THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1935

ANOTHER WARNING

The manager of the Sackville Tribune, a strongly partisan Liberal newspaper, joins with the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper of Canada, in warning Premier-elect Lea to watch his step. "I greatly regret," writes the Sackville Liberal journalist in a leading editorial, "that there will be no Opposition in the next Prince Edward Island Assembly. A strong Opposition helps to keep a government in the straight and narrow way; **lack of opposition encourages irregularities, extravagance and graft.** When men have no enemy to fight they frequently begin fighting among themselves, a civil war develops with the result that the once powerful party goes to pieces. It is to be hoped that strong men will be selected by Premier Lea to form his government. Their responsibilities will be heavy and their temptations great."

Judging from the attitude already expressed by the Liberal leader and his party press, these warnings will fall like water off a duck's back.

OUR TRADE INCREASE

A continued increase in total business, a more rapid expansion of trade with the British Empire than with foreign countries, a steady growth of exports to Central and South America and a further decline in trade with the continent of Europe featured Canada's trade for the twelve months ended May 31 last, as compared with the previous year, according to statistics released recently by the Dominion Bureau.

Canada's sales to the world in the year ended May 31 amounted to more than $678,000,000, an increase of $68,000,000, and purchases from the world were $525,900,000, an increase of $58,000,000; exports to the British Empire were $344,000,000, an increase of $50,000,000, and imports from the Empire totalled $161,000,000, an increase of $14,000,000; sales to foreign countries were $325,000,000, an increase of $16,000,000, and purchases from foreign countries amounted to $365,000,000, an increase of $45,000,000.

Most notable was the improvement in trade between Canada and sister Dominions, as a result of the Imperial Conference agreements. Sales to Australia, which totalled more than $8,500,000, marked an increase of $5,500,000; the exports to South Africa, which amounted to $12,750,000, recorded a growth of more than $4,500,000; the sales to New Zealand, which totalled slightly more than $8,000,000, nearly doubled the figure for the year ended May 31, 1934. Purchases from those Dominions also have been showing steady, though not so rapid, growth.

Canada's trade relations with the United States also reflect the efforts of the present Government to cut down adverse trade balances and lessen the burden imposed on this country of meeting financial obligations in the neighboring republic. For the year ended May 31 last, sales to the United States were nearly $233,000,000, an increase of more than $30,000,000, while imports from that country were $303,500,000, a growth of $43,330,000, a considerable improvement over the situation of two years ago.

ABOUT OPPOSITIONS

Apropos of what has happened politically in Prince Edward Island, the Ottawa Journal takes issue with Mr. Lea's contention that an Opposition in the Legislature is unnecessary. "The very nature of democracy," says the Journal, "makes an Opposition necessary. Why? Simply because there will be criticism, anyway, and discontent, and unless that criticism and discontent find an outlet, unless there be an exhaust on the boiler, an explosion is not unlikely. It is the explanation of why it is that dictatorships—which suppress criticism—invariably breed revolutions.

"If human nature were such that all of us could trust everybody else, and a Government be sure it was right, then, undoubtedly," says the Journal, "a Government without an Opposition would be better than a Government with one. It would certainly be more efficient. But few of us trust everybody else, and none of us can be sure we are right; hence the necessity for opposing views, for examination and criticism of the acts of Governments; for somebody to hold them to account.

"Take the case of a dictatorship. Dictatorship, in the hands of a very wise dictator, of a benevolent, patriotic dictator, one who was trusted universally, would undoubtedly be the best form of Government, one which would get the most done. The trouble with the system is the difficulty of getting dictators about whom we can be sure that they are wise and patriotic and benevolent. The job, in the very nature of things, would be so often likely to fall into the hands of a dictator of force and tyranny, and perhaps of dishonesty.

"And, of course, there is no way of checking up on dictators. There is no one to go over their accounts, to tell whether their balances are right or wrong, to attack and oppose them if they are wrong. Who dares to rise up and demand an accounting from Stalin, or from Mussolini?"

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Counting one's chickens before they are hatched" is a pleasant pastime with not a few Leaites these days.

It is reported Liberal advocates of Government Control are again to the front—with a sort of now-or-never attitude.

As Sir Edward Beatty has no C.P.R. properties here, his Sunday visit must be purely social, with perhaps a little politics thrown in as well.

If the League of Nations keep stalling Italy's action in Africa at the rate she is doing, perhaps another rainy season will have arrived to further delay anticipated hostilities.

