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Editor and Managing Director, J R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett.

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1940.

A Double Blow To Hitler

Of the greatest importance is the agreement reached between Great Britain and President Roosevelt for the transfer, on the one hand, of British island and air base sites in the Atlantic to the United States, and the release, on the other hand, of fifty U. S. destroyers to the British Navy. The destroyers fall officially into the "over-age" class, but this does not mean that they are not effective for convoy and patrol duties. To the already unquestioned supremacy of the British Navy they will add very materially. They are reportedly of the 1,200 type, carrying four 4-inch guns and 21-inch torpedo tubes, the equipment used by several classes of British destroyers.

The United States, in return, will have the use of a chain of Caribbean and Atlantic outposts stretching from northeastern South America to Newfoundland. The southern anchor of the chain will be a site in British Guiana, on the South American continent lying between Venezuela and Dutch Guiana. Moving northward, the bases will be:

On Trinidad—in the Caribbean just off Venezuela.

On St. Lucia—one of the group of islands known as the Lesser Antilles.

On Antigua—one of the Lesser Antilles north of St. Lucia.

(Next is Puerto Rico, already the seat of a United States naval and air base.)

On the Bahama Islands—stretching southeast to Florida and northeast of Cuba. (Seat of the present Guantanamo base.)

On Bermuda—North Atlantic island about 750 miles southeast of New York.

On Newfoundland—off the northeastern coast of America, commanding transatlantic steamship lines.

Rights to establish a naval and air base on Jamaica also were provided for. The island lies south of Cuba and west of the lines of the Caribbean outposts.

It will be noted that none of the bases mentioned is in Canadian territory. The agreement entered into between Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt, however, may be regarded as complimentary to the British-U. S. agreement and involves mutual obligations for joint defense. One base which will certainly play an important part in this connection is Halifax and possibly other ports in the Maritime Provinces as well.

The leasing of British bases does not in any way involve their severence from the British Empire. This is made clear in the reaction of the Trinidad *Guardian*, which commends the agreement as "a triumph of common sense." The *Guardian* expresses the hope that the agreement presages the development of "a new order in which the might of the great powers which stand for ordered progress will be so marshalled and displayed that would-be aggressors will pause and small nations live at peace"; and it adds significantly: "We shall welcome the Americans as our honoured guests, to whom we accord the privileges due their position in our home. But even the closest community of interest will never dim our loyalty and our pride as constituents of the British Empire."

The reaction in the United States and in Great Britain has been equally enthusiastic. The only objection raised by President Roosevelt's leading political opponent, Mr. Willkie, has been to the course he followed in concluding the agreement without waiting for ratification by the Senate. But according to U. S. Attorney General General Jackson, there was both authority and precedent for the President's action. It falls "far short in magnitude of the acquisition by President Jefferson of the Louisiana territory from a belligerent during a European war," which the Senate later ratified by treaty. Moreover, under an Act of March 3, 1883, Congress placed restrictions on the Secretary of the Navy in disposing of old naval vessels, but also "confirmed such a right in the President free from limitations." In any case, the agreement now is a *fait accompli*. Discussion on its constitutional aspect may continue for months, but in the meantime the British Navy will gain this valuable addition to her destroyer fleet, and the United States the lease of air and naval bases of the greatest strategic importance.

The War Loan Campaign

Government and Opposition members united yesterday in launching Canada's second War Loan on an unprecedented scale. Finance Minister Ilsley sounded the keynote in a speech which was broadcast at service club luncheons throughout Canada, and special speakers took up the story in detail at each gathering. This method of emphasizing the purpose and necessity of the new loan should prove effective. The first war loan, issued last January, was for $200,000,000 but was over-subscribed by $60,000,000. The objective of the second loan will be between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000.

Perhaps the most spirited speech of yesterday was that delivered by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of Defence, at Montreal. England, he declared, is the front line of North American defence, and Canada is driving to put everything she has into that front line. He asked for "an overwhelming subscription" to the loan, and gave cogent reasons why this should be forthcoming. Ten months ago there was forecast (by Mr. Ralston himself as Finance Minister) an expenditure of one million dollars a day. The forecast for the present fiscal year is more than double that; and the reason is the growing strength of Canada's army, navy and air forces and the increasing output of essential war materials.

