

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1924.

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF

It is generally contended by interested politicians that the tariff concerns only the manufacturer and that he takes advantage of it to bleed the farmer, in other words that the tariff is the friend of the manufacturer and the enemy of the farmer. Nothing could be further from the truth. This was very convincingly explained by Mr. George D. McKinnon, chairman of the Quebec branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association while addressing the Sherbrooke, (Que.) Plowmen's Association at their annual banquet a few days ago. His address is published in a recent issue of "The Conservator" published in Brampton, Ontario. Mr. McKinnon reminded his hearers of the fact that, within his own recollection, the population of the town of Sherbrooke had increased two and a half times, that new factories had been continually being built and the market continually enlarging for the products of the farms in the neighborhood. This was due to the fact that during the past forty-five years the industries of the town, as of the rest of Canada, were protected by a tariff which enabled them to withstand unequal competition from outside. "Now," he said, "we have at least six factories idle and others on part time with greatly reduced forces. Many of our people have gone to the United States, leaving vacant houses which at present are a drug on the market. This calamity to the town of Sherbrooke was he declared, a direct result of the tariff tinkering of the past few years, tinkering which unsettled business and frightened capital. And what was true of Sherbrooke was true of practically every town and city in Canada. The people had left the country because of the blow struck at Canadian industry by the uncertainty as well as the reduction of the tariff.

Proceeding to show how this industrial depression affected the farmers he referred to the fact that for a period of years 80 percent of the farm products of Canada was consumed in the cities, towns and villages and on the farms. Making allowance for the large export of wheat from the Prairie provinces, he estimated that 90 percent of the farm products of the province of Quebec was consumed within the dominion while only ten percent was exported. If the cities and town are depopulated by a ruinous fiscal policy, as has been the case within the past few years, where is the farmer to find a market for the 90 per cent which he now sells in his home market?

His argument was incontrovertible and what is true of Quebec is even more emphatically true of Prince Edward Island. We have been selling at least 90 per cent of our farm produce in the industrial centres of the neighboring provinces and these have been sadly depleted within the past three years, so much so that we must now look elsewhere. Even our pork is sold in the home market. We are told from time to time that the British Market sets the price for our bacon. Compare the prices of bacon in Canada and in England, and it will be seen that the Canadian prices are much higher. Only the surplus that the Canadian Market cannot absorb goes to the British market and at a lower price than it brings right here in Charlottetown.

Mr. McKinnon referred to the unique position occupied by Canada, in the fact that she has reduced her tariff while 65 of the greatest countries in the world had increased their tariffs in order to protect their industries and keep their people at home. We have lowered our tariff, destroyed our industries and driven our own people out of the country—to keep our government in power by barter.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow St. Andrew's Day.

Election looming in sight.

Tuesday St. Andrew's Centenary when all good Scotsmen and their friends dine together. Aye, Aye, Mon!

Conditions are very deplorable in Sydney Mines. The Town Clerk reporting to the City Council says: "We have visited homes and found children suffering the pangs of hunger, and without clothing to cover their bodies. In one case a family was existing on mushrooms picked in the woods and converted into a sort of a soup for the famishing children."

The "Canada" number of the Reports of the United States Department of Commerce is probably the most indiscreet document published since the Taft-Roosevelt letters in which Canada was described as an adjunct to the United States. It says that "economically and socially Canada may be considered as a northern extension of the United States." Those who believe in the future of Canada as an independent nation within the British Empire should read number 44, issue of Nov. 3rd, 1924, of the U. S. Commerce Reports.

As a contrast to Jessie's lurid indictment of conditions in Canada, and especially Toronto it may be mentioned that there is little likelihood of unemployment in the building trades in Toronto this winter, judging from reports of the Steel Workers' Union and the Builders' Laborers' Union, both of which state that not only is there no unemployment in the various organizations affiliated under their groups; but that there will probably be a shortage of good mechanics in the city before the end of this year. Considerable unemployment in other lines of work, especially the unskilled labor class, is expected, however, by Mr. W. S. Dobbs, superintendent of the Employment Service Bureau, who has lately received more applications for "any kind of work" than can be filled by the activity in the building trades. It is the unskilled, the untrained that constitute the trouble—"the poor workmen ye have always with you."

