

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1939

The People's Platform

The splendid attendance at last night's Conservative meeting, despite unfavorable weather and road conditions which prevented many out-of-town electors from attending, gave striking proof of the wave of public sentiment in favor of a return to sound administration in this Province.

Dr. MacMillan excelled himself in his masterly speech of nearly two hours, in which he not only presented the Conservative Platform, but dealt in detail with its provisions and reviewed the sorry record of the Campbell Government which made necessary, among other things, an immediate and thorough investigation into the financial situation of the Province.

Such an investigation is long over-due, and there is no doubt that it will meet with the full approval of the electors, who have had little opportunity, in the last four years, of obtaining any information with regard to the administration of public affairs.

The Platform is one which should appeal to all sections of our people. It is broad-based on the principles of democratic and responsible Government. We can imagine nothing more important at the present time than a return to such principles in this Province.

Unconvincing

The enthusiasm expressed by the Liberal organ for Hon. J. P. McIntyre's style of oratory is not shared by all its party supporters. For example, Mr. Wade Hughes, who offered the following comment in the Legislature after listening to an earlier edition of the same speech reported in Wednesday's Patriot:

"There was an old friend of mine who used to tell a story about being down in New Orleans. Going around one day about the wharves he met an old man and they got into conversation. The old man told him he used to preach at different times, although he was not an ordained minister of any particular denomination. My friend asked him did he not lose the thread of his discourse and he replied that he had no difficulty in that line, because he could always 'pound the Bible and abuse the Republicans.' Listening to the hon. gentleman last night, I wondered whether he didn't have the slogan, 'Pound the blue-books and denounce the Tories.'"

"But I think," continued Mr. Hughes, "that he was working from an entirely wrong basis. . . The point is, did we do what we undertook, or did we do as well as we could? I don't think it matters, except from a political standpoint, what his figures show if they do not show that. If we didn't fulfill our promises, did we do at least as much as we could? I DON'T THINK WE DID."—Patriot, April 13, 1938.

Why should the electors be asked to swallow Mr. McIntyre's unconvincing alibis, which fell so flatly on the ears of the Government's own supporters in the Legislature?

Duncan Commission, Indeed!

Subsidy increases is a sore matter with the Liberal press. The fact that three successive increases amounting to \$375,000 annually were obtained by successive Conservative Governments in this Province, and not a single cent by the Bell Government, the Saunders Government, the Lea Government or the Campbell Government—even when their own party governments were in power at Ottawa—is the most convincing proof, either of incompetency or indifference, that could be cited.

The Campbell Government gained power on the assurance that further appeal to Ottawa for subsidy settlement was out of the question,—that indeed it was unnecessary because "by reduction of expenditure" they would, if elected, balance the budget annually without further delay.

No need to review their sorry record in this respect! But it is worth recalling, now that the Government organ credits the Conservative subsidy increases to the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, that the valuable report of that Commission was not emphasized as it should have been in the brief which Premier Campbell presented last year to the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. Indeed, it was almost entirely ignored, while a dozen pages of quotations, utterly irrelevant to the Province's case, were given from a brief submitted by Hon. Norman Rogers before the Jones Commission in Nova Scotia.

One of the quotations selected for inclusion in the Campbell Government's brief was Mr. Rogers' impertinent criticism of the Duncan Commission, because, forsooth, it had "failed to inquire into the incidence of the Canadian tariff." The reason why the Duncan report was valuable is that its members—and in particular its representative from this Province, Dr. Cyrus Macmillan—stuck to practical issues, thereby compelling the Mackenzie King Government to take action. The Duncan Commission refused to wander into the controversial field of tariff incidence and for that reason it was made the butt of criticism by Mr. Rogers, whose comments were quoted at such tedious length in the Campbell Government's brief that the chairman

of the Commission, Chief Justice Rowell of Ontario, told the Premier to "skip it," and it was thereupon "taken as read."

Had the Campbell Government made as good use of the Duncan Commission report as the Stewart and MacMillan Governments did, they would today have something better than "goose eggs" to show for their efforts.