Among other impressive facts cited by the Minister was construction work in erecting and enlarging 100 major plants involving more than $165,000,000; the annual output of these plants would run to $800,000,000. Again: for the first year of the war it had been planned to spend $88,000,000 on the air service. For the present fiscal year the estimates were $240,000,000 and the amount would probably reach $260,000,000. Expenditures in other directions were correspondingly impressive.

This is the kind of talk the people of Canada will appreciate. It means that after innumerable and incredible delays, Canada's war effort is at last being launched on a scale commensurate with our importance in the British Commonwealth and the urgent need in the Mother Country for our wholehearted co-operation.

The Conservative leader, Hon. Mr. Hanson, also made a strong appeal. "Your wealth and resources," he warned from Ottawa, "will be as chaff before the fleeting wind if Hitlerism should be victorious." Canada today, he emphasized, "stands at the cross roads of history. After much travail, much delay and hesitation, I am glad to think Canada is, at last, getting into her real war stride. We have a goodly army in preparation. Our gallant lads will not fail us. But their preparation, their training, their maintenance and support, their equipment and requirements, depend on us the citizens of Canada; and most assuredly we shall not fail them."

This, in a nutshell, is what the war loan is for. Premier Campbell, in his address before Charlottetown service clubs yesterday, gave a clear-cut explanation of why the money is being raised in this particular way. Other speakers throughout Canada dealt with other aspects of the question. Altogether, there was a veritable spate of speech-making, designed to get the campaign away to a flying start. The cause fully justifies the effort, and there is good reason to predict that it will go "over the top" and with credit to all concerned.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

Most of our summer guests have departed, and now we must settle down to Fall and Winter routine.

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The grain crop, like the hay, has for the most part been harvested without the interference of rain.

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Beach Grove will make an excellent training centre for recruits, like the Airport not too near or too far from the city.

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Malta captured by the British from the French this date, 1800, and in 1814, by the treaty of Paris was recognized as part of the British Empire.

* * * *

Hon. Mr. Hanson struck the right note at the Canadian National Exhibition when he deprecated the boosting of our new and desirable U. S. A. alignment at the expense of the only country in the world which is fighting to safeguard us as well as our neighbour. It was unkind, (but coming to him) for Hon. Mr. Hanson to refer in such deliberate and caustic terms to Prime Minister Mackenzie King's past record as against the single-handed accomplishments of the Mother Country.

* * * *

The International Business Machines Corporation has assembled a collection of pictures representing Canada and Newfoundland. Prince Edward Island is represented by a landscape, "Morning Shadows," and in a catalogue containing reproductions this is what is said: John B. Taylor, a native son of Prince Edward Island, received his formal training in three different places: in New York City under Frank Vincent du Mond; Charlottetown where he was instructed by Mrs. Don Gass; and Margaree, Cape Breton Island, where he attended Mr. Du Mond's summer classes in landscape painting. He delights in presenting scenes of his home province."

* * * *

The Labor Day holiday closed one of the heaviest passenger travel weeks that has been experienced by the Canadian National Railways in Moncton since 1921, according to Mr. R. J. S. Weatherston, general passenger agent. Outgoing travel from Moncton showed the largest ticket sales since that year, even exceeding the boom period immediately preceding the depression of 1929, he stated. The Ocean Limited west bound left Moncton in two sections with 12 sleeping cars. Travel was made up of holiday traffic and summer vacationists returning to Central Canada for school opening.

* * *

There is a boom town, on an island between the spillway and the Grand River Dam of Northeastern Oklahoma's $22,750,000 hydro-electric project that believes in mirth and social uplift. It has put up some signs to pep up its fun reputation. The signs include (complete with direction markers and mileage): "Sing all you want until four o'clock in the morning. After that go to Sing Sing Prison, Singapore, Echo Lake or Yell County, Arkansas." "Disney, where fun begins, has outlawed gloom. If you want to cry, gripe or wail, go to Dismal Swamp, Weeping Water, Stinking Springs, Dead Man's Gulch or Devil's Island."

