

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1935.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

The arrival this evening of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell is an event to which all our citizens are looking forward. It has been well said that by his enheartening messages to Young Canada, through the Boy Scouts who have greeted him everywhere with such spontaneous enthusiasm, Lord Baden-Powell is doing a great thing for the future of this country. He is fixing in many thousand young minds the highest ideal of citizenship. One of the many good features of the Boy Scout organization is that, by its system of administration, members are kept in friendly relations with their elders. Scout Leaders are older than the rank and file, and are also the associates of men of still more mature years. Citizens will past middle life retain a keen interest in the Scout movement. Lord Baden-Powell himself is 78 years of age, and yet by many thousand boys throughout the Empire he is regarded with an enthusiasm that amounts to something like hero-worship. With such guidance filtering its way down from the Chief Scout through adult leaders to the youngest in the ranks, the future of the Boy Scout movement is assured.

And "B.-P." has the knack of speaking to boys in their own language. For example: "You know," he told his Canadian hearers at Toronto, "I find that your brother Scouts all over the world are the same sort of blokes as you are." In a message to Mr. W. J. Cairns, Ontario Scout Commissioner, he said of the Toronto gathering:

"The warmth of the boys' greeting and their enthusiasm were almost overwhelming. Although I have witnessed many spontaneous outbursts of the kind, I have never seen the equal of this one nor one which touched me more deeply.

"I have two regrets, however. One was that time and condition did not allow me to go round all the boys and to see their Scouters personally; and secondly that thousands of the public could not be present to get that inspiring sight of Young Canada."

But the Boy Scouts had not things all to themselves. The Girl Guides and the Brownies were out in force to greet their leader, Lady Baden-Powell; and the Chief Guide also had good advice to give. "I feel toward you as a mother who cares for her children," she told her adoring hearers. "Grow up to be the splendid women that Canada needs in the future."

Is it any wonder that wherever they have gone throughout Canada, Lord and Lady Powell had been received with the same wholehearted enthusiasm? In this Province, where the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements have made remarkable progress, the presence of such distinguished visitors will be a red-letter event.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER

One of the planks in the provincial Liberal party platform is the promise of "an early endeavor to refund high interest bearing bonds on more favorable rates of interest." This, as we pointed out a few days ago, is precisely what the MacMillan Government did last year in issuing 3 per cent bonds, which—far from commending—the Opposition members endeavored to charge up as additional "borrowing" against the Government. Not only has this been the policy of the MacMillan administration, but it has been adopted successfully by the Bennett Government as well. Last week in Parliament Premier Bennett called attention to the success of his administration in reducing the rates of interest which the people have to pay on the national obligations. More had been done in the last five years in cheapening money than during any previous period in the history of Confederation. The administration has been helped by lower interest rates elsewhere, but the Ottawa administration has contributed mightily since 1930 by putting through successive conversion loans. Government obligations of over one billion dollars have been refunded on a basis which saves the treasury probably fifteen million dollars per annum.

The Prime Minister was probably referring to the Hepburn Government's recent handling of Ontario finance when he said: "I am sorry to say that because of what happened in one particular area it has been suggested by certain institutions that the rates of interest be raised. But when we talk of the burden of interest it comes to every citizen, he would have to

down to the question of increasing the price of primary commodities by any means within our power so that the purchasing power of money will bear some relation to the purchasing power when the obligations were created." The Federal Finance Department has long been intent, and is still intent, upon stimulating business and agriculture by making money available to legitimate borrowers at low rates. The Federal Premier has in mind another loan conversion on an extensive scale to be carried through in 1937, and this refunding can only be done by maintaining the national credit in the meantime.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tonight Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, the Hon. Heather and Betty Baden-Powell will be with us.

Premier Taschereau, Quebec, admits he has got "ideas" from the New Brunswick election. Perhaps he will now try the effect on Quebecers of old age pensions, free school books, and more jobs for everybody.

It is noteworthy that the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was the chief advocate of the vote of \$50,000 to the widow of the late Sir Arthur Currie. It was attacked by Mr. Woodsworth, C.O.F., and the Minister of Justice (Mr. Guthrie), in replying contented himself with "endorsing everything the Liberal leader said."

Before very long we are to have a trans-Atlantic air mail service. Regular plane service between Liverpool and New York will be begun next year. The Bellanca Aircraft Corporation of America has formed an English company to comply with the British requirements for subsidy. The new seaplanes will carry 12 passengers and will have a flying radius of 2,400 miles.

