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Classified Advertisements

FOR SALE—HEAVY BROWN paper. Apply at Guardian office. NEW COTTAGE FOR SALE BY auction on Bayfield Street, Friday, October 14th at 12 o'clock noon.

MISCELLANEOUS LADIES TAILORING, DRESS-making, fur remodelling, Lowest prices. Work guaranteed. O. Halley 87 Green St.

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SITUATIONS VACANT A BIG \$5 PRIVATE CHRISTMAS greeting card sample book free to workers. Celebrated inexpensive, Royal Series. Secure orders now, deliver later. Five dollars up daily even spare time. Capital or experience unnecessary. Bradley-Garretson, Brantford, Ontario.



Liver Pains Pains under the shoulder blades tell of liver derangements. Other indications are sallow complexion, indigestion, constipation, biliousness and bilious headaches.

The quickest way to arouse the liver to healthful action is by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Continued use will insure lasting relief, correct the whole digestive system and purify the blood.

THE CENTRAL GUARDIAN

NEW COTTAGE FOR SALE—See classified column for particulars. COME IN AND SEE the samples of the ladies Beaver, Australian Opposum and other fur trimmed coats. Samples here, today only. Wadman & Boyce.

ONLY FIVE MORE DAYS left to secure a Twentieth Century Cook Book. Renew your subscription now.

EXPERT HERE—A lady fashion expert here with samples of the latest styles in coats, suits and dresses. Come in and place your order today for your fall suit and coat. Wadman & Boyce.

TODAY ONLY can you see the lady expert display the latest models in ladies suits, coats and dresses. All prices measure for yours. Leave your measure for you. Wadman & Boyce.

BIRTHS MACEACHERN.—At Rice Point on August 28, to Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm Maceachern, a son, Angus Archibald. Congratulations.

MORRIS—On October 2nd to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Morris, (nee Muriel Pickard) a son, (Congratulation).

MARRIAGES MORRIS WATSON.—In St. Peter's Cathedral, Charlottetown, on Saturday, October 8th, 1921, by Rev. H. C. Light Priest, in charge, Reginald Harold Morris, of Toronto, to Ruth Louise daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence W. Watson, Charlottetown.

DEATHS TAYLOR.—At Granville, Sunday, October 9, 1921, Ethel Jane, beloved wife of Thea Taylor, aged 36. Funeral Tuesday at 2 o'clock to Granville Cemetery.

Another Hunter Slain For Deer

NEWCASTLE, Oct. 9.—A fatal shooting accident occurred at Purinton on Friday evening when Archie McLean was shot in mistake for a deer by members of his own hunting party. The party which numbered ten included the sister, brother and cousin of the young man as well as other friends. One member of the party had wounded a deer which had taken refuge in the bushes and the hunters, setting out to look for the wounded animal, separated and went in different directions. McLean went further than the other members of the party and when they heard a rustling in the bushes some distance ahead they believed they had come upon the wounded animal and fired. The unfortunate young man lived a short while after his friends came upon him. They were horrified to see what the fatal shot had struck, but there was nothing that they could do. The place where the accident occurred is about twenty miles from Newcastle on the northwest of the Miramichi. It could not be learned today whether an inquest was to be held or not.

Body Taken to Chatham. CHATHAM, Oct. 9.—(Special)—Archie McLean, son of Hugh McLean of Black River, was accidentally shot and killed while hunting on Friday. The party consisted of ten young men and women from Black River who were on the Northwest hunting big game. On Friday the party shot one deer and wounded another. They separated and worked around the place where the wounded animal was. As they closed in upon it one of the party fired at the animal. The bullet striking McLean who was on the opposite side of the circle. The body was brought to Chatham on Saturday morning and was taken to the town hall. Coroner Benson upon hearing the statements of McLean's brother and sister, who were with the party, gave permission for the removal of the body to be buried.

STORMY TIME IN CHATHAM TOWN CHATHAM, Oct. 10.—A meeting of the ratepayers held last night in the town hall was anything but gentle. The object was to vote upon the question of a \$20,000 issue in order to assist the unemployed, the money to be expended upon the streets. Shortly after the meeting opened Mayor Mersereau had his hands full. Everyone wanted to talk at once and several prominent citizens left the meeting. Finally a standing vote was taken and by a majority of sixty to five the project carried.

