THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1945

Shunning Responsibility

Canada is not represented in London during the conference of the Council of Foreign Ministers which has begun drafting the final peace terms. Her absence, says the *Globe and Mail*, is in strange contrast to her declared aspirations as a "Middle Power" and the spokesman of the small Powers. It will be the more noticeable because of the presence of Australia in the person of Dr. H. V. Evatt, Minister of External Affairs, and whose request to be present at all meetings dealing with Far Eastern affairs, reportedly had the support of the British Foreign Secretary.

Canada is unrepresented because, as Prime Minister King explained to the House of Commons, pressure of Parliamentary duties prevented him, as Minister of External Affairs, or any other Minister, from attending. The explanation, so far as it concerns the Prime Minister, can be accepted. But there its validity would seem to end. It is hard to believe that not one of the 22 Ministers of the King Cabinet could be spared. Using past conferences which our representatives have attended, or "observed," as the standard, there are few so important to Canada as that of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

On the face of it, the conclusion will be that the Government was seeking to avoid the meeting, and more especially the responsibilities of consultation with other members of the Commonwealth which attendance would entail. Thus it would seem deliberately to be turning its back on the agreement reached by the Prime Ministers' Conference in London 15 months ago, when consultation, "continuous consultation," was accepted as the basis of Commonwealth co-operation in organizing and influencing the world's return to peace.

Ready Money

The ready money in the hands of the Canadian people today totals about seven billion dollars, according to the calculations of the *Financial Post*. This sum is made up of the following items:

Increase since 1939 in bank deposits and cash in the hands of individuals, $1.2 billion.

Victory bonds and war savings certificates, $4.75 billion.

Refundable tax receipts, $200 million.

Veterans' gratuities and credits, $850 million.

This is all money owned by individual Canadians, not by governments or corporations. It can be spent as the individuals choose. How much of it will actually emerge in the form of consumer spending in the near future nobody can tell.

Plain Speaking

The Edmonton *Journal*, a Southam publication, confesses to finding it difficult to work up much enthusiasm for Prime Minister King's idea of a national war memorial in the form of a huge "beautification" program for the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district. Details of the plan are still sketchy, but it will apparently involve a complete rebuilding of the Capital, as well as the establishment of a system of parks and "recreational areas," including Hull and extending far up the Ottawa and Gatineau valleys.

"The project," says our Edmonton contemporary, "is apparently too grandoise for any Canadian architect or city plannerd, so a high-powered genius is being imported from France. The Government considers the matter so important that it is said to have made special representations to General de Gaulle in order to speed up the arrival of this particular wizard. When all is finished, the Prime Minister says we will have 'a capital in keeping with the Canada of the future.'

"It is difficult to see just how a scheme of this kind could possibly provide a suitable monument to the Canadians who fought and died in the conflict just ended. Whatever may be said against conventional memorials, such as cenotaphs and statues, they at least compel the beholder to think about the dead, which is, after all, the function of any war monument. But no such effect is produced by the spectacle of huge, pompous government buildings, miles of ornamental driveways and acres of formal parks. Such Babylonian extravagances may be formally dedicated to our fallen soldiers, but actually they tend to impress visitors only with the power and wealth of the ruling bureaucracy."

After commenting on the fact that the majority of Canadians never visit Ottawa anyway and have no particular desire to do so, the *Journal* concludes:

"Actually, there is every reason to believe that the Government's program is designed not so much for the honor of dead soldiers as for the glory of living politicians. Since he first attained office, Mr. King has shown extraordinary zeal for glamorizing Ottawa, to make it a more appropriate setting for his own greatness. He has spent vast sums of the taxpayers' money, with very indifferent results, but he is not yet discouraged.

"Now the pretence of commemorating our war dead has given him an excuse to complete the work on a still gaudier scale. One of the Roman emperors used to boast that he 'found Rome brick and left it marble..' Similarly the Prime Minister having found Ottawa a quiet and rather charming old city, seems determined to leave it a cross between Nineveh and Coney Island.