After the State dinner at Government House the other evening a delightful musical programme was contributed by Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Reymond, Mrs. Richards and Mr. Walter MacNutt, Mr. Gomez and Miss Rena Wood, and Mr. Charles and Miss Lillian Earle. His Excellency subsequently called them individually and congratulated them upon their performances.

It was merely a coincidence of course, that Britain's naval, military and aerial displays took place during the critical times through which Italy and Ethiopia were passing, but nevertheless they served to impress the belligerents with the fact that the Peacemaker nation "had the goods" with which to insist upon respect to her diplomatic wishes.

The Truro News has this to say of us and ours: "Prince Edward Island seems to have established a record in the recent election. It will be very interesting to see what happens in a legislature where His Majesty's loyal opposition is entirely absent. In our system of government the opposition of two parties provides a check and a balance, and discussion and criticism of policy keeps the public informed. But in Charlottetown it is conceivable that any sort of measure could be put through, and the people be kept entirely in the dark. But what will happen remains to be seen. Anyway it is difficult to see how there is going to be any fear or excitement where all are of one mind."

In common with other newspapers, New Glasgow News thinks "the Island is in a most unfortunate position in that for four or so years it will have no Opposition in the House of Assembly—a bad thing for any province. The vote was a vote of dissatisfaction, not so much with the government as with existing conditions altogether out of the control of any administration—in fact, world-wide in aspect. The Liberal party just so happened to be the "outs" at the time and so reaped the benefit. The Islanders will find—as Nova Scotians found to their bitter disappointment—that a mere change of government will not bring better times."

The month of June ends the fifth full year of trading between the United States and Canada since the Hawley-Smoot tariff went into effect in June, 1930. During the twelve months ending June 1930 the export of Canadian farm products was of the value of $47,321,000 with cattle $9,934,000, wheat $7,116,000, potatoes $6,693,000 and cream $4,074,000. It was a small year, dropping from $174,171,000 ten years before. With the enactment of the Hawley-Smoot tariff those exports declined to $3,921,000 in 1933, but during the past twelve months, as a result of unusual conditions in the United States they have grown to $33,614,000. The chief items were wheat at $11,681,000, barley, $7,101,000, cattle, $4,305,000, bran and shorts $3,571,000, oats, $1,431,000. Cream has almost entirely disappeared as an export, the amount last year being only $13. As late as 1930 it ran to over $2,000,000.

Notes By The Way

American correspondents are, for obvious reasons, referring to the shift in British policy "from Paris to Berlin." Certainly, there is a decided shift from the excitement with which the German conscription order was first received to the placid acceptance of a new German fleet and agreement on its strength. And what may be the uses of the German fleet? Obviously, Germany does not contemplate a challenge to England. Is it the Baltic and control of that northeastern sea to which the Nazi Government looks? It is incredible that so serious a step as the signing of the agreement could be taken unless there existed some approximate community of ideas on future European developments.—Baltimore Sun.

Italy has suspended her gold coverage law. Some time ago she was mobilizing silver coinage and private wealth. The suspension is evidently with a view to shipping gold for payment of foreign purchases, and it is the not unnatural assumption that these are purchases of arms and munitions of war. Will the lira be able to stand up against this weakening of its support? If not, what will happen to it? There is no saying how the currency of a country, by no means economically solid, will behave under strain of this sort. If the lira were to start spinning out of control, it might be the very thing needed to put a stop to the Ethiopian adventure. A little pressure in the right quarter on exchange and the thing may yet be done.—Ex.

President Roosevelt's prestige with Congress may have been shaken by his recent defeat, but his prestige with the Press should be monumental. For journalists can generally appreciate good strategy even at their own expense. Outwardly in the best of spirits, the President at his customary Press conference avoided the possibility of being confronted with too many awkward questions by the simple expedient of talking almost continuously himself. With fervor and clarity he read the details of a long list of approved work-relief projects in Georgia until pleas for mercy were raised by some of his perspiring listeners standing tightly packed before his desk. When eventually one succeeded in asking him for his comment upon the action of the House of Representatives in rejecting the "death sentence clause" Mr. Roosevelt replied, with a smile, by quoting old Kaspar in Southey's poem: "Why, that I cannot tell, said he, But 'twas a famous victory."—London Times Weekly.

