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 "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
 the Weakest Ink."
 MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1946

Ontario's Example
 The Ontario Government is setting an example to other provincial governments by refusing to hide behind the skirts of its Milk Board in the current controversy over milk prices. It has taken the direct and, in fact, only satisfactory course in appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into the "production, processing, distribution, transporting and marketing of milk, as well as the prices at which it should be sold." This action follows an order of the Ontario Milk Board increasing the price by three cents per quart.

Procedure followed by the Milk Board was challenged by Mayor Saunders, acting on behalf of Toronto consumers. On investigation of proceedings, the Government found that the board did not act strictly in accordance with provisions of the Milk Control Act. The board has no authority to make a price-fixing order under Section four of the act, which it did. It may, however, make such an order under Section fifteen, providing it has the approval of the Government.

Clearly, the Government could not give its approval to an order of this nature without being fully advised on production and distribution costs. Presumably it considered the information on which the Milk Board acted was not adequate, hence the appointment of Mr. Justice Wells as a commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act. It is to be assumed that the investigation will be thorough and it should establish a reliable basis on which the price of efficiently produced milk may be fixed, with a fair return to both producers and distributors. If inefficiency is discovered, or if it is found that actual production and distribution costs do not warrant the increase granted, remedial action can be taken.

"By its action," says the *Globe and Mail*, "the Government has indicated that it is prepared to accept full responsibility in fixing the price of milk, not leave it to the board. But it cannot possibly say what the price should be without first being possessed of all the facts. The inquiry should not take long. It is the duty of the Government and the parties concerned to facilitate the work of Mr. Justice Wells. For the most part, it will be a matter of collecting and correlating information not difficult to obtain. Within a few weeks the consumers should know whether they are being charged a fair price, or too much. If the latter is found to be the case, the Government can be expected to take appropriate action."

Nature's Soapsuds
 The recent shortage of soap has been very disturbing to present-day housewives and they are busily hunting suitable substitutes. Indians and woodsmen of the days gone by relied on Mother Nature to supply their soap and were seldom disappointed. The fact that nature provides all the essentials of life is sometimes forgotten because of the ease and convenience with which we are able to obtain our needs. Even today in some parts of Europe nature's soap is used on washday. This soap is produced by plants.

The most common soap producing plant is the Soapwort or Bouncing Bet. Introduced to our country from the Old World many years ago, her clusters of scalloped-topped pink and profusion almost everywhere. When used with warm water the juice of the Bouncing Bet makes a thick, soapy lather.

Wild Lilac gives us a scented soap that leaves the skin soft and fragrant. There are several members of the Wild Lilac family called "buck brush" that are found in the West. It is the blue, sometimes white, blossoms covering the spring countryside like a blanket that produces the scented soap.

Another soap plant is the Spanish Bayonet or Yucca. In this case the root is used. After cleaning the large root-stock of dirt, it is broken in pieces. Then when needed a piece is crushed, placed in water and swished about until a thick lather forms. It leaves the skin fresh and clean and hair soft and lustrous.

These are only a few of the many soap plants nature has provided for our use.

Australia's Menzies
 One of the notable things about Australia's general election, which returned the Labor Government, was the poor showing made by the Liberal party's leader, former Premier Menzies. Menzies, a brilliant lawyer (Viscount Bennett once said that if he were in London he would be one of the leaders of its Bar), is admittedly one of Australia's greatest figures. Politically, however, he seems a spent force, incapable of prevailing against lesser personalities.

What is the answer? Most likely, suggests the *Ottawa Journal*, in the fact that Anglo-Saxon peoples are often distrustful of brilliance, a truth supported by ample evidence. Winston Churchill, probably the most powerful intellect that politics has known in generations (the late John W. Dufoe described him as "the greatest man of our race since Shakespeare"), was long in the wilderness so far as public support was concerned, was retired to the wilderness when his war services ended. And so with Lloyd George. Likewise, we in Canada rejected the services of two men who, intellectually, towered over most of their contemporaries—Bennett and Meighen. Of Bennett's talents, and Meighen's there was never doubt. Bennett's grasp of public questions was enormous, and he was successful in business and law. Meighen was the

greatest advocate and debater seen in Parliament in generations. Yet neither of them possessed that common touch which attracts the multitude, passed, so far as leadership was concerned, into oblivion.