It is hardly believable but Montreal has come to the end of its resources so far as new industries are concerned, and has fallen back on the development of an old one, viz: the tourist industry. "I can't find any new industries to bring to Montreal. We must develop those we have, and one of the most important is the tourist industry," Mayor Heude told a representative gathering of citizens called to form a committee to assist the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau in making the city better known.

An agitation is on foot in Ottawa and Hull to create a special Federal District as at Washington, D.C. It is claimed that such a District should be a model for the whole of Canada not only from the point of view of geographical appearance but also in everything that concerns the individual rights of all the citizens interested. The District, being on both sides of the river, would take in all that part of Quebec comprising the city and immediate vicinity of Hull. Such a District would, it is claimed, be a fine example to all Canadians and would produce a beneficial influence throughout the Dominion.

Mr. C. F. James, general manager of the Performing Right Society of Britain, told the Commission investigating the affairs of the Canadian Performing Right Society that the British Broadcasting Corporation paid \$530,000 last year for privilege of playing compositions owned by the British Performing Right Society. "We have got five pence, halfpenny, on the first million receiving sets; four pence, halfpenny on the second million, and three pence, halfpenny on the third million, and three pence, one farthing on the next million sets," he said.

Alberta has to look to the Dominion for financial assistance and already owes it \$17,553,000 on Treasury bills. Hon. Mr. Hoadley, Minister of Health, told the electors the other day. Federal advances to the province amount to \$1,271,000 a year. If, under Aberhart rule, there were default on these Treasury bills, the Dominion source would be dried up; there would be no more advances from Ottawa. Agricultural and direct relief this year will require \$2,850,000, stated Mr. Hoadley, and he asks where Social Credit would find a market for its debentures. The Social Credit people themselves would not furnish the money, and could not if they would. For Aberhart to keep his promises, even to the extent of paying his \$25 monthly dividend to every citizen, he would have to

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It is as if Lawrence had quietly told us that all the things we prize exact new taxation on a huge scale. This money would come out of all industry, which would result in thousands more being forced on to relief. This would be sharing the wealth with a vengeance and with dire results for all. Hon. Mr. Hoadley's picture by no means exaggerates the danger of such fanciful schemes, and it is so plain it surely must appeal to the common sense of the people of this province. The shiftless and the lazy may be impressed by the Aberhart arguments, but the thinking people must realize that it is only by encouraging the industrious and by encouraging the progress that progress may be assured.

Out on the terrace they met between dances, and he thought preferable to throw the oranges away rather than see a further fall in prices.—Evening News, London.

Notes By The Way

It is said that when, in 1819, the Duchess of Kent hastened home to London from the continent, so that her child—afterwards Queen Victoria—might be born on British soil, her stage coach travelled no faster than Julius Caesar had been able to move when he made his historic assault on the outer edge of the world 18 centuries before. Even 15 years later, when Sir Robert Peel, then at Rome, was suddenly summoned to the Premiership, he had to travel to Calais by stage-coach. It was Justin McCarthy in his "History of Our Own Times" who likened Peel's mode of travel in 1834 to that of Julius Caesar when he first invaded Britain in 55 B.C.—Vancouver Province.

Amongst the anomalous features of international finance, attention is drawn to the fact that though nations profess their inability to meet war debts obligations already incurred, they seem to have no difficulty in finding money or credit for the increase of armaments. Just now there is much uneasiness and considerable criticism in Germany over the lavish expenditures earmarked by the National Socialist Government for the restoration of Germany's military and naval power to the level deemed consistent for defensive purposes and essential to the maintenance of a proper balance with other major European powers.

Toronto, with one-sixteenth of Canada's population, contributes about one-fifth of the tax revenues. She appears to do so in reality, because these contributions aren't from Toronto alone, but from the great multitude of producers and the great multitude of consumers who furnish Toronto with her raw materials and who buy Toronto goods.—Toronto Star.

One of life's really tough jobs must be that of dog catcher. Two men engaged to rid an Illinois town of unlicensed pets and strays, found it so great a tug on their heart strings that they resigned. "I'm sorry," said the number one catcher looking at the friendly animal wagging its tail. "I quit," the man announced. His fellow workman followed suit shortly, after yielding to the plea of a small boy and refusing to use the revolver on a dog in another district. Admittedly, these men are taking a "change" of "grounding arms" when employment is not too readily available; but there's something very fine about their temperamental make-ups.—Border Cities Star.