"However gratifying this sort of thing may be for Mr. King, we imagine that most people will regard it as a pure waste of public money. Surely a more dignified and appropriate way can be found of paying tribute to our heroic dead."

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

The Province obtained Dominion-wide front page publicity yesterday, through the misguided "enterprise" of three "foreigners" who sought temporary refuge here, only to be laid by the heels, physically as well as metaphorically.

* * * *

Travel by air has its disadvantages as well as advantages. The trip of Premier Jones and colleague to Newfoundland was held up until yesterday on account of unfavourable weather conditions. Fog and rain in the air are as bad as ice and broken propeller in the Straits.

* * * *

Old time Exhibition weather may now be expected. Not infrequently it was torrid, and sometimes there were deluges to empty the grandstand as well as bleachers.

* * * *

A minor general election including the Provinces of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and British Columbia takes place next month. There were rumours that Quebec might also go to the polls, but Premier Duplessis thinks it better to wait the result of the Dominion-Provincial adjourned conference.

* * * *

Like the Fur Auctions, the Packing Companies have been having a glorious period of prosperity. The financial statement of Canada Packers Ltd. to March 29 last covers another year of great profits, with dollar sales up 11 per cent to a new record level at $228.4 million, which compares with $206,155,000 for 1944 year, $169,141,000 for the 1943 fiscal year. After all charges and deductions, the year's net profit showed the sizable gain indicated of $1,824,811, compared with $1,687,586 for the previous year. The balance sheet shows a strong position, with current assets of $25.4 millions exceeding current liabilities of $16.3 millions by $9,066,000.

* * * *

Arthur, Duke of Wellington, illustrious British Commander, died this date, 1852, at the age of eighty-three; while much honoured, the Duke was a man of much simplicity and never appearing in the slightest degree uplifted; his leading idea in life was the duty he owed to his country and its government, and with the performance of that he always appeared perfectly satisfied; his army was the work of his own hands, its staff, its commissariat, its siege apparatus, its bridge equipment, its means of transport, its intelligence department, its knowledge of outpost and other duties, were all his own creation, hence his brilliant campaigns in India, the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and in France and Flanders: "A great country can have no such thing as a little war."

* * * *

Lieutenant Robert Morgan, a British Fleet Air Arm Officer, has after six years of research work, completed the plans for a new type of car designed to raise the present world speed record of 368 miles to 520 miles per hour. The invention represents a revolutionary novelty in design and construction of cars. The car consists of a gigantic wheel approximately 12 feet in diameter, which contains the driver's seat and has a pear-shaped body which is largely made out of a special glass and light metal. The car, which the inventor has called the "Bomb" is jet-propelled. It uses liquid gas as fuel, and works almost on the same principle as the German V2 rocket. According to the inventor, the "Bomb" will only be used after measurement and testing of fuels, lubricants and combustibles and after the reaction of the human body has been ascertained to the "lightning" ride. In his opinion, the construction of the new car will result also in the practical possibility of a journey into space. The "Bomb" weighs about a ton and will cost £8,000.

* * * *

The British capitalists are expressing fears of the consequence of Imperial preference at the expense of trade with the United States. The *Financial News*, London, discussing the situation says that if Britain should discard her empire preference trading policy as the price of needed trade with the United States, perhaps not only the United Kingdom but the Dominions as well would benefit in the end. "Perhaps for the time the ordinary man in this country was made vividly aware through the recent cancellation of Lend-Lease how dependent this country is at present on American imports and American help with our balance of payments problem," it says. "If we have to choose between Imperial preference and American help, which ought to be sacrificed?" The editorial adds that Britain "has nothing at all . . . to offer that could induce any of them (the Empire countries) to canalize their trade more or less exclusively with our static market and partially to isolate themselves from the rest of the world, including the United States. There should be no insurmountable objections from the Dominions to lowering this country's general tariff as part of the program of Anglo-American cooperation. Indeed, if at the same time the Dominions themselves were granted readier access to the United States market they would doubtless consider themselves gainers." All of which means that Canada must be prepared to face Free Trade conditions for her products in the Mother Country, if not in the other Dominions.