Menzies has often been likened to Bennett. Gifted with physical presence, a great orator (as those who heard him in Ottawa a few years ago well know), he has about him a touch of aloofness, impatience at dullness, intellectual arrogance. They are things the public dislike. The public—perhaps it is a pity—prefers the sort of political leader who can cater to the crowd, who is sensitive to prejudices and passions, who knows all the slogans and clichés. It is not something of which any of us can be proud. For democracy needs all the talent it can find.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The British Labour Government is spreading its wings to take in the Dominions and Colonies, as well as to extend its influence by friendly diplomatic relations in foreign capitals.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have both recently successfully floated new loans to cover maturing loans, and to provide funds for greatly increased facilities for provincial developments. In this case they are both looking behind and forging ahead.

The Mackenzie King Government becomes quite masterful in demanding that Dosco pay increased wages, whether or not they can afford it. It is for them, seemingly to collect the difference from the consumer, or die in the attempt.

Franklin D. Roosevelt once said: "The raising of the standard of modern civilization among all groups of people during the past half century would have been impossible without the spreading of the knowledge of high standards by means of advertising."

Sir Henry Elgar Taschereau, Chief Justice of Canada, born this date 1836; called to the bar in 1857, became Q.C. 1867, sat in Legislative Assembly of Quebec for Beauce County from 1861 to 1867; appointed Judge of Superior Court, Quebec in 1871, and a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada in 1878, becoming Chief Justice in 1902, and administrator of the Government in 1904, retiring from the bench two years later; was created a Knight bachelor in 1902, and a Privy Councillor in 1904. He was the author of several legal works, and died in 1911.

Farm prices, along with general price levels, will continue to rise for about a year, then settle somewhat and remain stable for probably a decade, says Earl L. Butz, professor of agricultural economics, Purdue University. He advises leaders of the Farm Co-operative Movement to operate at practical capacity, get out of debt now, tighten up efficiency and avoid needless risks. With the "inflation dollars" of the present, rising levels of debt can be discharged for substantially less than their original value, he believes.

As a memento of the Sixth Imperial Press Conference in England, the Kemsley Newspapers have issued an artistically printed brochure including articles written by various delegates. A foremost place is given to the contribution by Senator Rupert Davies, of *The Whig-Standard*, Kingston, and it is worthy of both the writer and of Canada. It was originally published in *The Daily Despatch*, Manchester. Another Canadian contribution is from the pen of Mr. Floyd S. Chalmers of the Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co., Toronto, which appeared in *The Daily Record*, Glasgow, setting forth the impressions post-war developments left on the minds of the visitors.

To celebrate its 75th anniversary, and featuring the resumption of daily publications, *The Daily Times-Gazette*, Oshawa, has issued a special souvenir edition which reflects very creditably both its editorial and mechanical efficiency. The issue consists of 42 pages made up in three sections, fully illustrated and beautifully printed. Congratulations are due to the President and Managing Director, Mr. A. R. Alloway, and his assistant, Mr. Thomas L. Wilson, on again venturing into the daily field, after four years as a tri-weekly during the war. The prospects are rosy for developing a good circulation in the busy industrial territory in which it is located.

Leaders of British women's organizations have shown such an interest in the idea that women should be called upon to share with men the responsibilities of citizenship that a resolution urging that young women be subject to conscription will come before the annual meeting of the leading women's organizations of the country this week. A resolution urging a vote of approval for the proposal has caught on to such an extent that it is expected to be a major issue at the gathering. Miss M. D. Woodward, an official of the council, said "that there is a strong feeling among our members that, having asked for and obtained the status and privileges comparable with those granted to men, women should be willing to accept also a period of compulsory national service."

Wearing Highland dress and preceded by a piper playing "The March of the Cameron Men", Colonel Sir Donald Cameron of Lochiel, K. T., C. M. G., whose ancestor rallied the Highland clan to Prince Charlie when he landed at Moirdart, walked up the High Street of Edinburgh on a Saturday recently and opened the loan exhibition of Jacobite relics and Scottish antiquities, then being held in the Tolbooth-St. John's Church, Castle Hill. Lochiel said that he was a little surprised that he should have been asked to Edinburgh to open the exhibition, because Edinburgh was not exactly Jacobite in its leanings at the time of the "45". Although its natives certainly flocked to the Court of Holyrood, he was afraid they were fickle in their affections.

Notes By The Way

Let's see, Raincoat, straw hat, rubbers, white canvas shoes, redannel underwear, overcoat, white flannel trousers, sweater, ear-muffs. Yep, guess we're ready to go out in this delightful Fall weather. —Windsor Star.