Blank Cheque Legislation

Enabling legislation to take advantage of the King Government's farm marketing bill was introduced by the Campbell Government at the last session of the House. It was indeed strange to find this measure eulogized by the same aggregation which in 1935 was so rabid in criticising the Conservative marketing act. It was claimed that the Liberal legislation is "something different." This is indeed true, because it is in effect an Act to appoint Agricultural Minister James G. Gardiner Dictator of Canadian Agriculture. The purport of the legislation is to guarantee fixed initial prices to primary producers, but the effect is to give Mr. Gardiner dictatorial power to make the regulations governing the operation of the Act when it is proclaimed. He is given authority to say where and how the statute shall be applied. He is empowered to make regulations prescribing the manner in which the average price of an agricultural product shall be ascertained. He may, by regulation, establish the proportion of primary producers in a geographical area whose product shall be marketed under a cooperative price. He may, by regulations, decide the proportion of an agricultural product in a designated area which may be marketed cooperatively. It is left with Mr. Gardiner and his officials to decide the time and times when any payment subsequent to the initial payment may be made.

The Minister is given the authority to extend the Act at his pleasure—and to withhold it. It permits him to set up a bureau of officials, clerks and employees at the expense of the taxpayers. Seldom has a Minister of the Crown in Canada such prerogatives as Mr. Gardiner now asks.

Editorial Notes

Napoleon died this date, 1821.

From now on it will be the Candidates who will work while the farmers listen.

The Mackenzie King Government has suddenly taken cold feet. Can it be that the reports reaching them from this Province are unfavourable to a Federal election?

If it be true as claimed by Mr. Towers on behalf of the MacKenzie King Government, that a country's borrowings are assets, happy is Canada, and happier still this province. Unfortunately, however, the banks themselves will not accept I. O. U's and unpaid bills as collateral.

Premier Campbell is the slickest politician who has yet held office in this province. His dulcet tones and skilful glossing over of a shady political record is sufficient to deceive the elect. It was by such means he carried last election; is it conceivable he will succeed a second time?

"In every Legislature," says the Liberal organ, "a certain proportion of lawyers is necessary." It may not have been the proportion, but there was certainly something lacking in the legal contingent which sat in the last Assembly. Their bungling amendments to the Election Act which resulted in disqualifying three Liberal representatives, is a case in point.

The March exports of farm implements and machinery totalled \$430,858 compared with \$283,418 in February and \$901,765 in March last year. During the fiscal year the amount was \$6,453,042 as against \$10,705,957 in the previous fiscal year. The largest item in the March export was ploughs and parts at \$110,658, about two-thirds of which went to the United Kingdom and the United States. Harvesters and binders totalled \$68,636, with \$52,751 going to the United Kingdom.

According to the Canadian Trade Commissioner at New York, of the quota of 1,000,000 bushels of white or Irish potatoes, other than seed potatoes, beginning last September 15, Canada has used only 0.79 per cent, while of the 1,500,000 bushels quota of seed potatoes, which also began the same date, 58.8 per cent had been filled by April 1 of this year. Canadian cattle, weighing 700 pounds or more, shipped to the United States by April 1, numbered 37,648 head or 15.0 per cent. of the quota, and those less than 200 pounds, numbered 14,591 or 14.7 per cent. of that quota. Filled fish, fresh or frozen-cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rose-fish, shipped by Canada to the United States during the same period amounted to 3,137,073 pounds or 20.9 per cent. of the quota.

An esteemed subscriber sends us the following clipping, declaring that many of our readers would appreciate its publication:

"Eight volumes containing an English translation of the Talmud have been presented to Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, former Canadian Prime Minister."

"They are the gift of Jews of Calgary, and were presented in London by Dr. Joseph Hertz, Chief Rabbi of the United Kingdom. The volumes were printed in England."

"When Mr. Bennett got a letter from Dr. Hertz requesting him to name a convenient time for the Rabbi to call and make the presentation the former Prime Minister wrote suggesting that as he had retired and was now a man of leisure he might call on the Rabbi instead. This was arranged."

Consideration for others has been a life-long characteristic of Mr. Bennett.