Notes By The Way

In Birmingham, England, there's a club whose members pay a weekly fee and draw lots to decide who shall marry next. A highly attractive form of gambling, if you ask us, as only one at a time can lose. —Ottawa Citizen.

Wally Kirsop, 42, eldest competitive amateur diver in New South Wales, teaches youths and girls the art of diving in the backyard of his home. He has erected a springboard, the height of which complies with Olympic standards. Pupils are fitted in a safety belt. Flexible steel wire, which has a breaking strain of 1000 lbs., is connected to the belt and runs through pulleys fastened to posts 17 ft. high. When they dive the wire takes the strain and allows them to land gradually in a sand pit. Kirsop has trained several championship holders. — From Australian Newsletter.

Boston health authorities are to be commended for utilizing DDT, the super-insecticide developed during the war, in an effort to check the spread of infantile paralysis. They frankly admit that they don't know whether the work they are undertaking will achieve that objective. But there is a possibility that it may do some good, that it may save some child from being stricken with infantile paralysis, and they are leaving no avenue unexplored in their attempts to curb the dread disease. It is sound and thorough public health work.—Boston Post.

The real remedy for the short-age of houses is to create more of them, not by the dozen but by the hundreds. This country has the labor—if only the armed forces will release it—the materials and the skill to build houses in very large numbers as it built ships, aircraft, motor vehicles and many other articles in volume during war period, provided there is similar direction and coordination given to the effort and the housing shortage will not be materially relieved until such construction is undertaken and completed.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

Sir Stafford Cripps, explaining in his somewhat prim manner the necessity for more drastic clothes rationing than ever, was closely cross-examined by women journalists on the prospects of more and better corsets. Would the fact that the Japanese war was over, he was asked, mean that there would be more rubber available and therefore that corsets could have more elastic in them? At first Sir Stafford was inclined to take the line that the matter was under consideration. But eventually he surrendered. "I really don't know very much about them," he admitted, "except that I understand from reliable domestic sources there is a shortage."—Manchester Guardian.

Good accommodation at fair rates; safe fishing boats, and careful guides; courteous and efficient salespeople in stores: these are the things which will bring these tourists back time and again. The ordinary citizen in the cities and towns of the district can play his part also. If a tourist is seeking information, give it to him accurately and courteously. It is not the physical characteristics of any place which endear themselves to the visitor so much as the smiling faces and the friendly greetings of the townspeople. When our good friends, our good customers, the tourists come to our city and towns, let us make them really welcome, so welcome they will want to return again and again.—Owen Sound Sun-Times.

A report from Detroit states that manufacturers are confident 500,000 passengers can be turned out in the remaining four months of this year, that the best pre-war production level can be reached early next year and that before 1946 is over the industry can be turning out motor cars at the rate of six million a year or almost double the best showing in any previous peacetime year. Compare that with the cautious planning the WPB allowed the industry to undertake after V-E Day — less than four months ago—when it was believed that about 200,000 cars could be produced this year. The figure later was moved up to 240,000. Now all quotas have been removed, and all the wartime controls are off. — Kansas City Star.

It may come as a shock to many people to learn that most of our mainline Canadian airports are practically obsolete. This is a rather startling situation because of the general impression that as the "airdrome of democracy" during the war, Canada is today sitting pretty in respect to airway facilities. At least 149 new airports were constructed and 316 existing airdromes were expanded by the Department of Transport during the war years to meet the requirements of the Air Training Plan. The total area of runways constructed in the development of these new and enlarged fields is about equal to a two-lane highway more than 2,900 miles long, we are told. Airport construction in Canada during the past six years has absorbed nearly $157,000,000. This vast outlay was well invested. But such is the pace of big-aircraft development that the majority of our airports, with runways 4,000 feet long or less, are below par for transcontinental standards of even next year while virtually none of our airdromes qualify for the 7,000-foot minimum of transoceanic terminals. — Canadian Aviation.