Mr. Loring C. Christie, late legal adviser to the Department of External Affairs for Canada in a timely letter to the London Times draws attention to the danger and administrative foolishness of giving approval to the nostrums advocated by so-called idealists, either at Geneva or Washington. Describing the protocol, as "an agreement to fight," Mr. Christie proceeds as follows, choosing his words and phrases with great diplomatic caution. "Because some or perhaps all Americans would welcome this (that the British Empire should regard itself as an integral part of a distinctly continental system) it indicates how little the architects of this protocol have grasped the realities of the modern British Empire. One may understand the enthusiasm of these Americans, but it is for us to measure for ourselves just where our assumption of such a role would place us in relation to national interests and the probable action of all regions, whether American, Asiatic or Continental. Throughout these five years we have had our experience of what comes from adopting a planetary architecture the suggestions of American committees and individuals before they can themselves guarantee official adhesion by their own country. It is one path into which we ought never again allow ourselves to be tempted, whether the sign-post read 'outlawry of war' or bear some other legend equally enticing."

A million and a quarter of people are out of work in Free Trade Britain, while in France and Germany the workers are employed under a protective policy. Surely this is a lesson for the people of Canada. Here first the threat and later the actual lowering of the tariff has taken away the livelihood of thousands of Canadian workers. Many of them have gone away and comparatively few have returned. With so many gone there is yet much total or partial unemployment in Canada which threatens to increase with the growing cold. From time to time the newspapers report from 10,000 to 20,000 out of work in one or another of our larger cities.

A general election next June is rumored as the result of the change in West Hastings. The rumor may or may not prove well-founded, but an election would be welcomed by the Opposition with a confidence unabated by West Hastings. Every river has its little eddies, where a portion of the current seems to flow backward, but the main current sweeps on to the sea. If West Hastings has given

Notes By The Way

Agricultural progress and wealth in the West is well advertised. The Eastern and even the big Central Provinces might both learn and profit by the Western example. As Canadian we who live to the eastward of the Great Lakes are naturally pleased to learn of growth and progress in any part of the Dominion and take note of it from time to time. It is claimed in their advertising literature that there are (approximately) 2,750,000 people in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The qualifying word "approximately" is, of course, elastic. The total was 1,956,082, as shown by the census of 1921. There is something in the bracing air of the boundless prairie that stimulates the imagination, and that is also a good thing in its way.

Other statements, comparisons, and claims are put forward, like these:— That since 1920 the area under field crops has been increased by 7,623,490 acres. That while only 37 million acres, yet touched by the plow, over 130 million acres still await cultivation in the three provinces. Including British Columbia, it is claimed that the actual agricultural property wealth in 1923 in the four Western Provinces stood at \$3,556,710,000, as against \$3,808,242,000 in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. This is a very remarkable statement indeed.

So far we have touched only agricultural production and wealth. There is much mineral wealth, not only in coal in Alberta and British Columbia as well as gold and silver in Ontario and coal in Nova Scotia which would perhaps balance the metal and mineral production of the West. In manufacturing industries and production and the wealth therein represented there is, of course, a heavy preponderance in the East, notably in Ontario and Quebec. The point we wish to consider briefly is whether the Western Provinces have not by their own showing reached a point of development and wealth in which they can stand alone and march forward without further special aid and assistance from the East.

The five older Provinces have poured out money in untold millions to purchase survey, open up, bring in, emigrants, build railways in the West. As we have before stated there is now a greater mileage of railways West of the Lakes than East of them and every mile of rail track between the Lakes and the Rockies was either built outright by the Dominion or subsidized heavily in money and land by the Dominion. When Western crops failed in past years the Dominion helped out liberally with seed grain for next year's sowing. In this and other matters the Prairie Provinces have been assisted out of the Dominion treasury as no other provinces have been.

The West is now no longer in its cradle, or in need of a feeding bottle, or further spoon-feeding. It has grown tall and strong and can boast of its agricultural wealth, its vast harvests, its splendid flocks and herds, its rich products of the stockyard and the dairy. This well-founded boast of wealth ought to be accompanied with something of the spirit of fair play and consideration for the rights and claims of other provinces. Wealth should not plead poverty on the one hand or make threats on the other hand to get at once more railway mileage and lower freight rates in the West than can be given to twice as many people in the East.

