

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. E. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett, Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. R. Currie Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$3.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$1.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1931.

THAT LIBERAL RALLY

It is significant that while our local contemporary devotes three quarters of a column of editorial comment to the Liberal organization meeting at Ottawa last week, it has nothing to say about the Island delegation beyond the bare mention of the names in its news columns. In our contemporary's preliminary announcement of the delegation, the names given were: For Prince George County, A. J. Matheson and Martin Gallant, Alternates, Jas. A. Bernard and Senator C. McArthur. For Queens County: S. A. MacLeod and E. T. Higgs. Alternates, Russell Clark, and Sylvère DesRoches. King's County: Jas. P. MacIntyre and Leith Poole, Montague. Alternates, Dr. T. V. Grant and Charles B. Clay. The full delegation was six members. Those who actually went, according to the Liberal organ, were Messrs. S. A. MacLeod, E. T. Higgs, J. P. MacIntyre, Russell Clark, and A. J. Matheson.

Just why Mr. Clark, the president of the King's County Liberal Association, and Dr. Grant, the Liberal candidate in the last federal election, were turned down for Messrs. MacIntyre and Clark has not been explained. Does it indicate that Mr. MacIntyre is being groomed for the federal candidacy? This may account for the sidetracking of Dr. Grant; but what about Mr. Clark? Mr. Clark does not belong to King's County. Queen's County had its full representation in Messrs. MacLeod and Higgs. Did Mr. MacIntyre insist on taking his Mount Stewart front with him to the convention, irrespective of the claims of Dr. Grant and Mr. Clark to represent the King's County Liberals? In any case, it would appear that both King's and Prince Counties were discriminated against, being represented by only one delegate each while Queen's County was permitted to send three.

CANADA'S PROGRESS

One of the speakers at the Caledonian Club banquet this week dealt with Canada's development in trade and commerce in the last thirty years. Similarly, in an editorial on the available figures of Canada's decennial census (1931), the New York Times comments upon the remarkable progress made by this country and points out the prospects of still greater developments in the immediate future. The Times feels that since the World War the development of the Dominion's natural resources has given promise of an expansion not dreamed of at the beginning of the century.

"Canada's wheat lands have produced ever larger crops. She has become the second largest gold producer in the world. Including buildings and machinery, agricultural resources were valued at \$7,978,633,000 in 1929. In 1929-30, gold production was \$39,840,722. The total will be exceeded in 1931. Copper produced in 1929 was worth \$43,411,062 and nickel \$27,115,443. In the Diamond Jubilee year, 1927, Canada produced 90 per cent. of the world's nickel, 85 per cent. of its asbestos, 55 per cent. of its cobalt. Pitchblende, a base of radium, has lately been discovered in the Great Bear Lake district in rich veins. The future of the mineral industry in Canada is so full of promise that optimistic forecasts no longer appear extravagant. For lumber industry and her pulp and paper industry employ many thousands. The value of the fisheries in 1929 was \$53,518,521."

In conclusion, the Times points out that Canada's export trade is of great importance to a people engaged in the production of com-

modities and materials in excess of consumption. It quotes Henry Laureys, a leading French economist, as saying that Canadians are backward in the mechanism of foreign trade, but as predicting for the future a growing share in world business. The defect referred to is being remedied under the present administration. While protecting domestic industry against the ruthless dumping of foreign goods in a time of liquidating inventories, the Government is following a highly-conciliatory policy in the development of outside markets. The Canadian Australian trade treaty was the first step in this direction. Similar treaties are now being negotiated with New Zealand and South Africa. Owing in large measure to the initiative taken by Premier Bennett at the Imperial Conference in London last year, the greater project of intra-Empire trade has made tremendous progress. The people of the United Kingdom have voted overwhelmingly for Imperial preferences and Imperial economic unity. This whole movement will come to a head at the conference to be held in Ottawa early next Summer. In the meantime, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is active in search of markets outside the Empire through Canada's trade agents abroad, the British consular service and direct contacts. There appears to be no possible risk in prophesying that, as the world returns to normal economic conditions, this Dominion will obtain a possess and enjoy an ever-growing share of all the international business that is to be done.

