

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1939

The Amende Honorable

Prime Minister Mackenzie King expressed regret in the House of Commons that through a misunderstanding of the facts he had charged Harold Dingman, Ottawa correspondent for The Globe and Mail, Toronto, with having willfully "perverted" a question from the Prime Minister's foreign affairs speech last Thursday.

Referring to statements he had made in the House of Commons last week respecting The Globe and Mail's report of his speech, the Prime Minister said he had received communications from the managing editor of The Globe and Mail indicating that the quotation he referred to had been lifted from The Canadian Press running report of the speech and incorporated in Mr. Dingman's dispatch without the latter's knowledge.

"These two communications fully explain, I think, how the paragraph to which I took exception came to be inserted in Mr. Dingman's communication to The Globe and Mail," the Prime Minister said. "They were circumstances of which I had no knowledge whatever, and had I any knowledge of them I would certainly not have spoken as I did."

"Let me say that I think The Globe and Mail has done all that possibly could be expected in the way of seeking to rectify the mistake. I think also The Canadian Press has done all that it possibly could in the way of rectifying the mistake."

"And I should like on my part to do all I possibly can to remove from Mr. Dingman's mind any sense of injustice or wrong that he may feel has been done him by words of mine, occasioned as they were in the circumstances that are known to the House."

"I exonerate him completely, as have both The Globe and Mail and The Canadian Press. I would say further that I do not think that either The Globe and Mail or The Canadian Press intentionally sought to alter the meaning of what I said or in any way to misrepresent my position."

"This certainly is a full and satisfactory apology, and shows the necessity of public men being sure of their facts before flying at the axe-handle and doing unnecessary and uncalled for harm to journalists who have a difficult enough job keeping public men as near as possible on the straight and narrow path of political rectitude."

Free Press Hits Back

The Winnipeg Free Press, leading Liberal newspaper, refuses to take lying down the rebuke administered to it by Finance Minister Dunning for its criticism of the King Government's national defense policies. Mr. Dunning, from the floor of the House of Commons, had suggested that "some rather strong measures" might be necessary to curb such criticism, which he declared "cannot do otherwise than weaken the confidence of the Canadian people, not only in their Government, but in the institution of government as such."

The Free Press replies by citing the long support which it has given to Liberal government, and the fact that its present criticisms are prompted, not by personal or political motives, but by concern for national interests which are being jeopardized.

"This country," it says, "is in the midst of a world situation in which it will undoubtedly be called upon to play an important part. The lives and fortunes of thousands of our fellow-Canadians may soon be staked in the hazard of war. Surely it becomes a national duty, if there is ground for apprehension about the condition of our defenses, to give expression, and forcible expression, to those doubts and fears which, whatever may be said at Ottawa, are widely held from one end of this country to the other."

Furthermore, our Winnipeg Liberal contemporary asks Mr. Dunning what he meant by his comments above quoted. The only possible interpretation it can place on them is that Mr. Dunning has in mind the control of the press by the Government of the day. To which it replies:

"Since when has discussion of public affairs become an offence in this country? Since when has criticism of Government within legitimate constitutional limits become something to be denied a free people? Since when has it been considered that the ordinary processes of public debate become chargeable as treason, for that is what is implied in Mr. Dunning's remarks."

"The Government of this country," the Free Press reminds Ottawa, "is fundamentally carried on not by Mr. Dunning and his colleagues. It is guided and directed by the deliberative processes of a democracy of which those who hold temporary offices are the mouthpieces. By argument and counter-argument, by criticism and counter-criticism, by debate and by discussion through all the constitutional instruments of public expression, decisions are arrived at. The politicians who assist in this process appear and disappear as the electors decide. None of them has the right to set himself up and arrogate to himself the authority and the privileges of a petty Hitler."

The Free Press assumes that Mr. Dunning's outburst "represents only his own secret conviction of the kind of government he would like

to impose upon the Canadian people. But the Government has only to make it clear that he is speaking formally on its behalf in order to raise an issue of freedom which will transcend any of the questions now before the House of Commons and the country at large."

The president and editor-in-chief of the Free Press is the same Dr. J. W. Dafeo whom the King Government appointed to sit on the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations; the same to whom our contemporary referred, on the occasion of the Rowell Commission's visit here in February 1938, as having made a great contribution to Canadian journalism. Dr. Dafeo is now resident in Ottawa and presumably in close contact with his Ottawa correspondent, whose articles formed the basis of the Free Press's criticism.