* * * *

There was a very pronounced increase in the number of marriages registered in Canada in July in 67 cities and towns having 10,000 population and over. It was the largest increase in any month since the war began last September. In September last year the number of marirages was 7,966, an increase of 68 1-2 per cent over the number in September 1938; in July there was an increase of 134 1-2 per cent. The following were the marriages month by month since the war began, with the figures of the year before in brackets: September 7,966 (4,729); October 7,297 (4,607); November 5,037 (3,419); December 4,967 (3,158); January 3,547 (2,396); February 3,052 (2,314); March 3,192 (1,685); April 4,011 (2,931); May 4,635 (3,302); June 7,320 (4,981); July 10,287 (4,385).

NOTES BY THE WAY

Germany missed a good deal when Norway was captured for virtually the whole of the Norwegian merchant marine, totalling 4,000,000 tons, is in British hands and all of the gold reserve $100,000,000 is in safe storage in Canada or the United States — fish that Hitler must admit got away from him. — Niagara Falls Review.

The village of Plantagenet in Eastern Ontario has been energetic in reforestation work for many years. It has one of the first demonstration plantations set out in the province. This year the village has acquired several acres of land to protect the property which supplies the village with water and as an added safeguard 26,000 trees have been planted on the area this Spring. — Exchange.

A soldier, who was evacuated from Dunkirk, returned to his camp after leave and found 30 letters awaiting him. Most were from his sweetheart. All the letters had been to France or Belgium. The first was dated shortly before Hitler marched into Belgium. The soldier had travelled far into Belgium, was among the last to leave Dunkirk, was sent to a camp in the west of England, and later transferred to another camp, but the letters followed and finally reached him. — London Times.

Husbands are not privileged to take their respective wives across their knees and administer spanks on a certain unnamed but suitable place, Crown Attorney James S. Allan, K.C., tells a Windsor court. Having said that, can Mr. Allan tell us who is to do it, provided it needs doing? — Windsor Star.

Today Canada has done much towards conservation and reforestation, while in the United States 200,000,000 acres of nationally owned and administered forest land is in sight—actually more than 176,000,000 acres, or nearly 10 percent. of their total area. We are on the way, by taking thought and planning, to restoring the wealth we once so carelessly squandered. By doing so, we build assurance for the future and enrich life in the present. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

The aged Petain, who passed the World War under a brass hat at headquarters, is about to unload guilt on the shoulders of Daladier, who spent four years scrambling in the mud of the Champaign as a sergeant. The oily Laval, political acrobat who failed to serve in the army in 1914-1918, is to judge the patriotism of the ex-sergeant who tried, too late, to rouse France to reality. We are too far from France to judge accurately whatever cause may be made against Daladier, whatever effort may be made to load upon him the guilt for the war and France's downfall. But the urgent need for a scapegoat is clear. If France is to be rallied to the new Petain-Laval Government, it must be taught that the former leadership was reckless, incompetent, and if possible disloyal. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

Like something out of the long ago is the traditional little ceremony for which Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross, Director of the Mint, and other officials traveled this week to Philadelphia. It is the "trial of the coins," a ceremony that goes back to 1792 in this country and many centuries in others. The law requires that not less than one silver coin in every 2,000 struck off in the Nation's three mints shall be laid aside for test by a special commission to determine whether they conform to the required weight and fineness. This year there are nearly 80,000 coins in the "pyx," named for a receptable once kept in the Chapel of the Pyx in Westminister Abbey, London.—Christian Science-Monitor.