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The Public Forum

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

UNION UNDER CLERIC PRESSURE

Sir,—When a political party uses its majority power to crush a minority we call that brute force. But no political party that ever existed in Canada has ever gone as far to crush out opposition as the Presbyterian Union party headed by the Clergy is going to crush the spirit of those who choose to remain in the Church of their choice. In the first years of the movement better councils prevailed, and when it was seen that a large number, even if a minority, were opposed to union it was laid down that no union should be entered into unless it was considered the opinion of the church that further action to force union would be a mistake. That opinion is now scrapped, for later on without any further test of the size of the opposition the clergy decided to go ahead regardless of whether the opposition grew larger or not. And a new principal was introduced viz, that a Christian body can by majority vote decide the allegiance of its membership. Self-determination is a world principle today, and if anywhere here below we should have that principle given a kind, considerate application it should be among the Christians. But what do we find? It is a well known fact that today that in several places the clergy are issuing signed statements to the effect that they will go into the union, which is tantamount to serving notice on their members that they should be prepared to stand out, out they will be without a shepherd so far as these men are concerned. That is a species of pressure as reprehensible as it is unkind. The influence of the clergy among the people is very great and in this movement so large a proportion of them having chosen their weight on the side of union it is a marvel that any independent opposition to it can manifest itself. But it does. The unionists now find that the clergy and some elders cannot drag the people into blindly following them. They may lock the doors of the churches and prevent the other side being heard and also try to prejudice their hearers against even giving the other side a fair hearing when a meeting is allowed but this kind of coercion is bound to fail as the influence of the shorter catechism and home training of the old church is not easily unimpaired.

Every Presbyterian minister and elder in Canada would go to sell for union they would find they could not carry the people with them as "dumb driven cattle." The age of theoretic government is passed and happily so for all forms of Government it was the most tyrannical that history records. Theocracy is gone forever. But what will we do for ministers when so many are leaving the old church? I would say, let them go, they have no use anyway for those of us who refuse to follow them, time will arise who will stand by us, I have no fear.

The skies may at present be cloudy but let us remember that verse in the old hymn. Ye fearful saints fresh courage take; The clouds ye so much dread Are big with mercy and shall break in blessings on your head. More Anon. I am Sir, etc. THE PEV.

SELF-MASTERY:—Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression. Let the words of my mouth be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my Redeemer, Psalm 19:13, 14.

PRAYER:— "O for a heart to love Thee More truly as I ought; And nothing place above Thee, In deed, or word, or thought."

NOVEMBER 29, 1924  
BEGIN RIGHT IN YOUTH:—Remember now Thy Creator in the evil days of thy youth, while the evil days come not nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them. Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man, Ecclesiastes 12: 1, 13.

PRAYER:—Dear Lord, Thou hast said, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven. Make us all Thine own little children, and then it shall be our joy to do Thy will daily."

WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR?  
Thy neighbor? It is he whom thou hast power to aid and bless; Whose aching heart and burning brow Thy soothing hand may press.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the fainting poor. Whose eyes with want is dim, Whom hunger sends from door to door:— Go thou and succor him,

Thy neighbor? 'Tis that weary man Whose years are at their brim, Bent low with sickness, care, and pain:— Go thou and succor him.

Thy neighbor? 'Tis the heart bereft Of every earthly gem; Widow and orphan, helpless left:— Go thou and shelter them.

Thy neighbor? Yonder tolling slave, Fettered in thought and limb; Whose hopes are all beyond the grave:— Go thou and ransom him.

Oh, pass not, pass not heedless by: Perhaps thou canst redeem The breaking heart from misery:— Go share thy lot with him.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

CAUSE OF HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

It is interesting to watch the changes in the minds of investigators as they study the different parts of the body. At the present time the ductless glands, and blood pressure, are among the many things being investigated. That the hardening of the arteries was a cause of high blood pressure has been known for years. The lining walls of the vessels, having lost some of their elastic tissue, were naturally more resistant to the blood flow, and the pressure just had to be increased, in order to get the blood to all parts. However these scientists are now going back beyond that, and asking themselves this question. "What causes the vessel walls to lose their elasticity?"