Commenting favorably on a recent article by Mrs. Ada MacLeod, a writer in the Manitoba Free Press says: "Every foot of Prince Edward Island must have its recorded historical associations. And there is a lady of the Island who sometimes writes about them. Here in the Dalhousie Review, she tells us all about the 'Pioneers of Glenaladale,' through whom the place is linked with Prince Charlie. At a recent exhibition in Summerside, there was shown a miniature of the Prince painted in Edinburgh, and also antlers of a deer shot by him. And among some historic weapons there was a broadsword from Culloden. The sword came with a band of Hebridean exiles on the ship, 'Alexander,' 160 years ago. 'They landed at what is still called Scotchfort.' Those Islanders down by the Gulf are aware of their ancestry, French or Scotch, and they keep the records."

EARLY HISTORY

It would seem almost axiomatic that unless India can agree upon what it wants, Great Britain can hardly agree for it. The British attitude seems to be that it will grant India whatever measure and whatever scheme of independence it asks, provided only that the Indians themselves are in agreement in their requests, and that such fundamental services at the army of the protection of the frontiers and international relationships be not taken out of British hands before Indian hands are proven to be capable of holding them.

Something we'll have to be done says an exchange by public opinion to compel governments to supervise more strictly the operations of financiers exploiting the industries of the country for stock market purposes. The notion that the pumping of water into the market is nobody's business but that of the promoters who do the pumping is one that cannot last much longer in Canada. The thing has been carried to such lengths as to resemble the doings which Alice discovered in Wonderland, but with consequences not amusing but disastrous—disastrous not only to investors whose money could never earn interest and could never be recovered in full, but disastrous also to the industries which were drawn into the game of the gamblers.

The statute of Westminster which received the assent of Parliament by a majority vote of 300 on an amendment proposed by Winston Churchill exempting the Irish Free State from the operation of the statute is best explained in the words of the Belfast Report presented to the Imperial Conference on October 25th, 1926 as follows: They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to any other in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Essentially there is nothing novel in this measure, nothing at least which has not been made subject of discussion time and again during the past quarter of a century. It openly proclaims what has been termed the principle upon which the British Commonwealth rests, namely, equality of status founded in Dominion autonomy; and, thus interpreted, the statute presents the ideal of a possible combination of the benefits of union with those of independence. A British scientist makes the statement that, based on chemical analysis, the average man is worth one dollar. The estimate must be accepted with some reservation as, in regard to a great many people, it is obviously excessive, even in these days of depreciation—Exchange,

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some thoughtful people are telling us that the world is taking a trip out of the dreary doldrums into a sea where prosperity floats on every breeze and where general welfare is to be the order of the day. We've heard something like that before. Let's hope that this news is good news. In any case we need not be clamorously howlers. Funeral directors may be left with the job of crepe hanging. Our present good has not been the result of happy chance. The British election that seems to have had so much to do with the new hope was not won by waiting for something to turn up. Men of the breed in Britain toiled desperately and sacrificed to the bleeding prosperity grows by toiling the rugged method of hard work, of desperately hard work, on the part of rich and poor alike. The danger lies with two classes—the timid, but greedy and grasping horde who refuses to deal unless he squeezes the last nickle out of every bargain, and the unreasoning speculator who sees good money in every enterprise that beckons.

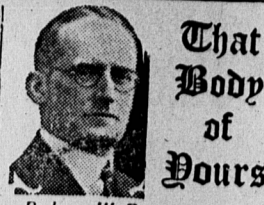
Drunken driving in New York is said to have more than doubled in four years, and the fatalities show the danger of sudden transition from spunkiness to speedway.

Democracy, says the New York Times, is not intelligent. It is wrong-headed. It is congenitally incapable of understanding, even in the crudest way, economic and financial questions. It is gulled by phrases, bulldozed by bosses. So the superior souls who love to baffle have told us again and again. The British elections teach us something different, if we need to be taught. That the Conservatives and the bulk of the Liberals should join in a movement for economy, national unity and stability is intelligible enough. But who could have expected that Labor itself should revolt against the policies of most of its leaders? This comprehension of the actual situation and issues, this broad patriotic spirit careless of partisanship, is the most cheering and significant evidence of the essential soundness of British democracy.

It would seem almost axiomatic that unless India can agree upon what it wants, Great Britain can hardly agree for it. The British attitude seems to be that it will grant India whatever measure and whatever scheme of independence it asks, provided only that the Indians themselves are in agreement in their requests, and that such fundamental services at the army of the protection of the frontiers and international relationships be not taken out of British hands before Indian hands are proven to be capable of holding them.

