

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLane. Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Associate Editors, Frank Walker and D. K. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1871) \$1.00 per year (in advance) delivered in City, \$2.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Prince Edward Island, \$1.50 per year (in advance) Mailed to Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1936.

Liberalism And Freedom

Timely in view of the re-opening of the all-Liberal Legislature this afternoon is an editorial which appeared in Saturday's issue of the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper. The article is entitled "The Right to Bolt." It deals with the action of three Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature who "bolted" by declining to vote with their party on an important government measure. On the principle enunciated by Premier CAMPBELL to the Liberal electors of Fourth Prince during the recent by-election contest, these men by their action would most assuredly be "reading themselves out of the Liberal party" and should expect to receive "no further recognition" politically. But the Globe, strange to say, takes a quite different attitude. It commends them and says their action in bolting was to their credit "as individuals and as Liberals, for they remained true to their own principles and adhered to the right of free expression for which the party is supposed to stand."

Furthermore, says the Globe, "it has never been considered sound Liberal doctrine that 'your leader is your policy,' and it is important in these days of dictatorship that this point be kept before the people. The convention provides an opportunity for public representatives to formulate policies, and the caucus a chance for members of Parliament to consider how best these can be carried out. But if the caucus becomes the medium of applying stern rule contrary to the wishes of the majority, it is not Liberalism as generally recognized. Dictatorship is not far off."

Under the CAMPBELL Government the caucus has not only become the medium of enforcing party discipline, but it threatens to take the place of the floor of the Assembly as the forum for discussion of important legislation. Questions of paramount public interest, instead of being placed on the Order Paper as in other Legislatures, are being asked in caucus and answered in caucus—behind closed doors. Members may thus be able to satisfy their personal curiosity, but the public remains unenlightened. No such approximation to Star Chamber proceedings has been known in modern times under British democracy.

The Globe would surely have still greater reason to fear that "dictatorship is not far off" if it could see the transformation taking place today in Liberal parliamentary practice in this Province!

Y.M.C.A. Appeal

Starting tomorrow and continuing until Friday, the local Y.M.C.A. will make its annual public appeal for the necessary funds to carry on its work for the coming year. Under the general chairmanship of His Worship Mayor TURNER a strong campaign committee has been formed, and it is hoped and expected that the objective of \$5,300 will be fully realized.

In his appeal on behalf of the campaign committee, Mayor TURNER says in part:

"The disturbing social and economic conditions which our youth are called upon to face only emphasize the urgent necessity and obligation on the part of all good citizens to give generous financial aid to the Y.M.C.A. as a distinctive auxiliary of the Church and a leading factor in building up a wholesome Christian society."

"The increased appeal at this time, I believe to be warranted—having in mind the important and much needed programme service on behalf of women and girls which the Association plans to make a permanent feature of its work, while at the same time aiming to further extend its activities among boys and young men—limited not to the membership within the Y.M.C.A. but in so far as funds and leadership will permit, to extend its services for the benefit of the community at large."

During the past year, there has been definite expansion in the Association's activities, including a substantial increase in the membership of the boys' division, organization of classes for women and girls, additional activity in organized games for young men, a widening social programme, development of the weekly Community Night features and of specific educational features. The increased expenditures estimated for the Association year ahead provide for giving permanence to work for women and girls, meeting expenses of unforeseen building repairs, and improving the general financial position.

From all concerned, this appeal should meet with the sympathetic response which its objectives so well merit.

"United Liberalism"

In the last election, recalls the London Free Press, one of the chief arguments put forward for the return of the Liberals at Ottawa was that the party was in power in every province across Canada except Alberta. Liberal governments would be able to work in harmony and in co-operation to solve the problems of Canada. A happy family they could sit down with their feet under the same table and bring back prosperous days again.