I was blown out of the White House in the big snowstorm and nothing could have kept me in. There is more danger to spirit and morale in a perpetual ride on a merry-go-round than in an occasional encounter with a big wind, but the voting public has not yet come to this conclusion, and, as I see it, any Republican candidate for the presidency in 1936 is just taking a sleigh ride. All the G.O.P. can do is fly the storm signals, mend the parachute and do what it can to hasten the day when Oscar Citizen comes down out of the stratosphere, gets his feet on solid ground again and loses his interest in the pretty and bewildering effects produced by revolving mirrors.—Ex-President Hoover.

The Nazis can with impunity thrust pastors, priests, and rabbis into prison camps. These victims are helpless. But the gangsters at the head of affairs are now disbanding the Steel Helmets, who have ventured to dispute the authority of Hitler's Brown Shirts. The regular army prefers the Steel Helmets, and the army heads secretly dislike Hitler, regarding him as outside their caste. It is probable that when the inevitable anti-Hitler explosion occurs it will come from the army, which has control of the weapons.

Lloyd George recalls the fact that when he was negotiating the peace treaty at Versailles he received a telegram from 203 Conservative members of parliament complaining that the treaty was not harsh enough. Lloyd George must have wished ever since that treaty was framed that he had retired from office on his war record, and not fought the "coupon" election on the hang-the-Kaiser cry.—London Advertiser.

Says Lord Rothermere: "Hitler is in the direct tradition of the great leaders of mankind who rarely appear more often than once in two or three occasions." This remark prompts two others. First, it is fortunate for humanity and civilization that Hitlers do appear rarely. Second, it is a blessing to the British race that Rothermere is also a rarity.—Ex.

The action of Red leaders in organizing relief camp strikes and hunger marches in this country, should be considered in the light of the forthcoming congress of the Communist International at Moscow. According to an official announcement from the Russian capital the Soviet Republics are to be strengthened for a world revolution. Communists in other countries than Russia, and this includes Canada, are to use every effort to insure the success of the Bolshevist drive. Civil war in every country, where that is possible, is the avowed goal declared by the Communist International and it is time that Canadians everywhere awoke to this fact. There is no danger of civil war here, but the authorities are well advised in being on the alert.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

To some extent, the starting of bush fires has become a recognized "racket". Not uncommonly fires are set in the expectation that fire wardens will have to call for help in extinguishing them—and such help is paid for at so much per day, so there is not much doubt that cases have occurred in which the person responsible for the blaze was paid out of public funds for helping put it out. So apparent was the situation last year that the Quebec government had to restrict the authority of its rangers to engage assistance.—Ottawa Journal.

British troops have had to fire on a Moslem mob at Lahore to keep it from attacking a group of Sikhs. Moslems throughout India are said to be inflamed over the incident. They should reflect on what would be their fate if British protection were withdrawn. They are only a fifth of the population, and they are hated by the Hindus. Do they think Gandhi could shield them if religious passions were aroused?—

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEAT CRAMPS

What is known as heat cramps may occur during very hot weather particularly with those who do hard physical work in furnace rooms or foundries.

These cramps grip the muscles of the calves and the arms and often the abdominal muscles also. Sometimes there are spasms or a "tightening" feeling over the whole body.

Instead of being flushed the patient is pale and perspiring and is extremely thirsty. He has a "sick" feeling in the stomach and is often dizzy.

The pulse, though rapid, is quite strong, and there is no rise in temperature. The attack may last a few hours or a whole day.

The next day there is a feeling of soreness in the muscles as if the whole body had been pounded.

As heat cramps are very distressing to the sufferer, and in big manufacturing plants may interfere seriously with the work to be done, a means of preventing heat cramps was sought.

"As the loss of large amounts of sodium chloride (ordinary table salt) in the sweat is probably chiefly responsible for heat cramps (as much as half a teaspoonful may be lost in an hour) water taken while working in a very high temperature should contain a level teaspoonful of salt to the quart.

In some factories tablets containing a quarter teaspoonful of table salt are placed beside the drinking fountains and the workers are advised to take a tablet every time a drink is taken. As a glass of water is one quarter of a quart, this is the same as a level teaspoonful of salt to the quart of water.

Once the heat cramps occur, Prof. Bernard Fantus, Chicago, suggests the following:

1. Remove patient to coolest place possible.
2. Give him plenty of the water containing the salt.
3. Warm bath.
4. Massage.

If pain is very severe, a hypodermic injection of morphine may be necessary.

