

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1939.

Great Britain's Method

Appeals to the government to assist in the marketing of Canada's farm commodities draw attention to what is being done in the Old Country in this direction. The British government is taking the most energetic steps to conserve food supplies in the United Kingdom, expert instructions for housewives in the various methods of preserving fruit being an important part of the effort. Home canning in the Motherland is not an enterprise which has been carried on to anything like the same extent as in Canada. But the war crisis promises to make good the deficiency and will no doubt establish the practice on a permanent basis.

The women of England and Wales are co-operating wholeheartedly in the plan. In addition to what is being done in the larger centres of population, it is reported that a sufficient quantity of sugar has been provided for the needs of the smaller towns and villages, over a million pots of jam having already been filled. By permission of the Sugar Commission, arrangements were made whereby the emergency board of the National Federation of Women's Institutes were enabled to obtain at least one hundredweight of preserving sugar for each of their institutes. The promise was required that it would be used for the sole purpose of turning fresh fruit into jam.

Another item of news which shows how the British government is safeguarding domestic food supplies is the establishment of "war agricultural committees" throughout the country, to ensure the success of the three-year production plan sponsored by the government. The farmers are being assisted by a "land army," to bring all land formerly held out of use into production. It is believed that an extra million and a half acres will be brought under the plough in this way by next year. Groups of experts have been formed, with special knowledge of local conditions, to form a link between agriculture and industry, their chief responsibility being to secure the use of the "70,000 tractors and immense stocks of other machinery" when and where wanted. The British Minister of Agriculture has appealed to all concerned to "work like blazes," and it looks as if they are only too eager to respond.

A Malodorous Subject

After the experience many of our farmers have had in this Province in recent years, perhaps the following advice, by a writer in Forest and Outdoors, is unnecessary:

"Can a skunk be picked up without offence? This is quite possible because the skunk cannot discharge its offensive fluid unless both legs are on the ground. The trick is to deftly and quickly seize the animal by the tail and hoist it aloft, something easier said than done. The writer has seen the feat performed by an old friend, who prides himself on the accomplishment. Monkeying with a skunk, however, is not to be recommended, even if one seeks distinction in an unusual field."

Somebody said that one of the bravest men in the world was undoubtedly the man who first ate an oyster. In this category we are quite prepared to place the chap who gets any kick out of fooling around with a skunk. The kind that have been loose in this Province are best dealt with at the end of a shotgun.

Red Cross Appeal

The heavy responsibilities facing the Red Cross Society in war-time is a matter of general knowledge. In the last war Canada raised \$9,973,485 for the Canadian organization, as well as \$6,250,000 for the British Red Cross Society. Some \$20,000,000 worth of supplies and materials were also provided for use overseas in caring for Canada's sick and wounded soldiers and in providing relief to hundreds of thousands of destitute children.

Today the Canadian Red Cross Society is again appealing for aid in carrying on its war programme. A national campaign, which will be launched on Nov. 13, has been organized to raise \$3,000,000. Based on experience in the last war and on present indications, the Society's services in the present conflict will include the following, for all of which funds will be required:

- 1. Provision of raw materials, wool, etc., for making up by volunteer groups across Canada. 2. The building and equipping of a number of hospitals in England and France for the care and treatment of Canadian wounded. (Arrangements are already under way for establishing a Canadian hospital at Cliveden, Lord Astor's estate in England). 3. Providing medical supplies for use by Red Cross workers in the theatre of war. 4. Provision and maintenance of ambulances and auxiliary services for first aid to Canadian soldiers who have been wounded. 5. Supplies for the special care of soldiers in all Canadian hospitals. 6. Extra comforts to soldier patients. 7. The addition of recreation rooms, special wards for chest treatments, and gymnasiums to Canadian hospitals in England and France. 8. Supplies for Canadian prisoners of war in enemy countries. 9. Support of international liaison offices for exchange of information on prisoners of war, casualties, etc. 10. The provision of rest homes for nurses. 11. Continuation of peace-time programme

(such as 43 outpost hospitals on Canada's frontiers, crippled children's aid, Junior Red Cross health instruction, help for sick and needy veterans of the last war, disaster relief, etc.) 12. Emergencies arising from war activities. This is a tremendous undertaking, the necessity for which will be appreciated by all. The objective of the Society's national war appeal in Prince Edward Island is \$25,000. It is hoped the response will be in keeping with the need and importance of the work.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The last public execution in London this date, 1783.