One of the first actions of Rt. Hon. MACKENZIE KING was to summon a provincial conference. The triumphant Liberals met at Ottawa to carry out this particular election promise. Among the proposals put forward at this conference was the establishment of a Loan Council. Liberal governments, without suspicion, would work in unity to solve the financial problems of the Dominion. Apparently, there was agreement on the value of the plan and the conference broke up with Hon. C. A. DUNNING, Finance Minister, ready to go ahead with the scheme and introduce the necessary legislation,

including an amendment to the B. N. A. Act. At the same conference revision of the B. N. A. Act was discussed. United Liberalism again agreed there should be general revision of the act and most important of all, that there should be a radical change in the measure. In future there would be no need of going to the Imperial Parliament for amendments to the act. Ottawa would be the court of last resort. Even Premier TASCHEREAU, of Quebec, who might have been expected to protest, as Quebec has always been jealous of the B. N. A. Act, assented. But something happened as soon as the provincial Liberal leaders left for home. It was soon evident that Premier HEPBURN was cool towards any idea of working with Ottawa. The Loan Council evidently did not appeal to him. Premier PATULLO started to object. In the Maritimes the New Brunswick government announced its determined opposition to leaving amendments to the B. N. A. Act to Ottawa.

United Liberalism is proving a delusion and a snare. The Loan Council plan is going into the discard and the revision of the B. N. A. Act along the original lines proposed, will likely be pigeonholed.

Editorial Notes

We expect to hear details of the balanced budget this evening.

Road work, which was never begun, is held up owing to the weather and other mishaps.

The March snow what will be all the better for its warm blanket of snow.

The Fashion Parade has still to take place; it is ill-weather that does not benefit somebody.

After all the indications of early Spring it has taken to mid-April to open the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

It will take a lot of arguing to convince potato growers that it is to their advantage to have American potatoes enter our market free of duty.

What became of the other brewery stallion? Two were to be loaned. Did Queen's County kick, and was the Government forced to buy the animal of a supporter?

Evidently in St. Johns, Que., they are burdened with election frauds in civic elections for they have petitioned the legislature to have identity cards for all voters as well as the right of proprietors to vote whether taxes are paid or not.

Montreal City Council are jubilant over the \$150,000,000 unemployment relief scheme proposed by Prime Minister KING—\$75,000,000 by the Federal Government and \$75,000,000 by the Provincial Governments. The City Council has already launched \$6,000,000 public work relief schemes, only 25% of which they now calculate they will be held responsible for.

One of the best spring tonics for a woman is a new hat, even if she cannot afford it. Nothing makes a woman feel better and more confident in the spring than a smart new bonnet. The best kind to buy for raising the spirits is an audacious little something markedly different from what has been worn through the winter. The shops have just the thing. And sometimes a few dollars spent for a hat will save a doctor bill.

From all accounts the legislature members did not have an altogether cordial welcome when they returned home for Easter. Some constituents "who wanted to know" about particular things were demanding an explanation why their questions were not put on the order paper. The fact is, questions are being put in privacy in caucus and answered in the same way, the answers being conveyed privately to the particular parties interested. Under a Dictatorship we are to expect such hole-and-corner proceedings.

Ford's advertising agents are to be congratulated on the following story which has come to us all the way from Potsdam. There are many accents in the English language, of which the Oxford is well known, but it now appears that a new one has developed—the FORD accent. Prince WILHELM, eldest son of the former Kaiser, is a noted linguist. In fact, his excellent English has given rise to a bon mot by one of his own sons, Prince LOUIS FERDINAND. Prince LOUIS had worked for a year at the FORD works in Dearborn, Mich. Returning on the same ocean liner with FRITZ KREISLER, the famous violinist and Mrs. KREISLER, he was reproached by Mrs. KREISLER for his English. "Why do you use such terrible Middle Western slang?" Mrs. KREISLER asked him. "Why don't you speak English like your father?" LOUIS FERDINAND answered: "You see, madam, my father speaks with an Oxford accent. I speak with a FORD accent."

According to an Ottawa correspondent the final reading in the Senate to the bill for establishment of a National Employment Commission was featured by the warmest debate of the Session. For a time as the discussion became more vigorous it appeared the measure, which was only received from the Commons that day, might not be pushed through. Finally it was rushed through final reading two minutes before the Deputy Governor-General arrived to give Royal assent. Delay of the Commons in sending over the "most important piece of legislation of the session" brought many protests. "Futility is written across every line of this series of powers to be given the commission," Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN charged. The bill contained the "language of folly" and was filled with "statutory hot-air" the Conservative Leader said. He believed an examination of the problem of unemployment by a committee of experienced parliamentarians of the Senate would be of more value than what could be accomplished by the appointment of a commission of new men. "I am afraid we are only going to delay definitely the facing of the unemployment problem by this commission," Senator MEIGHEN said.