A good many of the boys who have enlisted in the army or air force drop into our office from time to time while home on leave. We are always struck by the difference wrought by weeks of army or air force routine. It is not all in the uniform. It is in their carriage, in the purposeful way they walk, in the uplifted chin and squared shoulders. There is a different look in their eyes, too, a look of pride and selfrespect and determination. The physical change is immediately apparent in almost every man who has joined the ranks, but there is more to it than that. It is the inward change that really counts. These boys have a job to do, the biggest job anyone could be called upon to do, and they are ready, willing and anxious to get at it. They have found in the King's service an opportunity to work out their destiny. They are men made-over, men reborn. A uniform has given them a chance to find themselves. — Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

The mines of Northern Ontario are doing their part towards the winning of the war and to provide the gold, so necessary to build up foreign exchange in the United States, some of the mines are sacrificing their life expectancy. As an indication of the mining industry's contribution to the Empire, the following figures are worth examming: Since the first of the year the gold mines of Northern Ontario have produced $60,274,145; In the month of May this year the production was $10,093,750; In June this figure had climbed to $10,327,306, an increase of $234,000 in one month; Today, with the nation at war, the nation and the Empire can pay tribute once again to the spirit and foresight of the Noah Timminses, the J. P. Bickells the Benny Hollingers and the others who trekked into the Porcupine and laid the foundation for the industry that exists there today.—North Bay Nugget.

A very important and necessary task has been handed to Mr. D. B. Rogers, editor of the Regina Leader-Post, by Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of War Services in the Federal Cabinet. He will make an immediate investigation, and report on the releasing of Government information to the public in preparation for the coordinating of all existing public information services dealing with war matters under the department recently placed in Mr. Gardiner's hands. Mr. Rogers is well qualified for work which has been assigned to him. He is a working newspaperman of wide experience, who has a firm grasp of the essentials, not only of news values, but of the methods of assembling and distributing it. His report will, therefore, be of great value to the Government in the plans which it has in mind for the consolidating of present publicity services, especially those which deal with matters related to the national war effort. — Telegraph Journal.

Navy Ways

(Special To The Guardian)

PIPING HIM OVER THE SIDE

A very old Naval tradition is that of **piping senior officers over the side.** This custom originated in Elizabethan days when persons of distinction at arrival and departure received a fanfare of trumpets. Getting aboard a ship at anchor in the eighteenth century was no simple task at least for the corpulent, the gouty, the aged or the person who wished to preserve considerable dignity. The rope ladder had an awkward way of swinging so that a clumsy climber found himself dangling between the ship's side and the twisted ladder. To save persons of note from public embarrassments of this kind, it became the rule to hoist up and let down in a Boatswain's Chair all important guests and visiting senior officers While this slow procedure was taking place the trumpeters were required to cease blowing, so that the boatswains could use their pipes to give the signals for commencing to hoist and to slack away. It gradually became the practice for the trumpeters to play no part in the ceremony at all and for the boatswains to make a long piping at the moment when the chair appeared above or disappeared below the bulwarks. The origin of boatswains pipes is unknown; the earliest medieval records speak of boatswains being supplied with this instrument, and it is believed to have been derived from the sailors of classical times.

Fur Trade Centre Shifting

(Globe and Mail)

There appears to be no limit to the consequences of the present war. Among these is a shifting of world centres for various lines of international trade. For example the fur business. London has been recognized as the centre of the fur trade of the world. Now, according to an article in the London Times, New York presents a definite challenge to this position.

Instances are given. An important section of the fur trade is in Persian lamb, which came mainly from Afghanistan, Southwest Africa and Persia. "Formerly London was the centre of this branch of the trade, but since the war started the Afghan Government, instead of sending to London, were shipping their furs direct to the United States through Indian ports." The Afghan Government's representative in London has been transferred to New York.

Southwest African Persian lamb fur came first to London and was exported to New York; but now it is beginning to be sent direct. "On top of this," says a London merchant quoted, "the Hudson's Bay Company has decided to hold auctions in New York; they had sent representatives there from London and had advertised in American newspapers that they would hold auctions there next month."

Before 1914 Chinese furs found their chief market in London, but when the Great War broke out Americans took over the market. It was thought in London that when the war ended this trade would be regained, but it never was. Australian rabbit skins now also are going direct to America.

Naturally, during a war of such magnitude, New York presents advantages over London as a centre of world trade in many commodities. The United States city is unmolested, while the British metropolis is under constant enemy attack. If this could be regarded as a temporary loss of trade it would be bad enough, but experience shows that once a city becomes recognized as a world trading point for any special article it is likely to retain the advantage, at least until some other upheaval occurs.