RENOVATING OLD YARN Since the price of yarn is still high it pays to save all garments not too badly worn and renovate the yarn in the following manner: Do not wash the garment, but rip carefully, tie with the weaver's knots thin or worn threads. Wind into balls until all is done, then wind these into skeins, which is easily done over the back of a chair or a good stiff box. The loosely with cord every few inches and wash in good warm soap suds, then rinse in clear water of the same temperature. Tie to the line and let dry in the sun and wind. When dry wind into balls and you will find it like new.

Almost Unbelievable You can hardly realize the wonderful improvement to your skin and complexion your mirror will reveal to you after using Gouard's Oriental Cream for the first time. Send for Trial Size. FERGUSON, T. HOPKINS & SON Montreal. Gouard's Oriental Cream

Purity, Quality, Economy The combination of purity-quality and economy has made Magic Baking Powder the standard baking powder of Canada. Positively contains no alum or other injurious substitutes. Its use insures perfect satisfaction. "Costs no more than the ordinary kinds" Made in Canada E.W. GILBERT COMPANY LIMITED WILKINSON, TORONTO, CAN. MONTREAL

The Prime Minister's Magnificent Reception (Continued from Page One) nitions and everything else that a thankful nation could supply, and then try to rehabilitate them at means conceivable to the mind of man, and not have a debt. We have a debt of \$2,300,000,000 but we have something to show for it; and no country that went through the war achieved as much in it with the same expenditure. I do not want to criticize any other country for there is no doubt that every country that took part in the war did its best. But do you realize that the difficulty in making money count in carrying on the war is a stupendous one. You cannot weigh, and cogitate, and compare, and ponder for weeks; you have to go ahead. Parliament, we are told, goes ahead and act, and we act. We are being criticised now for having been autocrats. But what kind of war should we have been able to carry on if we had not gone ahead and done something? I do not doubt there was some money wasted; but the percentage was negligible; but the whole total, the total organization that was established by the government that did not produce results for the money expended upon it. Can you name one? As I say, I do not want to criticize any other country, and what is mine, shall not do so. But it is only just to ourselves that I should say that in the United States, which was in the war only for a year and a half, their Senate Committee reported that, in respect of flying machines alone, a report of money had been wasted. That is not a total, but an organization that was established by the government and because it is their own report I am justified in quoting it. They also had a committee which reported in relation to provision for their navy and their shipbuilding enterprises in connection therewith, and a similar report was revealed. In a year and a half, if their own committee reports are correct, the amount of money spent, for which they got no result in actual fighting power, was about equal to what the entire war cost this country. They carried a nation through four and a half years of war, and then has ready all the institutions and organizations, and all the paraphernalia necessary to the re-establishment of its troops, on their return, over an area of some four thousand miles in width, making farmers to do the work and placing them on the land, besides providing adequate machinery for the care of those who have been maimed, and for the care of the dependents of those who fell, when you have a government that has had all these things to do, you are bound to see a larger debt with higher taxes to the consequence. The thing for you to decide, in those circumstances, is the question whether, on the whole, the task involved was well done or not. On the whole, does that work done in this country compare with similar work performed in other places that had an advantage over us in many respects.

