milk inspection and urging the construction of a civic abattoir. Although not immediately successful, public opinion in providing meat inspection was gained. The need for a sanatorium accommodation was also stressed. It was not possible, however, to obtain Government support for the erection of a sanatorium. The movement therefore gained a great impetus when Charles Dalton, who later became Lieutenant-Governor, made possible by a generous gift the erection of a sanatorium. This institution, which was opened in 1915, has since been supervised by Dr. Keeping. During the Great War the Federal Government used the Dalton sanatorium and increased its bed capacity several times. At the conclusion of the war the sanatorium was found to be well equipped with the large building and in April, 1921, urged the restoration of the building; in accordance with the original plans.

THE WORK OF THE PROVINCIAL RED CROSS SOCIETY

Following the war, in accordance with the enlarged commission of the International Red Cross Society as contained in the Treaty of Versailles, the Canadian Red Cross Society, through its provincial branches, offered assistance to the Provincial Governments and to national voluntary agencies interested in public health. In December, 1920, following a meeting called by the provincial Red Cross Society, a child welfare section was formed. This section, which has since been organized child welfare work in the province. Miss Amy McMahon, an overseas army matron and nurse of wide experience in child welfare work was appointed and commenced a program of public health work; of the inspection of children in the Charlottetown schools and later in the rural schools; of nurses' visits to the homes of public health; and of the establishing of Junior Red Cross branches in the schools.

The need for a provincial health department, for which legislation had been enacted, was appreciated by those who were cognizant of the health situation. In 1922, and again in 1923, the executives of the Red Cross Society approached the Provincial Government urging the creation of such a department, but without success. The introduction, however, of the work being conducted by the Society was evidenced in 1924 by the establishment of an annual provincial grant to the Society to carry on its program, which has since been increased by the national headquarters of the organization.

In 1923 Miss McMahon resigned and was succeeded by Miss Mona Wilson. With demands for increasing services dental and dental services were provided and efforts were made to effect the sanitary improvement of the school buildings. Dental and tonsil clinics were held and clinics for the examination and treatment of crippled children inaugurated. Through the efforts of the Red Cross Society vaccination against diphtheria and smallpox was conducted and instruction given in home nursing, the care of infants, and in first-aid.

During this period the Canadian Tuberculosis Association again demonstrated its willingness to assist in meeting the problem of tuberculosis. Although the public were conscious of the very high death rate from tuberculosis and in the

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.

BOURASSA

Sir,—In the search for something to keep its drooping spirit up, the Mackenzie King advocate parades, in black type, double column, a speech of J. H. Bourassa, predicting a Liberal victory, and O ye gods, it introduces him as an "independent" and betimes a Conservative supporter. Hard up for political comfort. Mr. Bourassa is an old member of the House. He contested many elections as a Liberal, never once as a Conservative. In disagreement with his leader, Laurier he became Nationalist, organized a party in Quebec, of which he is the sole survivor in Commons. Liberalism abandoned him, it was his political feed, born and bred in his flesh, and will follow him to his last resting place.

As a prophet he never failed to predict what never happened. His rosy pictures of victories for his fads in the turbulent days of nationalism always produced the opposite, and his recent declaration will be the disappointment of his advanced years.

As a man, and member, however, he is respected by all parties, with few if any enemies. A fluent brilliant speaker, with a personality and magnetic influence to move his audience. And yet his great speeches, listened to with rapture during delivery, leave no lasting impression, melting into forgetfulness immediately after delivery. Beloved by his constituents, his seat in Quebec is a safe one. Apart from this immediate home environment he has lost prestige as a partisan factor amongst his people.

Following precedent, his prediction of a Liberal victory is a sure omen of defeat.

I am, Sir, etc. HISTORIAN

STILL FABRICATING

Sir,—Would it be possible, just for a change, to induce the "No Policy" organ to hand out only one straight truth concerning its political opponents? Or could it be convinced that deliberate falsehood is not good party strategy? Will it ever learn that—

"A lie is a lie for a that?"

In Wednesday's editorial it misrepresents our highly honored and non-political Islander, Mr. J. A. MacLeod, President of the Bank of N. S. as attacking the Bennett tariff policy. A greater perversion of the truth against a great man can hardly be conceived, even in relation to a paper that will resort to any means to befoul the good name of your Province and its people.

