THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President: J. R. Burnett, F. J. L.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1945

Mr. Bracken's Policies

Following upon the great news of peace in Europe comes the declaration by the Hon. John Bracken, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party, of what is undoubtedly the most constructive and far-reaching policy to be enunciated by any statesman in this country. The full text of Mr. Bracken's statement appears in today's issue.

Every phase of Federal policies is dealt with in this manifesto, and the language is clear and explicit. First and foremost Mr. Bracken deals with the vexed subject of manpower and national unity. He stands emphatically for equality of rights, obligations and sacrifice, both in war and peace. His policy for war veterans includes an immediate review of pension rates and increases to bring pensions in line with living costs. For youth he proposes to encourage a nationally uniform system of recreation and cultural centres, to be extended to rural areas, also to establish a Youth Advisory Council, whose function it will be to consider and make recommendations on youth problems to the Government.

Mr. Bracken does not believe in centralized planning by the State as advocated by the C. C. F. Planning is essential, but it must be done by representatives of management, agriculture, labor and government."

For the encouragement of international trade he would establish an Export Board with power to determine and pay whatever differences may exist between a fair Canadian price and the actual world market price on approved items. To make real and effective the rights of workers of all kinds he would establish a National Development Board (on which farmers would be represented) to work out plans for full production and employment in each industry.

In the social field Mr. Bracken stands for extended employment insurance coverage, accident and sickness benefits, children's allowances, maternity benefits, widows' benefits, retiring pensions and increased old age pensions at the age of 65. Wherever social services are administered provincially, he would provide grants large enough to ensure adequate standards of social security to all Canadians. Pending the setting up of a national health programme, he would make grants to all the Provinces according to standards and in amounts to be agreed upon.

For the farmer Mr. Bracken proposes "a complete and scientific programme", so as to assure him adequate standards of living. This will be done by a system of fair prices to be announced before the season of production. He proposes to reestablish a Natural Products Marketing Act and to appoint a Board of Livestock Commissioners vested with authority to regulate and direct all aspects of livestock marketing.

He guarantees to business men, large and small, the right to trade under conditions favorable to individual enterprise, new industries and venture capital. He would accomplish this by a series of measures including the removal, as rapidly as possible, of the present unfair double taxation on the same income and of the present abuses of income tax administration. He would also establish an Export Board to ensure a fair price to Canadian exporters.

He also discusses his policy for expansion of Canada's internal economy, utilization of war plants, development of natural resources, selective immigration, housing and other matters. He proposes to abolish the fee payable for radio licenses which he regards as an unnecessary and unwarranted nuisance tax. He undertakes to call, immediately on coming into power, a Dominion-Provincial conference, and to call similar conferences at frequent intervals regardless of the political stripe of the various provincial governments. While recognizing the need of amending the British North America Act with regard to labor, social security, taxation and financial matters, he is opposed to the principle of concentration of power in Ottawa. He supports absolutely "the guaranteed rights of racial and religious minorities."

On the subject of the Japanese war is Mr. Bracken is equally specific. "Insofar as Canadian armed forces are required," he says, "send to the Pacific theatre all physically fit N.R.M.A. troops, thereby giving practical application to our policy of equality of service and sacrifice. See to it that none of the Canadian armed forces who have already served in an active theatre of war need fight Japan, except as they choose to volunteer without coercion of any kind whatsoever."

Airmen's Mercy Mission

Their task in Europe virtually accomplished, from weapons of destruction which contributed immensely to the cracking open of Hitler's citadel, Allied aircraft have been converted to the purpose of saving life. Laden with food supplies, the bombers are dropping their cargoes in those parts of Holland where thousands are threatened with death by starvation and disease.

Holland is but one instance of the blight of Nazi occupation. Before they came the Netherlands was one of the most prosperous countries of Europe. Due to centuries of hard labour, they had recovered from the sea large areas which had been converted into cultivable soil land so hardly won was highly valued and not a foot that could be used for agricultural purposes was allowed to lie idle. Science and experience had taught the farmers the methods best suited to their climatic and other conditions, with the result that although the entire area of the country was only 13,514 square miles—over half of which was below the level of the sea, and the population numbered over 9,000,000, they raised in most lines ample stocks of food to feed themselves together with a considerable surplus for export. Thrifty and industrious, the Netherlanders in social welfare matters were abreast of the times, and in that connection it may be mentioned that infant mortality prior to the war averaged the remarkably low record of 39 per 1,000 births. It may also be mentioned that in the first two years of German occupation the rate mounted by over 20 per cent. Such has been the incidence of illness of Dutch children in recent months through malnutrition that thousands have been brought to Britain and other countries in order to save their lives. Such are the tragic straits to which Holland has been brought by the voracious locusts by which it was overrun.