Scalloping is no job for a weakling and a sissy. The fisherman is entitled to a good return as sea food—and a cure for the cold, the flu, the cough, the asthma, the hay fever, the hay fever, the hay fever. —Halifax Herald.

In an article in the London Sunday Dispatch, Professor C. E. M. Joad, British philosopher, speaker, humorist and radio pundit, wrote that he would rather be poor in England than rich in the Dominion, because he found the conversation of almost all people from the Dominion boring and their company tedious. "The Dominion," he wrote, "is a land of 'me' and 'my' and 'mine'." "I don't mean that they are not as nice as we are. I mean that they are not as interesting. They have no knowledge of art, music and they have no faculty for the handling of ideas."

Scottish scenery is fine, but human nature (in Scotland) is finer. Put enough truth in people and they will justify your faith in them. —Windsor Star.

On that principle, a Glasgow Scot, named Lang, started a restaurant 70 years ago. It is still running successfully on that principle. Lang has never had any waitresses. Never given any bills. His customers serve themselves at his counters. They are given their bills themselves and pay the cashier, who never questions their honesty. In 20 years there have been only three instances of underestimation of amounts.

The Eire delegation to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, which was organized by the Eire delegation, sprang a surprise request on the assembly as it was being held in the Sydney West-Record. It was that their country should be named "Ireland" and not "Eire" in the English language texts of the conference records. No one was given the time to change and many will think none was needed. The name "Ireland" has traditions of its own in the English-speaking world.

A contractor who is trying to complete a building project of 20 new houses before the end of the year, has himself poured into the black market in quest of nails. He was willing to offer the operators \$1,000 to buy the nails, but they wanted \$200,000 for the nails. The contractor is now in a fix. He has a heavy quotation struck his plans a heavy blow. He has to buy the nails at the regular price, the \$65 a keg quotation struck his plans a heavy blow. He has to buy the nails at the regular price, the \$65 a keg quotation struck his plans a heavy blow. He has to buy the nails at the regular price, the \$65 a keg quotation struck his plans a heavy blow.

Henry Ward Beecher, the famous preacher, and Robert G. Ingersoll, the agnostic were warm personal friends—although of course, they disagreed on the question of the creation of the universe. A friend of the preacher's presented Beecher with a book on the subject showing the sun and moon, the planets and the stars. It was a wonderful piece of work and Ingersoll admired it greatly. He asked Beecher, "Who made it?" "Nobody," said the minister. "It just happened." "Make 'Em Laugh Again" by Charles N. Lurie.

The country's railroads are 75,000 freight cars short of weekly demand. This means that each week 200,000 tons of merchandise are left large enough to fill a train stretching from Washington to Chicago is not moving. It constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to full production and recovery, and no relief is in sight. Builders of freight cars with a yearly capacity of around 200,000 are now kept in service for 30 with maintenance costs rising in geometrical proportion. In the industrial community that depends for life on the state of its arteries it is idle to speak of an overnight return to health while this sclerosis persists. —Chicago News.

The Poet's Corner

HERO
 Like gypsy rovers, questing all day long
 In streaks of tangled jet and auburn
 Across the meadow land with joyful song
 Went forth life's barking dog and little girl.
 They ran with truant step along a space
 Enthralled; skipping, hiding, playing
 While chasing iridescent wings of lace
 In breathless laughter, up another hill.
 A gleam of polished metal skidded
 Careening, screeching, clamping
 As death had set a fearful, final
 price.
 For such a careless, needless speeding
 rate;
 No one could say the dog was just
 a cur
 Since he so bravely gave his life
 for her!

—William D. DeCoste, Canadian Army, (Formerly of Charlottetown.)

Brought To The Hangman By Their Own Orders

(By I. N. S. of the Journal Staff.)

The Nuremberg judgments will hold no surprise for those who witnessed the trial or read closely the evidence that was brought out from its beginning away back in November of 1945.

When I was in Nuremberg in June of this year I conducted a poll of officials and observers and interviewed at least eleven of the 21 would die. Twelve have been sentenced to hang.

They will be hanged by their own documents and by last June's verdict of the tribunal. They had sufficient of those documents had been produced in court to reflect the writing on the wall. They had seen the documents and they had recognized the principles of justice to substantiated evidence.

In June several gusses that Fritzsche and Von Pappe would get off, but somehow it was thought that Schacht would face a sentence of perhaps ten years. All three have been acquitted, but one notes the report says that Schacht sat bolt upright in court when his acquittal was announced. He was given a "thumbs up" and he bowed slightly to the applause but not to the point where he bowed to the judges.