Something we'll have to be done says an exchange by public opinion to compel governments to supervise more strictly the operations of financiers exploiting the industries of the country for stock market purposes. The notion that the pumping of water into the market is nobody's business but that of the promoters who do the pumping is one that cannot last much longer in Canada. The thing has been carried to such lengths as to resemble the doings which Alice discovered in Wonderland, but with consequences not amusing but disastrous—disastrous not only to investors whose money could never earn interest and could never be recovered in full, but disastrous also to the industries which were drawn into the game of the gamblers.

The statute of Westminster which received the assent of Parliament by a majority vote of 300 on an amendment proposed by Winston Churchill exempting the Irish Free State from the operation of the statute is best explained in the words of the Belfast Report presented to the Imperial Conference on October 25th, 1926 as follows: They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to any other in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Essentially there is nothing novel in this measure, nothing at least which has not been made subject of discussion time and again during the past quarter of a century. It openly proclaims what has been termed the principle upon which the British Commonwealth rests, namely, equality of status founded in Dominion autonomy; and, thus interpreted, the statute presents the ideal of a possible combination of the benefits of union with those of independence. A British scientist makes the statement that, based on chemical analysis, the average man is worth one dollar. The estimate must be accepted with some reservation as, in regard to a great many people, it is obviously excessive, even in these days of depreciation—Exchange,



By James W. Barton, M.D.

STOMACH AND INTESTINAL ULCERS

You read very frequently about ulcer of the stomach and ulcer of first part of the small intestine into which the stomach empties. Now an ulcer is an ulcer, wherever it occurs, and to have an ulcer on the lining of the stomach or intestine is not only unpleasant to think about, but the symptoms—pain or discomfort after every meal—are even more unpleasant.

Yet it is now admitted that this ulcer, peptic ulcer it is called, occurs in 10 per cent of the population. Just think of that for a moment; one in every ten individuals has or has had peptic ulcer. Now what is the cause of it? There is not usually one single cause as far as physicians know at present, but a number of conditions seem to lower the individual's resistance and the ulcer occurs.

Eating too rapidly, eating foods too hot or too cold, eating when emotionally upset, are some of the causes of ulcer. There is no question but that an infection elsewhere in the body—teeth, tonsils, sinuses, intestine—is also a cause as it lowers the resistance of the body, the stomach included.

Often a chronic appendix, or chronic inflammation of the gall bladder may be blamed, and yet both these conditions may be due to bad teeth or tonsils. Another point noticed is that this form of ulcer is more common among men than women and this is thought to be due to irregular meal hours, and bad eating habits.

Owing to one or more of the above conditions the blood in the tiny blood vessels of lining of the stomach becomes congested, the surface gets worn off in a tiny spot, and the ulcer begins. Now the treatment of ulcer is very well known; eating small, liquid or soft meals, and the use of baking soda or other alkali to counteract the effect of the hydrochloric acid of the digestive juice which causes so much distress when it gets into the ulcer.

However the main points are that stomach and intestinal ulcer is more common than we think, that in most cases it will heal up if given proper care, and that its main causes are infection and bad eating habits.

The Value Of Leaves

(Indianapolis News.) The annual controversy about what to do with the leaves is on, and the contenders are defending their positions with an exhibition of resourcefulness inspired by something more general than scientific curiosity. Many tons of leaves are burned in cities every fall. Most city dwellers see no wrong in this. Leaves litter yards, sidewalks and streets, and should be removed in the interest of municipal tidiness. What happens to leaves after they are hauled away is a matter of no interest to the family that has piled them in the street and seen their departure in the city truck.

The value of leaves in building up the soil is recognized by all people who keep gardens and farms. They have little to enrich the soil, but they improve its physical condition very materially. The virtue of the carpet of rich, black soil opened to cultivation when the state was stripped of its forests lay in the contribution of leaves which the trees made. It was porous and spongy—a natural mulch such as is kept on fields in cultivation by frequent and timely plowing. But it was no match for extensive farming methods and the rain washes. Most of it now contributes to the great fertility of the Mississippi delta region.