It can well be understood that the Allied airmen delegated to the task of saving instead of taking life have undertaken their mission with relief and thankfulness. Not by them was any pleasure derived from the confusion, terror and destruction caused by their deluges of bombs. It was something which just had to be done—something, too, they have occasion to remember for the rest of their days, which was instrumental in saving the lives of countless thousands of the Allied ground forces, battling their way through the defences of every kind in order to deliver the knockout blow.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

Investors have up till Saturday to acquire additional bonds to attain the Four Million mark.

* * * *

The service woman's lot is not an enviable one at present, waiting to see what is to be done.

* * * *

Priorities will soon be a thing of the past, and again it will be a case of first come first served.

* * *

It will take years for the Nazis to realize they are not the super-men they imagined themselves to be; but they will learn in time, providing the conquerors do not yield place and honour to them.

* * *

Many Allied airmen owe their lives to the perfection of a sturdy lifeboat which can be carried by air and dropped by parachute to crews who have been forced to come down in the sea. The lifeboats, which are equipped with both engines and sail, are capable of travelling considerable distances, and they carry provisions, first-aid equipment, radio, and methods of attracting the attention of would-be rescuers.

* * * *

Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Hemans, English poetess, died this date 1835; she was a poet of the emotional description, appealing to the heart rather than the intellect, and this endeared her to a large class of readers; some of her lyrics, such as *The Better Land, The Graves Of A Household,* and *The Homes of England,* have found an enduring place in English literature: "Talk not of grief till thou has seen the tears of warlike men!"

* * * *

The finest cloth of its kind — a gossamer woollen, weighing only 1 1-2 ounces to the square yard—has been produced by the Leeds, England textile industry. It is the outcome of a new process invented by Leeds research workers. The new cloth is based on alignite, the filament rayon yarn recently produced from seaweed by Leeds University. The alignite is employed to carry single worsted and woollen yarns, so fine that they could not stand weaving by standard processes. The process, which represents an outstanding advance in the production of lightweight woollen and worsted cloth, is to be made available without restriction to all United Kingdom textile manufacturers for home and overseas markets.

* * * *

They are all doing it now. Some months ago the British Government accepted in principle "Assumption A" of the Beveridge Report. That is to say, the Government accepted the proposition that allowances for children must be an integral part of "any satisfactory scheme of social insurance." The Family Allowances Bill which is now before the House of Commons will carry that principle into practice. Under the Bill, parents will be paid an allowance of five shillings ($1) a week for each child after the first. The allowance will continue until the child reaches the upper age limit of compulsory full-time education (which will be 16 under the new Education Act). An estimated 2,600,000 families with two or more children will benefit under the Bill, and the cost to the Treasury will be about $238,000,000 when the school-leaving age is raised to 16. Administration will cost about $8,000,000. The first child is not included, as one child can normally be maintained out of the family income; but if the parent is receiving insurance benefits—e.g., if he is sick or unemployed—an allowance of the same amount will be paid for the first child out of the social insurance fund. The provisions in kind which will be made for British children are as important as the cash allowances. Under the existing school meals plan—which dates from 1906—nearly two million children receive meals in school either free or at very low cost to the parents. Under the new plan, all children in public primary and secondary schools will automatically be given free meals, without any application by the parents, and regardless of their means. The cost of these free meals and other provisions in kind will be about $240,000,000 a year.

Notes By The Way

It doesn't go down very well with those gallant men now home on leave after five years overseas or with wounds to hear people who have been living comfortably at home complaining about the hardships they have been suffering during the war.—Niagara Falls Review.

Despite military losses, births in the United States have outnumbered deaths to date during the war, the New York Times reports. The increase of births began soon after this country started to mobilize and within a year after Pearl Harbour the birth rate had increased to more than 30 per cent in excess of the pre-war level.