Notes by the Way

"At the ferocious exercises of the University, President Conant sets his mark high. There is something heartening in his determination to find great researchers who are also great teachers. His desire of 'useless' knowledge; his desire to thin out the jungle of the 'courses'; his resolve to avoid the man of routine and find the superior and uncommon man; his resentment at any restriction upon the liberty of instruction, are but a few of the strong points in a speech of notable distinction, full of stimulating ideas in an old field from which it is hard to bring new corn."—The New York Times.

You see, in Canada, to know the King—the Prince as he was—is nothing. We all know him. All the soldiers know him because they remember him in France. All the rest of us know him because he has been any and down our Canada more than we have ourselves. And wherever he has gone he has mingled with us all—high and low, even professors—in that simple and effortless way which he commands by instinct. In Canada we get on with kings and princes because we understand them, better in a way than they do in England. In the Old Country there are always forms and observances—people walking backwards and that sort of thing. We can't; we'd fall over. So we have to "act natural" with kings and princes; and it seems to work. In any case, King Edward VIII, especially one of us because he owns land here: he has a farm out in Alberta, kind of course hooks him up with Social Credit and makes us feel sorry for him. We may have to help him out.—Stephen Leacock.

France, which was reluctant to come to the aid of Britain in imposing sanctions on Italy, now complains that Britain has "deserted" her in the argument over Germany's rearming of the Rhineland. It makes a difference whose chestnuts are to be pulled from the fire.—Windsor Star.

Behind the murder of Mr. Takahashi, the Japanese Minister of Finance, there was something more than resentment of a military clique which was resentful because he held down the military budget to only 54 per cent of the total revenues of the State. His unwillingness to increase the export surplus by further depreciation of Japanese currency was part of the case of the rebels against him. Mr. Takahashi had taken his stand against a depreciation beyond 70 per cent gold and 40 per cent sterling; and because the "currency reformers" held that there must be a larger export induced by further depreciation, thus increasing employment, they "liquidated" him as they did his predecessor, Mr. Inouye, in 1932 for much the same reason. Since 1930 the internal debt of Japan has nearly doubled, living costs are higher and the impoverishment of the people of the rural classes has tended to become unbearable. This is the other side to the "glorious" record of Japanese expansion.—Winnipeg Free Press.

"Among the public works designed in South Australia are highways, but they do not aspire to be mere roads—plain ribbons from place to place. Adelaide is making a driveway of twenty miles around the harbor bays overlooking some twenty beaches. Another part of the Anzac Highway running out of Adelaide toward Melbourne will cost over half a million dollars. This one will have two lanes of one-way traffic, with a garden section in the centre and Canada could do with more such scenic highways."—Daily Sun, Brandon.

"If it is found that preventive measures are possible, and that the annual cost would not exceed the total of Japan has nearly doubled, living costs are higher and the impoverishment of the people of the rural classes has tended to become unbearable. This is the other side to the "glorious" record of Japanese expansion.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A company man had two severe shocks one evening not long ago—the first a radio news announcement telling of his death, and the second, if possible, even worse. The announcement of death was made when the news broadcaster misread an item concerning the gentleman's retirement after a long term of service. The veteran and some of his friends asked that a correction be made. Later in the evening he got his second shock when he heard the broadcaster explain: "I am sorry to say I made a mistake in announcing the death of Mr.—" —Canadian Pacific Bulletin.

Lord Willingdon has completed his term Viceroy of India and is going for England on April 18. When he went to India, it was in a state of chronic unrest. Today the picture has changed beyond belief and much of the credit belongs to the Viceroy.—London Free Press.

Scotland's five-year-road construction campaign has been launched. Fifteen hundred miles of roads will be improved and \$22,500,000 will be spent. New bridges will be built, dangerous corners straightened out, and in isolated districts new roads will be laid. Many of the best roads in the Highlands can be used only for one-way traffic. Automobiles turn off the roadway and wait in the gateways till other cars pass. "Bays" will be provided. Surveys are now being made and work is expected to begin within the next few months. Unemployment in many districts will be wiped out.—London Free Press.

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.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT AND OUR CONSTITUTION

Sir,—As to the method by which the B.N.A. Act has been amended in the past, Premier Campbell states:

"The Canadian Constitution as at present constituted can be amended solely by an Act of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain."

Mr. Campbell adds: "The Constitution of Canada has been directly amended by the Imperial Parliament on several occasions since the passing of the British North America Act."