NOTES BY THE WAY

When the historians come to examine the events of the last autumn they will be perplexed by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain, after his recent change of policy, has enhanced rather than diminished his popularity in the country. It is no exaggeration to say that if a plebiscite were held tomorrow upon his retention of the post of Prime Minister, between 90 and 95 per cent. of the electorate would vote in his favor. What, the historians will ask, is the secret of this popularity? The Prime Minister's most devoted admirers would scarcely claim that he possesses the charm of Lord Balfour, the wisdom of Bonar Law, the magnetism of Lloyd George, the high intellectual attainments of Asquith, the suave experience of Balfour or the deep ethical appeal of Gladstone. Mr. Chamberlain obviously derives his popularity from the fact that he is representative of what the great middle mass of people are feeling at the time. They are longing to escape from intolerable dangers, he rendered escape respectable by calling it "appeasement." When their pride and anger are deeply injured, they feel that he will defend their liberties without rendering resistance provocative. — London Spectator.

In a despatch to the Sun Hector C. Lyster, the British naval expert, refused to get excited over the present manoeuvres of the German fleet around Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean. The German fleet's manoeuvres in those waters prior to the Spanish civil war, he wrote, and on this occasion informed the British Admiralty, were of the same nature as its intention to resume its former practice. It is possible, of course, to make a more sinister interpretation of the facts. But even so, the British fleet, by Bywater's calm still unfurled in the Mediterranean, is little more than a nuisance. Great Britain's fleet could not survive more than six weeks or two months in the event of a general war. The addition of the German fleet would alter the situation but not materially. The facts, he says are fully known to the professional strategists in Berlin and Rome. There is nothing new in all this. But since there has been, in this country, a growing tendency to discount British naval might and to accept as an awful truth the pretence of German mastery of the axis, it is well to have the actual situation set forth in such simple and understandable terms. Sea power is still a prime factor in the situation, and it grows steadily more important. — Baltimore Sun.

Colonel Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, talks like Mussolini when he says the United States "should make of the Americas an American lake." To achieve that he wants Britain and France to turn over their West Indian possessions to the United States. Knox is an American, but an indebtedness to Washington. Apparently it does not occur to Colonel Knox that the wishes of the people of these countries, no doubt, are an American lake. He should be consulted. Britain does not sell her people, nor give them away, and we are quite sure any proposal to transfer the West Indies to the sovereignty of Uncle Sam would arouse a violent storm. Americans who talk this sort of nonsense are doing no good to the cause with which they are in the face of a common danger. They arouse resentment, such as would be felt in the United States if it were proposed to give the New England country that they should cede Alaska to Canada. — Ottawa Journal.

In their current anti-British campaign the Nazis are reviving old war-time hatreds and such slogans as "Gott strafe England!" Are they reviving the power celebrated anti-British ballad ever composed — the notorious "Hymn of Hate," written just twenty-five years ago? Perhaps not, because the hymn is an assurance of the Jews of Jewish extraction. He died quite recently, and was said to have greatly regretted the song so widely sung in 1914. His "Hymn of Hate Against England" ("Hassengesang gegen England") was first published — appropriately enough, as it now seems — in 1914, when it was once swept over the Kaiser's Germany. It was sung, declaimed, and recited everywhere — in theatres, streets and houses, and was included in school song-books. The composer, a private in the army, was decorated with the Iron Cross. It sizzled with hatred for the perfidious British, and for which stands by the grey flood, full of envy, full of rage, full of craft, full of guile — and declared that "it was not a single drop of blood-England. Its famous refrain thundered—"

"We have all but a single hate. We love as one—we hate as one. We have one foe—England!"

No doubt it would come in handy, with some Germans at present, for the purpose of inciting non-Aryan associations. — Manchester Guardian

As a reader of the Chronicle emphasized in conversation yesterday, it ill becomes anyone to cast reflections on the eyesight or veracity of a Nova Scotia skipper. These are things which are trained in close observation and better able to recognize moving objects at sea than the mere landlubber. It is to be noted that the reports of the skipper's eyesight are from competent seafaring men of mature judgment and not from excitable amateurs. This surely gives a certain credence to the stories. — Halifax Chronicle.

One cannot but wonder if the people who started first to buy five or six cars from factory to various parts of the country ever submitted their idea to the Department of Highways, and if they were approved. Province of Quebec has passed a law that they cannot be used in that territory. The reasons given are that they are too much room and they are bad going along roads where there are many curves. — Peterborough Examiner.