We wonder what Dr. Dafeo's paper would have to say about the antics of our local Liberal legislators, who also are resentful of press criticism and prefer making their own criticisms behind closed caucus doors rather than on the floor of the House.

"Something Of A Dud"

In the brief which the Campbell Government submitted to the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, a dozen pages of quotations from the report of the Jones Commission, appointed in 1934 by the Nova Scotia Government, were included. The quotations made no apparent impression on the Rowell Commission, but they were evidently considered as of great importance by Premier Campbell, who paid tribute in his brief to the "soundness and excellence" of the tariff views expressed therein by Hon. Norman Rogers.

Now from the Halifax Chronicle (Liberal) we learn that "the appointment of the Jones Commission aroused little interest in Nova Scotia as a whole. From the outset it was never taken very seriously, and outside the immediate circles of the present Government the Commission had few champions. In these circumstances it is not surprising to find that when the Commission brought in its report it made but little impression and was regarded by most Nova Scotians as something of a 'dud'."

It is too bad the case for this Province had to be buttressed with such irrelevant and inconsequent material.

Editorial Notes

Swinburne died this date, 1909.

Easter Monday—a statutory public holiday for banks.

The teachers have started something with their appointment of an "exploratory" Committee of professionals and non-professionals.

"Yes, we have got no bananas today," regretfully announced the Campbell Government, "but we may promise you cheaper gas tomorrow."

An opportunity of enjoying first class local entertainment and at the same time patronizing a worthy cause is afforded by the performances this afternoon and evening at the Prince Edward Theatre of the three-act comedy drama, "The Closed Door." The cast of local players is under the experienced direction of Mr. J. Austin Trainor, C. D. A., and the proceeds will go to the Charlottetown Hospital.

An Americanized Scotsman who enlisted in the American Expeditionary Force met by chance on February 25, 1918 at the statue of Eros on the Island in Piccadilly Circus three other war buddies, an Englishman, a Frenchman, and an American. All four made a vow to meet again at midnight on the same date at the same place twenty-one years later. Alas, the Scot-American was the sole survivor, and when he was picked up by a reporter at his hotel this is what he said:

"I'm not sentimental, I'm as hard-bitten as most. But if I'd ratted on this date just because I knew the others couldn't come, well . . . I don't know . . . I reckon maybe a promise wouldn't have meant anything to me any more." And so he had gone to London to stand on the appointed midnight by the statue of Eros—alone. He wanted no observers at the keeping of his sacred trust. As the first stroke of twelve boomed from Big Ben he took off his hat and gazed toward the Duke of York's statue with a prayer in his heart for his three lost friends. That was all. Two days later he sailed for home on a liner bound for New York.

Due to the Dominion of Canada's large net credit in international transactions in the last five years, Canada is paying its external debts "on a very considerable scale," according to the Bank of Nova Scotia in its monthly review. Basing its calculations on figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the bank places Canada's net credit from 1934 to 1939, inclusive, at approximately \$1,000,000,000, or larger than the previous high which was in 1924 to 1928. Thus, receipts from abroad arising from merchandise exports, gold shipments, tourist trade, interest and dividends, greatly exceeded corresponding payments abroad. The bank points out that the surplus has been chiefly utilized in reducing Canada's foreign indebtedness, and only to a limited extent in increasing her external investments and other assets. "The large credit balance of recent years," the bank states, "has been more than anything a reflection of the continuance of a comparatively low level of imports, while the growth of gold production, the gradual increase in the tourist trade and the moderate reduction in interest and dividend payments have also been of importance." The bank adds, however, that the magnitude of the credit balance is not a measure of the extent of prosperity, as the low level of imports is mainly a reflection of the incomplete nature of the recovery in Canada.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Dynamiting at the nearby Grand River Dam site disturbed his setting hen, and Justice of the Peace, S. E. Eivens, of Disney, Okla., mounted the nest on a shock absorber improvised of old bed springs. This experiment, however, was a failure. Only one of the eggs hatched, and perhaps that's just as well. If it had succeeded, some fiend in humorist form would have been sure to perpetrate a bum joke about Justice Eivens' "spring chickens."

A recent report from Ottawa, which stated that only one-third of the persons on relief in Winnipeg were employable, is technically correct but gives a distorted picture of the local relief situation. Out of the 23,576 persons on family, single men and women's relief, 16,575 are children and housewives. With these deducted there are 7,001 possible workers and of these 9,841 are employable. Thus 77 percent of the possible workers on relief are employable, if and when work can be found for them.—Winnipeg Free Press.