This frank admission by Mr. Campbell obviates the necessity of any detailed reference to certain alterations in the subsidy payments which took place since 1867 without resorting to the British Parliament. The B.N.A. Act itself fixed the amounts which were to be paid by Canada to the Provinces in the way of annual subsidies. Although the Act itself had declared that the amounts fixed in the Act were to be in full settlement of all future demands on Canada, it is well known that within two years the amount of Nova Scotia's subsidy was altered, not by statute of the British Parliament but by a Canadian Act. Objections were made at the time on the ground of constitutionality, but on the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown in London the Canadian Act was passed and without even waiting for the consent of the Province. Since then the subsidy grants have been increased many times. Three of these have been general revisions increasing the grants to all the Provinces and twenty or more have been special revisions affecting one or some only of the Provinces. Only once was application made to the British Parliament to amend the B.N.A. Act with regard to subsidies. That was in 1907, and was the occasion to which the Premier no doubt refers when he says he understands the amendment was made notwithstanding the protest of one Province when the report of the Interprovincial Conference of October, 1913, upon the representation question is referred to. All the Provinces were consulted and all consented. What then becomes of the pretence that Provincial rights were disregarded when Imperial amendments were made?

The next amendment was in 1916. The War was on. For many reasons it was considered advisable to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. The term was extended to 7th October, 1917. Does Mr. Campbell seriously contend that was an injury to Provincial autonomy or Provincial rights? The last amendment, prior to the Statute of Westminster, was in 1930. By that Act the return of their natural resources to the four Western Provinces (Man., Sask., Alta. and B.C.) was provided for. Agreements are set out between the Dominion and those Provinces and those agreements are confirmed. Each of the agreements had previously been approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province to which it related. Is that a disregard of the rights of Provinces? The Premier surely knows that these agreements were reached only after long negotiations, that all Provinces assented to or at least knew of the arrangements. The Speech to the P.E.I. Legislature of that year will inform Mr. Campbell that "in view of the apparent intention to transfer to the Western Provinces the natural resources within their boundaries, equitable treatment was claimed from the Dominion by the Saunders Government."

The last amendment, if it can be so called, was the Statute of Westminster, 1931. Surely Mr. Campbell does not claim that Provincial rights or autonomy were disregarded by that statute. What then becomes of his claim that the Provinces had no safeguard Imperial amendments to the B.N.A. Act; that Acts were passed at the behest of the Dominion alone and that Provinces were ignored?

The Premier should be more sure of his facts before he casts reflections upon the Imperial Parliament as enacting legislation in disregard of Provincial rights or in derogation of Provincial autonomy. I am, Sir, etc., PRO PATRIA

UNKIND PUBLICITY
Sir,—It was quite appropriate for Dr. Grant to deliver his famous maiden speech in Parliament on All Fools Day, and it was equally appropriate, but very cruel, for the Patriot to publish the said speech and the Doctor's photograph on the page with "The dog has fled." "The scrub bull," "Mouldy hay, etc."—(See Patriot of the 7th inst.) I am, Sir, etc., ATTA BOY!!!

Besides the alterations in Provincial subsidy grants made by the Canadian Parliament without the aid or enactment of the British Parliament, other amendments of the B.N.A. Act have been effected through the enactment of British statutes. As to these, Mr. Campbell states "on many of these occasions the amendments in question were secured on the sole request of the Dominion Government or of the Dominion Parliament."

The first amendment to the B.N.A. Act passed by the British Parliament was in 1871. It may be interesting to see to what extent the proceedings regarding the making of that amendment support Mr. Campbell's suggestion that the British Parliament disregarded the rights of the Provinces and that the Provinces had no safeguards. The occasion of passing the 1871 amendment was as follows: The B.N.A. Act itself had anticipated the possible admission of Rupert's Land and the Northwestern Territory into the Union, and contained a provision accordingly. The Canadian Parliament in 1869 and 1870 made

provision towards that end and out of the N.W. Territories created the Province of Manitoba so that it might enter the Union. Provision was then made for the entry of Manitoba into the Union and the necessary Orders in Council were passed. Ratification of these Dominion statutes was asked of the Imperial Parliament. The ratification was granted by the British Act of 1871.