It appears all personnel on the strength of the Canadian Active Service Force are being re-examined under orders sent out by the Department of National Defence. These examinations are being carried out under district arrangements by the medical officer in charge of units or medical officers specially detailed. The re-examination is for the purpose of confirming the physical fitness of all ranks of the C.A.S.F. In addition, all officers are to be tested for color vision. This does not mean that an officer's commission will be affected if his color vision is impaired, but that it is important that he should know if he suffers from color blindness.

Mr. William Patrick Hitler, nephew of the Nazi leader and son of an Irish mother, pictured to a Toronto audience "Uncle Adolf" as "utterly insane" and said he "imagines himself at times to be Siegfried, Lohengrin and other heroes of Wagner." The 28-year-old Irishman, who will lecture while in Toronto, said "Hitler has established two creeds by which Germany is governed today. They are duty for the people and pleasure for the Nazi rajahs." An employee of a German factory from 1933 to 1939, Mr. Hitler said Germany has been fighting an acute internal war for the last two years, with the people on war rations. He predicted the Hitler regime would end in revolution and disaster and that Britain would be Hitler's master in a year.

The late Mr. Harold Jenkins held a foremost position in the City and County of Queens until he left to join his brother in business in Calgary. Until his election to the House of Commons in 1925 his grocery business was most popular with city and country patrons, and "Harold" as he was familiarly called, was always in attendance giving personal service and attention. He sold out upon entering politics, and when he lost his seat in 1930, he found time heavy on his hands with nothing to do, so he gladly accepted the invitation of his brother in Calgary to "come over and help" him in the large Cash-and-Carry service of chain stores he conducted in Alberta. Mr. Jenkins was a fine type of citizen, willing and ready at all times to lend a helping hand to social institutions organized for the benefit of the community.

The total area estimated as sown to the principal field crops for 1939 is 58,291,800 acres as compared with 57,121,000 reported for 1938. Wheat occupied 26,756,500 acres, as compared with 25,930,500 in 1938. For fall wheat, the area harvested was 735,000 acres as compared with 742,100. The area under spring wheat was 26,021,500 acres as against 25,188,400 in 1938. Oats occupied 12,789,900 acres as against 13,009,700, barley 4,347,400 acres as against 4,453,900, rye 1,101,800 acres as against 741,400 and flaxseed 307,100 acres as against 221,200. For the remaining crops, the acreages for 1939 are estimated as follows, with the figures for 1938 within brackets: peas, 76,000 (80,200); 1938 within brackets: peas, 76,000 (80,200); beans, 73,200 (70,600); buckwheat, 335,200 (375,600); mixed grains, 1,218,100 (1,159,500); corn for husking, 183,200 (180,100); potatoes, 517,700 (521,900); turnips, mangolds, etc., (189,500); hay and clover, 8,880,500 (8,819,800); alfalfa, 958,400 (859,000); fodder corn, 494,800 (460,200); sugar beets, 62,400 (47,900).

The first month of war has quite evidently plunged many Canadian young people into the sea of matrimony in advance of their original intentions, for during September the number of marriages throughout Canada was 7,966, which was 68 1-2 per cent more than a year ago. Registrations of birth, deaths and marriages during September in 66 cities and towns having 10,000 population and over were as follows: Births registered in these cities and towns in September numbered 7,458, deaths 3,935 and marriages 7,966, as compared with 7,226 birth, 4,016 deaths and 4,729 marriages in September last year, showing increases of 3 per cent in births and 68 1-2 per cent in marriages and a decrease of 2 per cent in deaths. Births registered during the nine months January-September, of this year, totalled 65,574, deaths 39,624 and marriages 33,771 as against 63,573 births, 38,472 deaths and 29,988 marriages during the corresponding nine months of last year. This comparison shows increases of 3 per cent in births, 3 per cent in deaths and 12 1-2 per cent in marriages.