The Department of Transport has done well to facilitate an arrangement with the United States whereby Trans-Canada Air Lines can be operated over the state routes to allow direct flying eastward from Montreal to the Maritime Provinces. New airports at St. John and Halifax are to be brought into service at an early date to complete the Canadian transcontinental airway from the Pacific to the Atlantic. When the air mail service across the Atlantic Ocean is opened perhaps next June by Imperial Airways, the direct line into the Central Canada will become more apparent. — Ottawa Citizen.

Public Forum

THE LIBERAL S.O.S. CALL

Sir.—Discouraging reports from all parts of the Province have put the Liberal Central Strategy Board into a genuine panic. The ship is waterlogged and leaking badly in every district. Country polls are being taken in order to help to save them from the deluge. And the plight of the Strategy Board is even worse. They too want help, which they cannot get. Filious appeals are going to Ottawa, to succor them from the floods. Old James is commencing to move outward on government trucks, to make a pretense that help is at hand. Promises of work and cream and slices from the "Pork Barrel" are beginning to multiply. Their organ's rostrals are growing almost as fast as their deficits and tax increases.

And through it all they see no hope in their Save Our Necks messages.

I am, Sir, etc., MARINER

"DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT"

Sir.—A letter, signed "Foghorn Islander," superscribed "Halifax, N.S.," gives convincing evidence that I was either written in the City sanctum, or is the product of an imbecile. It is given away by this simple utterance:—"The Liberals are taking the offensive and the Conservatives are defending former admirations. Why is it? Is it because Conservatives can find nothing to criticize in the Liberal record?"

No one in Halifax, who reads the Island papers, would be mad enough to make such a statement. And if there was he would be a disgrace to his adopted home. Without doubt it is home made dough, heavy as lead, and would choke any one trying to swallow it. Conservatives haven't got to run to distant lands digging for props to buoy them up. They are getting their commendations and eulogiums in the thousands of homes in their native Province.

I am, Sir, etc., NATIVE

WORKMEN'S WAGES

Sir.—I notice a reference in the Patriot of May 3rd, 1939, to what was called a near riot in front of a contractor's house. The words of the Patriot are:—"The several hundred men who were there tonight could tell you today something about the fifteen cent an hour rate for labor." Well, I was there and I can tell the Patriot that the men who were there might tell you today something about the fifteen cent an hour rate for labor. Well, I was there and I can tell the Patriot that the men who were there might tell you today something about the fifteen cent an hour rate for labor.

The reason why some men went to the contractor's house on that occasion was to get paid. On the night in question there was no near riot and we got our cheques of \$16.80 for one week's work of 48 hours at 35 cents per hour.

Labor was always paid by the MacMillan Government at the rate of 35 cents per hour and when the Campbell Government came in the wages were reduced and any work I did on a Government job for the Campbell Government I got 30 cents per hour. I spoke to Mr. Manning about it and he approached Mr. McIntyre and he told me that the Government rate was only 30 cents per hour.

I am, Sir, etc., JOSEPH KENSLEA, Charlottetown.

THE PATRIOT'S 15c COUNTER

Sir.—The "Not a Nickel" Liberal counter has increased to a 15c counter. This, we suppose to keep pace with the 100% increase of Campbell Government taxation. It refuses to take a lesson from its numerous butter slips, and New Zealanders about it, of which Liberalism has slipped so often. It is easy to slide down hill, with launces and arrows, with cheap buter. Greater than axle grease under Liberal muddling, but it now tries to slide up-hill, with fatal results.

To slide up hill you have to reverse the laws of gravitation, and to climb the butter hill, you have to reverse the laws of gravitation, and to do this you need accomplishments in falsehood, of which commodity there is no scarcity in their propaganda department.

How Grit-like it sounds to talk of 15c butter fat, under the Bennett Government in 1932, when in matter of fact it quoted the King Government price in 1930-31, and the Agricultural Department, declared the 1932 price to be 20 1-2c butter fat.

It is silent on the 25c price handed over by Premier R. B. Bennett to King in 1939, and which Liberalism battered down to the present 22c price.