That nation-wide campaign in the United States to deport about 6,000,000 aliens and unemployed remedy must be prompted by the new-broughters. It is unlikely that the suggestion will be put into practice. The loss of millions of consumers would hardly help industry, and, besides, there might be foreign complications.—Gazette.

To please the Spaniards the United States has changed the inscription on the wreck of the battleship Maine from "Destroyed by a Spanish mine," to "Blown up by a submarine mine" leaving the original intact. The change is a bit of a joke, and a last resort to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is clear that a couple of years easily may be occupied in these elaborate and expensive processes.

There is a Court of Criminal Appeal for England and Wales which is a delightful contrast in its speed of operation. "The average time," says the Encyclopaedia Britannica, "that elapses from the receipt of the notice of appeal or application for leave to appeal till the same is finally determined by the court is from four to five weeks." Many criminologists are convinced that swift and certain punishment for crime is even more important than the form this punishment takes. The English practice saves the interminable delays of which advantage can be taken in the United States by those with ingenious counsel and abundant funds. The Canadian practice is a great many Canadian practices, is a compromise. We are neither so expeditious as the British in disposing of criminal case nor so dilatory as our neighbors but strike a reasonably happy average.

most highly—wealth, fame, high position, leisure, and the acclaim of our fellows—do not, after all, amount to anything. The things that make the difference between a good life and a failure lie deeper; they take place inside a man, deep in the recesses of his own heart, and the outward visible trappings are less than the dust. This, to be sure, is not a new discovery. But the rest of us seldom get more than a suspicion of it at best.—Chronicle-Telegraph.

Old age pensions now paid in Germany to people over sixty-five will be abolished and sixty-five age pensions provided for aged persons up to eighty years. Dr. Robert Ley, the Labour Front leader, explaining the new policy, said enforced idleness was prejudicial. The real requirement of old age was not idleness, but a lower tempo of work.

A million oranges have been thrown into the Black Sea to save the Rumanian orange market. Thousands of people watched the dumping. There is such a glut of fruit that it was thought preferable to throw the oranges away rather than see a further fall in prices.—Evening News, London.

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What Body of Hours

By James W. Dwyer, M.D.

PREVENTING HEAT STROKE

During hot weather or when working in an enclosed space heat stroke is not uncommon as the body is unable to throw off the heat owing to the heat and moisture with which it is surrounded. It is the ability of the body to bring the heat from the inner part to the surface and have the surrounding air absorb this heat and moisture from the surface of the body that prevents heat stroke.

In heat stroke as the symptoms are due to the great body heat being held in the body instead of absorbed by the air, the individual feels that he is hot, and his skin is hot and clammy and pale. In sunstroke, as you may remember, the individual is out in the direct rays of the sun and the skin becomes hot, flushed and dry.

As heat is the cause of the heat stroke the patient should be removed to a cool place and kept quietly in bed because any movement, however slight, increases the heat of the body. An ice bag to the head and cold applications to the whole body for a SHORT time is good treatment.

To restore consciousness the ordinary smelling salts are most useful, and after consciousness has returned, hot milk or hot coffee will be found stimulating. These hot drinks must not be given too soon.

However as far as you and I are concerned our thought should be to try to prevent, if possible, these attacks of heat stroke. Working or playing steadily during the hot weather or in an enclosed space means the accumulation of heat in the body. This accumulation of heat occurs because we are making heat too fast, or the air is too full of moisture to take up any of our perspiration, or the place where we are working or playing is so enclosed that no breeze is created to carry the heat and moisture away from our bodies. That is why the electric fan is so refreshing in a room; it immediately about you, and you get a fresh supply of air that has not been heated and moistened by the heat and moisture of your body.

A "draft" made by open doors and windows gives you a "change" of air. Good ventilation which means change of air will prevent heat stroke.

Hauptmann's Fate

(Ottawa Journal) The appeal of Hauptmann from his conviction and his sentence to death for the murder of the Lindbergh baby now rests for decision with fourteen judges of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals. The judges will announce their findings "probably in October." If the conviction is sustained, and defence funds permit, the case can be taken to the Court of Pardon, and as a last resort to the Supreme Court of the United States. It is clear that a couple of years easily may be occupied in these elaborate and expensive processes.

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by members of the public of any subject of interest. The editor of the Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

20TH CENTURY PASSERS-BY

Sir,—Two thousand years ago, two men "passed by" they had no sympathy for pain or distress. They had no doubt, that as they had not caused the misfortune, they had nothing to do with it. They were men of business and they saw nothing to be gained by helping a robbed man.