All the sentences may be reduced (but not increased) in the event of successful appeal to the Allied Control Council, but somehow one doubts if that council will care to meddle in the strictly juridical decision of the judges. In dissenting opinions wherever they were meted out will tend to decide the council to leave well enough alone.

Looking back to my own four days in the Court I find the most lasting impression is of the faces of the accused. The faces of the accused, the modernity of the mechanical gadgets enabling four-way translators, the ease with which they were meted out in the name of justice and must therefore assess guilt with justice.

Their lives length because the prosecution based its charges not so much on the act of war and the misdeeds that incidentally occurred in the heat of conflict, but on the recorded documentary proof that the Nazis planned for war from the beginning. It was their own plan, and they were deliberately plunged the world into a vast pool of blood.

It took time to bring out all these documents and even more time to take up the evidence. The accused to state their defence, time for the judges to assess the guilt. But what is time if not to serve Mankind?

Sir David Maxwell Fyfe admitted to me that not many Germans were taken to the court proceedings, not many were learning of the lies and lusts of their leaders. But he argued tellingly that the trial would bring us a brief period in which to get ready but because they believed Hitler's protestations of love and human kindness.

Well, the Nuremberg trial should likewise have an effect on that kind of public opinion in our own countries in the years to come. Nuremberg made all too clear that many of us were wrong.

Still one more point Sir David made: Lessons of mankind that follow a war prompts people to want to forget terrible events and to do this they pretend things were exaggerated by war propaganda. To avoid this the trial aimed to make indelible in the mind of the world the intentional actions of the Germans who launched the war and the bestial deeds they perpetrated to carry it on.

When the trial was begun the Chief United States prosecutor, Mr. Justice Robert Jackson, said it was not an attempt to indict a nation, it was rather a novel and experimental trial but one based on the common sense of mankind that law shall not stop with punishment; of petty crimes by little people.

The Nuremberg trial could not be based entirely on legal procedure and custom for it was unprecedented. But it was based on common sense and it is interesting to note that no very serious contentions were made by the accused. Last June, for example, the number of documents and bits of cor-

A Different Objective

One of the easiest things man does is to accept a habit. As the various Victory Loan campaigns approached during the war years, about the first question a citizen asked was, "What is the objective this time?" Since money was needed to win the war and to take care of our men and women in uniform, the money objective in each campaign became a challenge to Canadian people.

Naturally, when the new issue of Canada Savings Bonds was announced, men and women promptly asked, "What is the objective this time?" And as they got the answer, "There is no money objective," they were momentarily puzzled. A sale of bonds without a goal to aim at just didn't seem fitting and wasn't easy to understand.

It is literally true that no pre-scribed sum of dollars is sought during the sale of Canada Savings Bonds which opens on October 15th. This sale was not prompted by a desire to fill up the money bags of the Government treasury. It is being launched to meet the desire of thousands of Canadians to continue their program of regular savings inaugurated by the Victory Loan and War Savings Certificates campaigns during the war years.

However, there is an objective associated with the approaching sale of bonds to the public. It might be described as the determination of those who are responsible for the sale of bonds in all provinces of Canada that all citizens shall have an opportunity to buy bonds. That is why the story of the canvass of the new Canada Savings Bonds is being so widely told, and why investment dealers and the banks are setting up facilities which will enable citizens to buy no matter where they may be located.

Put another way, each Canadian sets up his own objective this time. Citizens are being urged to create to help a man help himself.

On Britain or the U. S. would next time miss the great opportunity presented by an attack on Canada. Such an attack, if successful, would mean the supply of essential materials to Britain and would provide a comparatively accessible beach-head on the North American continent. It can be taken as certain that the next attempt at world conquest will not start with an attack on Warsaw or Pearl Harbor, but with an airborne operation, intended to land forces somewhere in Northern Canada—possibly with the immediate objective of outflanking our scanty hold on the St. Lawrence entrance to North America.

A Couple of Airborne Divisions, landed somewhat North of Montreal, would certainly cut our trans-continental lines of communication very easily and we certainly have not available the forces with which to prevent, or contain, such a landing.

The Atomic Bomb does not alter this situation. The destruction of a great city in an enemy country would not necessarily prevent the dispatch of an expeditionary force from that country. Certainly, the people of Montreal might prefer not to be defended by some one dropping an atomic bomb on the outskirts of the city.

Behind the Scenes our military leaders make joint plans with the U. S. and, to a smaller extent, with the U. K., but they will not disclose our share in these plans for a long time to come, as matters of national security are not produced enough today. We certainly have the immediate peacetime needs of the present small population, with the exception of newspaper, wheat, bacon and cheese and some other raw and partly processed materials or the equipment for any adequate contribution even to the defence of North America.