An English Court has acquitted two school masters of assaulting an 11-year-old boy by caning him. It found that the caning was not excessive. It is too bad that the cane and the strap have passed out of favor in this country. If they were still put to good use, we would undoubtedly have better discipline and less juvenile delinquency. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

The announcement of an important addition to the Salvation Army's institutional properties in Toronto, and one of wide interest, is the recent purchase of the former residence of the late Sir William Mulock, located at 518 Jarvis street, says the War Cry. It is expected that the property will be utilized as a girl's home when modernized, at no great distant date. Famed for its hospitality in bygone days, the residence was one of the first private homes in the city to have electric light installed. During the late Sir William's lifetime it was visited by a great number of people, friends of Sir William in every walk of life.

How duplication of effort can lead to unnecessary expense is indicated in those constitutencies where two sets of enumerators are covering the same territory and listing voters for the Dominion and provincial elections. In this riding co-operation between federal and provincial returning officers' branches make it possible to avoid, in many instances, two calls at each home when one can do the job just as well with resultant economy. Qualifications for the franchise in both elections are identical, and there are several good reasons why full advantage should have been taken of the opportunity to kill two birds with one stone, as the saying goes. Covering the same territory twice not only duplicates expense but also adds to the difficulties of the manpower problem. — Kitchener Daily Record.

So many fantastic stories have been circulated about the probable future of synthetic rubber, it is pleasing to get from Mr. Ellwood F. Riesing of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers a reliable estimate of its possibilities. It should be obvious that this substance is here to stay, and the chief question in everyone's mind is as to whether it can ever take the place entirely of the natural product. As Mr. Riesing points out, this will depend on the uses to which we wish to put it. For some purposes, it is actually superior to rubber. For others, it does not measure up so well. Science, however, has made such great strides in a remarkable short time, it is reasonable to expect that whatever defects now exist will eventually be eliminated. We can count on the synthetic produce, in time, surpassing its predecessor in usefulness. This is a way man-made things have. Once circumstances compel scientists to get out and seek a substitute for an essential material, they usually end up with something better than the original. This does not mean that man is superior to nature. It simply shows that he is capable of learning nature's lessons well. — Windsor Star.

The disclosure that scientists have brought to the wind-tunnel stage of experiment a jet-propelled airplane capable of a speed up to 2,000 miles an hour, dramatically illustrates the manner in which science is triumphing over space. It is likely that fair percentage of the scientists now working on the problem of super-rapid transit can recall debates over whether the human body could stand speeds in excess of fifty or 100 miles an hour. They can remember when sixty miles an hour—a mile a minute—was considered high speed. Now they are working upon an instrument which will carry man through the air at a speed almost three times that of sound. To what proportion this reduces the world is shown by a glance at a table of distance between major cities prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Navigation of the Department of Commerce. At 2,000 miles an hour, London and Paris could be reached from New York in ninety minutes; Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle would become less than an hour and a quarter away; Melbourne, Australia, nearer than our Pacific coast cities are to New York at present; flying down to Rio could be done in less than two and half hours; and a jump to the Florida beaches could be made more quickly than most commuters now can get from their homes to their offices. Never was there more point to that chestnut—the world is a mighty small place. — Moncton Times.

There has been many young men who have finished their training in the Air Force and have been placed on reserve. Having prepared them for war, if they should be needed, the country has washed its hands of them for the present. Run along and get a job, it tells them, and we will call you when you are wanted. For young men who have left work to take their training the position is not so bad. The probabililty is that their old job will be glad to have them back, even if it is only for a month or so. But for the lads who left school to enter the Air Force the situation is not so good. There is no difficulty getting the green light from the National Selective Service, but when they apply for a job the prospective employer too often says, "On Air Force reserve, eh? Perhaps you had better try to get in somewhere else because we might no sooner get you fitted in than you might be called up." Experiences of that kind are apt to discourage youth. The situation is difficult enough now, and will be worse as an increased number of airmen are brought back from overseas and placed on reserve. In the interests of promoting employment an authoritative statement should be made on the subject at the earliest possible moment. — Toronto Telegram.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE PRICE OF BUTTER

Sir,—A recent issue of the Charlottetown Patriot in the editorial headed "The Butter and Milk Bonus" gives expression to some loose thinking which might be excusable in the average individual but which is unpardonable when coming from the editor of an influential newspaper.