The Poets' Corner

MEMORY

My mind lets go a thousand things,
Like dates of wars and deaths of kings,
And yet recalls the very hour—
'Twas noon by yonder village tower,
And on the last blue moon in May—
The wind came briskly up this way,
Crisping the brook beside the road;
Then, pausing here, set down its load
Of pine-scents, and shook listlessly
Two petals from that wild-rose tree.

—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FOR PROHIBITION

Sir,—I am writing in connection with the temperance question and do not claim to have something to say which has not been said repeatedly by others in better language than I can command.

I think all thoughtful persons who are interested in the welfare of the people agree that intemperance is the greatest enemy which the present generation has to meet. War has slain its thousands, and now we say millions, but intemperance has slain ten millions.

I think it is also agreed by thoughtful persons that Prohibition is the most effective means yet found to deal with the evil of intemperance.

Some of our returned soldiers are asking the Government to permit the sale of liquor. Our soldiers went out from us leaving home and friends prepared to give their lives in the interest of their country and particularly for the cause of democracy and under God's blessing and guidance have won a great victory. Now these men I refer to propose to strike a fatal blow at the cause for which they have made great sacrifices.

The people of this Province have placed themselves on record repeatedly as favoring Prohibition; now a minority ask the Government to ignore the expressed will of the people and allow the sale of liquor. A great effort is made today in many places to make the liquor business respectable. The liquor license system is called government control and the bar-room is called a beer parlor, but the liquor sold in the beer parlor under government control will produce the same measure of crime and wretchedness as that which is sold in the lowest bar-room.

It is said that the Prohibitory law cannot be enforced. Is it not true that every law made by God and man has been broken? Should we then abolish all laws because we have men and women who break them? I am sure that more than 75 per cent of the people of this province are standing loyally by the provisions of the prohibitory law, which proves that it is not impossible of fulfilment.

The prohibitory law is necessary and it is also necessary that we elect representatives to Parliament who are in sympathy with the law and officials in office who are determined to enforce it and we need citizens who will inform on those who break the law.

The question we should ask candidates for the Legislature is not whether Liberal or Conservative or C. C. F. but, "Will you stand by the prohibitory law and faithfully enforce it?" For this is the most important matter in the life of the Province today.

I am, Sir, etc.,
WM. CALLBECK.

Central Bedeque.

REPLY TO "UNEVEN TRADE"

Sir, — In reply to the letters entitled "Uneven Trade" and "Advice To An Islander," published in the Sept. 8 and Sept. 12 editions of The Guardian, and to the very golden pictures of farm life versus city life, I am reminded of the old proverb: "All that glitters is not gold", as is also true of the "golden grain" described by the author.

I am one of the ex-farm, ex-servicemen who has returned to Prince Edward Island because it was "home", and not because of any desire to again test the opportunities of farming, for I remember too well the hopeless plight of the farmer just prior to the outbreak of war, when there was scarcely a market for the produce the farmer had for sale. For example, let me remind the author of when potatoes were selling for six cents or less per bushel, until finally there was no sale for what remained and they had to be dumped in swamps, etc.; and let me remind him that the Government subsidies the farmer now receives are only a "wartime measure."

I have been in many cities, and my sense of smell is normal at least, and yet I have never been in contact with the various odors described by the author, which were in any way as unpleasant as the dust from our own P.E.I. dirt roads.

The author has painted a glowing, if not realistic picture of farm life, I now propose to explain a few of the reasons why farm life on Prince Edward Island is unattractive to most of our returning men and women.

It has been said that in order to get a true perspective of any object it must be viewed at a distance; in a comparative sense the same is true of farms, and life on our Island farms.

The unpainted, and dilapidated condition of the majority of the farm houses and buildings throughout the country is, or should be, an indication as to the success or failure of our farmers.