And the answer in many cases is just this. "Why the high blood pressure itself." Now you say that's rather odd, the hard vessel walls causing the high pressure, and high pressure causing the hard walls. And yet it seems reasonable enough. If you are a big eater, and especially if you eat certain kinds of foods, the quantity of the blood is increased in the first place, and materials in the blood formed from these foods attack the vessel wall, and it loses some of its elasticity. It is just as if this hot acid blood went around on its course, and actually set up a slight inflammatory trouble in the walls of the vessels.

It would seem that foods like liver, kidney, veal, pork, fried foods, rich puddings, mustard, pepper and liquor, taken in large quantities, increase the tension of the blood, whereas light soups, good beefsteak, fresh lamb, mutton and chicken, soft boiled eggs, cereals, fresh vegetables, and stewed fruit deserts, do not raise the pressure much. If you can get outdoors for some exercise, walking, or golf, you can burn up practically everything you eat, and you have no need to consult any diet list. If your physician finds that your pressure is somewhat high, he will immediately lay out an appropriate diet for you.

However the avoidance of worry, and the light easy outdoor exercise will usually reduce the blood pressure to the normal.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

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Happenings of the Week

Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, and His Excellency Lord Byng of Vimy, will be sponsors at the christening of the infant daughter of General the Earl of Cavan and the Countess of Cavan, which will take place in England at the Guards' chapel, Wellington Barracks, tomorrow. Other sponsors will be Mrs. Gerard Leigh, and Captain the Hon. Lionel Lambthe, D.S.O., R.N. The child will receive the names Elizabeth Mary. The Countess of Cavan, who was formerly Lady Joan Mulholland, has visited Canada and has many friends here. While in Ottawa she stayed with Lord and Lady Byng at Government House.

Upwards of one thousand ladies and gentlemen called to pay their respects to the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Heartz on Wednesday and Thursday, it being the first official reception. "Edgewater" is ideally arranged for entertaining the many guests freely mingling in the large reception rooms and halls which had the added attraction of quantities of cut flowers, ferns and brilliant lights. Attending Governor Heartz were his aides-de-camp, Col. S. R. Jenkins, Col. J. S. Jenkins and Lieut. George Buntain, naval aide, while those receiving with His Honor and Mrs. Heartz on Wednesday were, Mrs. A. B. Warburton and Mrs. S. R. Jenkins. Mrs. W. J. P. McMillan and Mrs. W. Chester S. McLure served ice cream. The guests were ushered to the tea rooms by Mrs. H. D. Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Cosh, and Mrs. W. S. Stewart. Mrs. B. C. Prowse, Mrs. J. J. Johnston, Mrs. James Paton, Miss Beatrice McKinnon, Miss Roma Stewart, Miss Evelyn Hazzard, Miss Dora Mathieson, Miss Jean Sinclair, and Miss Helen Jenkins waited on the guests at tea. Assisting in entertaining were Mrs. Murdoch McKinnon, Mrs. J. S. Jenkins, Mrs. H. J. Palmer, Mrs. H. Roland Stewart, Mrs. (Col.) D. A. MacKinnon and Mrs. G. S. Houston. On Thursday those assisting were the younger people, this event being informal and ending with a very delightful dance, and included Misses Dora Mathieson, Avila Mathieson, Maud Stewart, Queenie Jenkins, Stephanie Jenkins, Lorna Weeks, Elaine Beales, Elsie Peake, Dorothy Simpson, Della Walsh, Selma Owen, Jane Heartz and Evelyn Windsor. The guests were ushered into the supper room by Mrs. Ivan Reddin and Miss Doris Gill. Miss Helen Large and Miss Emma Nicholson poured coffee. Mrs. George DeBlois and Miss Helen Smith served ice cream.

This has been a very busy week socially, the weekly clubs of Monday and Thursday, the round of chain Bridges for philanthropic purposes, and much private entertaining, keeping those socially inclined in a whirl of pleasant excitement.