A mulch of leaves, if discreetly applied, contributes materially to the vigor of shrubbery and perennials; and if the leaves are piled and left for a season with an occasional turning, the product delights the gardener's spirit. He has the "good black dirt" that people bring in from the woods. He has, in effect, merely followed the course that nature laid out. If his neighbors object to the unsightly heap of leaves, he may have to give up

alation of the benefits of union with those of independence. A British scientist makes the statement that, based on chemical analysis, the average man is worth one dollar. The estimate must be accepted with some reservation as, in regard to a great many people, it is obviously excessive, even in these days of depreciation—Exchange,

The Round Earth

(From the New York Sun) It is difficult to give a precise answer to a correspondent of the Sun who asks what ocean, the Atlantic or the Pacific, is the higher, and why. An oceanographer probably would reply that while the Pacific may be nearer the sky than the Atlantic in spots, elsewhere undoubtedly it is lower. The mean level of both oceans seems to be about the same. It used to be thought that there was a great difference in average height between the water on the two sides of the Isthmus of Panama, but this idea has been proved by accurate leveling to be erroneous. There is, it is true, a great difference between the Atlantic and Pacific tides at Panama. In the Bay of Panama, at the Pacific end of the canal, the extreme range of the tide is twenty-three feet. In Limon Bay, at the Atlantic end the rise and fall is not more than two feet.

If the whole earth were covered with water of uniform depth and density the surface would form what scientific writers on the subject call a perfect ellipsoid of revolution. But the water is not of uniform depth and density, and the surface is broken up by the land. The gravitational attraction of the land heaps up the seas around the coasts. Great rivers discharging into oceans produce a similar effect. Storms and prevailing winds distort the surface of the seas. The varying pressure of the atmosphere causes the water surface to rise and subside. Rapid evaporation lowers the level of some seas, notably the Mediterranean. It has been shown that the differences in level between various parts of the globe, or figure of sea surface, cannot exceed 600 feet and are probably very much less. The level of the Mediterranean is only about three feet below that of the Atlantic.

The earth, as we learned from our school geographies, is flattened at the poles; high mountains and deep valleys corrugate its land surface; even its seas, it now appears, budge and sag. Is it then the smooth round ball we have imagined it to be? Evidently it is. Reduce it all to the scale of an eighteen-inch globe and the difference between the polar and equatorial diameters is only a sixteenth of an inch. Towering Mount Everest becomes a grain of sand about a seventy-fifth of an inch in height. The average elevation of continents and depth of oceans on this scale is scarcely greater than the thickness of a coat of varnish. Relatively, as Russell, Dugan and Stewart point out in their astronomical textbook, the earth is much smoother and rounder than most of the balls in a bowling alley.

The question of the preservation of the home is decidedly not one that can or will be settled by intellectual argument. The reader, therefore, will be impressed first of all with the purely academic nature of the debate (held in New York) between Dr. Bertrand Russell and Mr. Sherwood Anderson, and, being so impressed, he will wonder why these gentlemen approached their subject with so little humor. In the case of Mr. Anderson particularly, who defended the home to the accompanying applause of the audience, one notes with surprise the unrelieved earnestness of his appeal, as if the institution of the family were in danger of a constitutional amendment and not unlikely to incur the fate of the saloon. Not that a prohibition of the sort would do any harm. Imagine the number of speak easy homes that would flourish in New York city for every old-fashioned

in the interest of harmony, or he may take his leaves and move into surroundings more congenial to sound garden practice. Exhausted ground always is hungry for leaves, and there is plenty of ground in distress.

Two Elections

(Sydney Post) The defeat of the Scullin Government in the Australian House of Representatives has precipitated a general election, which is to be held on December 12. Six days earlier New Zealand's National Government will meet the people at the polls. These two elections, coming within a week of each other, will be watched with Empire-wide interest, as Imperial issues of moment will be decided in both cases. The Australian Government is committed to an advanced programme of Intra-Empire trade, while Premier Forbes is appealing in New Zealand for a mandate for the placing of definite preferential proposals before the Imperial Economic Conference. The return of the New

WRECK SALE

The Hull and Materials of the Schooner "Bessie L. Morse" (35 tons register) will be sold at public auction on Friday, December 4th, at 2.00 P.M., as she now lies stranded at Fortune, P. E. I., including gear and equipment but excluding engine.

Terms of sale are Cash and the Vessel will be at purchaser's risk. HYNDMAN & CO., Limited Lloyd's Agents



LAST WORD

Surviving thunder and the lesser storms, We shall drink the sun, and walk in moonlit towns. And come through silver to the waiting downs Whose foam is like the meadows of the sea. We shall find the breast of granite scarred and warm At moonset, and at dawn triumphantly Awake and raise our bodies to the wind. And in separate lands forget love separately. But sharing the mutual earth, we shall go under The rust of leaves and crumpled grass, and lie Fervent and deep, delivered of the sky. And in loyalty which on the breath depends Sleep, not as temporal lovers but as friends.

—Frances Frost.