Mr. King's "Economics" I am told that Mr. King declares that he would not cut down on any of these things. What, in the name of reason and honesty, would he cut down on? Did Mr. King put his finger on any single institution or department in respect of which he would make a reduction of a million? Sometimes he talks about the militia and the naval expenditures. Well, our military and naval expenditures today are the lowest according to population, of any country in the world. If you want the exact figures I would commend you to the speech delivered by the Minister of Militia at the last session of Parliament, a speech which neither the Leader of the Opposition nor any of his associates has ever attempted to answer. I will send you a copy of that speech to anyone who wishes to have it. Our expenditures on defence is only a fraction—it is between a quarter and a sixth per cent of what the Australians pay, and that is not a total, but an organization that was established by the government and because it is their own report I am justified in quoting it. They also had a committee which reported in relation to provision for their navy and their shipbuilding enterprises in connection therewith, and a similar report was revealed. In a year and a half, if their own committee reports are correct, the amount of money spent, for which they got no result in actual fighting power, was about equal to what the entire war cost this country. They carried a nation through four and a half years of war, and then has ready all the institutions and organizations, and all the paraphernalia necessary to the re-establishment of its troops, on their return, over an area of some four thousand miles in width, making farmers to do the work and placing them on the land, besides providing adequate machinery for the care of those who have been maimed, and for the care of the dependents of those who fell, when you have a government that has had all these things to do, you are bound to see a larger debt with higher taxes to the consequence. The thing for you to decide, in those circumstances, is the question whether, on the whole, the task involved was well done or not. On the whole, does that work done in this country compare with similar work performed in other places that had an advantage over us in many respects.

AFTERNOON MEETING. There was a good attendance of ladies at the Market Hall yesterday afternoon at the meeting held specially for them, which began shortly after four o'clock. Dr. Meighen, president of the club, and in a few words introduced the first speaker, Rt. Honorable Mr. F. B. McCurdy, Minister of Public Works.

MR. MCCURDY'S ADDRESS. This is the first election where all women have had a vote. Mr. McCurdy pointed out. We had an election in 1917 where the mothers and wives and sisters of the soldiers overseas were given the vote, but since that time the franchise has been extended to all women. There were, unfortunately, a number of exceptions to this rule; for no woman is allowed to vote until she has attained the age of twenty-one years. He believed he could see in the hall quite a number of "exceptions," but he would keep on hoping that this was a mistaken opinion, and that they would all turn out to be qualified electors. For, on election day there is only one thing which counts, and that is the votes. It has been well said, continued the speaker, that we should give honor where honor is due. Premier Meighen has been contemptuous of the women who are called upon to hold power in their own hands and unwilling to divide this power with others. And yet he represents a government that has voluntarily done much to place this power in the hands of others. Where formerly men only had the vote, now men and women have it, and this of itself is proof that, far from being what Mr. Meighen and I did Sir Robert Borden build the Transcontinental Railway. The Liberal Party built the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific, they guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern at \$25,000 a mile in 1911 before going out of power. When that was done, all we could do, as the roads were more than three-quarters completed when we came in, was to complete them. There was absolutely nothing to do but to complete them. We then started to operate them. The Grand Trunk was bound to operate the Transcontinental under their contract, but they could not do it. They told us it was impossible, and anyone could see that nobody could operate it except the country; and there was two hundred millions of money, counting interest, invested in the roads from Moncton to Winnipeg. We have been operating that railway since at a loss of about \$10,000,000 a year. But who is responsible for that? Did they in any way diminish that loss? We did diminish it to three-quarters of that this year; but there will necessarily be a loss on operation every year, as well as interest charges; and you and I shall be in our graves before that road will pay interest on investment. I doubt whether the same cannot be said of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which they built from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, entailing a loss of over seven million dollars a year on operation alone. And that railway cost over two hundred millions with interest, to build. Well, because we had on our hands these two stretches of road all across the Dominion, we had to take over the Grand Trunk too. They asked to acquire it, they begged the Dominion to assume the whole responsibility and operate the whole line across the Continent, with no feeders to make it pay. Dominion refused to take the road on these terms and they declared their incapacity to carry on further. We therefore decided to arbitrate, and the arbitrators found there was value at all. So that we have the Grand Trunk. We had the Canadian Northern before just the same way, because they could not operate the line, which was guaranteed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government. We therefore had both, and arbitrated the stock of each by sound reputable judges. Now these railways were built mainly for political reasons. They may no doubt have been built, in part, for colonization purposes, but they were built 35 years before their time, and therefore produce a deficit and will produce a deficit, no matter how they are run, if you should give it to the best com-