There are thousands of ruts on our Island roads, which, after being filled with rain, vehicles continue to pass through, forcing water to the right and left until finally the rut is dry—there is no more water to be forced out. So it is with the farmer who is also in a rut, and whose profits are being forced out on either side—on the one side is the man from whom he buys, and who tells him how much he must pay for each and every article he must purchase; on the other side is the man to whom he sells, and who once again tells him how much he will allow the farmer for what he has produced.

When buying and selling concerns have grown to monopolistic proportions as have our oil, paint, textile, machinery, and many other concerns from whom the farmer is of necessity compelled to purchase, he becomes nothing more than a slave to the relatively small group of monopolies and cartels, that now control this great country of ours, both politically and economically.

Another of the many reasons why farming is unattractive to the returning service men is because of the lack of guarantee of a ready market, and of a floor price for the produce the farmer has to offer.

We are well aware of the floor price on everything else — why not on the products of agriculture?

Must we on Prince Edward Island wait for a socialist government in order to have legislation inacted for the protection and encouragement of the farmer, as it has in Saskatchewan?

We are told that these things—markets, floor prices, rural electrification, housing projects, modern conveniences, etc., are all "coming". So is Judgment Day, but must the farmers of Prince Edward Island wait until then?

I am, Sir, etc.,
G.I.W.

Bradalbane, P.E.I.

OPEN SEASON ON PHEASANTS

Sir,—I read with considerable interest a report of the meeting of the Fish and Game Association held on the 7th instant, at which a resolution was passed asking that there be a five day open season on cock ring-necked pheasants and that this five day open season open October 1st to coincide with the Association's resolution asking that the season on Hungarian partridge this year extend from Oct. 1st to October 31st, both days inclusive. The bag limit for cock pheasants set at five birds per day and the Hungarian partridge at eight per day.

Since when did the pheasants multiply in such numbers as to allow this wholesale slaughter? The bag limit of five per day would permit those who may take advantage of the five day season to kill twenty-five birds, and no doubt this number will be taken by some gunners. In the Province of Ontario, where these birds were introduced over thirty years ago and the number has multiplied until today they are quite numerous, there is a two day open season only, it being opened for one day and close for two weeks and then thrown open for one more day, with a bag limit of three per day.

Although no mention was made in the report of the meeting as to whether or not they may be hunted with dogs, I presume this is the intention. With the limited number of Hungarian partridge and pheasants in this Province, I consider the use of dogs in hunting these birds should be prohibited, if we are going to take the future into consideration and wish these birds preserved in sufficient numbers for good hunting. There are only a select few in possession of trained animals and it is nothing but discrimination to allow these hunters this privilege, while others, not so fortunate, must of necessity do their hunting the hard way.

Year after year we hear the old cry, from a few, that the duck season be opened earlier. I am glad to note that Mr. Frank Acorn and some of the other members present at the meeting took exception to the earlier opening of the duck season. It is a well known fact that ducks taken in October and November are prime, while those taken in September are hardly worth taking. If some of these gunners who are always agitating the earlier opening of the duck season had to pluck young birds shot in early September, I am very much of the opinion that they would tire pulling pin feathers out.

The same thing is true of the fishing rights on Prince Edward Island. A few lease all the good streams, to the detriment of the masses. These same fishermen, while having rights to their respective leases, may be found along the banks of all other streams, where those not so fortunate as to have leased rights, wish to fish, and still they call this a democracy.

I am very much of the opinion that those who wish to exterminate the ring-necked pheasants will find "No trespassing and Shooting" signs facing them when they sally forth to their choice hunting grounds this season and they will not only be deprived of the privilege of hunting pheasants but also all other game birds in these localities.

I am, Sir, etc.,
"GOOD SPORT".

P.E.I. Opportunities In Canning Industry

By H. K. S. HEMMING

IV

APPENDIX

Notes on vegetables and fruits that can be grown to advantage in Prince Edward Island for canning purposes.

Artichokes: Unable to say; no experience. Apparently grow exceedingly well.