The four-year-old Miles quadruplets of St. Netos, Huntingtonshire, England, are now a year old. The fact that the Dionne quintuplets will have a special train, guards, etc., when they visit Toronto to see the King and Queen, is nothing but a guard's restriction, special nurses, and so forth. They go shopping with their mother, play at will about their home, and are regarded as normal, as any other children. This merely illustrates the difference in being a quadruplet or a quintuplet. There are several sets of quadruplets in the world, but only one of quintuplets.—Windsor Star.

The decision of the Kitchen Committee of the House of Commons to amend the Maternity Act, I think, the 29th of this month, has aroused a good deal of adverse criticism, and I am not surprised. The idea, it appears, is to mechanize that is geared to outwork and obsolete ideas. We are no longer men and women of the old-fashioned type. We are men and women with grit who will work together in the Brotherhood of men and women to bring about a change in our economic system and stand for Democracy.

Several odd-looking seeds discovered recently in a more than 12-century-old tomb at Juju, Higashi-Kodama Village, Kodama, have begun to sprout into plants which are found only in the western part of Madagascar. They are growing at the Koshikawa Botanical Garden in Tokyo. The seeds were discovered by a botanical collector, Daisuke Shimizu, of Chichibu, Satama prefecture. They have the shape of an egg, 6.8 to 7.3 millimeters in length and from 4 to 4.4 millimeters in diameter. The color is pale brownish yellow. They budded 13 days after they were given soil by an expert of the Koshikawa Botanical Garden who is now in charge of the amateur botanist. Japan Times Tokyo.

Six hundred students of Laval University made an anti-conscription demonstration in the Parliament Buildings at Quebec which, with the announcement made a few days ago that only 20 percent of the students of English-speaking Baptist McMaster University were in favor of conscription, will, no doubt, come as glad tidings to the Wee Goeties and his Nazi propagandist boys. However, it is however, to both Adolf and Benito, we feel constrained to point out that they should not take this sort of thing seriously. It is of the stuff which makes the Kaiser into believing that the dissolution of the Empire only awaited his declaration of war. Don't let there be any more of this sort of thing. The Norman blood in French Canada and the English, Scottish and Irish blood elsewhere in Canada and throughout the Empire will stir again as it always has to the clash of arms.—Hamilton Spectator.

The decision of the Alberta Government to do away with homesteading means a sharp break with the past. There were only a few people in Western Canada when the settlement plan was adopted in 1872. The primary purpose was to secure a free grant of 160 acres proved a most powerful lure. Without it the west would not have been populated anything like as it is today. It is of the stuff which makes the Kaiser into believing that the dissolution of the Empire only awaited his declaration of war. Don't let there be any more of this sort of thing. The Norman blood in French Canada and the English, Scottish and Irish blood elsewhere in Canada and throughout the Empire will stir again as it always has to the clash of arms.—Hamilton Spectator.

For many years the problem of competition between the shoe factories at Zlin, Czechoslovakia, has bothered the North American shoe industry. Because Czechoslovakia was a friendly democracy, the United States went out of its way in framing the reciprocal trade treaty with that country to make allowances for Beta shoe. The American shoe industry protester that the tariff on the Czech shoes was lowered too much, and that the competition of Beta shoes was too tough. Now that is all over, and Beta solved one problem he never thought about. For Czechoslovakia, including Zlin and Beta, are now German. The tariff is already raised a third on Zlin shoes. As an immediate result, New England shoe factories are already preparing to increase production to 4,000,000 and 10,000,000 pairs. Not only is their domestic market more secure, but they now compete in the international market with Germany. And there is expected to be in many places considerable sales resistance to worn German shoes.—Regina Leader-Post.

It is said that if a new sulphur match is held in the mouth, head side out of course, while one is peeling onions, the onion fumes will not get into the eyes.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of the questions of interest. The editor reserves the right to edit and to delete material that is not necessarily endorsed by the opinions of correspondents.

LEADERSHIP COURSE AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY Sir:—No doubt there are many who are waiting for some word of the class who attended this course at Antigonish.

I first may say there were eleven teachers on the regular staff, and 14 special lecturers. The program was under the heading Social Change. We were taught Co-operation, Credit Union, Agriculture, Fishermen's problems, and those of the industrial worker, and others, all together coming under the heading of social change.