As a sample of direct falsehood can you beat this:—"In 1938 it reached a high of 40c." Is there a farmer in this Province who can tell me more than half this price? It is not long to remember. The writer bought it last fall for 21 1-2c. What does it get from such palpable perversion of truth?

And 15c potatoes is another of its cheap counter deceptions. Yes, it is that, under Grit rule, until last year produced a short crop, a scanty, at a higher price, when the Campbell organs will claim that it was their almighty power that blighted everything else: why not this?

I am, Sir, etc., NEW ZEALAND LIBERAL

"DOES TORIISM BELIEVE?"

Sir.—Amongst the idiotic questions asked by a Liberal dreamer, in the Patriot, we read as follows:—"Does Toryism believe that the farmers throughout this Province do not appreciate what Liberalism has done for agriculture?"

Without doubt our farmers know how to appreciate everything. Liberals are the only ones who do not appreciate what Liberalism has done for agriculture.

They will "appreciate," at actual value, the fact that they are getting 31 1-2c to 32c for butter which Conservative years they sold for 25c. They will duly appreciate that beef, on an average has sold for 1c to 1 1-2c less than when the Liberals made those famous promises, of access to Maritime and New-

foundland markets, and cold storage shipping facilities.

Some of them will "appreciate" the manner in which their farms were taken from them, without right of appeal to the courts, to convert a special area into a National Park, paid for by the whole people, to attract tourists to this particular spot, to the irreparable injury of all other beauty spots in the Province.

It is sense to assume that they will "appreciate" the 2c per gallon tax on their gasoline, and the added taxes, direct and in many cases indirect, which the Campbell Government has pulled out of their pockets, taxing everything in sight or within their reach.

Possibly, but I don't think so, they may "appreciate" the fact that all their farms are now carrying an additional mortgage of over \$4,000,000 in public debt which they may never be able to pay. No doubt they also appreciate the fact that the Campbell Government cannot point to a single election promise to implement. This accounts for their labored efforts to conceal their acts, and try to fool electors into giving them a second term, before the truth of the mess and muddle leaks out.

I am, Sir, etc., AGRICOLA

"LABOR VS. POLITICS"

Sir.—"Labourer," in your Forum, has pointedly referred to the fact that while the Mackenzie King highways were built extensively by day labor, the Liberals employed machinery, saying:—"If the cost of this machinery was added to the road building it would greatly increase the cost of their highways." He further adds that "transit by trucks was 30% less than four years ago."

While his argument is true to fact and keenly to the point, he does not sufficiently emphasize the comparison of costs as between labor and machinery, leaving room for a vague inference that the latter is, or may be, cheaper.

On this point leading economists argue with plausible force that machinery, while it infringes on labor, does not reduce the actual cost. This is certainly true in mechanics that, while it speeds up production, increases the volume of work and completion of contracts, it does not give a cheaper result, or lower cost.

In the case of our highways, this is essentially the fact. As "Labourer" says: "If machinery were added to the cost." There is where Liberal cooking and deception comes in. The unconcealed items cannot be reached until after the election, when all their hidden expenditures will be brought out of the "Hidey Holes" for public information.

In 1936, when no highway paving was done, they spent \$60,809.50 for garage & machinery. In 1937 they handed out \$30,966.97, and still no highway paving. In 1938, the Accounting Department's "Power Machinery," garage, \$11,943.71. On page 11, Chief Engineer's report, he says—"The Department purchased 2 Adams Carry-All Scoops, one 6 cubic yards and one 8 cubic yards. These are drawn by heavy tractors. They are capable of moving a large amount of material in a short time at a reasonable cost." (14 cubic yards of clay represents the labor of 20 cart loads, and 20 to 35 horses and drivers per day.)

But the Public Accounts does not declare when, and how much was paid for those two scoops. And of course there will be no record or account given of the inside commission on the companies' provincial agents.

Now, add these sums together, \$60,809.57; \$30,966.97; \$18,742.73; we have \$109,519.27 dumped into machinery to dispose of \$76,742.33. This must be added, insurance on these, the cost of repairs and maintenance, piston rings, gasoline, oil, general repairs \$1,223.50, interest and sinking funds, and to these add \$18,708.56 and all summed, the revealed, exclusive of the unpaid and concealed we will have well over a quarter of a million dollars in less than four years of profligate spending.