The Russians know of these plans perfectly well. They are in no way in doubt that we are consulting with the U. K. and the U. S. behind the scenes. Our policy of making this, and the same policy time assuming the Russians that we place our faith in the UNO, only serves to convince the Russians that we are as crafty as they are.

Mr. St. Laurent's Definition of Canadian external policy makes it clear that there will be no im-

Our Foreign Policy

From The Letter Review
 The International Scene, it might be a good thing to remember, Canada's history of the future history of Canada; of the lives of the individuals who live in this country. It is not merely an amusing story, but it is a story which is being told to us by our politicians to make headlines in their home papers.

Their Typical Canadian Attitude in these matters is still a colonial one. Up to 1914, Canadians still felt that our best position was to be willing to let the U. K. attend to our defence, while we made up contribution.

Colonialism is the only proper definition of the attitude of French-Canada nationalists and English-speaking advocates of Canada insisting on being an international nuisance; refusing to be indifferent to the unholy friends. A true nationalism on the part of Canadians would be realistic; would lead to this country being indifferent to the unholy friends; would not contain, as most Canadian "nationalism" does today, a very strong element of complexity, so much fear that other people may not realize that we are an independent nation.

The First World War stirred us to some military effort, and the respect gained by Canadian arms gave us a more permanent position at the council table of nations.

Unfortunately, this rather went to our heads and we became a nation of experts on foreign affairs, while retaining the feeling that we looked on them from a detached point of view. We were not the League of Nations, but we moved the first Canadian representative who ventured to suggest that we should take a more active part in the production that exercise of armed power or which, in the end, a world state would have to depend on. We were not in order. We chose deliberately to remain unarmed in a world in which it was now clear that gangsters were loose.

The Second World War made it evident that it would take the entire force of the League of Nations to maintain even an uneasy peace.

A Third World War will result, without any question, from a failure of the democratic and advanced nations to organize their power to prevent a prevent a breach of world peace.

Mr. St. Laurent has now related the Canadian position. With no challenge from any other of our political leaders, this very worthy gentleman, holding the portfolio of External Affairs, Mr. St. Laurent can decide whether Mr. Claxton is a safe Foreign Minister or not, and announce that our attitude is that of friendship for Russia and dependence on UNO.

Friendship between nations, as between individuals, requires contributions from both sides, and Russia has made it perfectly clear that there will be no contributions of friendship on her side.

Our Amiable Theorists at Ottawa in language which can only mean that they believe that the Russians are genuinely anxious for peace; are deterred from making peace by a conviction that the English-speaking nations show a sufficient lack of unity of purpose, all will be well.

UNO, as an international organization capable of enforcing peace, is, of course, the best possible plan, but UNO has not yet been established in any real sense. It has not yet shown even a sign of being able to obtain a definition of general peace which would be acceptable to Russia and the Western democracies. It certainly is very far from the stage at which the Security Council of UNO can assume the function which is essential to the successful working of the UNO plan—the function of commanding an international force capable of maintaining peace, by enforcing the orders which the UNO Assembly may give. UNO that is, has not yet even the machinery of deciding what orders to give, not to speak of being equipped so that these orders can be enforced.

In a Third World War Canada would not be called on to decide whether we should, as in the First World War, merely back Britain, or whether, as in the Second World War, we should or should not pool our forces with Britain and the United States. No military expert leading an attack

provement in this situation, as long as the present administration remains in office.

No Other Party shows any clear appreciation of the situation. The Pro-Cons are notably more inclined to talk of co-operation with the U. K. than with the Lib-eralists, but the Pro-Cons do not say what they will do about our own contribution to the military pool, and are apparently indifferent to the fact that the co-operation must be with the U. K. and the U. S. They talk very generously of their faith in UNO, as though faith in a bright future would justify neglect of measures to deal with present dangers.

The C.C.F. still the third Party in our political life, even if unable to hope for office except as a result of grave errors in the country, which is not necessary, may well be avoided, is not pro-Russian, in the sense in which the Communist Party is a Party ever a Party of theorists; which has a long record of doing the attention of ordinary citizens to give him safety against foreign aggression. The C.C.F., outwardly at any rate, appears to believe in the possibility of making the function at once, dismissing the obvious evidence to the contrary, with pleasant results. It is how the C.C.F. entirely endorses the external policy laid down by Mr. St. Laurent.

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