As it is the loss of salt from the body that is causing the condition, if the patient cannot drink enough of the water containing salt, injecting into the lower intestine one or two quarts of water containing one to two teaspoonfuls of salt to the quart of water might help to get a little more salt into the body.

Modernizing Moscow

(Exchange)

One of the worst faults in life is to blind ourselves to, or to fail to acknowledge, whatever may be good in creeds or things we dislike. We are thinking of Russia. No one of British tradition, or with a love of human liberty and dignity, can other than hate the Bolshevist idea. Only folly could make us deny that behind the Moscow creed there are men of deep sincerity, of almost fanatical sincerity, and that out of their sincerity is being born some things of good for Russia.

There is Moscow. Once a city of picturesque tradition, but with squalor and human degradation behind its facade of gilded grandeur, it is being made into a clean, modern community, given transport and sanitation, decent homes for its people.

Nor is this the story of Soviet propaganda. It is told in British newspapers like the London Times, testified to by returning tourists, recited thus in the Boston Transcript:

"The new Moscow subway, the opening of which was hailed in foreign newspapers throughout the world, is amazing natives and tourists alike by its beauty, spaciousness and excellent ventilation. On most of the imoprtant streets and squares smooth asphalt has replaced dusty cobblestones. Green parks have made their appearance where only recently stood the old Chinese wall. Slow-moving street cars are being replaced by trolley buses. And this year 185,000,000 rubles are being invested in a gigantic sewage-disposal and water-supply project for the city—a work which, within two years, will make Moscow a most modern capital from the standpoint of sanitation.

"With these material improvements has gone an increase in interest in Moscow's 70 museums, also large attendance by workers at Moscow's 60 theatres and drama studios."

Frank admiration for these things does not imply acceptance of the Communist creed. Not especially when they have been purchased at the cost of liberty, or wrought by tyranny. But what they should teach the democratic and capitalist countries is that, in the years to come, they will have to compete with such achievements, that, in other words, capitalism can only maintain itself in the world by justifying itself, by bringing more of material comfort to those who live under it.

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.

THAT "SOLID BLOCK"

Sir, — The strong man from the East, Mr. J. Walter Jones, pledged to establish "A solid block" of members "east of the Hillsboro" to retrieve past neglect of their constituents, is now on the crest of opportunity. Including Clarke and McGuigan there are fourteen in his "Block."

What is to happen? Will the "block", with its militant leader fizzle out peter out, have a wash out, be ptiched out, or garnered in to a feast of humble crow pie? Time will tell.

Will the two lawyers resign the Attorney General plum to the young man from the extreme west, without a whimper or struggle? Will the Holstein prize winner relinquish the Ministry of Agriculture to the west of the Hillsboro? Or will it be amen, and a seat in the crow pie feast.

Of course they won't soil their reputation with the Health and Education job. The aroma raised by their pre-election denunciations have so befouled it that they would suffocate in its atmosphere. Will the "block" survive, or will it be shattered? Is it solid as Gibralter, or frail as a Liberal promise?

I am, Sir, etc.,
?. ?. ?.

THE MARKETING BOARD

Sir,—The Marketing Board (or Act) has been the subject of much unjust, and not unlikely some just criticism.

Whatever wrong there is, it is not in the Act itself, but in its administration. The potato and produce harvest will soon be on, and now is the time to act. What to do is entirely in the hands of producers and consumers. It is time for these to get together, and make a decision.

If they see no benefit to be derived from its provisions in any line of product they have only to declare so and its further operation in this Province will cease.

If on the other hand they believe that a changed method of administration will improve marketing facilities, they have only to formulate a feasible scheme, and they have the federal government assurance of fullest cooperation.

Now is the time to act. If it can be helpful to market our fall produce to advantage, then get together and use it. If not, now is the time to dispense with its local application, and let open competition have free course. But get busy at once. Don't waste time and opportunity. Fall exports will soon be on.

I am, Sir, etc.,
TRADER.

AN APPEAL TO ELECTORS

Sir,—When the peace of the world was threatened, every true Canadian stood ready to fight and die to protect our homes and country. Today we have another enemy to fight, "Depression", and as we did twenty years ago we must unite and stand behind the man who steered the Ship of State clear off the reefs. We must stand behind the man who did more for the welfare of our country especially for the poorer class, than any man did since Confederation and that man is Hon. R. B. Bennett.