Canada has been for centuries one of the world's greatest fur producers. The fur trade is interwoven with the early struggles and the romance of this country's occupation and development. A wealth of literature has its origin in the competition between rival companies, and the "coureurs de bois" were among the most picturesque figures of early fur-trading days.

A century ago value of the export trade in Canadian furs exceeded that of any other product. Nowadays extensive fur-farming augments the supply. London always has been a chief buyer of these furs. Last year the value of total exports from Canada was $14,000,000. Even before the war the trend of this export trade was significant. In 1933 Britain took three times more furs than the United States; in 1934-35 twice as much but in 1937 only $10,000,000 worth, as compared with $7,000,000 worth sent to the United States. Britain forged well out in front in 1939, buying $8,307,307 worth of undressed furs from Canada, as against the United States purchases of $4,514,183.

In many ways war inflicts its penalties, and evidently one of these which Britain must suffer is loss of its position as centre of the world's fur trade. Should—as is feared—this centre be changed to New York it means, as the Times article says, "the loss of valuable American dollars needed for buying munitions and other war necessaries."

With characteristic philosophy Britain will regard this potential loss as among the fortunes of war, and proceed to meet it in other ways Because of long experience and natural ability the London merchant is about the keenest in the universe; and, just as "There'll Always Be An England", so will London regain her place as the world's greatest trading centre.

DR. MAUDE ABBOTT DIES AT MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Sept. 4—Dr. Maude E. S. Abbott, internationally known authority on cardiac ailments, died in Montreal Neurological Institute Monday after an illness of three months. She was 71.

A pioneer woman student of McGill University who became one of the best-known members of its staff until her retirement in 1935, Dr. Abbott was known throughout most of the medical centres of the world.

She was the author of numerous articles and books, covering her research work in connection with heart ailments.

Besides her teaching and writing, Dr. Abbott was for many years curator of the medical museum at McGill and was until the time of her death, secretary of the International Association of Medical Museums.

DECORATE WITH MINT

For eye appeal and added flavor, decorate tall, frosty glasses of sparkling ginger ale with sprigs of fresh mint.

"Twelve O'clock And All's Well!"

(From "The Constitution", Atlanta, Ga.)

There must be today, millions of spirits that walk, bravely, across the length and breadth of beleaguered Britain. The spirits of those men of the ancient race who gave to her the greatness that is knowing miraculous resurgence, as, once more, the fate of human liberty is laid upon her hands and hearts and courage.

It is good to think that, among those spirits, walk the ancient watchmen of the night, carrying their lanterns to light the dark hours and crying, as they walk, "Twelve o'clock and all's well." All's well with Britain, as her sons and daughters stand, undaunted, a final rampart to the ruthless foe.

All's well because the tongue of Chaucer, of Shakespeare, of Milton, of Keats, of Shelley of Kipling, of Tennyson, of Barrie, of the King James translation of the Scriptures, can never be the tongue of an enslaved race.

All's well because the blood of Frobisher, of Drake, of Raleigh, of Cromwell, of Wellington, of Nelson, of the millions of fighting men who have died to keep Britain free, can never course through the veins of an enslaved people.

* * *

All's well because the passion for human liberty and human rights that inspired the men of Runnymede, that set aflame the hearts of men who dared their all that tyranny should be crushed, that forced British democracy ever to march on,side by side and step by step with the growth of empire, can never be quenched under the oppression of any master.

All's well in Britain because the common people are aroused, because from the ordinary, average people, from whom England's greatest have ever come, there still arises that determination, that bulldog stubborness, that unconquerable spirit which cannot live enslaved

The wisest seers among men cannot say what yet is to come. But this all men may know: There is a very lovely heart of civilization and of freedom threatened by an obscene force, an indecent return savagery sparked by unmoral ambition. The shadow today lies over an ancient and a noble land. It darkens the graves of poets and philosophers and martyrs. It hangs, threatening, over the very birthplace of human liberty and human progress.

The vultures soar over England's green fields and stately homes, they swoop upon the humble cots and quiet hills.