The Railway Situation As It Really Is. Then Mr. King says that we should not have such a railway deficit on the railways. This is true. But which is the party, and who were the men responsible for the present railway mess? Did Mr. Meighen and I did Sir Robert Borden build the Transcontinental Railway? The Liberal Party built the Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific, they guaranteed the bonds of the Canadian Northern at \$25,000 a mile in 1911 before going out of power. When that was done, all we could do, as the roads were more than three-quarters completed when we came in, was to complete them. There was absolutely nothing to do but to complete them. We then started to operate them. The Grand Trunk was bound to operate the Transcontinental under their contract, but they could not do it. They told us it was impossible, and anyone could see that nobody could operate it except the country; and there was two hundred millions of money, counting interest, invested in the roads from Moncton to Winnipeg. We have been operating that railway since at a loss of about \$10,000,000 a year. But who is responsible for that? Did they in any way diminish that loss? We did diminish it to three-quarters of that this year; but there will necessarily be a loss on operation every year, as well as interest charges; and you and I shall be in our graves before that road will pay interest on investment. I doubt whether the same cannot be said of the Grand Trunk Pacific, which they built from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert, entailing a loss of over seven million dollars a year on operation alone. And that railway cost over two hundred millions with interest, to build. Well, because we had on our hands these two stretches of road all across the Dominion, we had to take over the Grand Trunk too. They asked to acquire it, they begged the Dominion to assume the whole responsibility and operate the whole line across the Continent, with no feeders to make it pay. Dominion refused to take the road on these terms and they declared their incapacity to carry on further. We therefore decided to arbitrate, and the arbitrators found there was value at all. So that we have the Grand Trunk. We had the Canadian Northern before just the same way, because they could not operate the line, which was guaranteed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government. We therefore had both, and arbitrated the stock of each by sound reputable judges. Now these railways were built mainly for political reasons. They may no doubt have been built, in part, for colonization purposes, but they were built 35 years before their time, and therefore produce a deficit and will produce a deficit, no matter how they are run, if you should give it to the best com-

Canada's Land Settlement Policy the Best. Do you know any land settlement policy in the world equal to the land settlement policy of the Dominion? You have some three hundred old men settled here on this island, while over the whole Dominion there are 26,000; and yet, in spite of that large number, the great body of them—95 per cent—are succeeding. We bought 26,000 farms in the country for these returned men, and here in this province you have not heard of one scandal in reference to the settlement of a single returned man. You may no doubt possibly be able to point to a farm here and there for which you think that perhaps, too much was paid. That is not impossible, for no human organization is perfect. But wherever we have discovered anything in that nature we have corrected it immediately. And the same can be said of that which is, that it has its credit more in point of actual benefit; achievement than the land settlement policy of any other Dominion can be said, to a great extent at any rate, of every other organization which the government has established.

Canada First With Military Hospitals. Our military hospitals were the first created in all the countries that were at war. We were the first to go on with that task. No country had ever tried it in any previous war; we made the innovation first in the spring of 1915.

entertain. He had sat with Premier Meighen as a colleague for ten years in parliament, and he had learned not only to admire and to esteem him, but to love him and be proud to follow him anywhere (apart from these difficult times Canada wants the very best men she can get. The women know the best men intuitively—they do not have to go through the slow mental processes that a mere man has to in order to come to a decision. He felt sure the ladies this evening would come to this conclusion in regard to the Prime Minister—and it would not take them ten years to do it! (Laughter and applause.)

After the singing of "O Canada," in which the audience heartily joined, the chairman called upon Mr. Donald MacKinnon, candidate for Queen's, who received warm applause as he arose to address the audience.

Among the many important things that have happened in recent years, he said is certainly the extension of the franchise to the women of Canada. He believed that women can act and do their thinking today on an equality with men, and in many cases it has been proved that they can surpass men. As an example of this he pointed out that during the war women went into the shops and offices and in practically every instance measured up to the standards of male employees. If men, on the other hand, tried to perform women's work they would find it very far short of it. As the franchise has now been extended to women, it is their opportunity to show how wisely they can use it.