Asparagus: Have not been able to get growth observed in Ontario. Considerable winter killing here. A friend of mine who has grown asparagus for years tells me that if properly covered, particularly with peat moss, winter killing can be avoided entirely.

Beans, string: Excellent yields of good quality but probably more rust in this moist climate.

Beans, pole: Excellent yields of good quality. Rust not so serious.

Beets: Good yields of excellent quality in this Province.

Broccoli: No experience. No reason to suppose that it cannot be grown satisfactorily.

Cabbage: Prince Edward Island ideal for cabbage, both yield and quality.

Carrots: Growth good but rust fly serious handicap in many localities. The rust fly can readily be overcome by insecticide.

Cauliflower: Possibilities good for excellent growth and quality. Personally I have never been able to obtain anything like the same returns as in Prince Edward Island although I have tried to grow cauliflower in Quebec, Montreal and Toronto.

Celery: Possibilities fair but ideal land limited.

Cucumber: Good crops here but would expect better in Ontario. The small cucumber for pickles grows exceedingly well.

Egg plant: Same as cucumber.

Endive: No experience.

Kale: Experience insufficient to draw comparisons.

Leek: No experience. On good soil it seems to grow fairly well.

Lettuce: Possibilities excellent here.

Mushrooms: On any farm where there is an ample supply of horse manure mushrooms could probably be raised in cellars or special buildings to greater advantage in Prince Edward Island than in any other part of Canada.

Melon: Would say cannot compete with Ontario. I have a friend who for years grew melons near Montreal and has met with excellent success in Charlottetown. He sows the seed in a hotbed and removes the bed without transplanting the melons.

Onion: I disagree with a friend's criticism that we cannot compete with Ontario.

Onion sets: I agree with his comment that we cannot compete in this case with Ontario.

Parsley: Possibilities excellent. Excellent growth and quality.

Parsnip: Excellent growth and quality but rust fly serious handicap in some localities.

Peas: Pea moth very serious handicap to commercial production. No efficient control. As already stated the pea moth calls for very careful study.

Pepper: Cannot compete with Ontario.

Potatoes: Excellent in yield and quality. I have been introducing the Idaho potato and farmers already have probably 1,000 bushels. There are still a number of points to be considered. Some farmers find that a very dry soil is better than damp and vice versa. Perhaps the chief handicap is that the Idaho requires to be planted as early in the spring as possible. The flavor of the Idaho particularly when baked and the fact that the eyes are not imbedded into the surface make it a very desirable addition to the Island's potatoes.

Pumpkin: Do not believe we could compete with Ontario on commercial scale.

Radish: Excellent in yield and quality.

Rhubarb: Excellent in yield and quality. This product calls for keen investigation for a number of new varieties are being brought out and the returns are excellent while the actual labor involved is very small.

Salsify: Very little experience.

Spinach: Excellent in yield and quality.

Squash: Excellent but probably unable to compete with Ontario on commercial scale if sold in original form. For canning purposes the Island should be able to do so.

(To be concluded)

A Bad Egg

(By Dewitt MacKenzie, Associated Press Foreign Affairs Analyst)

One would search long and hard to find anything good about Gen. Tojo, but we must give him credit for making a valuable contribution to the welfare of mankind when he shot himself yesterday in Tokyo.

Tojo was whelped in militarism. He grew in strength until he became the mainspring of the mighty war-machine which tried to establish a greater East Asia under the rule of Japan. His was the hand which held the dagger that stabbed the United States in the back, for the general was Premier when the sneak attack was made on Pearl Harbor.

Through the long years succeeding Pearl Harbor the Japanese people came to look upon Tojo as the arch militarist who would lead them to victory and make them overlords of their fellow men. Might was right. Militarism was the pass-word to imperial greatness, and Tojo symbolized militarism.