The prime purpose of giving bonuses and subsidies was to control the cost of living, which has risen only 18 per cent, computed without regard for the quality factor and believed only by the officials of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Farmers as a class ask only for a fair return and when an arbiterarily low price ceiling was placed on butter, protested through their organizations at the setting up of subsidies, as a practice liable to establish, in the consumers' mind, a false idea of the real value of the product, and eventually leading to hardship for the producer. However, they accepted the measure under protest, only as a wartime measure.

Briefly the situation as regards butter which has always been the "Cinderella" of the dairy industry is this. The ceiling price to the trade in the Maritimes is approximately 37c per pound, about 20c under the cost of production. Of this loss the agricultural Food Board and not the Department of Agriculture, as the editorial states, with a butterfat subsidy of 10c per pound takes up 8c of the loss leaving the producer holding the bag to the extent of 12c. Is this any cause for celebration?

The most apparent result of this system is that the consumer buys butter for 42c per pound. Butter which cost the state at least 50c to produce and on which the producer is losing at least 12c.

Who then benefits? The consumer or the producer?

A little reflection on the part of the Patriot editor will convince him that when he paints the butter producer as the recipient of public beneficence he is fathering a mental misconception in the consumer and rendering the farmer a disservice. The dairy farmer is one of the hardest working members of society and has probably operated under greater labor handicaps than any other branch of the farm industry. His supply of feed has been uncertain and the price of millfeeds per cwt. has been in excess of the price of milk per cwt. to butter producers. A ratio which tends to make the purchase unprofitable.

At present the producer receives less for a pound of butterfat than the market price of a bushel of oats—a serious disproportion. To produce a pound of butter costing the consumer 42c requires roughly ten quarts of milk in which form the cost will be $1.20 to the consumer. Who would not like to produce butter under these circumstances?

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. LINCOLN DEWAR,
President of the P. E. I. Dairymen's Association

New Perth.

SUGAR RATION

Sir,—Ottawa's recent announcement of a five-pound cut in the domestic sugar ration will come as a blow to many people, especially when they realize that commercial and industrial users are taking a similar reduction. This means that the shortage of canned goods and preserves acute during the last year, must become more so.

How many know that this latest ration cut might well have been avoided—that, in fact, sugar consumption might well have been allowed to increase? And this on the basis of Canada's own production?

Last year Southwestern Ontario alone produced some 40,000,000 pounds of beet sugar—yet the third largest sugar refinery in the world, located at Chathan, was not in operation. This year, Canada can easily produce 80,000,000 pounds, or twice last year's amount. Last year, 14,500 acres were under sugar beet cultivation. This year, 25,000 acres are readily possible.

The diffculty does not lie with the farmer. Sugar beets are a first-class ration crop, and highly profitable; he will grow them if he can.

The trouble lies, as might be expected ,with the shortage of farm labour. Like other specialized agricultural workers, many skilled beet growers are now in industry or in the armed forces.

There is no reason why these men should not now be released and returned to the farms. Hon Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, has repeatedly promised that some such step would be taken ,but Selective Service has failed to implement his promises

Much can still be done, if the people of Canada demand immediate action from their elected representatives. Perhaps the desire for re-election will stir these men up, if the demand is made right now!

I am, Sir, etc.,
ROBERT FAY

23 Grosvenor St.,
Toronto 5, Ont. May 9, 1945.

The Poets' Corner

EPITAPH

What was the crime that they left
uncommitted?
Wha act of theirs had honesty
and worth,
Who now descend, abhorrent and
unpitied,
In unmarked earth?

No word of theirs but it was vulgar vanity,
No virtue in their ratlike courage
lay,
The only chord they touched was
inhumanity
That means decay.

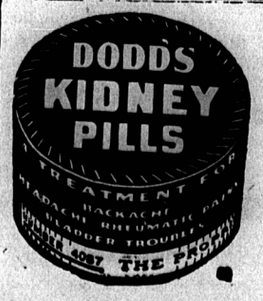
Of honest thought and the free
mind's over-throwing,
They had the vices of the wolf
and sheep,
And the silly whirlwind of their
idiot sowing
Others now reap.

Doubt not we were to blame, who
saw the omen
Dark over Munich. It was not in
our thought
To fight the most contemptible of
foemen
Men ever fought.

But it was in our fate. It was misprision
Of treason to the human heart and
brain,
To let those maniacs in their
ghastly vision
Dream of a chain.

Well ,that dream's over. Plow the
carrion under.
A better earth with better thought
may teem,
Men yet will wake with spirits full
of wonder
From a good dream.