The speaker went on to prove that while the National Liberal and Conservative policy is definite and certain, the Liberal policy is very uncertain. He had gone over the history of the Liberal party thoroughly and he had found it to vary a great deal in different periods. Once it was commercial union, then continental free trade, then unrestricted reciprocity. It is called today a revenue for tariff policy, but he could discover nothing in it, but uncertainty. He had read carefully Mr. King's address delivered in this city a few days ago, and he had noticed that reference was made in it to a policy of revenue for tariff. What that meant he did not know, and he doubted very much if anyone could intelligently explain it. To his mind it meant merely a revenue tariff. If a policy is merely a policy in order to get revenue, what is the policy for the government of the people? (Applause.) Anyone who is running a business or managing a house knows that it is not enough simply to get enough money or run it, regardless of how you run it. You must know how to run your business in order to make it a success. If it is an industry you want to know how to develop that industry—it is not enough simply to pay the wages of the men. This is what must be considered in a policy of tariff—it must not be a revenue tariff merely, but it must be a tariff for the purpose of getting more money to run the country in such a way that the country will develop. It must, too, be beneficial alike to farmers and manufacturers. So far as the Liberal tariff policy is concerned, there is nothing in it to show in what form it is going to be levied.

The speaker instanced the fact that an American machinery firm could not sell its implements as sold just as cheap. Besides having the duty coming into the country we are today deriving a revenue from the American manufacturers and though we do not get the tax directly yet we get it indirectly through those implements. This is one difference between protection and revenue tariff. Today the Liberals are trying to make out that the tariff of the Meighen government protects only the manufacturers. But it is as its name implies—a National policy. For any policy which injures the manufacturers will very soon cease to benefit the farmers, and it is necessarily the Liberal and Conservative policy. The speaker concluded by urging the fact that it is in the interest of every woman voter to study out these important questions, and to give her opinion by voting at the polls. (Loud applause.)

Mr. MacKinnon was followed by Mr. John Myers, candidate for Queen's, who expressed his pleasure at the privilege of speaking before the women voters. He felt proud to stand for a party having the justice and fair play to extend the franchise. (Applause.) He believed that nowhere in the Dominion would this franchise be exercised more intelligently than in Prince Edward Island. (Applause.) The speaker urged the necessity of women taking a more active part along other lines of public education, along the lines of school education, and along the lines of domestic science. We have the Women's Institutes through many parts of the island, and wherever they exist they exist for the welfare of the community. He emphasized the fact that for the past forty or more years, Canada has been a prosperous country, owing to the tariff regulations laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald. For fifteen years during the regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier this policy was not interfered with. In 1911 something got

into Laurier's head, and he imagined that Canada would be bettered with a reciprocity tariff. Just so soon as he got that idea fixed in his mind, Canada bid him goodbye, and the Borden government was voted into power. The speaker concluded his address by referring to the establishment of the Car Ferry service here, and to the fixing of the Island representation at Ottawa at four members, when undoubtedly, on a population representation basis, we should have lost one representative. These were two very practical things accomplished by the Borden government. For his own part, Mr. Myers wished his hearers to understand that if elected he would conscientiously study the public questions of the day, and would do his best to measure up to everything that was expected of him. (Applause.)

At the conclusion of the public meeting a reception by Right Hon. Premier Meighen and Mrs. Meighen was held in the Board of Trade Rooms, at which there was a large attendance.

(To be continued.) UNEMPLOYMENT DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON. LONDON, Oct. 9.—Unemployment demonstrations were held in various parts of the country today. The Bishop of Winchester in a letter read at the demonstration in Farnham gave his commendation to the demonstrators, telling them that the Government had been slow in taking up the matter and that the unemployed were right in pressing it for action.

The Bishop said Cornwall was showing a grave situation as regards unemployment, and added: "We can only demand that work should be made, in order that men, women and children shall live at least a minimum livelihood until the trouble lessens."

The Bishop suggested that the nation ration itself. THRESHING BEING RESUMED. WINNIPEG, October 7.—Unsettled weather throughout the West was responsible for holding up of threshing operations in most districts during last week. (Cool temperatures prevailing, however, and very few reports of sprouting, have been received, states the weekly crop review issued today by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Indications are now good for a spell of more favorable weather and threshing should be generally resumed during the present week. In Manitoba, threshing operations continued spasmodically in the southern and central parts of the province 85 per cent of the grain has been threshed, while in the north 55 per cent, in the northern sections has been threshed.