McGill is rejoicing on the appointment of a new Principal and Vice-Chancellor in the person of Professor F. Cyril James head of the School of Commerce McGill. He succeeds Principal Douglas whose resignation takes effect December 31. In his first message to the students the new Principal said: "If our economic problems are to be satisfactorily solved and the future of the Anglo-Saxon ideal of civilization to be preserved, it is imperative that the men and women of our universities should at this time be considering and formulating their attitude towards both domestic and international problems. The officers, faculty and students of McGill University are therefore engaged in a co-operative effort of major significance. If, with the faculties and students of other universities, they assume that responsibility with enthusiasm and determination, the immediate post-war outlook, and the successful conclusion of the war itself, will present fewer uncertainties and offer a more satisfactory basis for the welfare not only of the British Empire but of Western civilization." It may be mentioned that Mr. H. Lloyd Henderson, fourth year arts with honors in Economics and Political Science, is one of twelve members of the class conducted by the new Principal, Dr. James

NOTES BY THE WAY

There is still hope for Canada even were the British navy to fall. If Canada were invaded by any European power, the great majority of United States voters now say they would be in favor of using American forces to aid us, according to a survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion. Seventy-three per cent of those questioned expressed a cross-section of voters in each of the forty-eight states — were in favor of using the United States army and navy to aid Canada in the event of attack. Twenty-seven per cent answered in the negative. The same large majority said they would fight to defend Cuba, the Bahamas, Mexico or any other territory commanding the approaches of the Panama Canal if any of these should be invaded. — New Glasgow News.

All signs point to an outbreak of indescribable fury by the Nazi war machine in the near future. Hitler's peace move seems doomed to failure. It may take some days before that is clear to Hitler, but it appears to be inevitable. Then we must look for a vengeful death offensive against the Allies. It is a matter of time before Hitler wants very much to call the whole thing off. But when he is frustrated, his anger will know no bounds. And because he is angry he will order an assault in one direction or another, or in several simultaneously, that is calculated to shake the confidence of Britain and her people to its foundations. It is against Britain that his frenzied Blitzkrieg tactics will be aimed. — Ottawa Citizen.

It is evident that Germany is bent on a reckless campaign of sinking shipping of any and every nationality when opportunity serves. Steamers proceeding from one neutral port to another have come off no better than if they were conveying cargoes to one of the belligerent countries. In one day eight Swedish steamers were captured by Germany near the Island of Oeland in the Baltic. If this goes on, unopposed the external trade of some neutral countries at present, harassed by the activities of German spies, suffering losses by an attempted blockade at sea, and never knowing when they may be subjected to fresh aggressions in some form or other by the Dictator at Berlin, is not a happy one. From the British point of view it is preferable to be actually at war with people capable of such enormities. At least we know where we stand and are prepared to meet the worst that can be attempted against us. — Belfast Telegraph.

There is a story current in Washington about the German consul who was returning to this country on a ship also inhabited by a group of Poles. The consul assured his fellow-passengers that he felt no danger because of this three German submarines, he pointed out playfully, were following the boat, and even though they were equipped to walk to the stern and signal them that he was all right and that they need therefore take no retributive action. This fable was believed by at least one lady passenger, who began to observe the consul's movements closely. When she realized one afternoon that she had been watching the cabin for more than three consecutive hours, she began to pound on his door, pleading with him to get up and wave at the U-boats. — New Yorker.

There are four billion United States dollars invested in Canada. As Mr. Napier Moore, editor of Maclean's Magazine, told the 11th Boston Conference on Distribution, this money is quite safe here in wartime as well as during peace. Canada has been a productive field for United States investors. The amount so used is the best proof of this. Had it been a hazardous business, no four billion dollars would have crossed the border. At the same time, it has been profitable for Canada, because it has aided in the development of our industries. It is too soon to suggest what changes conflict may bring to our industrial and economic structure. But nothing can minimize Canada's resources and potentialities. These remain the best guarantee any investor can ask. — Windsor Star.