—Leonard Bacon, in the New York Herald Tribune.



Need of a Real Post-War Plan for Agriculture

(Stewart C. Easton in Toronto Saturday Night)

IV

The work of the Economics Division of the federal Department of Agriculture is hardly known at all to the average farmer. Yet it has made thousands of surveys of farms all over the country and can provide a wealth of information for the individual. It is primarily concerned with farming as a business like any other; and though fewer things may be predictable in farming than in other businesses, yet there is a residue which lends itself to scientific economic study. The Agricultural Representative is ready to predigest this knowledge and give it to the farmer in palatable form. But how few are willing to take advantage of it! Statistics need to be translated into the language of the farmer and it is his work and pleasure to do it.

Let us say a farmer has a place of 150 acres with fair buildings and a reasonably fertile soil. He is free to grow anything he wants on this soil. He is free to grow anything he wants on this soil subject only to the necessities imposed by climate. He can have pigs, beef or dairy cattle, sheep or chickens, he can grow peas or potatoes, wheat or barley. Yet if he were hundreds of miles from a cannery, and fifty from a good market he would hardly choose to grow peas unless he wanted them to feed to the stock or simply to improve his land. He must therefore consider first of all where he is to sell his products. Of course all farmers already do this to some extent, but they could and should usually consider many more possibilities than they do at present. Nothing need be ruled out that he can sell, unless it is impossible to find labor in his area for the quantities required. Even then he should consider whether he can import the necessary labor from a distance. He must consider also whether the crop he chooses will exhaust his land, and if so whether he can build it up again by the use of manure and fertilizer. In such a case he must of course then decide whether he can dispose of the products that he gets from his animals who provide the manure, also at a profit.

* * *

The question of profit is all important—to know whether any crop or animal enterprise is profitable it is essential to know the costs. Probably fewer than one farmer in twenty ever knows his costs; fewer still keep adequate books.

The principal item in costs is labor. He must know whether he is getting full value for the money he pays out for help. He must work out the costs of feeding his own family, and how much help he gets in return from the working members. The man-hours spent per year on his farm can be calculated without too much difficulty if he gives his attention to it. He must be able to figure, whether by the application of more labor and the hiring of more help he can increase his profits.

Often his acreage is limited by the farms of his neighbors; he cannot increase it. So he must consider whether by the use of better equipment and machinery and more labor he can increase the yields of his existing fields. He needs to buy no more land; its cost to him will therefore be the same for a high yield as for a low. Nearly all land can be improved so as to provide higher yields per acre. But he will have to know wherether the greater expenditure of labor and equipment will pay for itself and leave a profit in addition. These things are not in these days, guesswork; they are the predictable within limits. Prices rarely fall drastically in one year, and a reasonably accurate estimate can be made. The weather in this country is fairly reliable.

* * *

The sad thing is that there is a vast wealth of information available that is too rarely used. There are numerous agencies for the farmer to consult, but which he seldom does. The services have necessarily been cut down during the war, but they will be expanded afterwards. Hand in hand with this expansion there should be a vast increase in publicity. Through the radio, through press advertising, through competitions, through visual publicity the farmer should be encouraged in self-help. Let us not be afraid even of the Russian method of appealing to the social conscience of the farmer.

Let us tell him outright that he has a social responsibility, that he owes it to his fellowmen to be a good farmer, that his private use of land entails an obligation to work it. There is a deep inertia in the country. The farmer is not lazy physically, but too many are mentally lazy, often as the result of too hard and too continuous work. Our whole civilization has been built by learning to use our head to save our hands. If we can persuade the farmer to take his share in this, then one of the most important and far-reaching steps towards general prosperity will have been taken.

POLL MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Progressive Conservative electors of Southport Poll in the Southport School on Thursday the 17th day of May next at 8:30 P.M.

F. S. REEVES,
Chairman.

5-15-3i.

GASSY STOMACH RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress, etc. Then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr Evan's Stomach Mixture immediately.

Evans Stomach Mixture is a very effective means of obtaining relief from disorders of the digestive organs which are attended by gas, headache, heartburn, pain and a sense of pressure below the heart. Price 85c per Bottle

ARE YOU TROUBLED WITH LUMBAGO OR SORE BACK ?