Mr. MacLeod's language was so plain and clear that even a writer as stupid as the Patriot calculator could not fail to understand it. His words were, "We suffer still—from a handicap which, if it is not removed, will be fatal to prosperity. The trade of the world is still bound fast in restrictive shackles. These are so complex and intricate that the man in the street is still far from realizing their destructive influence upon his own welfare. I will not attempt to describe the mesh of traffics, currency regulations, manipulations of currencies, exchange controls and exchange clearing arrangements by means of which our trade is hampered today."

These statements are word for word in line with Conservative policy; Hon. R. B. Bennett's policy, pronounced by him frequently on the hustings and in Parliament, as the objective of all his trade efforts; the Imperial Conference; the World's Conference where this has been his foremost project.

Mr. MacLeod's reference was exclusively to "world" and "international" conditions. The Patriot tries to misrepresent this big man's utterance as a demand to Canada to throw open our doors and make our country the dumping ground for the world—the Liberal policy.

In the same issue in big black heading it says—"Dominion Council Argues Against Island Claims." That this statement is two-thirds, and in the real sense one hundred per cent false, doesn't concern the professional twister, so long as it thinks it has done his duty against our claims case at Ottawa.

I am, Sir, etc. JUST FOR TRUTH

carlier years the Anti-Tuberculosis Societies had been highly effective in disseminating knowledge of the disease, no provision had been made by the Government or any agency to make possible the early diagnosis of cases, their hospitalization, or the supervision of contacts.

In July, 1923, Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, then executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, accompanied by the late Dr. J. W. Robertson, then chairman of the Canadian Red Cross Society, visited Prince Edward Island and addressed meetings in Charlottetown and Summerside outlining a program of co-operation by which an adequate tuberculosis control program could be conducted. Hope was expressed of obtaining the amount of \$100,000 to make immediately possible the fulfilment of the plan. Although these funds were not obtained, the work was undertaken and brought to a successful conclusion in 1931 with the establishment of a provincial health service by the Government.

Bovine tuberculosis was not neglected. Through the services of the Federal Government the testing of all cattle in the province was undertaken in 1923 and completed in 1926. Prince Edward Island was the first province in Canada to be declared a tuberculosis-free area in respect to cattle.

A province-wide chest diagnostic survey was undertaken in July, 1926, by the Canadian Tuberculosis Association in co-operation with the Provincial Medical Association and the Red Cross Society. This was made possible by the co-operation of the Department of Health of Ontario in making available the services of the director of a travelling chest clinic, with his associates and the necessary X-ray equipment.

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BUCKLEY'S MIXTURE CANADA'S LARGEST SELLING COUGH AND COLD REMEDY

Visits were made to nine centres and 189 cases were examined. This survey emphasized the necessity of providing a permanent diagnostic service and adequate sanatorium facilities. Prince Edward Island was not alone in having an unsolved tuberculosis problem. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were also facing similar needs. In 1925 a conference was held in Kentville, N.S., of physicians particularly interested in tuberculosis with representatives of the Provincial Departments of Health. The major findings of the conference were contained in a resolution urging that a special educational programme be instituted in the three provinces if money could be obtained. Through the co-operation of the Canadian Life Officers' Association these plans were made possible and the Maritime Tuberculosis Educational Committee was organized in 1926. The demonstration as planned by the committee was to continue for a period of five years. As a result of the years of educational effort in Prince Edward Island public support for the formation of the plans for a permanent programme. It was indeed pleasing that a provincial sanatorium containing fifty beds was planned, constructed and opened in the city of Charlottetown in November, 1928. The participation of the Canadian Life Officers' Association in the whole project of providing effective tuberculosis control in the Maritime Provinces has proved to be one of the most valuable contributions which the life insurance companies have made to organized public health.

The committee made available the services of Dr. G. J. Wherrett, who undertook to conduct diagnostic clinics twice yearly, and made possible also tuberculosis follow-up work by the Red Cross nursing staff. These arrangements were continued until the appointment, in November, 1928, of Dr. P. A. Creelman as diagnostician for Prince Edward Island. Dr. Creelman was at the same time appointed the first chief health officer for the province to serve in a full-time capacity.

Before the conclusion of the demonstration the Government announced the formation of a department of health, with the appointment of the Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan as the first minister of public health. Dr. B. C. Keeping was appointed chief health officer. Dr. P. A. Creelman was appointed medical director of the sanatorium and in charge of the tuberculosis program of the province. Public health centres and facilities have been provided in the sanatorium. The nursing personnel employed by the Red Cross Society were appointed to the staff of the department and an effective organization has been provided.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—(CP)—When a cell lock jammed in Tower Bridge police court it took two jailers and three detectives half an hour to get out three prisoners to appear before the magistrates.

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