If this is suggested as one of the occasions when the rights of Provinces were disregarded the suggestion is absurd. The Provinces which requested the enactment of the B.N.A. Act had given consent to its provisions and to what was afterwards done under its provisions. Mr. Campbell's assertion of disregard of Provincial rights can hardly be supported by that instance.

The next Imperial amendment was passed in 1880. This again had to do with the Northwest Territories as a part of Canada and their representation in Parliament. What has been said with reference to the amendment of 1871 applies largely to the one of 1880. The admission of the N.W. Territories and the terms and conditions of admission were provided for by the B.N.A. Act itself. Certain proceedings took place, Canadian Acts were passed, and the British Parliament was asked to ratify these proceedings or statutes, which it did. Does this suggest that Provincial rights were disregarded?

The third amendment took place in 1907, to which reference has already been made. All the Provinces were consulted. None were disregarded. The single Province which made a protest against the one clause in the Act was listened to and its protest heeded, not disregarded.

The fourth Imperial amendment to the B.N.A. Act was passed in 1915. It increased the number of Senators and altered the representation of the several Provinces in the Senate. That Act contains the amendment which preserves to Prince Edward Island its four representatives in the House of Commons, by declaring that the number of members representing any Province in the Commons shall never be less than its representation in the Senate.

If Mr. Campbell thinks the Provinces were never consulted before that Act was passed and that their rights were disregarded, let him turn up the Prince Edward Island report of the Interprovincial Conference of October, 1913, upon the representation question referred to. All the Provinces were consulted and all consented. What then becomes of the pretence that Provincial rights were disregarded when Imperial amendments were made?

The next amendment was in 1916. The War was on. For many reasons it was considered advisable to extend the life of the Canadian Parliament for a year. The term was extended to 7th October, 1917. Does Mr. Campbell seriously contend that was an injury to Provincial autonomy or Provincial rights? The last amendment, prior to the Statute of Westminster, was in 1930. By that Act the return of their natural resources to the four Western Provinces (Man., Sask., Alta. and B.C.) was provided for. Agreements are set out between the Dominion and those Provinces and those agreements are confirmed. Each of the agreements had previously been approved by the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province to which it related. Is that a disregard of the rights of Provinces? The Premier surely knows that these agreements were reached only after long negotiations, that all Provinces assented to or at least knew of the arrangements. The Speech to the P.E.I. Legislature of that year will inform Mr. Campbell that "in view of the apparent intention to transfer to the Western Provinces the natural resources within their boundaries, equitable treatment was claimed from the Dominion by the Saunders Government."

The last amendment, if it can be so called, was the Statute of Westminster, 1931. Surely Mr. Campbell does not claim that Provincial rights or autonomy were disregarded by that statute. What then becomes of his claim that the Provinces had no safeguard Imperial amendments to the B.N.A. Act; that Acts were passed at the behest of the Dominion alone and that Provinces were ignored?

The Premier should be more sure of his facts before he casts reflections upon the Imperial Parliament as enacting legislation in disregard of Provincial rights or in derogation of Provincial autonomy. I am, Sir, etc., PRO PATRIA

UNKIND PUBLICITY
Sir,—It was quite appropriate for Dr. Grant to deliver his famous maiden speech in Parliament on All Fools Day, and it was equally appropriate, but very cruel, for the Patriot to publish the said speech and the Doctor's photograph on the page with "The dog has fled." "The scrub bull," "Mouldy hay, etc."—(See Patriot of the 7th inst.) I am, Sir, etc., ATTA BOY!!!

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS
TREATMENT FOR MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN, INFANTS, INVALIDS, NEURALGIC, RHEUMATISM, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS, SORE THROAT, COLIC, CONSTIPATION, LOSS OF THE PROSTATE.

That Body of Yours
By James W. Barton, M.D.
NEW MODELS IN DIET

Some years ago the success of the treatment of a patient with tuberculosis was measured by the amount of weight (mostly fat) that he had accumulated during his stay in the sanatorium. Patients were sent home weighing actually more than they had ever weighed before. After a few weeks or months at home the fat, in many cases, began to disappear, there was great loss of strength, the symptoms returned and the patient returned to the sanatorium.

This induced the sanatorium officials to give patients a little work or exercise, gradually increasing the amount until the patient was able to be on his feet doing light work for about five hours a day. This "hardened up" the patient and when he returned home he was better able to prevent a return of the symptoms of tuberculosis. To-day we find that just as fat is a handicap to the average healthy individual so also is "too much" fat a handicap to the tuberculosis patient. Many people have thin blood. A little extra fat is considered safe or even advisable, but a great amount of fat interferes with heart action and with the circulation of the blood.