If so, we have one of the best remedies to offer namely

Back-Rite Tablets

A remedy for Backache Lumbago, Urinary troubles Neuritis, Joint Muscular and other forms of Rheumatism which ordinary treatments fail to reach.

Price 50 cents per Box.

THE 2 MACS

149 Great George Street

Mail Orders Given Promp Attention.

Professional Cards

H.F. McPhee B.A. K.C.
NOTARY &c.
BARRISTER SOLICITOR
Riley Building Charlottetown

PALMER & HASLAM
A. J. HASLAM, B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, ETC.
Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
MONEY TO LOAN
Phone 85 P. O. Box 15

Richard B. Johnston
Attorney At Law
Commissioner for Deeds. Etc for Prince Edward Island
(Successor to
Late Richard E. Johnston)
Office Suite 420, 31 Milk Street.
Boston. Mass

McLeod & Bentley
W. E. BENTLEY. K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY. K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at-Law
154 Prince Street

J.A. McGUIGAN, B.A.
BARRISTER. SOLICITOR
NOTARY, ETC.
CURRIE BUILDING

M. ALBAN FARMER
B.A., LL.B.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg.
MONEY TO LOAN
BARRISTER. SOLICITOR. ETC.
CHARLOTTETOWN

H. R. Doane & Co.
Chartered Accountants
53 Grafton Street.
Charlottetown
Phone 2095 Box 247
Randolph W Manning, C.A.

EYES EXAMINED AND GLASSES FITTED
J. S. TAYLOR
OPTOMETRIST
Corner Kent and Queen Sts.
Phone 1956
Evenings by Appointments
Phone Residence 1012

Morrell and Company
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown

ALEX W. MATHIESON
Office: 99 Great George Street
Money to Loan Collections
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS

KING'S COUNTY

The Progressive - Conservative Candidate and other speakers wish to meet all of the Electors of King's at Public Meetings which have been arranged as listed below, when the Party's policy and program, and all public matters in issue in the present Election will be discussed. All meetings commence at 8:30 p.m.

ST. MARGARET'S — Wednesday, May 16th, St. Margaret's Hall.
ST. COLUMBA—Thursday, May 17th, St. Columba Hall.
KINGSBORO—Friday, May 18th, Kingsboro Hall.
CHERRY HILL — Saturday, May 19th, Cherry Hill School.
ST. TERESA — Monday, May 21st, St. Teresa Hall.
ST. CHARLES — Tuesday, May 22nd, St. Charles Hall.
MORELL — Wednesday, May 23rd, Morell Hall.
ANNANDALE — Thursday, May 24th, Annandale Hall.
BRIDGETOWN — Friday, May 25th, Bridgetown Hall.
ST. GEORGES — Saturday, May 26th, St. Georges Hall.
ST .PETERS — Monday, May 28th, Holy Name Hall.
SOURIS — Tuesday, May 29th, Yeo's Hall.
GEORGETOWN — Wednesday, May 30th, Georgetown Hall.
MURRAY HARBOR — Thursday, May 31st, Murray Harbor Hall.
HEATHERDALE — Friday, June 1st, Heatherdale Hall.
STURGEON — Saturday, June 2nd, Sturgeon Hall.
MURRAY HARBOR NORTH — Monday, June 4th, Murray Harbor North Hall.
CARDIGAN — Tuesday, June 5th, Cardigan Hall.
MONTAGUE, Wednesday, June 6th, I.O.O.F. Hall.
MURRAY RIVER — Thursday, June 7th, Public Hall.
LORNE VALLEY — Friday, June 8th, Lorne Valley Hall.

H. F. MacPHEE,
PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, FOR KINGS.

5-17-2i

NOTICE

The undersigned Progressive Conservative Candidates for Queen's County will address the electors at the following places and dates:

CLIFTON HALL, TUESDAY, MAY 15th
KELLY'S CROSS HALL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16th
BONSHAW HALL, THURSDAY, MAY 17th
HOPE RIVER HALL, FRIDAY, MAY 18th

All Meetings Will Begin at 8:30 P.M.

W. CHESTER S. McLURE.
J. ANGUS McLEAN.

POLL MEETING

There will be a meeting of the Progressive Conservative Electors of Riverdale Poll at the home of Frank J. Trainor, Tyrone, on Saturday the 19th day of May next at 8:30 P. M.

JOHN H. COLWILL, Chairman.

5-16-3i