But a third man came who did not "pass by"—a man of a despised nation, but one whose heart was right. He pitied, he lost time, he spent money. Unconsciously, perhaps, he well fulfilled the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself."

Now, though praised, preached and expounded for twenty centuries, is it not a sad and distressing fact that for a great part of so-called modern times, there has been much Christendom, it has about as much effect as an old yarn. Though they may not say so, the actions of millions go to show that they consider the Samaritan was merely an old fogy! Furthermore, their actions show that they considered the priest and the Levite "all right." They had some style. They were aristocrats. They did not come from the back woods!

Fortunately for the world we have a goodly share of present-day Samaritans, but how many, ah, how many of the passer-by type?

Go out on many of the country roads. Contribute to have your hair look grey. Have a steady coat. Lean on a cane and limp. Now observe how many cars will pass you at full speed? How many will "step on it" to pass you? If you let a woman let you pass, contribute to walk as if you wore brogans or moccasins. Watch how the "bloods" will slow down and smilingly ask if you desire a lift?

However, we should be thankful that it is not the kind, the wise, and the honorable that abuse the great means of cultivating pride, selfishness and unkindness, but snobs and selfish worldlings, and these are the ones most likely to suffer pangs of remorse.

I am, Sir, etc.

OLD FOGY

SOME MORE TWISTING

Sir,—The evening twister is trying to solace its despondent part in its federal matters with a glimmer of hope that the New Brunswick elections were fought on Dominion issues, and the verdict against the Bennett reform policy.

To work out this fallacy it quotes Liberal press opinions, not one of which even pretends any truth in the Patriot's fables. The first quotation is from the Halifax Chronicle, the one Liberal paper that exhibits almost as light a respect for truthfulness as the local organ. Yet, while filled with the basic principle of insinuation, even the Chronicle doesn't show a syllable of fact to support its false diatribe. Dealing in matters of fact it confined itself exclusively to New Brunswick matters, then adding from its home-made "close connection with the Ottawa Bennett administration" that it was a "fact" that the local prevaricator found its nonsense.

The Moncton Transcript, a radical Liberal organ, states the real truth so clearly that we wonder at its failure in reproducing it. It says: "The change is in keeping with the trend of the time. Probably any government which could have been in office would have gone down to defeat. Dissatisfied, with existing conditions, and admitting there is good reason for dissatisfaction, makes it natural for people to turn to a new group in the hope that a change will be beneficial."

Turning to Federal issues the Transcript cites the "railway situation" alone as having an "influence." The railway grievance referred to was purely local, and without import in any other part of Canada. The Transcript is extremely rabid in its Liberalism, but to its credit it argues from the basic principle of truth as to the factors in the election, so much so that it is a marvel that the evening organ allows so much of fact to reach its readers.

The St. John Telegraph-Journal is also foolishly referred to. This paper, (independent) goes no further than a bare statement of election results, with simple comment that "it is obvious to set down the plain conclusion that the province demands a change of government."

Extracting sublimations from commenters again, a favorite pastime.

I am, Sir, etc.

READER

THE DIFFERENCE

Sir,—The evening organ, unfamiliar with political history, has some strange visions. New Brunswick voted Liberal, ergo Prince Edward Island will vote Liberal, ergo Canada will vote Liberal. It is a fact that history repeats itself? Let us revert to history.

Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island voted on the prohibition issue. The three former repealed prohibition by large majorities. This province went directly opposite by a large majority.

Nova Scotia, governed by W. B. Fielding from 1882 to 1896, and by G. H. Murray from 1896 to 1923, for forty-one years, the strongest Liberal governments ever holding sway in Canada, yet for the most of this time Nova Scotia was Conservative in federal politics. The Conservative governments led by Blair, Emmerson, Tweedie and Pugsley held power from 1883 to 1907. Here too Conservatives in the Federal House were supported in opposition to those in

Ottawa Pacts Commended

(Canadian Mining Journal)

There are some rumblings on the political front and the first sounds of oratorical artillery are in the air. Obviously, this journal has no place in political controversy, and we only comment upon them so far as they affect the mining industry irrespective of party. The Hon. Mr. Rinfret has opened an attack upon the Ottawa agreements, which he claims have hampered the expansion of Canada's world trade. The Ottawa agreements have been definitely advantageous to the base metal mining industry in this country. We have seen Great Britain's imports of Canadian electrolytic copper grow from 4,270 tons in 1931 to 36,754 tons in 1933, and we note that the president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, remarks upon the beneficial influence of the agreements upon the marketing of the company's products in his annual report. Canada's quantity production of lead, and zinc reached all time records during 1934, which was partly due to increased markets in Great Britain. These facts do not bear out Mr. Rinfret's statement so far as mining is concerned.