We have only to glimpse at the state of affairs in other countries today to realize how much better off we are. The loud voiced Liberal spokesmen have been striving frantically to persuade voters that the hard times of the past four years, unemployment business lassitude, are directly chargeable to Premier Bennett's administration. The. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's party was in power nine years, with the exception of three months, in which we had a Conservative Government in power. What did the King Government do for the betterment of this country? In the year 1924 through trade agreements with Australia and New Zealand, he throttled the dairy industry in Canada. Year after year the milch cow stood between bad crops and distress. Its contribution to new national wealth reached upwards of $250,000,000 a year, and in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926 (before the New Zealand Order-in-Council became a destructive factor) we produced dairy products equal to all home demand and in addition a surplus of $50,000,000 worth of export. (These figures do not take into account the immense value of the industry to hog and poultry and other auxiliary products of dairying). By 1929 the export surplus of dairy products had dropped, (National Dairy Council of Canada's figures), to $15,000,000 from the $50,000,000 of 1926. From an export surplus of 24,303,641 lbs. of butter in 1925 (and these are official figures of the Department of Trade and Commerce) we had become a butter importing nation to the extent of 34,427,849 lbs. in 1929.

A reversal of more than 58,000,000 lbs. in butter—from exports of 24,000,000 lbs., to imports of 34,000,000 between 1926 and 1929.

Does that denote prosperity? On April 13, 1927, the Hon. R. B. Bennett brought to the attention of the House of Commons and of the people of Canada the unjust and serious position in which the great number of disabled war veterans found themselves as a result of the interpretation and application of the Pensions Act. Mr. Bennett offered an amendment to the Pension Act based on his personal knowledge of cases wherein soldiers had not been treated fairly and where, in consequence, they had suffered privation. On the same day, April 13, Mr. Bennett's amendment was voted down by 95 to 98, every Liberal in the House voting against it. Premier King was there and voted against it. Every Conservative in the House voted for the amendment. But on the eve of the 1930 election, a promise was held out that another House committee would be appointed to make an investigation. Mr. Bennett offered the remedy, Mr. King rejected it. Returned men would hardly be influenced by any death-bed repentance of Mr. King on the eve of an election.

What did the King Government do for the agricultural prosperity of the country? The official records of the Department of Trade and Commerce show that in 1929, Canada, the greatest agricultural area on earth, imported $302,900,000 worth of agricultural vegetables and animal products. The importation deprived Canadians of a market of that value for Canadian produce, a market which the King Government and its Progressive following refused the Canadian farmer.

Here are some of the items imported. Will the King Government dare say they could not have been produced in Canada?

	Value
Animals (living)	$ 2,718,264
Butter (35,928,249 lbs.)	12,714,253
Cheese (2,103,724 lbs.) ..	624,137
Eggs (713,290 doz.)	245,081
Grain & grain products	26,081,336
Grease for soap	1,273,062
Hides and skins, raw ..	8,449,873
Leather unmanufactured	5,551,469
Meats	7,432,650
Tobacco	7,709,414
Vegetables, fresh	8,069,717
Vegetables, canned	2,037,391

That is how the King Government helped the farmers of this country.

Canada's striking recovery seen in the last two years from the adverse effects of the universal depression on her trade balance has been the subject of admiration and some envy on the part of every nation in the world. Repeatedly the statement has been made that Canada is leading the world's march toward better times, and a new prosperity firmly established on a sound basis. Annual trade balances reported at the close of each fiscal year, are recognized everywhere as an accurate barometer of national prosperity.

By that test, Canada today is in a healthier financial position than she has been since 1927. The proud position Canada now occupies in the forefront of the march toward a permanent prosperity, and away from the depression, was clearly stated on the authority of League of Nations reports by Hon. E. N. Rhodes in his budget speech on March 22, 1935. In that speech Mr. Rhodes said: "In this respect Canada's record compares most favourably with that of other countries. The League of Nations publishes monthly a table, showing general index numbers of industrial production for nearly all leading countries. If we take the fifteen countries for which the figures are available for one of the three months of 1934 and compare the increases in industrial production since Jan., 1933, we find that in the degree of advance from January 1933 to the end of 1934, Canada easily occupies first place."

The trade policies of the Conservative Government changed the Dominions unfavourable trade balance of $103,000,000, at the end of 1930, into a favourable balance of $152,000,000 in a single term of office. In four years a total trade balance increase of $255,000,000.