In this program we must work together; no religious line. Catholic Protestants and Jews, each each for all, in a brotherhood of men. Governments have grasped in vain with the unemployment situation of this country. We of the younger generation have no place; we are unwanted drifters who never had a chance; thousands who never had a day's work. Each of us tell us we are only puppets born to serve the whims of Dictators; unwanted foam on the sea of life and a modern day Noah's Ark. We must stand aside while aged people drag themselves to work. True we have every right to work, but we must have some chance in order to save them from a life of crime and shame.

We were taught and we believe it is no longer necessary if it ever was for some to work and work hard and turn their hard-earned savings into a life of ease. The time has come when we must do work for ourselves and no longer wait for the superman to come along to lead us. We are going to do it ourselves. Those of us who were picked to take the Leadership Course at St. F. X. U. have returned to our homes with a new mind. We must and we will do our best to spread and teach this program of social change.

Some of the changes the Economic Machinery that is geared to outwork and obsolete ideas. We are no longer men and women of the old-fashioned type. We are men and women with grit who will work together in the Brotherhood of men and women to bring about a change in our economic system and stand for Democracy.

One of the students who took the course at St. F. X. U. I will be glad to address meetings in halls, schools or in homes, groups of men and women regarding the program of social change as that is what we took the course for, to lead others in forming study clubs or study groups.

In closing I wish to thank the Government and all others who helped make this course possible.

I am Sir, etc., WALTER O'BRIEN, Bristol, P. E. I.

FORUM

CEMETERIES BILL

Sir:—In June, 1927, I began a movement to have our neglected rural places improved. On the 30th of September following, a meeting was held at Mt. Buchanan for that purpose, an interesting discussion arose over the matter. The Mt. Buchanan cemetery being unincorporated it was decided to ask for incorporation, and a committee was then appointed for that purpose.

A start was made in April, 1928, but unfortunately, the work was bungled, which prevented further progress till last April, 1938. I made a motion which was to ask for a Public Cemetery Act with provisions for the care of funds. One of our oldest lawyers, who was also personally interested in the matter, was present. He spent many days on the work and in due time it was presented to the Legislature for consideration. Without a moment's consideration, it was turned down. I witnessed the scene and decided to quit, and seek another plan. There being a number of others interested with me I informed them of what happened and that I was through with it. They were all as disappointed as I.

But one of them offered to make another try. He may have better luck. The case is simple. What we are after is to secure a place for the permanent safety of such funds as may be offered for the care of burial plots and cemeteries, in perpetuity. We have no such places today.

I know of several persons who are willing and wish to have provisions in their wills for substantial amounts. One successful "Islander Abroad" named "John" \$300 each. I found a safe place for it. Two others named \$300 each and some others smaller amounts. Yet a bill that asks for nothing from the treasury did not receive any consideration.

It is time relatives visiting their old homes, and other visitors, should be impressed that the memories of those who have passed on are still held in respect. Our cemeteries and burial plots should be a pleasure to them and to us instead of being the sorrowful eye sores which many of them are at present.

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN ANDERSON.

(The bill referred to provided that all moneys received and held or controlled by any person for the purpose of permanent investments for the use and application of the income thereof for the perpetual maintenance or upkeep of any grave or burying plot in any cemetery or burying ground shall be held by such person upon public trust.

and such person shall be held accountable for the proper and legal administration thereof to the Provincial Secretary on behalf of the Government of the Province and of the persons interested in the legal employment thereof for the perpetual upkeep of said graves or plots. The bill empowered the Provincial Secretary to proceed for the recovery of such moneys against any unincorporated cemetery committee guilty of non-application or misapplication of such trust moneys. The provisions did not apply to moneys received by or deposited with any church or society connected with a church in this Province to be used for perpetual upkeep of any grave or plot in a cemetery, but any such church could deposit with the Provincial Secretary any moneys so held, to be employed under the provisions of the Act.)

THE BUTTER-DAIRYING PROBLEM

Sir:—The dairy farmers problem is, or should be, the easiest solved of any of our economic difficulties. This was verified by the Bennett policy of 1936, thrown in the discard as soon as the butter wreckers assumed power.

That the troublesome surplus of butter is not appalling is shown by the semi-steady market, at present prices. A real "Glut," which the present policy will precipitate, may come, but a modern business common sense could avert it.

To stabilize the market, to make it reasonably secure, we have only to deal with the excess production. Our natural market will take care of the greater output.

This natural market was given, or pledged to agriculture, as a quo pro quo for their sacrifice in support of the National Policy. The establishment of industries, and a stable "home market" was the promise, and a fair return for acceptance of a tariff not helpful otherwise to their calling.