We must take into account the fact that considerable of machinery is indispensable in highway and road maintenance. Much of this was handed over to them by previous governments, bought and paid for. Our debenture liability today must be fairly estimated at over \$1,000,000.00. Admit that half of this was either indispensable, or useful. There is left a very large amount that does not save a dollar of construction costs, yet displaces thousands of dollars which could have been more economically spent in day labor to those in need.

The Government's specially scrambled up statements and comparisons of costs, simply transfers these hundreds of thousands of dollars of actual costs to "Campbell Account," to be paid for in the future, plus interest, insurance, etc., till finally sent to the junk heap—the sink hole of extravagance.

This money goes to foreign houses and foreign labor, less the commissions paid to the selling agents, sometimes very insiduous, while the same money, paid to labor, provides employment, reduces our relief expenditure, goes into business circulation, in which the whole community benefits, and it can be shown—without a single

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

MAY DAY SALE THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 4th, 5th, 6th.

This is our first May Day Sale and we intend to give you bargains extraordinary you'll get prices here as fine as Dollar Days

Read our lists carefully and you'll save many dollars

SPRING OVERCOATS \$8.50—about one dozen Spring Overcoats left over from last fall but good coats. Regular up to \$16.50 May Day Sale ————— \$8.50

HYDE PARK SUITS \$20. We have selected 50 Suits from our large Stock of Hyde Parks which we will sell at this May Day Sale at \$20. You know the value of Hyde Park Suits and this perhaps is the best bargain on the list

ARROW SHIRTS \$1.29—A great assortment of those famous \$2.00 collar attacked shirts go on Sale May Days at ————— \$1.29

SUITS \$10.00 15 last year Suits worth up to \$19.50 on Sale May Days at \$10.00. Either plain or pleated backs

SUITS \$11.95—Young Men's D. B. new stock. Regular \$15 value May Day Sale \$11.95

SUITS \$14.50—New worsted Suits in many beautiful colors. Regular \$17.50. May Day Sale price at \$14.50. Single breasted plain back models.

SOX 5 PAIRS FOR \$1.00—At this May Day Sale. We are offering 5 pairs Sox in smart colors at ————— \$1.00

FANCY CASHMERE SOX 3 PAIRS FOR \$1.00—Pure Botany Wool, regular 50c value good patterns. May Day Sale 3 pairs for — \$1.00

GOOD HATS \$2.95—We have selected a number of hats \$2.95, \$3.95 etc., one or two of a kind to clear at May Day Sale ————— \$1.95

BROADCLOTH SHORTS 30—Regular 50c Striped Shorts. May Day Sale price ————— 30c

MERINO UNDERWEAR SHIRTS OR DRAWERS 79c—May Day Sale prices on Merino Shirts or drawers. Regular \$1.00 value. May Day Sale ————— 79c

SLEEVELESS SWEATERS 96c—New style Striped Sleeveless Sweaters all wool. May Day Sale price ————— 86c

BOYS FELT HATS \$1.75—Boys Felt hats new styles a great fad with the boys May Day Sale price ————— \$1.75

CABERDINE JACKETS \$1.95—Regular value Gaberdine Jackets \$2.50. May Day Sale price ————— \$1.95

DUNGAREES \$1.19—Dungaree Pants best quality regular \$1.50 May Day Sale Price \$1.19

TIES 39c—A wonderful assortment of 75c ties on Sale May Days at ————— 39c

FLANNELETTE PYJAMAS \$1.69—Extra Good Quality Flannelette Pyjamas go on Sale May Days at ————— \$1.69

COTTONADE PANTS \$1.19—Good Strong Cottonade Pants. Regular \$1.50 May Days Sale Price ————— \$1.19

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Henderson & Gudmore MEN'S WEAR

duces our relief expenditure, goes into business circulation, in which the whole community benefits, and it can be shown—without a single

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

EVERYTHING IN THE GARDEN IS LOVELY

When the time comes to potter around in garden plots many a man gets a kick out of handling spade, rake and trowel and as often as not his only companion while he prepares to seed his garden is

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING 10c PER FIG "EAST POINT TO NORTH CAPE." Manufactured By HICKEY and NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown