

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1934.

MR. MASSEY'S VIEW

Hon. Vincent Massey, chairman of the Dominion-wide Liberal campaign organization, in an address in New York last week asserted that there is nothing in the Empire trade agreements that is incompatible with increased trade between the Empire and foreign countries; on the contrary, he said that one will lead to the other.

This, of course, is perfectly true, and has been recognized all along by the Bennett administration. The significant thing is that it is diametrically opposed to the attitude of Mr. Mackenzie King and his party press and supporters in Parliament. Mr. King has been insisting that the Empire agreements would "stifle" Canada's trade; that they would cause "retaliation" on the part of other countries. Notwithstanding the evidence of increasing trade activity in both exports and imports during the past year, he has repeated his statements on many recent occasions. His sneers at "economic Imperialism" have evidently disgusted Mr. Massey, whose outspoken declaration in New York may be regarded as a stinging rebuke to the whole campaign which his federal leader has been waging on the question of Empire agreements since the defeat of his party in 1930.

Mr. Massey expressed the belief that the Canadian people, when the time comes, will welcome reciprocity with the United States. He was careful to add, however, that reciprocal arrangements, if well advised, can only be of mutual advantage. Here again his attitude is in line with the policy of the Bennett Government. The kernel of the problem is the difficulty that exists in regard to raw material, in which already a large trade is being done, the opportunities for reciprocal tariff concessions that will be more constructive than harmful are few and far between. There is (as the Montreal Gazette expresses it) no doubt that reciprocity can be had, but there is equally no doubt that it can be had at too great a price. Experience has shown this to be so and there is a rather pointed Japanese proverb descriptive of the individual who permits himself to be out-manoeuvred a second time by the same person.

On the other hand, the Empire pacts, as is now generally admitted, are proving a great help to Canadian trade. Speaking in Montreal a few days ago, Lord Elibank, president of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, declared these agreements to have been a very great success. Lord Elibank acknowledged that since Canadian and United States trade must dovetail in many respects an agreement between the two countries is an essential project, but he urged that in considering any such agreement "you cast your eyes back to the Ottawa agreements and do not transgress them either in the letter or in the spirit."

Similar testimony comes from Mr. John Pendrick, president of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, who on return from a recent trip to England declared that Canada is playing an increasingly important part in intra-Empire trade, and that British industrialists are very pleased with the reciprocal benefits accruing from this trade with the Dominion.

Authoritative newspapers like the London Financial Times fully endorse this statement. A striking tribute to Canada's trade recovery was quoted from the Times in these columns yesterday.

Informed opinion in the United States is to the same effect. The New York Times, in a statement quoted in Tuesday's Guardian, points out that since the middle of June the course of United States business activity has been downward to approximately the level of January 1933, but that in Canada a striking contrast is afforded, business indexes pointing to activity well over 50 per cent. greater than in January of 1933.

A GREELEY STORY

Older readers will recall that the late Horace Greeley, in addition to being the most famous American newspaper editor of his time, was also "the world's worst writer." His notoriously indecipherable handwriting was the subject of many amusing anecdotes which found their way into literary scrap-books. A new Greeley story, which Mark Twain would have enjoyed immensely

was related recently by Mr. R. D. Blumenthal, for thirty years editor of the London Daily Express. It is said of Greeley, Mr. Blumenthal relates, that only one compositor could read his script. Consequently this man attained a position of privilege on the paper which excited the envy of his fellow-workmen. They concocted a plan for his undoing. They dipped the feet of two bantam cocks in printer's ink and let them fight on a large sheet of paper. This paper they then cut into sheets of proper size and put on the compositor's desk in place of Horace Greeley's leader.

In due course the compositor entered, and to the amazement of the rest of the men began calmly to set up the matter—but at last he stopped puzzled. He walked into the Editor's room and asked the meaning of a certain hieroglyphic. "That," exclaimed Greeley, "surely you can read that, man! It's 'un-constitutional.'" The compositor returned crestfallen and finished the job; the column was voted the best leader Greeley had ever written!

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Synod this week. Thanksgiving services and holiday next week.

The Maritime Fishermen's Convention and selection of delegates for Ottawa the week after next. The great Fox Show and competition of vital interest to fox ranchers, buyers, and the public will be the last big event here before Christmas.

Evidently the war mongers have not been silenced by the Munitions Investigation disclosures at Washington; if anything their appetite for war has been greatly stimulated.

The Board of Trade is to be commended for the activity it is showing in the search for new industries, and additional outlets for those we already have.

As was anticipated the reduction in the Car Ferry auto rates has proved equally popular with Islanders as with tourists. The official statistics show that from May to September 4,676 cars crossed from Tormentine to Borden, as against 4,173 last year; while 4,603 crossed from Borden to Tormentine compared with 4,104 last year.

Hospital surgeons are running risks these days in both Montreal and Toronto. In one instance a Christian father has entered suit because his seven year old son was circumsised without permission first asked and obtained; while in the other, a man of 60 is suing for \$15,000 because he alleges the doctor performed an operation on him without his consent. He claims he submitted to a "small incision" without knowing the meaning of the word "incision" and that when he regained consciousness after the operation he found "my whole left side cut open about 15 inches."

In "Toronto the good" public men delight in lambasting one another through the medium of the public Press. Whenever they have differences they hasten to take the public into their confidence; and to castigate one another in characteristic billingsgate. Attorney General Roebuck attains a front page streamer of the formerly staid Globe this week by describing the gallant Col. George A. Drew with having "A Boor's manners," and the "Venom of a traducer." Perhaps this adds to the galaxy of the Philistines; it certainly reflects on the sense of decency and decorum usually associated with the administration of public affairs. Even Premier Hepburn accuses Mr. Harry Stevens of being a Tory at heart. Now, we suppose, someone will accuse Mr. Hepburn of being a Liberal at heart. Why must these politicians call each other unpleasant names?

Lord Marley, who has been censured by the British Labour Party for Communist leanings, is one of those rarebirds in public life, of which George Bernard Shaw is the outstanding example—a man of wealth, real estate and outstanding literary ability and public service, who is likewise a convinced, (though theoretical) socialist. Before being raised to the peerage by Premier Ramsay MacDonald in 1930, he was known as Dudley Leigh Amon who had been reared in the lap of luxury, educated at Marlborough and the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. He joined the Royal Marines and served throughout the war, as Major, with the grand fleet and in France, was a Lord-in-Waiting

Notes By The Way

In the rapid and bewildering sequence of political and economic events in the United States since the accession to power of Franklin D. Roosevelt there has been one important development in American affairs which has not received all the attention it deserves. This has been the marked improvement in the prevention and detection of crime.

Canadian women today enjoy not only the right to vote but the right to sit in Parliament and have a voice in the planning of our laws. They are found in every branch of industry and commerce and rank high in the arts and professions. By indomitable courage and perseverance Anglo-Saxon women have successfully fought for their freedom and defeated the forces of ignorance and prejudice.

The Salvation Army today is one of the greatest "going concerns" in the world—and the most dependent upon wise leadership. Its general has to keep his eye upon two immense constituencies. He has to hold the allegiance and enthusiasm of his 27,000 unpaid officers; his 119,000 commissioned officers; and he has to retain the confidence of those millions of the general public who, in many instances, are the Army's myriad social services.

The League of Nations is enlisting an "army" to police the Saar region during the campaign and the taking of the plebiscite in January next. The fruits will be chiefly veterans from Switzerland, Luxembourg, Scandinavia and Czechoslovakia, and all must be able to speak German. It is a long time since "mercenaries" were in evidence in Europe, and it is to be trusted that the soldiers of fortune will not have to engage in warfare, even under the auspices of the League.

The art of listening, like the art of thinking, is an achievement. It is not everybody that can listen carefully and learn thereby. Perhaps it is because few people can converse well enough to hold the average person's attention. There is something to that. There may be times when one, amongst a crowd of people talking like a windmill, remains silent. The silent one may be termed a quiet fellow. He may be quiet, yet be a good listener. Engage this quiet person in conversation and it might be surprising how much he knows. The Chinese may not have a word for it, but it is true that they do have two ears and one mouth can be credited to them. Ancient Chinese sages "said a mouthful" when they uttered that remark.

At Vienna the other day Prince Rudolf Windischgratz, grandson of the late Emperor Franz-Joseph of Austria, was sentenced to eight weeks' imprisonment for reckless driving. A little Austrian punishment of that sort in this country might lessen the death rate from reckless car driving.

Hon. Arthur Roebuck's idea for the prevention of ransom payments did not awaken much enthusiasm in Canada, because nobody is effected that would be effected by the light changes of criminal technique extortions would still find a way. However, he has repeated it in New York. His other idea, the improvement and co-ordination of police methods so as to make detection and apprehension of criminals certainly is much better. But when it comes to that, improvement of police methods is, and long has been, everybody's idea of the best deterrent of criminal propensities.—Exchange.

The gold bloc countries—France, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and Czechoslovakia—have been in conference with the object of forming an economic unit to force currency stabilization. It is more probable that one or more of the bloc will be driven to the gold standard before stabilization is brought about. The French Government says it will never devalue the franc again, but Ramsay MacDonald and Franklin Roosevelt were certain their countries would never suspend the gold standard.

A contemporary refers to the large number of new books which are being announced at the present time in the book pages and literary supplements of British and American journals and concludes that this may be accepted as a token of business revival, since the book publishing business had been at a low ebb during the more acute period of the depression.

Keep the faculty of effort alive in you by a little gratuitous exercise every day, that is, be systematically acetic or heroic in little unnecessary points, do every day or two something for no other reason than that you would rather do it, so that when the hour of dire need draws nigh, it may find you not unweary and untrained to stand the test.—William Henry James.

The suggestion coming from the London press that the American Cup should be put into cold storage or laid away in lavender will be endorsed by many British sportsmen and probably by many in the United States. It is plain that sport is approached from two different angles in the two countries, so that nothing but disappointment to say the least of it, can result from international contests between the two and in British countries sport that creates friction is not worth pursuing.—Exchange.

upon His Majesty the King for 30 years; an Under Secretary of State for War in the MacDonald Labour Ministry; and at present is Chief Opposition whip in the House of Lords

That Body of Yours

WHY TONSILS AND GALL BLADDER ARE SOMETIMES REMOVED

When physicians advise the removal of certain organs in the body you may wonder just why these organs were ever placed in the body. Thus we find the appendix, the tonsils, and the gall bladder are being removed in hospitals all over the world.

While the exact purpose of the appendix (which is a part of the large intestine) is unknown, when it becomes infected its removal in the great majority of cases is absolutely necessary to save life. In the case of the tonsils and the gall bladder their purposes are delicately known. The tonsils act as filters for the surrounding tissues and as long as they are healthy and doing their work properly they should not be removed. However just as when the filter on a water tap or faucet gets filled with debris or dirt and has to be removed, so also when the tonsils are no longer filtering and are plugged with debris or infection, they should be removed. Instead of filtering they actually pour out poison into the blood which may cause trouble in heart, bloodvessels, or joints.

Similarly with the gall bladder. The gall bladder, attached to the underside of the liver, not only holds a considerable quantity of bile in a thick or concentrated condition, but when the liver takes out harmful substances from the blood, much of these substances are concentrated in the gall bladder. It holds them out of circulation for the time being, just as do the tonsils. However just as the tonsils can get "overloaded" so also can the gall bladder, and even as the tonsils must be cleaned out or removed, so also must the gall bladder be drained or removed.

No wise gall bladder is an impediment to the natural attraction and stores bile. The bile made by the liver is sent to the small intestine to aid digestion and when its work is done it is brought back by the blood to the liver and used over and over again. In England and two in Canada, also can the gall bladder, and even as the tonsils must be cleaned out or removed, so also must the gall bladder be drained or removed.

"I thought then is that the tonsils and gall bladder have an important part to do in the system, but when they become infected, drainage or removal may be necessary.

The Poet's Corner

Light as foam where it leaves the land, Fleet as the running tide, Silver-white as the shining strand— So are the feet of Bride. Yellow as corn when harvest's near, Whims on a spring hillside, Bracken's gold at the turn of year Burn in the hair of Bride. Blue as the Coolins far away, Or—when the wind has died— Sea and sky on a summer's day— So are the eyes of Bride. —M. H. Noel-Paton Hebridean Medley.

Roebuck's Insult

(St. John Telegraph-Journal) Hon. Arthur Roebuck, attorney-general of the Province of Ontario, in announcing that his government would not agree to relinquish control to the Dominion government over standards of working conditions, gave as a reason that he did not propose to "wait for the support of members of Parliament elected in Quebec and the backward portions of the Maritimes." May we respectfully ask what particular portions of the Maritime Provinces he referred to? By and large, the people of the Maritime Provinces are undoubtedly at least as, if not more intelligent than any one to take Ontario. Biographical sketches of men prominent in public life in this country, in financial circles, in industry and in all the professions, would lead one to suppose that intelligence in this part of the world is much higher than is indicated by the remarks of Mr. Roebuck. Coming from the attorney-general of a province in which twenty percent of municipal debentures are in default, and directed to a portion of Canada whose debts, so far, have been discharged by those responsible for them, the comment might well have been withheld. If Mr. Roebuck has to bolster up his case by cheap abuse of the members of the Parliament of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, he must indeed be standing on boggy ground. It is a good many years since a public man in Canada has made such a sensible observation. In the City of Toronto there is a rather representative Maritime Club which might convey some information concerning these parts to the attorney-general of Ontario. Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, found the people of the Maritime Provinces anything but backward. Probably Mr. Roebuck has never seen this part of the country and, as in the case of many people like him, does not know what he is talking about. The remark was probably issued in the attorney-general's office. It might have been delivered from a soap box on any street corner in Toronto.

50 Years Ago

And Since By FRED COOK BRITISH BORN

During the general election of 1911 a special appeal was made by Sir Robert Borden to the British-born in Canada to rally to the Conservative banner, the contention being put forth that if the "Taft-Randolph reciprocity treaty" became effective it would inevitably lead to the absorption of the Dominion into the United States.

During the campaign the Conservatives enlisted the services of Mr. Arthur Hawkes as one of their speakers. Mr. Hawkes, as is well known, was a journalist by profession, and was a capital man on the platform. An Englishman by birth, he had a fine, robust appearance and a splendid voice, and once he faced an audience it did not take him long to secure their interest and goodwill. Mr. Hawkes was meeting with such great success in his tour that the Liberals felt they must effect a counterstroke, and so they induced Mr. Chamberlain, a well-known Englishman, an Englishman, to take the stump on their behalf.

A political campaigner has to resort to all sorts of tricks upon the platform, and Mr. Chamberlain knew a few. On one occasion, before a large audience, he produced a small portfolio, and opening it he allowed to drop on the chairman's table, one after the other, ten photographs. Then picking them up he observed, "I want to show you ladies and gentlemen that the Conservatives are not the only ones who have the British-born on their side in this campaign. These are the photographs of my ten children, eight of whom were born in England and two in Canada, and they are all ardent members of the Liberal party."

Of course there were loud cheers from a certain section of the audience. But Mr. Chamberlain was not going to get away with it as easily as he thought. In the middle of the hall a little Cockney rose and exclaimed, "Mr. Chairman, I don't think there is anything in 'em. Mr. Chamberlain's kids are just the same as I am, 'ad nothin' but 'armon. I cud 'ave 'ad ten kiddies like 'im 'ad I wanted, but I 'ad too much respect for the missus."

The roar of laughter which came from every part of the hall, and a Mr. Chamberlain with confusion. He never tried the photograph stunt again.

Next—Nineteen At Table.

Organization Is Needed

(London Free Press) The Bennett Government simply took it on the chin in the five recent by-elections, without putting up a serious fight. The result was a Tory Church won Toronto East, by his personal popularity in a rock-ribbed Tory stronghold. The situation of the Conservative party as far as organization is concerned, is without question, the most pathetic in the long history of the party. In the last Federal elections the Conservative party had a fine organization with General A. D. McRae, able and efficient executive in charge. Much of the credit for the victory must go to him. The day after the election he resigned his position and closed the office, lock, stock and barrel. In the last four years not a solitary move has been made to revive that organization. There has been no organizer appointed, no publicity department, no office, not even a list of names. Letters, there has been nothing. There has been no treasurer and no treasury. The Liberal party, on the other hand has a highly efficient organization at Ottawa, with a big suite of offices and a large staff. Hon. Vincent Massey, Minister in charge and Norman Lambert, an old newspaperman with a long business training as well, is in charge of publicity. They have a staff of publicists, English and French, who are busy flooding the country with Liberal propaganda. Where the money comes from is a mystery, but the party seems to have no shortage of where-with-all.

The result was that the Conservatives faced the five by-elections without the semblance of an organization, and with no one to take charge. There was no publicity and no literature. The Liberals, in addition to the federal organization, had the support of the provincial Liberals, enthusiastic over their recent victory. All the resources of the provincial parties were thrown into the fight. Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn made it his own personal battle. The Liberals poured literally tons of literature into the various ridings. There was no stint in money. The wonder is, under the circumstances, that the Conservatives made as good a showing as they did.

The lesson is plain. If Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett is not overwhelmingly defeated in the federal election next year definite steps must be taken to establish an organization at Ottawa. There is no time for delay.

Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett is a great statesman. We doubt if Canada has ever had an abler head of government. He was the right man at a critical period in Canadian history. He has kept Canada on an even keel. He has introduced more progressive legislation than any government since Confederation. Canada today is better off than any other country and there is a reason—Mr. Bennett. However, Mr. Bennett, with all his great qualities and remarkable record of administration, will go down to defeat unless some steps are taken to create an organization. Governments unfortunately,

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.

Sir,—As a native of Nova Scotia, living in New York City, I have been active in the affairs of the Canadian Maritimers, here known as the Canadian Maritimers. The function of our organization is that of providing a medium, in the form of monthly dances, through which native Canadians living in New York City and their American friends may be enabled to foregather and enjoy an entertaining evening, to meet old friends and, what is most important, to make new acquaintances among those from their native land. The results thus far have been indeed gratifying and our monthly affairs now enjoy an enviable reputation.

On the other hand, there are many newcomers to this City each year from Canada. They are for the most part strangers in a strange city who would profit greatly from the friendship and assistance of their fellow countrymen if they were made aware of the opportunities offered by our organization to meet their countrymen by the score.

We feel that a news item in your paper announcing our 1934-1935 program of dances to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Knights of Columbus Club Hotel, 8th Avenue and 51st Street, New York City, on the first Saturday evening of each month commencing on Saturday, October 6th, 1934, would be instrumental in reaching a large number of those who have recently arrived here from Canada and who may not be able to find an opportunity to meet the home-folk. Our feeling is justified by our own experience when we were newcomers to this City. We invariably sought out the home newspapers and through their social and other news items we learned of the presence in this City of folks from home.

Another collateral, but by no means unimportant, result of our dances has been the widespread dissemination among our ever increasing number of American friends of first hand knowledge relative to the natural attraction which "The Maritimes" and other parts of Canada have for the vacationist. We know of many cases in which Americans while attending our dances learned about Canada's scenic splendour from Canadians with whom they became acquainted at such dances with the result that these Americans have visited Canada on numerous occasions and have spent many vacations there.

We therefore take justified pride in the thought that we are able to do our small way to thus disseminate to our homeland and thereby contribute to its increasing popularity as an ideal vacation land. I am, Sir, etc. JOHN WILLETT, Secretary. 283 Alexander Ave., New York.

The Rabbit Pest

(Exchange) The Canadian Commercial Agent at Sydney, New South Wales, writes: No occurrence in the history of Australia has so seriously affected her economic development as the introduction of the rabbit. Besides the millions of pounds that have been expended in fencing, netting, fumigating, and poisoning the loss to the Commonwealth from the deterioration of pastures and from the consequent lessened output of wool, livestock and food crops, runs into some hundreds of millions of pounds. With the removal of the rabbit the capacity of the Commonwealth for carrying livestock would probably be increased by 25 per cent. Notwithstanding the extent of destructive measures which has been carried on for years, there are at the present moment in most infected parts as many rabbits as ever there were. It was recently estimated that they are responsible for losses in Australia amounting to \$30,000,000 per annum, against which there is a negligible credit of \$1,000,000 a year for the proceeds of skins and frozen rabbits.

under democracies, are not elected, by ministers sitting back and idly letting the voters go to the polls.

CUT SALE OF DRUGS

- Pinkham's Veg. Comp. . . . 96c Comp. Syr. Hypophosphites 88c Beef Iron and Wine . . . 88c Parke Davis Mineral Oil 80c Scott's Emulsion . . . 45c-85c Jad Salts . . . . . 55c Kruschen (Giant Size) . . . 69c Ironised Yeast . . . . . 89c Nijal . . . . . 89c Doda's Kidney Pills . . . 37c A. B. S. & C. 100 . . . . 16c Carter's Little Liver Pills 21c Dr. Williams Pink Pills . . 44c Milburn's Heart & Nerve 44c Baby's Own Pills . . . . 22c Gin Pills . . . . . 37c Dr. Chase's Nerve Pills . . 37c Dr. Hamilton's Pills . . . 47c Mecca Ointment . . . . . 23c Minard's Lintment . . . . 23c Thermo Bottles . . . . . 35c Vicks Vapo Rub . . . . . 45c Sal Hepatica . . . . . 35c Phillips Milk of Magnesia 39c Cal-Bis-Ma . . . . . 69c

WINDSOR SALT PUREST AND BEST

Johannesburg Jubilee In 1936 (Montreal Gazette) Johannesburg is preparing to celebrate its jubilee in 1936 and a British Empire Exhibition is to be one of the important features. A "Buy British Goods" campaign is in its third year and still being enthusiastically supported. This favored city of the Transvaal is in a good position to engage in such an event, for it has wealth and an enterprising population. The community is entirely modern in every respect and the city was planned on regular lines. It is governed by a city council and has always been progressive since it was founded in 1886 after the famous discovery of gold on the Rand. It was the surveyor, Johannes Rissiek, who gave the city its name. Then it was linked by railway with the coast and it grew with such rapidity that before long there was a population of 100,000. Four years after its foundation the British troops, engaged in the Boer War, entered its limits. Those were exciting times, but the development continued in war-time as in peaceful days, and now the inhabitants number more than 200,000, nearly 150,000 of whom are whites. The main industry continues to be the supplying of the mines and their workers with the various articles of necessity and luxury. As gold is doubly valuable at the present time it would seem that Johannesburg is destined to increase in wealth and importance as a South African centre for many years to come. Beside schools, hospitals, churches, synagogues and such agencies of civilization, the city has fine parks, an art gallery, zoological gardens, two racetracks, a library, and, of

course, theatres. Its chief educational institution is the South African School of Mines and Technology, a most up-to-date school in every respect. The municipality covers eighty-two square miles and with its suburbs, is served by electric tramsways. As in Canada, distances are great in South Africa, Johannesburg being nearly a thousand miles from Cape Town, but Pretoria is only forty-six miles away. The "Buy Empire Goods" movement having taken such a hold there, it may be taken for granted that the United Kingdom will show an active interest in the jubilee celebrations the year after next, and that other parts of the Empire will share more or less in the celebration.

Britain Benefits Too (Ottawa Journal) Members of the British Chamber of Commerce evidently have not read the speeches of some of our political orators in the recent Canadian byelections. Because, judging by a despatch which comes over the cables, they appear to be under the impression that the Ottawa agreements are working famously so much so that they want another Imperial Economic Conference to "extend and consolidate what the agreements have gained. The British Chamber of Commerce is so simple as to base its conclusions upon British official figures. These, disagreeing with some of our profound economists of the hustings, show that in the first eight months of the year Britain's exports to Empire countries increased by more than \$60,000,000 over last year, or by 1.2 per cent, this while exports to foreign countries were gaining by but 2 per cent

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