The thought now is to feed the tuberculous patient with an all-round diet—plenty of meat, eggs, milk, leafy vegetables, butter cream, and cod liver oil when it agrees with the patient. Perhaps the biggest advance in the treatment of various diseases is allowing the patient to not only eat more food but to eat the kinds of foods he likes as much as possible. Dr. Clarence W. Lieb, in Hygeia, speaks of the "new models in diet."

In typhoid fever the patient is now given plenty of nourishing foods where he was formerly starved. Meat is now given in rheumatism, in Bright's disease (inflammation of the kidneys) and in high blood pressure. Starchy foods are now given to diabetic patients. "Many present-day grandmothers are probably startled when they see their 3 month old grandchild being fed carrots, tomato juice, scraped beef and minced liver."

In other words the patient himself with his likes, and his body needs, is given first consideration, the nourishing foods given him the strength physically and so raise his spirits and morale that he is better able to fight off the ailment.

DROVE LONG SHOTS WITH OLDER CLUBS

(By The Canadian Press)
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 13.—Katheryn Hemphill, who does pretty well with a set of out-moded clubs, thinks she might break into the upper brackets of feminine golf with a kit of modern irons. The 23 year old Columbia girl golfer disclosed here that when she beat National Champion Glenno Collett Vane in southern tournament play it was the first competition in which she ever used a driver for tee shots. "I think I'd do a lot better," she says, "with modern clubs."

The obsolete irons she now has were made before the style in golf balls changed. They supplement a new set of woods given her last Christmas. When she began using a regulation driver instead of her brassie for tee shots this year, her driving average jumped about 20 yards and was a big factor in her victory over Mrs. Vane at Belaire, Fla., March 13.

YOUTH FINDS WAY TO IMPRESS GIRL

(By The Canadian Press)
SALINAS, Calif., April 13.—Police were mystified by frequent thefts of a 32 passenger school bus. They always found it abandoned later. Eventually trapped with it, Roy

FOX MEAT
Fresh Frozen Beef
TRIPE Lb. 5c
Other Fox Meats for sale at Market Prices
ISLAND COLD STORAGE

The Poet's Corner

TIME'S GLORY
Time's glory is to calm contending kings,
To unmask falsehood and bring truth to light,
To stamp the seal of time in aged things.
To wake the morn and sentinel the night,
To wrong the wronger till he render right,
To ruinate proud buildings with thy hours,
And smear with dust their golden glittering towers.
To fill with worm-holes stately monuments,
To feed oblivion with decay of things,
To blot old books and alter their contents,
To pluck the quills from ancient ravens' wings,
To dry the old oak's sap and cherish spring,
To spoil antiquities of hammered steel,
And turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel.
To show the beldam daughters of her daughter,
To make the child a man, the man a child,
To slay the tiger that does live by slaughter,
To tame the unicorn and lion wild,
To mock the subtle, in themselves beguiled,
To cheer the ploughman with increaseful drops,
And waste huge stones with little water drops. —Shakespeare.

Mazzerini confessed he used it to go calling on his girl. She was impressed by it, he explained.

EASTER GREETINGS

We have a complete line of Fresh Moirs Easter Wrapped Chocolates, ranging in prices from 50c to \$2.50.
Also a complete line of Three Flowers, Derry's, Springtime in Paris etc. toiletries. These should make a suitable Easter Gift.
Try a Box. Price 50 cents.

Mac's Blood Food

Just received a shipment of Mac's Blood Food for pale and thin people.
A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases when the origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.
Try a Box. Price 50 cents.

THE 2 MACS

Mail Orders C.O.D. Promptly Attended to.

Mr. Tea Pott Says:
For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

AUTOMOBILE SMASH-UP

After the crash then comes the bill for costs—not only for damage to an automobile but possibly heavy liability for injury or death involved in the accident.
When you stop and consider the number and variety of accidents occurring every day, it would be well to carry full protection and safeguard your financial position. The time is NOW before an accident happens. Remember, most careful drivers become involved unexpectedly.
Policies issued for the year or for the season at reasonable rates.
Full information submitted without obligation.

HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED
Established 1872
Lower Queen Street Charlottetown