

Will Hitler Be Given Free Hand In East Europe

Great Britain Must Give Answer — Britain's Foreign Policy And International Situation Subject Of Address.

Britain will be called on to decide in the near future whether in return for peace in Western Europe she is prepared to give Hitler a free hand to expand in the east, Mr. Hugh Molson told an intensely interested audience at Prince of Wales College Hall Thursday night. Germany's foreign policy and Hitler's recent speeches seem to indicate clearly that he is prepared to leave Western Europe in peace provided Western Europe is prepared to give him a free hand in the east. That attitude was clearly reflected in an address by Hitler in which he told what Germany could do with the rich agricultural areas of the Ukraine and the mineral resources of the Urals.

Will Britain Be Involved?

In Canada he had been frequently asked the question, "Will Great Britain be involved in another war in Europe?" Mr. Molson said. Britain has no commitment or entangling alliances on the continent except the Locarno pact and her obligations under the League covenant, and as the international situation is developing it does not seem likely that war will come from Locarno obligations. "If we are involved in war it will be because of the covenant of the League of Nations," Mr. Molson declared.

The distinguished speaker who has been touring Canada as a guest of the National Council of Education was speaking here under the auspices of the Education League of Prince Edward Island on the "British foreign policy and the international situation." Last night he spoke in Summerside.

Not A Prophet

In beginning his address Mr. Molson told the audience that he was not going to prophesy the future or put forward a solution of his own for the present international situation but to explain the changes that have taken place in Europe since the signing of the Versailles Treaty.

When historians of the future write of Versailles they will not call it a "bad treaty" as is fashionable to do now, the speaker said. "There were many blunders in it certainly but it carried out in general the principle of self-determination of peoples. President Wilson admitted some years later that when he advocated the independence of races in Europe he did not know of the existence of many nationalities that came to Versailles clamoring for independence."

Weakness of Versailles

One of the weaknesses of the Treaty lay in the fact that when in Europe when boundaries are drawn to give independence to nationalities it means that unnatural barriers are erected which hamper trade and lead to economic distress. The new division of Europe, resulted in boundaries between iron mines and the coal fields that were necessary for manufacturing and between farming areas and the industrial towns where the natural market was located.

One of the weaknesses of the treaty was that Germany was called on to pay reparations which she was not able to pay and France, taking advantage of a technical default in payment by Germany in 1934, occupied the Ruhr. It inflicted great injury to the economic structure of Germany and left even more bitter memories than those which followed the Great War.

Source of Bitterness

The failure of the victorious nations to disarm was another source of bitter feelings in Germany and although there was probably no absolute promise of disarmament given by the nations Germany understood it in that way. France at the end of the war, finding herself the strongest military power on the continent, desired to retain her position. She had always been afraid of Germany whose people

took more kindly to military life and the invasions of her territory by that country within the memory of many of the people intensified the fear. France, therefore, entered into a close alliance with Poland and the nations of the Little Entente, Czechoslovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Roumania, with the view of keeping Germany and Hungary from exploding.

Britain took the view that it was not possible to have peace in Europe if the nations attempted to keep a great power like Germany in a permanent position of inferiority. The principle upon which Britain acted was correct but the methods were open to criticism although it is difficult to see just how the problem could have been approached in a way which would have insured success, the speaker said. Britain admitted the justice of Germany's demands for recognition and urged France to accept. When France, on the other hand, held to the letter of the Treaty Britain was forced to admit she was right and had to side with her and so feelings against Britain were aroused in both countries.

Genuine Attempt For Peace

At Locarno a genuine attempt was made to bring permanent peace in Europe. Germany and France were given guarantees by Great Britain and Italy that one country would have military aid in the case of unprovoked aggression by the other. Germany accepted the terms of Locarno and France withdrew the troops from the Ruhr. The Treaty was important from many points of view, for it brought Germany into the League and was expected to end her inferiority. Locarno at present is the only entangling alliance Britain has on the continent apart from the League. So far as the Empire was concerned Britain for the first time accepted obligations which were not shared by the Dominions. "When conflict arises between Imperial and European interests Britain's geographical position making her primarily a European power, requires that she put the European interest first," Mr. Molson declared.

Turning Point Of History

Then came the disarmament conference in February 1932 and the turning point of history in Europe.

The greatest blunder that Britain and France made since the war was that they did not concede to the terms of Brüning for equality for Germany. They were forced later to recognize the same thing under Hitler.

At the conference France demanded security and Germany demanded equality. In May '32 Brüning, who returned to Germany with a tale of failure at the conference, was dismissed. In June President Hoover proposed a one-third reduction in armaments by all nations of the world and the proposal, unscientific though it may have been, was unwisely cold shouldered by Britain and France. In July Simon's summary of results ignored equality and Germany withdrew.

British Draft Convention

In 1933 the conference was on the verge of a break down and was saved for a time by Ramsay MacDonald's British draft convention. In January of that year Hitler had been named Chancellor of Germany. In May France and Germany accepted in principle the terms of the draft convention in a system that would provide "security for all nations." But again the moment was allowed to slip away.

Hitler accepted the proposal in principle and the arms conference adjourned for an economic conference. During the summer months it became clear that France would not accept the terms as at first laid down and changes were made to suit her demands. That was a mistake, perhaps, because it gave Germany, or Hitler, a pretext for withdrawal for the second time from the conference and the League of

Was Speaker



Mr. Hugh Molson London, England, who lectured in Charlotte and Summerside.

Nations.

Early in 1934 Britain asked France what guarantees she would require in order to recognize the equality of Germany and in March of that year Hitler made his last offer to deal with the other nations on a basis of equality. France said "no" to both proposals.

In February 1935 the Franco-British invitation to Germany to (1) negotiate on equal terms for the limitation of armaments; (2) to consider replacing clauses of Versailles; (3) to extend the Locarno pact to include the air force with France, Germany and Britain on an equal basis. Germany refused to accept the invitation.

Policy to be Based on League

To British statesmen it is evident that Britain's policy must continue to be based on the League, or a league, for several reasons.

First because of sentimental attachment. The League has made an immense appeal to the people of the country; second, because a league may be likened to the drawbridge of Europe, a means whereby the nations may get together and discuss problems; third, a league reinforces the ties of Empire. Autonomy of the Dominions would have involved an intolerable strain on the ties of Empire in the past fifteen years if they were not all involved in obligations under the League covenant. And fourthly, there is the danger of attack. Most observers believe that the next fifty years will be a great period of expansion by some nations, Japan in the east in particular, and the British Empire can have no hope that it will be free from attack. "I doubt," the speaker said, "if during the 20th century it will be possible for us in the Empire to defend single handed all the territory we have, peopled as much of it still is very sparsely, and therefore, it is wise for us to make as many friends now as possible who may assist us when the time of attack comes."

Aggression Likely

"I am not a prophet and I do not know what Great Britain's policy will be if Hitler begins aggression in the east, nor am I a sage to tell what it should," Mr. Molson said. "Those of us who have visited Germany in the last two years feel that there is every likelihood of aggression by Germany, where we do not know, whether Danzig, Poland, Austria, or in some other direction. Whatever happens, however, the British Government will doubtless continue to act as peacemaker and when you see our actions follow them with sympathy," Mr. Molson concluded.

Trouble in the Mediterranean

In reply to a question Mr. Molson said that he did not believe that Mussolini would be content to allow Britain to remain in undisputed control of the Suez Canal, dividing as it does Italy from what he is pleased to call the Italian Empire. It is believed that much of the recent trouble in Palestine is caused at least in part by Italian intrigue. Mussolini is extending his influence in Egypt also.

Questioned as to whether there was any likelihood of Russia and France going to the aid of the Spanish government and of Germany and Italy retailing the speaker said that two months ago the situation looked acute and that even yet the danger is always present. However, when one looks carefully into European conditions one can understand how even dictators tremble when they think what a general European conflict would mean. For that reason this speaker did not think that there was much likelihood of a European war arising out of the issues at stake in Spain.

Europe Two Camps

Europe seems to be on the point of dividing into two camps, and as though that situation were not bad enough there is a civil war in Spain. The situation is not new since for many years Spain has either been in the midst of a civil war or just recovering from one, but this war is a matter of great importance as it is regarded in Europe as on a small scale the

struggle between right and left which people feel will be fought between nations in the next European war.

The Stupid British

The Germans believe that if the British were not such an excessively stupid race they would see that the greatest danger in Europe is from communism. Russia agrees with Germany on one point, that the British are unbelievably stupid, but Russia is convinced that the danger to Europe is Fascism and Nazism. Great Britain believes that both are extremely dangerous to the peace of Europe and dislikes both Fascism and Communism with equal fervor, but that is no reason why she should not act as mediator and do all possible to prevent Europe plunging into war over two systems that are believed to be equally fallacious. Britain is the only mediator possible in Europe as both France and Germany trust her to some extent and all the nations are anxious to have her friendship.

A new Locarno was proposed in March 1936 but France would not meet Germany and the New Germany would not meet France. Germany's answer clearly shows that she wants a free hand in Eastern Europe and Britain will be called on very soon to make a decision whether if in return for peace in western Europe she will give Hitler a free hand in the east.

MACLURE AND MacKinnon are receiving silver fox skins for Hudson's Bay special fur sale.

This pre-Christmas trade sale on December 14th will bring the buyers. If you have any ready take advantage of this sale. Last shipping date from Charlottetown, Nov. 25th. L-639-11-21-21.

BEGINS DREDGING—Dredge No. 2 D. W. P. commenced dredging operations on the east side of Carvell's Wharf yesterday, making an anchorage for the Charlotte-town Yacht Club. It is expected a Club house will be erected on the property adjoining, owned by the city, early next season.

4TH CUB PACK—Ivan Robinson of the 4th (Baptist) Charlottetown Cub Pack was the winner of the Cup prize for the best basket at the recent Apple Day. Douglas Burke and Warren Robinson have passed in their tenderpad tests and are being welcomed as Wolf Cubs.

PREPARING FOR CAMPAIGN—Participating in the work of preparing letters in connection with the Tuberculosis Christmas Sales campaign at the office of the Provincial Sanatorium yesterday afternoon and evening were Miss Mona Wilson, Miss Rose Longworth, Miss Weeks, Miss Josephine Blake, Miss Evelyn Hazard, Miss Harriet McCallum, Miss Olive Ings, and the 1st Charlottetown Ranger Company of the Girl Guides.

STEAMER ARRIVES—The S. S. "Kongshaug," which left Halifax on Wednesday morning arrived in port at noon yesterday and tied up at Carvell's Wharf where part cargo is being loaded. Later she will move to Buntain, Bell & Co.'s wharf to complete loading operations. The Captain reports the storm exceptionally bad, the engines running full steam and the steamer making little headway. On arrival the boat was covered with ice.

BANQUET AT C. N. HOTEL—Members of Lodge No. 18 of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way employees of Canadian National Railways held a banquet and meeting at the Canadian National Hotel last night. Mr. Samuil Hood, Charlottetown, president of Lodge 18 presided. About thirty members of the Brotherhood attended. Mr. William Crampton, Ottawa, general chairman of the Brotherhood and Mr. Peter Johnston, Sydney, C. B., and Mr. M. S. Lea, Vernon, P. E. I., assistant general chairman attended. Business of general interest to the Brotherhood members was discussed at a meeting following the banquet.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S MEETING—Trinity Young People's Union held its regular meeting on Friday evening. The meeting opened in Hertz Hall with a devotional service. Rev. Hugh Miller gave a short talk on the Evangelization of Canadian life. The meeting was led by Ruth Langille, assisting were Edna Bourke, Olga Toombs, and Rev. A. E. MacKenzie. The theme of the service was: "Building a new world through devotion to the Kingdom of God." After a short business meeting the classes met for discussion. Recreation took the form of contests and games. The meeting closed with a sing-song.

Thursday night a vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, moved by Prof. MacMillan of Prince of Wales College and seconded by Mr. L. T. Lowther, principal of Prince Street School. The Minister of Education, Hon. M. R. McGuigan presided. At Summerside last night the Chairman of the School Board, Dr. E. T. Tanton presided. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer moved by Ven. Archdeacon White and seconded by Mr. C. B. Jely, principal of the Summerside High School. Mr. Molson was introduced by Mayor B. W. Robinson

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DONT BE caught in the rush. Have your skates sharpened today at the Bike Shop. L-641.

HEIRS OF JOSEPH A. MCNEILL born about 1878 wanted. Estate \$2,800. Give details of family history. W. C. Cox and Co., Federal Reserve Bank Bldg., Chicago. L-638.

COMMON ASSAULT CASE — A man charged with common assault appeared before Magistrate Tweedy yesterday. The case was heard and adjourned for a week.

LEAVES FOR SYDNEY—The S. S. "Harland" left yesterday morning for Sydney where she has been purchased by the Straits Shipping and Construction Co.

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SPEAKS ON HISTORY OF LAW COURTS—Capt. N. W. Lowther gave a very interesting address last evening on "the early history of law courts of Prince Edward Island" before a largely attended Army and Navy Club meeting. During the address the speaker dealt with many interesting incidents regarding the administration of justice here since the arrival of Mr. Dupont, first Chief Justice of the Island. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speaker.