Zealand Ministry seems to be very generally taken for granted, but the Australian Labor party will meet with strong Opposition, and may be more decisively defeated in the constituencies that it was in the House. But all parts in Australia stand for protection, with Intra-Empire preferences, and the Opposition may outbid the Labor Ministry on the question. These elections, will, however, at least have the result of placing in office newly-mandated Governments in two of the most important Dominions, in good time for the working out of trade proposals at the Conference, which is to meet at Ottawa in July.

And yet there is a point to be made here which it strikes us, is of decided importance in any discussion of the kind. Granted that the home exists primarily for the protection and benefit of the children who grace it, its influence on its adult members is not lightly to be disregarded. To realize their potentialities as human beings and citizens, they depend in the mass on its responsibilities and discipline. Why sacrifice their need in this respect for the sake of a generation not yet in flower? Is the future of the state so much more important than its present? And even if it were, the object of our solicitude for the children of today is to prepare them for their duties as the parents and citizens of tomorrow. When tomorrow comes they, too, will need families for their proper development, whether they would be better off now without them or not.

It often happens—perhaps we should say it usually happens—that the experience of an adult with a family of his own corrects the injuries to his psychology suffered in his domestic upbringing. For instance, Dr. Russell has already booked his passage to England in order to be home in time to trim the family Christmas tree.

Two Elections (Sydney Post) The defeat of the Scullin Government in the Australian House of Representatives has precipitated a general election, which is to be held on December 12. Six days earlier New Zealand's National Government will meet the people at the polls. These two elections, coming within a week of each other, will be watched with Empire-wide interest, as Imperial issues of moment will be decided in both cases. The Australian Government is committed to an advanced programme of Intra-Empire trade, while Premier Forbes is appealing in New Zealand for a mandate for the placing of definite preferential proposals before the Imperial Economic Conference. The return of the New

Zealand Ministry seems to be very generally taken for granted, but the Australian Labor party will meet with strong Opposition, and may be more decisively defeated in the constituencies that it was in the House. But all parts in Australia stand for protection, with Intra-Empire preferences, and the Opposition may outbid the Labor Ministry on the question. These elections, will, however, at least have the result of placing in office newly-mandated Governments in two of the most important Dominions, in good time for the working out of trade proposals at the Conference, which is to meet at Ottawa in July.

And yet there is a point to be made here which it strikes us, is of decided importance in any discussion of the kind. Granted that the home exists primarily for the protection and benefit of the children who grace it, its influence on its adult members is not lightly to be disregarded. To realize their potentialities as human beings and citizens, they depend in the mass on its responsibilities and discipline. Why sacrifice their need in this respect for the sake of a generation not yet in flower? Is the future of the state so much more important than its present? And even if it were, the object of our solicitude for the children of today is to prepare them for their duties as the parents and citizens of tomorrow. When tomorrow comes they, too, will need families for their proper development, whether they would be better off now without them or not.

It often happens—perhaps we should say it usually happens—that the experience of an adult with a family of his own corrects the injuries to his psychology suffered in his domestic upbringing. For instance, Dr. Russell has already booked his passage to England in order to be home in time to trim the family Christmas tree.

Two Elections (Sydney Post) The defeat of the Scullin Government in the Australian House of Representatives has precipitated a general election, which is to be held on December 12. Six days earlier New Zealand's National Government will meet the people at the polls. These two elections, coming within a week of each other, will be watched with Empire-wide interest, as Imperial issues of moment will be decided in both cases. The Australian Government is committed to an advanced programme of Intra-Empire trade, while Premier Forbes is appealing in New Zealand for a mandate for the placing of definite preferential proposals before the Imperial Economic Conference. The return of the New

Think About Xmas Gifts NOW

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE YOUR SELECTION AND HAVE US PUT IT AWAY FOR YOU. If you are undecided as to what you intend giving her this year we would advise you to look over our assortment of "Keystone" Toilet Sets, the finest makers of toiletware in the world; also Ausco Toiletware, Premier, Griffon, etc. If its quality that you want, then you will make no mistake in choosing these makes. We carry these sets in Rose-on-Amber, Pearl-on-Amber, Green-on-Amber, Maise and Green; and "Keystone's" newest creation, Black-on-Pearl. All at reasonable prices. SEE OUR WINDOWS and you will find there just the gift you have been looking for.