It is good to read that President Roosevelt, by authority of the Neutrality act, has barred United States ports and territorial waters to belligerent submarines. This will mean that German submarines cannot use shore bases any farther north than Mexico, which should help to keep the northern sea lanes reasonably clear of the undersea raiders. There have been stories, too, that submarines have been buying food and supplies along the North Atlantic seaboard, off Long Island and Nantucket, from the same people who transported rum in Prohibition days, between the rum-running vessels and the coastal ports. Coastal dwellers, it is said, have taken food and supplies, by motorboat to submarines lying off shore. In some cases, the stories say, submarine commanders exchanged German wine or beer for New England groceries. The president's ruling, however, indicates that the United States coast guard will take steps to stop that sort of trading in the future. — Halifax Chronicle.

The virtues of the German people, as we have learnt to know them in the years when they were respected by our friends and to respect them even when they were our stubborn foes, are pre-eminently those of solidity and sobriety. That they should come to be officially represented by this cliché of febrile and hysterical rhetoric is a bewildering paradox, which in less tragic times would have caused for mirth. But when Herr Hitler describes himself to Sir Neville Henderson as "by

India And The War

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad India's largest native State, rates a 21-gun salute from British batteries and numbers among his many titles that of "Faithful Ally of the British Government." In World War I the Nizam demonstrated his faithfulness by giving \$15,000,000 to Great Britain's war fund, including a \$400,000 grant for anti-submarine warfare. He also placed at the disposal of the British government the King-Emperor's disposal. Well could the Nizam afford such generosity. He is the owner of his State amounting to some \$25,000,000 a year—all his own if he wants it. Moreover, His Exalted Highness is considered by India to be an extraordinarily stingy with elephants for State durbars and who rides around in an old touring car. He is a most prosperous maharajah sported with gold, jewels, ivory carvings, antiques, not to mention a railroad or so, a few mines, stocks & bonds. He has been called the world's richest man.

At this war's outbreak the "Faithful Ally of the British Government" announced a further contribution—\$100,000 monthly for the 400-year-old Hyderabad cavalry and infantry which may be called for service outside the State. His Exalted Highness, Viceroy of India, Lord Linlithgow, having his troubles with Mohandas K. Gandhi's Indian National Congress party which last week began a campaign of non-cooperation and threatened one of civil disobedience, was swamped with 300 offers of military corps of loyalty and extravagant promises of support delivered in person or by telegraph to New Delhi.

The 60-year-old Maharaja of Bikaner (19 gruns), also a lieutenant general who has fought for his King-Emperor on three continents (China, Egypt, Persia) and has received a chest by a personal gift of \$20,000 and a State gift of \$30,000, and offered six battalions of native infantry, has written a copy will to his son. His Highness took his sword and on to the Viceroy personally, regretted that owing to his age he would be of no content in being facing his heir and not himself. Her Highness the Maharajani also caught the loyalty fever, gave Britain \$4,000 from her pocket.

Wired the Mehtar of Chitral (a peace-weaver on the North-West Frontier) to the Viceroy, that these "boundaries of the Empire to the last man." The Maharaja of Newangar, in western India, recently offered his annual revenue of \$3,400,000, was politely put off when he asked to be allowed personally to fight the Germans.

The 65-year-old, crippled Maharaja of Udaipur became so passionately pro-British that at first he offered his entire kingdom and its people to the British. He was granted \$23,000 in a lump and \$19,000 annually. The Maharaja of Indore reported to his British Majesty, King George VI, that he had offered his new U.S.-born wife, dug up \$150,000 for the Empire cause.

In the Arab world, where Adolf Hitler's Germany has long tried to make things difficult for France and Great Britain, the local potentates were almost as loyal. Scarcely had the war started before Egypt and Iraq forgot their peevish and declared for the British. In Palestine and Jewish leaders, all knowing that in wartime British lavishly hands out not only promises but money, were all too ready to the Allies. Even in France-mandated Syria Cabinet officials, tribal leaders, religious heads, picked Britain and France as winners. Over Arab movements.