And Mr. King would have you turn that Government out of office. Remember you voters that looked to the Government for aid these last years. Remember Mr. King's words, "not a five cent piece to any Tory provinces.". He went one better than that, he refused aid to this province under Liberal rule. Remember the man who fed thousands during the depression, the man who is bringing this country back to good times again. Whom will you support at the coming election, the man who gave close on to $200,000,000 to the needy of this country, or the man who would not give one five cent piece.

I am, Sir, etc.,
"B"

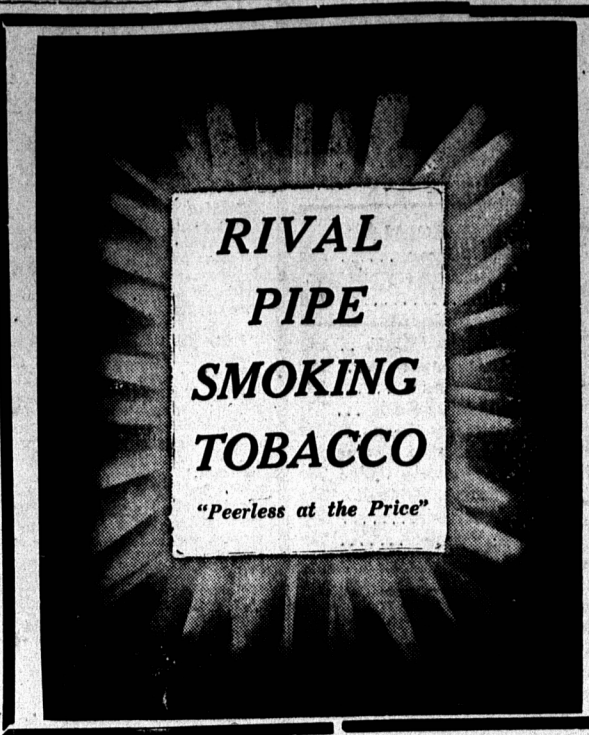
Bloomfield Station.

CRASHED UNHURT IN BONER STUNT

(By The Canadian Press)

HENDON, England, July 29 — A pilot showing how not to fly made his demonstration more realistic than he intended at the 16th Royal Air Force display at Hendon. The machine crashed, but the pilot, Flying Officer I. V. Hue-Williams clambered out of the wreckage unhurt.

Hue-Williams was supposed to be a pupil following an instructor in another training airplane. The instructor performs several evolutions, and the pupil, trying to follow them, goes through an amusing performance of doing everything wrong—actually requiring the highest flying skill.



BURLEY LEAF OF THE BEST QUALITY

gives RIVAL PIPE its mellow flavor and coolness. All Island merchants stock our tobaccos fresh from our factory and specially packed to preserve moisture.

HICKEY AND NICHOLSON

The Poets' Corner

SONG FROM "RUDDIGORE"

In a garden full of posies
Cometh one to gather flowers,
And he wanders through its bowers,
Toying with the wanton roses,
Which, uprising from their beds,
Hold on high their shameless heads
With their pretty lips a-pouting,
Never doubting, never doubting
He would gather aught but roses.

In a nest of weeds and nettles,
Lay a violet half-hidden,
Hoping that his glance unbidden
Yet might fall upon her petals;
Though she lived alone, apart,
Hope lay nestling at her heart.
But alas, the cruel waking
Set her little heart a-breaking,
For he gathered for his posies
Only roses—only roses!

—W. S. Gilbert

"If a man can't smile, I'd just as soon he'd stay out of my backyard —it might be contagious."
James J. Walker.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

W. K. Rogers Agencies Limited
and
City Ticket Agency Canadian National Railways
now located in
NEW CURRIE BUILDING—181 Queen Street

Mr. Tea Pott
Recommends as a refreshing drink
BRAHMIN
ORANGE PEKOE TEA

E. R. BROW
Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate.
Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis
146 Richmond St., Charlottetown

MAC'S
Hair Restorer

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the hair.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR

An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair.

Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.

Get a bottle today 50 cents.

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A very effective remedy in the treatment of worms. A sure cure.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

The 2 Macs
Prescriptions A Specialty

H.K.S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A.
Certified Puplic Accountant and Auditor

Bookkeeping systems installed or revised
Profit and Loss Accounts Computed
Company By-Laws, Minutes, Annual Statements and Reports Prepared.

Administration of Estates a Specialty.
MONEY TO LOAN.

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