THE 2 MACS PHONE 315

Zealand Ministry seems to be very generally taken for granted, but the Australian Labor party will meet with strong Opposition, and may be more decisively defeated in the constituencies that it was in the House. But all parts in Australia stand for protection, with Intra-Empire preferences, and the Opposition may outbid the Labor Ministry on the question. These elections, will, however, at least have the result of placing in office newly-mandated Governments in two of the most important Dominions, in good time for the working out of trade proposals at the Conference, which is to meet at Ottawa in July.

And yet there is a point to be made here which it strikes us, is of decided importance in any discussion of the kind. Granted that the home exists primarily for the protection and benefit of the children who grace it, its influence on its adult members is not lightly to be disregarded. To realize their potentialities as human beings and citizens, they depend in the mass on its responsibilities and discipline. Why sacrifice their need in this respect for the sake of a generation not yet in flower? Is the future of the state so much more important than its present? And even if it were, the object of our solicitude for the children of today is to prepare them for their duties as the parents and citizens of tomorrow. When tomorrow comes they, too, will need families for their proper development, whether they would be better off now without them or not.

It often happens—perhaps we should say it usually happens—that the experience of an adult with a family of his own corrects the injuries to his psychology suffered in his domestic upbringing. For instance, Dr. Russell has already booked his passage to England in order to be home in time to trim the family Christmas tree.

Two Elections (Sydney Post) The defeat of the Scullin Government in the Australian House of Representatives has precipitated a general election, which is to be held on December 12. Six days earlier New Zealand's National Government will meet the people at the polls. These two elections, coming within a week of each other, will be watched with Empire-wide interest, as Imperial issues of moment will be decided in both cases. The Australian Government is committed to an advanced programme of Intra-Empire trade, while Premier Forbes is appealing in New Zealand for a mandate for the placing of definite preferential proposals before the Imperial Economic Conference. The return of the New

Zealand Ministry seems to be very generally taken for granted, but the Australian Labor party will meet with strong Opposition, and may be more decisively defeated in the constituencies that it was in the House. But all parts in Australia stand for protection, with Intra-Empire preferences, and the Opposition may outbid the Labor Ministry on the question. These elections, will, however, at least have the result of placing in office newly-mandated Governments in two of the most important Dominions, in good time for the working out of trade proposals at the Conference, which is to meet at Ottawa in July.

And yet there is a point to be made here which it strikes us, is of decided importance in any discussion of the kind. Granted that the home exists primarily for the protection and benefit of the children who grace it, its influence on its adult members is not lightly to be disregarded. To realize their potentialities as human beings and citizens, they depend in the mass on its responsibilities and discipline. Why sacrifice their need in this respect for the sake of a generation not yet in flower? Is the future of the state so much more important than its present? And even if it were, the object of our solicitude for the children of today is to prepare them for their duties as the parents and citizens of tomorrow. When tomorrow comes they, too, will need families for their proper development, whether they would be better off now without them or not.

It often happens—perhaps we should say it usually happens—that the experience of an adult with a family of his own corrects the injuries to his psychology suffered in his domestic upbringing. For instance, Dr. Russell has already booked his passage to England in order to be home in time to trim the family Christmas tree.

Two Elections (Sydney Post) The defeat of the Scullin Government in the Australian House of Representatives has precipitated a general election, which is to be held on December 12. Six days earlier New Zealand's National Government will meet the people at the polls. These two elections, coming within a week of each other, will be watched with Empire-wide interest, as Imperial issues of moment will be decided in both cases. The Australian Government is committed to an advanced programme of Intra-Empire trade, while Premier Forbes is appealing in New Zealand for a mandate for the placing of definite preferential proposals before the Imperial Economic Conference. The return of the New



COAL ARE YOU READY? Old man winter looks like a disagreeable old soul, but, if you have a good supply of our high-grade Coal in your cellar you will find him an agreeable companion.

W. D. GILLIS & COMPANY COAL PHONE 176

Periodic Eye Examinations

Are vitally important, whether one's eyes are good or otherwise. Don't wear your glasses five or ten years, as some do, without re-examination, for in that time serious changes may take place, which if not discovered, may work permanent injury to the most precious sense you possess.

Guard your eyes. G. F. HUTCHESON OPTOMETRIST

Dr. W. R. Garson CHIROPRACTOR Three Year Palmer Graduate 124 Prince St. Phone 1072 Home Calls Made. 4626-5-15-Smwtf.

The Chew for You



HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING



Highest Class Foxes With Superior Pelts Result from regular feeding of IMPERAILS MANUFACTURED BY IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO., LTD. Box 446 Charlottetown, P. E. I.