Mrs. (Dr.) Kelly left last week on a visit to relatives and friends in Boston. She expects to return about Christmas. Last evening Mrs. W. A. McLaren entertained at five tables of Bridge at her home on Longworth Avenue. Mrs. Artemas Lord is leaving this morning on a two weeks' visit to Montreal. Mr. C. K. R. Steeves, who has been attached to the Bank of Nova Scotia staff here for the past five years, has been transferred to Ottawa, and general regret is expressed over his departure. On the eve of his going last week he was presented with a handsomely fitted travelling case from the staff together with many expressions of esteem and good wishes for his further success in the banking profession. Mrs. W. S. Stewart has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. T. C. Jones, of Moncton, who is convalescing nicely from her recent illness. Mrs. Ernest Champion entertained at a prettily arranged Bridge of six tables at her home yesterday afternoon. Mrs. W. E. McKay, of Halifax

When'er thou meet a human form Less favored than thine own, Remember 'tis thy neighbor whom Thy brother or thy son. Oh, pass not, pass not heedless by: Perhaps thou canst redeem The breaking heart from misery:— Go share thy lot with him.

Mrs. Morine, of Wolfville and Dr. Miller, of Kentville, came over for the funeral of their mother, Mrs. Lemuel Miller, whose death removes another of Charlottetown's oldest and most esteemed residents. Mrs. G. Ernest Forbes, of Scotsburn, N.S., President of the W.M.S. of the Presbyterian Church in the Maritime Provinces, was among the welcome visitors here this week, coming over for the Thanksgiving meeting in Zion Church. Mrs. Ewan MacDonald (L. M. Montgomery), delighted a large assembly of McMaster students and their friends one afternoon last week in Toronto, when she addressed them on the development of Canadian literature. She gave several extracts from her own works.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Percy Williams was among the hostesses entertaining at a most enjoyable Bridge. Mrs. Creel McArthur, of Summerside, has been spending the past week with her daughter, Miss Dorothy McArthur, physical director of the Y.W.C.A. gymnasium classes in St. John. Mrs. J. H. Gregor, of Brackley, and Mrs. Margaret Frazer, of this city, are visiting Mrs. W. H. Bearlsto at her home, Balmoral Place, Winnipeg, en route home from an extended trip to the west. Dumbbells came up to everyone's expectations on Monday and Tuesday at the Prince Edward Theatre, and this talented company can always expect a royal welcome here. Miss Hobkirk, Longworth Ave.

Many happy returns of the day to Sir Andrew MacPhail, of Montreal, who celebrated his 60th birthday on Monday last. The Duke of Cothaugh, who will again spend the winter abroad, has left London for Les Broyers, his villa near Beaujeu, in the South of France. The marriage in New York is announced of Miss Fern Oxley, formerly of Halifax, to Mr. Hugh M. Simpson, of Charlottetown. Mr. Simpson and bride are expected in the city very shortly, where they will make their home. Mrs. Willard J. McDonald, of Fredoncton, N.B., has arrived home on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Moore. Mrs. McDonald was one of last month's popular young brides, and her friends are delighted to have her back with them. Mrs. A. E. Williams is being welcomed back after an extended visit in Ontario. Mrs. Douglas Borden, of Boston, is home on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McKinnon. Mrs. Hazen Patterson, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Goodwill, Brighton, left with her little son Victor for her home in Newcastle, on Thursday morning.

(Continued on Page 14)

VICTORY LOAN COUPONS  
We will cash your Victory Loan Coupons or place them to your credit in our Savings Bank where they will draw interest at 3% per annum.  
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE  
Capital Paid Up \$20,000,000 Reserve Fund \$20,000,000  
Charlottetown Branch - C. Lomer Miles, Manager

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA FIRE AND CASUALTY SUN BUILDING TORONTO  
HYNDMAN & COMPANY LIMITED  
CHARLOTTETOWN  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR  
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND  
INSURANCE IS AS OLD AS THE SUN

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How Much Insurance Do You Carry?  
Will the policies you carry provide your family twenty-five dollars per week? How could they get along with less? Have you provided a fund of ready cash to take care of immediate expenses and to educate the children?  
\$1,000 at 6% yields daily income of 16 cents or \$1.12 per week.  
\$10,000 yields \$1.64 per day or \$11.48 per week.  
Make yourself familiar with the Mutual Monthly Income policy. Call up our nearest representative to-day and make an appointment. He will go into your insurance position with you frankly and painstakingly and give you expert advice upon the Mutual policies best adapted to your needs. It will not cost you anything to have your insurance position thus analysed.  
We'll gladly send you literature on these Mutual policies if you write the head office.  
THE MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA, Waterloo, Ontario  
H. A. EBERS, 135 Kent Street, Provincial Manager, Charlottetown