Threshing was re-started at the end of the week in Saskatchewan and good headway is now being made, with from 40 to 50 per cent of this work done in the south and 25 to 40 per cent in the north. Alberta reports threshing resumed in most districts and good progress made, especially in the north. Southern and central portions report 75 to 85 per cent threshed, and the northern sections from 50 to 60 per cent. While threshing was held up during last week along the Edmonton, Durovagon and British Columbia Railway, operations have again been resumed. Latest reports indicate excellent yields, especially wheat.

Ploughing is proceeding in the prairie provinces, with reports of from 10 to 25 per cent completed, and a splendid moisture reassures for next spring's requirements.

Ten Millions Will Starve In Russia Unless Succored LONDON, Oct. 10.—Efforts to save 10,000,000 Russians from starvation will fall unless £5,000,000 is raised before Christmas, declared Dr. Fridtjof Nansen in an interview with the Daily Herald last night. Dr. Nansen, who is in London for the purpose of furthering measures for the relief of Russia, asserted the solution of the world problem of unemployment

"It's good Tobacco" YOU'LL say it's good and you'll appreciate the value you get in the big economical plug. The Big Plug 20 cents MASTER PLUG SMOKING MASON

into Laurier's head, and he imagined that Canada would be bettered with a reciprocity tariff. Just so soon as he got that idea fixed in his mind, Canada bid him goodbye, and the Borden government was voted into power. The speaker concluded his address by referring to the establishment of the Car Ferry service here, and to the fixing of the Island representation at Ottawa at four members, when undoubtedly, on a population representation basis, we should have lost one representative. These were two very practical things accomplished by the Borden government. For his own part, Mr. Myers wished his hearers to understand that if elected he would conscientiously study the public questions of the day, and would do his best to measure up to everything that was expected of him. (Applause.)

ASPIRIN Only "Bayer" is Genuine Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only sold in the Bayer package. Colds, Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years of proved safe millions. Handy boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets. Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark registered in Canada, of Bayer Manufacture of Monacacetacid ter of Salicylicacid.

Eighteen Lost in Double Collision in a Dense Fog BELFAST, Oct. 10.—Damaged a vessel in a dense fog off the southwest coast of Scotland and then sunk by another coming to aid, was the fate early this morning of the Laird Line steamship Rowan, plying between Glasgow and Dublin. Thirteen of the Rowan's crew and three passengers are missing. Two passengers die after being rescued by vessel which responded to a wireless O. S. call. Aboard the Rowan was the Arctic southern Snowdrift overhauled with United States crew, composed largely of colored players, who had been touring this side of the water since 1911. One of the men who died after being taken out of the sea was Robert Robinson, the drummer of the orchestra.

Confusion in Fog. The accident was due to a double collision in the North Channel off Corsewall Point. The Rowan first collided with the United States steamer West. The West Gamma, loaded with forepeak full of water, meanwhile sending out wireless calls for aid. The Clansman Malcolm responded, but in the confusion due to the heavy fog ran into the disabled Rowan which sank immediately. The West Gamma helped in the rescue work, afterward putting in Glasgow with twenty-six survivors. Captain Donald Brown, of Glasgow, is reported to have gone down with the Rowan. Three other vessels also answered the call and completed the work of rescue as far as it was possible. The Clansman Malcolm, which rammed the Rowan amidships, was damaged only slightly. The snowdrift orchestra, which went to London in June, 1919, gave performances there and in the vicinity until two months ago when they made a tour of Scotland. They were originally thirty-eight men, but about fifteen of them British players.

Was to be found in combatant machine in that country. Dr. Nansen confirmed from his own observation the dire need of Russia, and insisted that the Russian soviet government is dealing honestly with all supplies sent to that country.

PROTOVIM Brings strength and energy. Restores lost vitality. The greatest and most powerful restorative known. Protovim Weakens you strong and robust. Men of strong nerves with plenty of will power. Price per box, three dollars. Sold in Charlottetown by the F.W. McEWS, at Carleton Station by the Lords Ltd., at North Tryon by H. M. Chisholm, at Summerside by Gourley, Ltd.

FEMALE PILLS A PREPARATION OF... MENSTRUAL FUNCTIONS... Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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