Early last month ambitious Emir Abdullah ruler of the desert State between Palestine and Iraq, who aspired to add to his titles that of King of Syria went to Jerusalem and there, before the British High Commissioner, swore his allegiance to King George. Last week the Emir made it official, proclaiming in the Official Gazette of Palestine and Transjordan that Germany was an "Enemy State."

The six sheikhs who rule over the Trucial Coast (a modern euphemism for the 400-year-old Persian Gulf formerly called the "Pirate Coast") let it be known through His Britannic Majesty's High Commissioner that they were heart and soul with Britain. Their Highnesses did not have to go through the formalities of recalling envoys from Berlin in 1938, these States (combined population: 80,000, including nomads) signed a Perpetual Peace Treaty with Britain, and later followed the same procedure with the Sultan of Oman, by which no Trucial Coast ruler is allowed to have any truck with any outside power.

Particularly gratifying to the British Government was the fact that His Highness Sheikh Sir Hamad bin Issa al Khalifa, potentate of Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf, who has been in casting in his lot with them. He made a cash donation of \$20,000 out of the his royalties, he got from Standard Oil Co. of California. The Sultan of Sibir and Mukalla, the Emir of Dhala, the Sultan of Lahsas, and many other potentates, chief along the entire southern and eastern Arabian coastline, from Aden to Basra, swore that henceforth they would have his mortal enemy and George VI his staunch friend. Among all these important Arab well-wishers there were only two notable dissenters. Powerful King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, Guardian of the Holy Places of Mecca and Medina who long has been annoyed because of his alliance with the late King George V, E. Lawrence did not consider him a very important Arab leader in the last war, remained discreetly silent. He had a long hand. Farther north one of Ibn Saud's warm friends, Ha Amin el Hussein, exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, was having other troubles.

Slightly Used Parts

(Commentator Magazine). When a New Yorker meets with an auto accident in which, say his nose is bashed in so that a permanent disfigurement would result, he goes to a plastic surgeon to put it right. The first question the surgeon asks his patient is whether he is willing to supply a piece of cartilage from his own body. This, however, he would in two operations—one on the patient's rib for the cartilage and one on the nose. If the patient has money and is willing to spend it, he can buy a piece of somebody else's rib. The plastic surgeon gets in touch with nature an artist, not a politician. He laughs at the damper by the reflection that the same boast was made by Nero, — London Times.

The Poets' Corner

ANCIENT IRISH SONG

(Translated by Sean O'Riada) I have but one story—The stars are moaning, The sky is nowing, Summer is gone.

Quickly the low sun Goes drifting down, Behind the rollers Lifting and loosing.

The wild geese cry Down the storm; The scolding gulls, The scolding gulls, Bussat and torn.

The wings of the birds Are dotted with ice, I have but one story—Summer is gone.

Nuffield's Genius Enlisted

(Globe and Mail) Press despatches give no clue to the scope of Lord Nuffield's duties as Director-General of Maintenance of the Air Ministry. Nevertheless the emphasis now being placed on aircraft production and the reputation of the man chosen for the new post underscore the importance of the task. What will be most encouraging to the British people and to the Air Force is the fact that Lord Nuffield, once the outspoken critic of the air program is so satisfied with the industrial production and the methods of the he is willing to assume the responsibility for its functioning under the strain of war.

The confidence which the appointment will inspire will itself be a stimulant to production. For whatever the actual duties, there can be no doubts as to the talents Lord Nuffield has to give. It is safe to assume that his services were sought very largely because of his genius for industrial organization and his faculty for directing men. These qualities, combined with an industrial experience that began in the shops, guarantee Britain's Air Force the utmost in results for every ounce of energy and every penny spent. One of the largest producers of British tanks and an engineer as well as other armaments, Lord Nuffield is a brilliant addition to the war staff.

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PUBLIC FORUM

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

FLOODS AND FAMINE

Sir:—At present it is only war news that is interesting. The rest of the world is in a state of chaos. There are many other misfortunes which must be made known, and more especially so, when they may be remedied.

No doubt you have heard of the terrible floods of Tientsin, but has someone mentioned the immense distress of the peasants of the great plain of Hopeh, where, 95 miles southwest of Tientsin, our mission of St. Joseph's is situated.