Now suddenly the public is stunned with the disclosure that its god had feet of clay. Tojo, the chief of all the militarists, shoots himself because he has failed, that is, because militarism has failed. Many Japanese will nod with approval and say that this was the only honorable thing the general could do; this was the only way he could atone for dishonoring his Mikado. But whatever construction you put on it, the fact remains that the people of Japan are for the first time seeing militarism in its true colors.

We may expect, I believe, that Tojo's action — and similar events which are emphasizing the evils and futility of militarism — will be of invaluable assistance to the Allies in remoulding the character of the Japanese people. For that is their task, and it must be done by enlightenment.

* * *

Apropos of this vast educational job, we have an interesting comment from Saburo Kurusu, the Japanese diplomat who talked peace in Washington as the Imperial fleet struck at Pearl Harbor. The United States naturally has a very low estimate of Kurusu, but even the devil himself may make wise remarks at times, and so we find food for reflection in the diplomat's statement:

"I cannot see Japan exactly like the United States overnight. The people are not ready, they have been so long under militaristic government. Changes must be gradual or the world will find Japan in a grip as bad as that of the military clique that precipitated the war."

Whereupon the truth may lie in this matter. The bullet which Tojo sent through his body will act as a tracer of light to help the people of Japan see the truth about aggression. Democracy may move fast in the Mikado's domains, once it gets under full way.

King v. Bracken: The First Round

(From the Official Report of the House of Commons for Sept. 6.)

MR. JOHN BRACKEN: It is one of the happy traditions of the House of Commons that a Speaker of one Parliament who is of English descent shall be followed by a Speaker of French descent, and vice versa. The Government's choice is in accordance with that worthy tradition.

MR. MACKENZIE KING: There is one other point to which my hon. friend has drawn attention, namely, the desirability of not permitting the selection of a Speaker to alternate between one whose mother tongue is English and one whose mother tongue is French. May I say to him that the longer he remains a member of this House and the more he desires to command its confidence, the more ready he will be to see that so far as the English speaking and French speaking members are concerned—

MR. BRACKEN: I want to correct that.

MR. MACKENZIE KING: May I say to my hon. friend that, if I misunderstood him, I am prepared to withdraw:

MR. BRACKEN: I commended that practice.

MR. MACKENZIE KING: Did my hon. friend not say that the practice he would like to see the lower was to have one Speaker continue?

MR. BRACKEN: No.

MR. MACKENZIE KING: I understood that such was his first comment.

MR. BRACKEN: I commended the practice of the house in alternating between an English-speaking Speaker and a Speaker using the other language.

MR. MACKENKIE KING: I must say that I thought my hon. friend's first comment was that the British practice of having one Speaker from Parliament to Parliament was that the practice which should be followed.

MR. BRACKEN, No.

MR. MACKENZIE KING: If I misunderstood my hon. friend, I of course am only too ready and too happy to apologize to him.

1 of the 24,000

This is one of the twenty-four thousand families of every income class who are or have been protected with low cost guaranteed insurance in the Maritime Life. With the Company's Head Office almost at their door these families get insurance service in a jiffy in any emergency.

Why not join this Maritime Life army? ONE premium enrolls your family and IMMEDIATELY sets up an insurance estate for their protection. Premiums are remarkably low because the Maritime Life does not charge for profits. Place your position frankly before the Maritime Life Man who can then advise you on the best policy to buy.

See the Maritime Life Man TODAY!

And remember that the Maritime Life is the ONLY Company with Head Office in the Maritimes.

Maritime Life
Maximum Protection Minimum Cost
HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

T. W. Bentley, C.L.U., Manager P.E.I. Branch, Charlottetown

ATTENTION
TRUSS WEARERS

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a truss we ask you the question. Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit comfortably or is it an antiquated style? If so why continue suffering when we can alleviate the cause by offering you a perfect fitting modern truss from the large consignment just received. We carry all sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

GASSY STOMACHS
RELIEVED

A guaranteed remedy for stomach conditions such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach, with a prescription which we sell under the name of "Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture."

We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers Price 85c per bottle.

THE 2 MACS
149 Great George Street
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention