THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E.Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1938

The New Leader

As announced in today's Ottawa despatches, the mantle of leadership of the Conservative Party has fallen upon the Hon. Dr. Robert James Manion, former Minister of Railways in the Bennett administration, and a leading figure for many years in the public life of Canada. Dr. Manion's election at the Convention yesterday was hailed with enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty and of appreciation of his outstanding qualifications.

A native of Pembroke, Ontario, where he was born in 1881, Dr. Manion first made a brilliant career for himself as a surgeon. At the outbreak of war in 1914, though he had built up a large practice at Fort William, he left it to join the French Army Medical Corps. Later joining the Canadian Corps, he won the Military Cross at Vimy Ridge. His entry into federal politics was in the general election of 1917, as a supporter of the Union Government. He held successively the portfolios of Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and Postmaster General in the Meighen Government, and at the National Conservative Convention at Winnipeg in 1927 was a strong candidate for the leadership. In the end it was Mr. Bennett on whom the choice fell; but Dr. Manion's ability was recognized by his appointment in the Bennett Government to the responsible position of Minister of Railways and Canals. Under his administration, large economies were made in the Canadian National Railways and closer cooperation, resulting in further substantial savings, was effected with the Canadian Pacific. In 1933 he headed the Canadian delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations and also the Canadian group at the Disarmament Conference which met at Geneva in that year.

In his young days Dr. Manion won distinction as an athlete. Running and swimming were his favorite sports but he also excelled in lacrosse and hockey. It has been truly said of him that he carried the sporting ideals of the playing field into the political arena, where he made "many opponents but no enemies." He is noted as much for his personal charm as for his abounding energy and ability. Add to these qualifications his wide experience and lifelong devotion to public duty, and it is not surprising that from the start Dr. Manion's name was prominently mentioned as the legitimate successor to the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett in the Conservative Party leadership. He has behind him a solid phalanx of popular support, and, we predict, a great future as the next Prime Minister of this Dominion.

Motherwell Tells Them Off

One of the worst "raggings" an administration ever received at the hands of a supporter was given the Mackenzie King Government on June 30, the second last day of the Parliamentary session. The speaker was the Hon. W. R. Motherwell, veteran Liberal parliamentarian who was Minister of Agriculture in the first King Government. Mr. Motherwell talked and talked and talked; efforts to shut him off were useless; and what he said raised painful blisters. His subject was the Wheat Board Act, passed unanimously in the House in 1935. The board appointed under the Act fixed a price of 87 1-2 cents, with the approval of the government of the day. It functioned under Mr. McFarland until the present Government took office, at which time he was removed and a substitute appointed. A loss of over $11,000,000 in grain board operations was incurred that year. The Government, without any parliamentary sanction, issued an order in council which nullified the operative effect of the statute. While leaving the minimum price at 87 1-2, it provided that this would only apply when the market price had dropped to 90 cents. The result was that not a bushel of wheat was bought by the board. The grain trade monopolized the business, and private interests made the profit which should have gone to the farmers under the participation certificates.

Mr. Motherwell charged that the King Government, notwithstanding that it was joint father of the Wheat Board Act, had "committed infanticide or at least has mutilated the foster child to such a degree that it might as well be dead." Changing his metaphors, he declared the Government had "not only sterilized the bill but caponized it." "It has been," he said, "the most distressing experience of my whole life that a Liberal government should do this. Would to the Most High that it had been the Tories who had been responsible for it, or yon strange people in the corner, I could have put up with it, not easily, but at least without agony. What has come over the Government?"

The Government's action created "such consternation and resentment that I have never seen the like of it". Mr. Motherwell said, "Why was that? Because an order in council had been passed which thwarted the will of Parliament—"

Mr. Bennett: "Hear, hear."

Mr. Motherwell: "—and nullified it,—passed by a Liberal Government, no less."

An hon. Member: "No more!"

Mr. Motherwell: "I have not the patience to read the blamed thing. We have on our files 174 bills passed this year, or which will soon have been passed, by this House. If the executive can pass this kind of order in council and get away with it, not one of the bills which passed this year is safe from the dexterity of similar orders in council passed here by an expert hand. Why have these 174 bills passed? What do we gather here for? Might we not just as well have a Mussolini and be through with it?"