Changing Their Tune

(Mail and Empire) A year ago the Ottawa Government put through Parliament the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. It was designed for the benefit of overburdened agriculturists who are industrious machinery enabling such farmers to get together with their creditors and agree upon some sort of compromise settlement. Its whole object is to enable such people to remain on the land. It has been taken advantage of by thousands of farmers in all the provinces, and it is widely regarded as one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation yet placed on the statute books.

It came into operation in British Columbia last November, and already a number of farmers out there have taken advantage of it. Its operation in that province had, however, no sooner got under way than the local Liberal Government, headed by Premier Pattullo, challenged the validity of the Act, and sought an injunction against it on the ground that it is unconstitutional. In no other province has the provincial administration taken such a step. Anticipating that British Columbia's action might lead to further litigation and interfere with the Act's operation in other provinces, the Federal Government recently introduced a measure amending the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, so that it shall not apply to British Columbia.

The Pacific Coast province does not want the Coast province does not want the Act then it does not need to have it. Imagine then the surprise of the Government at Ottawa when Liberal members of Parliament from British Columbia violently opposed the legislation removing the province from operation of the measure. They did this in the House of Commons on Wednesday. They accused the Bennett Government of playing politics, but we think that the charge reacted as a boomerang on their own heads. In order to appease them the Finance Minister Rhodes agreed to have a clause introduced in the amending Act providing that it shall not come into force except on proclamation. This will give the British Columbia Government an opportunity to change its mind so that last year's legislation, as the farmers of the other provinces are benefiting.

THE SONG OF WANDERING ANGUS I went out to the hazel wood, Because a fire was in my head, And cut and peeled a hazel wand, And hooked a berry to a thread, And when white moths were on the wing, And moth-like stars were flickering out, I dropped the berry in a stream And caught a little silver trout.

When I had laid it on the floor I went to blow the fire a-flame, But something rustled on the floor, And someone called me by my name: It had become a glimmering girl With apple blossom in her hair, Who called me by my name and ran And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering Through hollow lands and hilly lands, I will find out where she has gone And kiss her lips and take her hands; And walk among long dappled grass, And pluck till time and times are done, The silver apples of the moon, The golden apples of the sun.

—W. B. Yeats.

Internally and Externally it is Good—The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pains in the chest, cold and many kindred ailments it has qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

THE PEACE BALLOT More than nine million people in the British Isles have signed their names to a declaration in favor of peace by international agreement. The fact was fittingly celebrated in Albert Hall, London, when there were speeches by Lord Cecil of Chelwood, the Archbishop of Canterbury and other pacific dignitaries. The occasion is worthy of note, if only as evidence of the universal tendency among zealous to fall into solemn folly.

Among the well-meaning people who in the long history of recorded time have labored to reveal the obvious, none ever revealed anything more obvious than do the sponsors of the Peace Ballot. Their effort has discovered nothing that is not already fully proved to all the world regarding the British people's desire for peace. It is not even news that more than nine million inhabitants of the British Isles, signatories of the ballot, still cherish a belief in the efficacy of the League of Nations as peace-insurance. The British are notoriously slow to desert lost causes and to face unpleasant reality.

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ANNUAL MEDICAL SOCIETY MEETING The Annual Meeting of the Prince Edward Island Medical Society will be held in the CANADIAN NATIONAL HOTEL, CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, JULY 12th. Business session 11 a. m. Clinical session 2 p. m. Visiting members of the medical profession welcome.

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Special Prices While attending the Bazaar drop in and save money at the 2 Macs. Ironized Yeast 98c, Dodd's Kidney Pills 37c, Nujol 59c & 89c, Kruschen Salts 69c, Gil Pills 37c, Mecca Ointment 49c, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 25c, Baby's Own Tablets 31c, Pond's Cream 39c, Woodbury's Soap 3 for 25c, Other Varieties 3 for 15c, Phillips Milk of Magnesia 49c, A. R. S. & C. Tablets 15c, Aspirin 79c, Beef Iron & Wine 99c. And other items not mentioned. See our 15 cent line of Toilet Articles. The 2 Macs Phone 315. 149 George Street