Amongst curative methods I might suggest:— (1) Prohibition of all butter imports, except under permit from the Department of Trade and Commerce, such permits only to be given upon evidence of home shortage, or actual emergency needs. (2) Raise the minimum limit of cream content in ice cream, from 10% up to fifty percent. This method would absorb millions of gallons of our surplus cream.

Give consumers a more wholesome and tasty treat, the present price spread would be sufficient to cover the dealers the extra cost, and its extra quality should largely increase consumption. By stabilizing the market to this high standard of quality, it would command an extensive export demand from the U. S. Border cities, where consumers, tired of their erstwhile water mixtures would buy our better qualities extensively. This, of itself, should be sufficient to absorb our entire cream surplus.

(3) Many thousands of calves are slaughtered and their milk lost feed maintaining it more profitable than feeding milk for veal. In our markets very young veal, almost unfit for human food is on sale. In the larger markets of Canada, veal is a steady demand for well fed, high quality veal. If more of milk was applied to feeding and finishing these meats for market, the whole milk for the first few days later the skim milk and other large portion of milk surplus might be absorbed. The farmer may plead that such veal would not be profitable. Perhaps not directly, but, by reducing the surplus on the market, the better price of butter and cheese would offset the difference.

(4) In some cities decidedly in two many milk combines have been given control of consumption. The original producers from these home markets, guaranteed to them as a N.P. concession. By opening up these markets to the farmers, to whom they belong, to open competition would be necessary, revenue and health regulations there would be another outlet for the milk surplus.

(5) By a well regulated campaign, bringing butter, cheese and milk products into closer touch with the moderate and poorer class of consumers, many of whom have to resort to grav or a limit of frying fat to substitute butter, the consumption could be increased. For this operation it would be necessary to increase employment, so economically promised, so that those now deprived of these would have a chance to butter their bread, with the addition of milk for their tea, and drink for their emaciated children.

I submit, without hesitation, that the application of methods such as these, the congestion would not only be removed, but a vaster demand would be created, and dairy farmers could get busy increasing milk herds and their cream supplies.

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

The strong brown paper that comes around the laundry is just the thing for the pantry shelves where we keep our pots and pans. It is much more durable than self paper and does not soil so easily.

Which will you do? BUILD AN ESTATE BY LABORIOUSLY SAVING... OR CREATE IT INSTANTLY WITH LIFE INSURANCE? "Save the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves", runs an old adage. True, but how many pennies for so few pounds! With Life Insurance you CREATE and then SAVE. Your first deposit creates your estate immediately and gives you a guaranteed return. Send the question of your retirement income now. Ask for full information today.

King George The Sixth Chapter Eighteen "A perfect woman, nobly planned To warn, to comfort, and command; And yet a spirit still, and bright, With something of Angelic light."—Wordsworth. It is no secret that the Duke of York, the present King George the Sixth, developed a deep feeling for the late King, now Queen Elizabeth, Bowes-Lyon, now Queen Elizabeth, at an early date in the life of the youngest daughter of the fourth Earl of Strathmore, and although a romance, there was no objection against the match on the part of Queen Mary, though she was a commoner and not of Royal birth. For many years there was a strict regulation of the Royal Family to marry only within their own ranks. This rule of intermarriage between the Royal Family and the House of Hanover was brought over by King George the First as part of the custom by consenting to the marriage of her daughter, Princess Louise to the Marquis of Blandford, subsequently the marriage between her grand-daughter and the Earl of Fife. The late King George the Fifth did not hesitate to follow this precedent and he abolished the Hanoverian rule on the regulation of Royal marriages in so far as it pertained to his younger children who could choose their husbands or wives from the first three ranks of the nobility, namely, dukes, marquesses and earls. Therefore, the fact that Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon was not born of Royal blood did not prove an obstacle to the development of a romance between the young Prince and herself. Queen Elizabeth was born on August 4th, 1900, at St. Paul's Waldenbury where her father, Lord Strathmore, had a beautiful estate. She was the tenth child and the youngest member of her family, which could be traced back for several centuries in the father-in-law, the Earl of Strathmore, in 1904, he received three beautiful country homes, one being the house at St. Paul's Waldenbury where the Queen was born, the other at Streamham, Castle in Forfarshire, which is one of the oldest houses in Britain and which is the setting of the tragedy of Shakespeare's "Macbeth." The late King's estate has been in Queen Elizabeth's family for more than five hundred years, dating back to the days when the daughter of King Robert, the Second, Jean, married Sir John Lyon. These three homes formed the background for the early life of the girl who was destined to become the wife of the King. The environment and the surroundings encour-

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