"Let me tell you," Mr. Motherwell proceeded, "the consternation with which this action was received throughout the prairies." And he did so, to the length of pages in Hansard; adding, for good measure, some scathing comments on the Turgeon Commission report and the appointment, at $200 a day as Commission counsel, of Colonel Ralston who was known to be hostile to the Grain Board's operations. The order stultifying the price fixing regulation had been passed when the question was *sub judice* before the Commission. "We have never heard the like in the history of Canada," said Mr. Motherwell. "If I am to hear and see much more like that I am not caring when I pass out." Again:

"We were used to hearing these things about the Tories governing by order in council, and whatever the Tories do is always wrong anyhow —we are always safe, so it is averred, in that assumption. But regardless of politics, right across those stricken prairies, like a bolt from the blue went roars of indignation that can almost be heard today ... With such an order in council as that, look at the danger and likelihood there was in appointing a Royal Commission which would in all probability take its cue from that order. And that is what they did, and that is the kind of report we got."

And again: "I remember my father talking about Lyon Mackenzie, that great man who challenged everything that was wrong at that time, including, to use his very words, 'the abuse of executive power.' What a come-down that his grandson should exercise himself in the direction of abuse, great abuse, of executive power. It is time this tendency to Fascisim was stopped!"

To the assurance that a wheat price would be set this year, Mr. Motherwell retorted: "When is the Minister going to do it? If he uses the Board and the people out West the way they have been used since the 27th of August, 1936, what kind of price are we going to get? Are we as representatives going to disband from this House and run the chance of similar treatment this fall? Once bitten, not twice shy but many more times shy. Do you think we should trust the Government to do the right thing when we and they get away? Do you think we should complacently trust them after what they did in 1936? If you think that, then *'I have not found so great faith, no not in Israel'.*"

Refusing, as he said, to be "flim-flammed by this kind of treatment" the veteran Liberal statesman continued in the same vein for several lively minutes.

Interruptions came from the Government benches, but Mr. Motherwell, having the advantage of being very deaf, heeded them not at all; except on one occasion when he added this parthian shot to his devastating indictment: "I do not know what that remark was, but I do not care; it may have been good, or it may have been bad. I hope I am not hurting anyone, and I am awfully sorry that I cannot hear. The Minister might come a little closer and we would both be better off; but Ministers do not do that these days, though they used to. When we had a majority of only one we would move along the front line anywhere you wanted, but when there is a majority of 101 they are not so particular. But that is always the way."

Editorial Notes

Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836.

* * * *

Now that the name, leader and platform of His Majesty's official opposition has been decided upon, the Mackenzie King Government had better look out—its days are numbered.

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In England they are still developing speed in rail travel, the latest record being 125 miles per hour. The U.S.A., however, has exceeded this by two-and-a-half miles, viz. 1.27 1-2 miles per hour.

* * * *

The Canadian Nurses Association has been meeting in Halifax discussing their own particular problems during this week, and will conclude their sessions on Saturday when they will be guests of Premier Angus Macdonald at tea at the Nova Scotia Hospital.

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Rapid progress is being made with hard surfacing on the other side of the Hillsborough River, and residents are delighted with the improvement. On this side a start has been made on St. Peter's Road, but it will be sometime before Savage Harbour is reached.

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Lord Willingdon has become active as a financier in London since his retirement from the Viceroyalty of India. Recently he has been appointed chairman of the London Advisory Committee of the Bank of Montreal. He is also a director of the Westminster Bank Limited and the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

* * * *

A large increase was shown in the imports of fertilizers in May, the total being 1,183,772 cwt. compared with 276,663 in the previous month and 627,265 in May last year. Nitrate of soda, superphosphtae, phosphate rock and ammonia sulphate contributed chiefly to the gain. Imports from the United States amounted to 861,169 cwt. Domestic exports of fertilizers amounted to 731,687 cwt. compared with 559,995 the month before and 702,836 a year ago.

* * * *

The value of output of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island in 1937 was $870,299 compared with $953,029 in 1936. These totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The lobster fishery is of first importance, the marketed value of the products being $538,792, or 62 per cent of the total. The canned product accounts for nearly the whole of the marketed value of the lobster fishery. The cod, herring, smelt and oyster fisheries are also of importance in Prince Edward Island, although their combined total marketed value amounts to less than one-half of the value of the lobster fishery. The marketed value of cod amounted to $88,900, herring $66,964, oysters $44,020, smelts $40,856, hake and cusk $33,026 and mackerel $28,958.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"What has the Prime Minister done to set himself on a pinnacle?" Thus Mr. Attlee, Socialist leader, in the fourteenth rehash of foreign affairs in the House of Commons since the year began. If Neville Chamberlain ever set himself up on high, which he shows no sign of doing, he could claim: (1) That he ended the near-war with Italy; (2) That he ended the trade war with Eire; (3) That he set this nation's defences in trim; (4) That he plans to re-build Britain when the gates of our city have been made strong; (5) That he has given work to many scores of thousands of his countrymen. If Neville Chamberlain will only lead the people now out of the morass of Europe he will stand higher in fame than any British statesman of his time.—London Daily Express.

Solid ground lies under the Ruth Commission's recommendation that "behaviour clinics" be established to provide sentencing judges with facts about physical, mental, and social backgrounds of persons convicted of crime. Such information seems so indispensable to anyone who has direct responsibility for a transgressor's future, that one will later on wonder how any Judge ever got along without it. The proposal reflects a changing attitude toward crime and criminals. Environment and physical and mental make-up not only help to explain why the offence was committed and the extent and kind of punishment that may be in order. They also point to the disposition that best comports with the welfare of the offender and the community.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin:

For example, before the last war there was Count Alvo von Levensven out on the Pacific Coast. He occupied one of the most beautiful homes in Vancouver, entertained lavishly, and was voted the best company in the world by those who knew him. It came as quite a shock to Vancouver society to learn that it had taken to its bosom the chief German spy on the Pacific Coast. —Norman MacLeod in Windsor Star.

Two Sudeten Germans—German by speech, Chzechoslovak by nationality—are shot by a Czech sentry. Apparently they failed to obey, possibly they failed to hear, his challenge. But, be the precise circumstances what they may, two men were, deplorably and tragically, killed. And at the news of their death Europe is affrighted by the spectacle of an immediate war which would send other millinos to death, which would involve incalculable wreckage and incalculable suffering, and would result in—who dares guess the result?..... It looks as if the danger is past. But unless the world can learn, it will come again. Pre-war Europe had so managed its business that when a fanatical Serb murdered an Austrian Arch-duke, nine million men had to die. Has that experience gone for nothing? Are we really in 1938 just where we were in 1914, with everything at the mercy of an accident, a madman, or a provocateur? That is the thought which should force itself on the mind of every man in any responsible position in any country.—Daily Herald London.

The men of the house are quite as much in need of education in the art of safe living at home as are the women. While it is true that men are less likely to suffer minor injuries in home accidents, their chances of being killed are much greater than are those of women. In a recent study of mortality among industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company it was found that fatal accidents in the home were one and one-half times as frequent among males as among females in the broad age range fifteen to sixty-four years. This excess among males is the more remarkable when it is considered that, at this time of life, men spend a large part of their active hours away from home, in industry, while women's chief occupation is the care of the home. In the age group fifteen to sixty-four, falls caused slightly less than half the deaths for each sex and were about one-third more frequent among men. Deaths from poisonous gas were three times as frequent among men. Illuminating gas was the lethal agency involved in three-fifths of the deaths, and automobile carbon monoxide gas in one-fourth of the deaths among males. —Metropolitan Life Bulletin.

Some time ago the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association held its annual victory dinner. Dr. Thomas J. Headlee, entomologist at the New Brunswick Agricultural Experiment Station, presented medals to eleven heroes cited for valor in the extermination war which has been going on for thirty-seven years and has cost the state of New Jersey six million dollars. The men who were decorated have proved themselves great fighters, but those assembled heard about a new mosquito-killing king. The white hope is a harmless looking little plant called the bladderwort. Bladderwort (or if you prefer utricularia vulgaria) is a plant that grows under the water. It has a tender green foliage and sends up little yellow flowers to the surface. The plant has no roots, and it eats dragon-fly nympha, whirligig beetles, diving beetles, and mosquito larva. J. Lyell Clark, Sanitary engineer of Oak. Park, Illinois, who introduced the coming champ put a bladderwort plant in a glass bowl with some 1,800 mosquito larvae. Only three managed to escape being eaten alive. The rest dove down to the plant for a meal but they were caught and turned into bladderwort food. Personally, I pay my respects publicly to the coming champ. If bladderwort can free humanity from sleepless nights of mosquito torture it will become immortal. It deserves to be celebrated in song and story.—John Carlyle.

A correspondent asks me whether there is any plausible explanation of the behavior of a bird that tapped insistently at the window at night. Some of our home birds will do this at times, rooks, for example, and owls, but in my experience the bird that flies against the window and thereafter attempts to get in is usually a migrant. A great deal of migration is done at night by birds that otherwise belong to the day; and light undoubtedly attracts them, as it attracts many animals. For example on a recent journey across the Atlantic several stormy petrels landed on deck, and several flying-fish. In both cases this event was at night; and it is the experience of sailors along the route that such events very rarely happen except at night. When the stormy petrels pitched on deck they were quite unable to rise owing to the immense length of the wing. It is conceivable that they came to the ship from weariness, for the nearest land, it was calculated, was 500 miles away. Such a distance, nevertheless, is of no account to this lovely and romantic bird. The fact that flying-fish come on board, and only or generally, when the lights are on, would seem to settle the old dispute whether they are capable of directing their flight when once launched into the air. —London Spectator.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MOUTH INFECTIONS AND ARTHRITIS

What was a dramatic incident to me occurred some years ago whilst listening to an illustrated lecture by Dr. Weston Price, the noted dental authority of Cleveland.

On the screen was a picture of a women so badly crippled that she was unable to walk or use her arms. Dr. Price said, "I am responsible for this woman's terrible condition as I did not remove some infected teeth many years ago and put in some crown and bridgework. By removing the bridgework and crowns, extracting some infected pulpless teeth, I have been able to give her some help at this late time—ten or fifteen years later." A picture then showed the woman sweeping the floor and doing other housework, but Dr. Price stated that she would never recover the full or proper use of ner arms and legs. He then strongly advised that before crown and bridge work is done, the dentist should make sure that no infection is present if crippling arthritis (rheumatism) was to be avoided.

The matter of removing pulpless teeth is still dividing the dental profession. Dentists who feel strongly that no teeth can give the service and comfort of the natural teeth do not like to sacrifice pulpless teeth which by Xray and clinical tests appear to be free of infection. On the other hand, Dr. Weston Price and Dr. Charles Mayo of the Mayo Clinic, feel that as pulpless teeth are so very apt to harbor infection, no chance of arthritis or following heart disease should be taken.

Dr. Clarence A. Dunn of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, states that at the present time the pendulum is swinging from the wholesale removal of teeth to a saner or more conservative viewpoint. It is the pulpless teeth (nerve and bloodvessels removed and canal filled) that cause the differences of opinion among dentists. However an examination for organisms of a large majority of these pulpless teeth show infection present, and if no other cause of arthritis can be found, these teeth should be removed.

Dr. Dunn states that other mouth conditions besides pulpless teeth may cause arthritis such as pyorrhoea, insanitary crown and bridge work, and impacted teeth with infection present.

The Poets' Corner

THE SNAKE

When you are giving each his due,
Tell how this little snake has dignity!
No poison in his fang that we need fear,
Yet he holds his ground, and darts his thread of tongue
When I come near!

If it could be I have not seen,
Quick as a whip, he's gone again!
But cornered lifts his head and glides
As slowly as an empress with a train.

A poor relation to more powerful kin,
He lives within the spotlight of our hate
(An old, inherited, unreasoning thing)—
He lives among my roses, too — you pick
Your steps more closely coming out and in!
To be our gardener, his ironic fate!
(He, too, likes bugs, although he has no wing).

I do not say I like him, but I tolerate
He suns upon my terrace. I have heard
He is not far in lineage from a bird.
I say this place is good in spite of him!
The thought he is reputed to suggest
Has known my mind too long for me to fear
Suddenly to confront it, unaware.

By this you'll know an Eden: he is there.

—Margery Mansfield.

PRESERVE PARK LAND

(By The Canadian Press)

LONDON — Wimbledon Council, rejecting a proposal for a plebiscite, decided to buy the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course and 40 acres of adjoining land for £151,000 ($755,000) to keep it as park property.

Undignified Isolationism

(Hamilton Spectator)

When Right Hon W.L. MacKenzie King told the Commons on Friday that Canada would not allow the British government to establish Royal Air Force training schools on the Dominion's soil in time of peace, he did not break far from a line of policy which is gradually —if vaguely—taking shape. As far as the present administration is willing to commit itself, we are slowly getting accustomed to an undignified and almost incomprehensible isolationism. And it is an isolationism which bears all the earmarks of outright, if misguided expediency.

Nor was the sardonic remark of Hon. Mr. Lapointe about RRight Hon. Mr. Lapointe about Right flag again" out of tune with the attitude of his leader. No Briton remains only an "ally," an ally who would be accomodated in time of emergency if parliament so decided. That is our foreign and our Empire policy, and for the time being it appears that the Canadian people will have to accept it.

There is probably a good deal of unnecesary bewilderment about this course of the government in power at Ottawa. There need not be. It is fairly simple. The dominant party wants to hold all the votes it can. It does not want to offend those fairly substantial groups — although we think they are far in the minority— who carry a "nationalism" chip on their shoulders and regard any kind of effective link with Great Britain as a sort of vassal susceptibility to an out-moded and warlike imperialism.

Even the approval, in significant Quebec by-elections, of the new armanent program—which, meagre as it was, showed some slight recognition of realities— did not seem to smoothe the traditional fear of losing ballots for too much of the British connection sentiment. The government has said under some pressure, what it has to say. The retreat, if and when it comes, will be difficult.

But what of the broader picture? To those who still feel that Canada must keep a wary eye lest it be drawn by the Mother Country into the maelstrom of Eurcpean conflict, there is no method of approach. There is still this curious nervousness about an imperial spider— a nervousness that does not belong to this day— and no amount of reasoning can allay it.

Yet it is probable that the majority of Canadians are not beset by these alarms. They do not look at "foreign affairs" as academic, devious and full of pitfalls. They feel that the average Briton— the butcher, the baker, the farmer and the worker— has as hearty a loathing for war as the average Canadian, and that actions of the British government reflect this sentiment. They are fairly sure, too, that Britain is doing all in its power, even to the point of apparent temporary humiliation, to avoid a general conflict. And it would be a ludicrous type of self-binding to deny that the experience and reliability of the leaders of the British people who are close to the scene are not sound and effectively realistic.

In this case it would be superfluous for the government of Canada, in its present attitude, to speak even of a partnership in the Empire, to say nothing of the position of the surviving democracies. In fact, it would tax legal subtlette to the limit to find out at this juncture just what kind of relationship it is.

That Beaver Controversy

(Hamilton Spectator)

It seemed like a good idea, that of having a marble figure of a mother beaver (Canada) surrounded by nine small ones (the provinces) designed for the peak of the Peace Arch of the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa.

But some cut-and-dried individual like an economist, a grammarian or a single-taxer clamped down on this romantic theory, and started a controversy on whether it was possible for a beaver to have such a large litter. And it apears that the Government, or whoever had the final word, succumbed and called the thing off.

Now it is hard to believe that political exactitude, especially in this matter of emblems, has gone to this length. What is more likely is that the Government suddenly realized that such a domestic scene, with the little ones representing Messrs. Hepburn, Duplessis, Pattullo, Aberhart and the rest of the provincial virtuosos—with Mother Mackenzie King peacefully in charge—was almost too much for those who have even reached the ultimate in the art of keeping their tongues in their cheeks.

At a time like this the wags would make it so uncomfortable that most of the members would acquire an all-too embarrassing self-consciousness. And that would do little for what spirit of Canadian beaver unity is still left.

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(By The Canadian Press)

BOLOGNA, Italy — Agreeing to give him his release if he could sell himself to another team for 350,000 lire about ($20,000) a Bologna club soccer halfback signed for Milan for the mentioned sum plusa $7,500 bonus.

If thou wouldst bear thy neighbor's faults, cast thine eyes upon thine own. — Molinos.

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