The misery of our country folk was already complete; war, floods of 1937, two years of plundering and continual skirmishes often followed by terrible epidemics and requisitions. For the past two months, this vast portion has again been flooded. A real famine for three quarters of the year has thereby resulted.

One million and a half of poor unfortunate who have nothing! He who has not witnessed the suffering and despair of the famine, can hardly understand the meaning of these words: "To have absolutely nothing to eat." Nothing for the children, nothing, nothing! Knowing that they will not find help in any other place (for it is the same misery for miles around) they come to us. Daily, many families, both Christians and pagans, arrive, imploring us not to let them die from hunger.

Alas! the floods of Tientsin have nearly suppressed our meagre Mission revenues, while the European war has taken away all hope of help from this side. Still, we must not give to the pagans who continually observe us, the occasion to say "The Christians, who are always speaking on charity let the people die of hunger!"

What are we going to do? We turn to you, our brothers on the American continent, imploring you to have pity on such distress, which will be really hopeless without your brotherly co-operation and generosity.

Rest assured, dear kind benefactors, of the gratitude of these millions, who thank you and pray they will live to understand the beauty of the Divine Commandment "Love one another."

An offering of \$3.00 can save the life of a family of 5 persons for 1 month. An offering of \$30.00 can save the life of a family of 5 persons until the harvest of next June. I am, sir, etc.

F. X. TCHOAO, Vicar Apostolic, Sienhsien, Hopeh, China.

Army Turnips

(Financial Post) One day last week we had turnips—army turnips—for dinner. As a rule we have no liking for this homely vegetable, no more presumably than the average soldier. But these turnips were sweet, well-prepared, tasty. They were the sort of turnips any soldier could have—and enjoy—if the army took a little more trouble to train its cooks.

Traditionally the army cook is looked on by most old soldiers as a maffia. No matter how well-meaning or good-natured, he was seldom if ever an authority on how to feed men. To him calories were a laugh, vitamins a fairy tale. He dealt in sterner stuff. Nutrition and the culinary arts were bound by what was told him in the unenlightened pages of an army manual.

Since this country has went to war a new and rapidly-expanding world of knowledge and experience has been opened in the field of nutrition. The feeding of men and the preparation and conservation of food has become a fine and subtle art. Men can now eat less and be healthier and happier. Their energy can be increased and their resistance to disease strengthened by the application of simple knowledge about how and how long to cook turnips, spinach, prunes.

The army meal we ate last week—the turnips, prunes, potatoes and roast beef—was prepared by army cooks who have been taking a volunteer "chef's course" under the direction of an expert instructor. There were no fads, no variation from traditional army fare—simply the application of modern scientific knowledge in preparing the stuff that goes into the army stomach.

This particular experiment is being carried on by a far-sighted colonel who has observed at first hand what England and European countries are now doing in training cooks how to feed men. Similar ideas are being worked out in isolated cases of other units. The army should co-ordinate these efforts.

It should make sure that all army cooks understand how to feed men properly; that waste and ignorance are replaced by expert knowledge in the conservation and preparation of army food.

BIRD SANCTUARY ESTABLISHED AT KENTVILLE

OTTAWA, Nov. 6.—(CP)—An order-in-council was published today

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The Boys of The Old Brigade

WERE MARCHING YESTERDAY — 1914. TODAY THE YOUNGSTERS OF THE NEW BRIGADE ARE MARCHING AND AGAINST THE SAME FOE. AS IN 1914 OUR TOBACCO MOVES WITH EVERY ISLAND UNIT OR REGIMENT.

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PHONE 315

in the Canada Gazette approving establishment of a bird sanctuary near Kentville, N. S. The sanctuary will be composed of all lands adjacent to and comprising a small marsh bordering the Cornwallis River, directly west of Kentville, which was once known locally as Moore Meadows.

HORNETS JOLT BARONS

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—(AP)—Pittsburgh Hornets' jolted Cleveland Barons 2-1, tonight in an overtime battle that opened the International American League Hockey season here. A crowd of 6,684 saw the game.

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