* * *

We on this side can know little of the one factor that must, in the final accounting, decide the issue. That is, the spirit of a people awakened and determined. There must be a marvellous story, being told on the pages of history, in Britain today. The spectacle of a people arising as one, to defend to death the land they hold so dear, must be a tremendous thing to watch.

Even Hitler has been awed. What other interpretation can be put upon his petulant and ridiculous complaint that "home guards" can be only violators of the code of war, to be shot against a wall when captured? The world has never witnessed such absurd effrontery as an appeal by this man, to any code of war. He, and Germany, of all races, have most ruthlessly and heartlessly scorned the codes of war, of honor, of humanity, of human decency, wherever it served their foul purpose.

Hitler cannot conquer Britain. We know the history and the spirit and the meaning of British civilization, we who know the courage that arms her people, we who know the love of country that fills their souls, know that no invader can stay alive on English soil so long as one Englishman remains alive to strike a blow for freedom.

There can be but one outcome when the British people have arisen, moved by a single impulse, to defend

This royal throne of kings, this sceptred isle,
This earth of majesty, this seat of Mars,
This other Eden, demi-paradise;
This fortress, built by Nature for herself,
Against infection and the hand of war,
This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
Which serves it in the office of a wall
Or as a moat defensive to a house—
Against the envy of less happier lands—
This blessed plot, this earth, this realm,
This England.

* * *

The vultures gather, but still the spirit of the ancient watchman walks in England and still his brave voice reassures,

"Twelve o'clock, and all's well!"

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The Poets' Corner

FROM THE CHINESE, c. 124 B. C.

They fought south of the Castle,
They died north of the wall.
They died in the moors and were not buried.
Their flesh was the food of crows.
"Tell the crows we are not afraid;
We have died in the moors and canot be buried.
Crows, how can our bodies escape you?"
The waters flowed deep
And the rushes in the pool were dark
The riders fought and were slain;
Their horses wander neighing.
By the bridge there was a house.
Was it south, was it north?
The harvest was never gathered,
How can we give you your offerings?
You served your Prince faithfully,
Though all in vain.
I think of you, faithful soldiers;
Your service shall not be forgotten.
For in the morning you went out to battle
And at night you did not return.

—Translated by Arthur Waley.

HOW AMERICAN CONFEDERATE LEADER WON HIS BRIDE

The manner in which Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, famous Confederate cavalry leader, during the American Civil War, met Mary Montgomery, who became his wife, would do credit to a story-book romance. When Forrest was a gallant young editor, twenty-five years old, he was out for a horseback ride one morning He came across a carriage stuck in a mudhole. Seeing there were two young women therein, he offered his services to carry them to dry ground. The offer was accepted and, after they were safe, Forrest and the driver put their shoulder to the wheel and finally the carriage came out of the mud.

Meanwhile, two men on horseback sat idly by without offering their assistance, says "The Memphis Commercial Appeal." Forrest became so infuriated that he ordered them away, under penalty of a thrashing they would not soon forget.

When the young women thanked him, he asked permission to call, and shortly after that unusual meeting Mary Montgomery became Mrs. Forrest.

C. N. R. Car Service Supt. Retires After Long Service

MONCTON, N. B., Sept. 3 —After a service of over half a century, the retirement of Alfred P. Gorbell, Superintendent of Car Service, Atlantic Region, Canadian National Railways is announced in a circular issued by W. E. Robinson Regional General Superintendent of Transportation, which also announces his successor, Charles W. Rand, the appointment being effective from the first of the month.

Mr. Gorbell was born in Halifax on August 24, 1875 and commenced his railway career as a messenger in the engineering department of the railway at Moncton on June 1, 1890. In December of the same year he transferred to the car mileage office as a clerk and in April 1903 was appointed chief clerk; in November 1915 he was made car service agent, January 1915, car accountant, and on October 1, 1920, Superintendent of car service. His successor, Charles W. Rand, was born at Moncton on May 12, 1887 and entered the service of the railway as a clerk in the general manager's office at Moncton on October 1, 1906. In July 1915 he was made assistant chief clerk and on March 1, 1923, chief clerk. During the last great war he was on active military service overseas from May 1, 1916. to November 22, 1918.

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