POLICE COURT—In the Police Court yesterday a man who neglected to pay dog tax was given until Monday to pay a fine of \$10. A case for the recovery of two children, who were made wards of the Children's Aid Society and subsequently removed from the home where they had been placed, was adjourned until next Monday. A sanitary by law case was adjourned until Monday, the defendant being warned that if his premises were not reported "perfectly clean" by that time he would be sentenced to pay a \$5.00 fine.

The Back Stretch

(Continued from page 7)

that it is the end of the season and they may be a bit tired or fed up. Several of them were good winners earlier.

In the races at Lewiston, October 20th, Dolly Azoff won the first heat of the classified pace in 2:08 for Earl Avery. She headed to the wire a lot of good horses including the almost unbeaten Hal. B. Laurel that trip.

Figures of racing in New York State reveal that 1,138,000 persons paid \$3,041,000 as admissions. The total amount of purse monies distributed to horsemen was \$1,388,990.

At Louisville, Ky., last Saturday, a running horse race had to be called off because of a snow storm which not only covered the ground but made it impossible to see the horses on the track.

Billy Keyes, one of the veteran drivers of the Maritimes, and also one of its most successful ones, took in the Silver Fox Exhibition this week and so intent was he in looking over the foxes and trying to find out all he could about the business with a view to further improving his ranch of 60 animals that you could hardly get him to think or talk horses. It is reported that he made some purchases of new breeding stock.

James Jordan of Maine, stands at the head of the harness horse drivers of America in the list as compiled at the office of the National Trotting Association, Hartford, Conn. He is credited with 69 wins of dashes and three heat races. Dr. H. M. Parshall, who for many years stood at the top, is second with 65, Wendal Wathen of Maine is fourth with 51 and our old friend "Red" Hanafin is eighth with 42. Clukey is tenth, Harry Stokes fourteenth and Sep Pall five-fifteenth.

The writer thinks the system used to designate the leading drivers is wrong in that the winner of a one mile dash race is credited with a win the same as the winners of a three heat race. Were the number of individual heats won by Sep Pall during the season added together and credited as wins, there is no question but that he would be up at the top, but as he raced almost altogether in "regular affairs" we find him only occupying fifteenth place.

The writer would suggest to W. H. Gocher, Secretary of the National Trotting Association, that a new system be adopted, namely, that the driver winning a three heat race in which his horse won every heat be credited with three points. If he won two heats—which would give him the race—two points and one point for each dash race won; or to simplify the rule, make it that the driver of a winning heat be credited with one point.

Harry Clukey's stable, which he raced for Sullivan and Mawhinney in Maine and New Brunswick, won

FOXES PRICED TO SELL D. STIRLING MacLEAN Charlottetown Phone 54-1; 582-J "If Superb They're Bred Right"

PAINTED THE PIGSKIN GREELEY, Colo. — Ever see a striped ball used in a football game? Brigham Young University of Provo, Utah, used one in scoring a 33-0 win over Greeley State College.

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Recall Laying Of First Submarine Cable Britain Seeks

(Continued from page 1)

Tomorrow is an anniversary date in the development of the art of telegraphic communication for on that date eighty-four years ago, the first submarine cable in North America was laid across the Strait of Northumberland between Cape Traverse (now Borden), Prince Edward Island, and Cape Tormentine in New Brunswick. Three years ago a bronze plaque was affixed to the facade of historic Province House here by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada commemorating the event.

This first submarine cable consisted of a single strand of copper wire encased in rubber with an armored covering, the whole being approximately one half inch in diameter. The original cable, after giving years of satisfactory service, was replaced by one of more modern construction which forms part of the telegraphic system of the Canadian National Telegraphs and, in addition, there is a four-conductor cable connecting Prince Edward Island with the mainland.

Wayne Smart of Ohio, who appears fifth in the list of winning drivers with 45 points, had most success with Miss Budlong (2) 2:10, a daughter of Calumet Budlong 2:02 3-4, owned by Mrs. Charles Ballard, North Sydney, N. S.

Out of respect to the memory of the late Mayor Sam McBride, harness horse racing which was to have been held at Dufferin Park track, Toronto, last Friday and Saturday and today. Mayor McBride some twenty or more years ago was an owner of race horses and usually had one in Nat Ray's stable. They were just the average kind, I do not remember of him ever having an outstanding one. Sam attended every race meeting of harness or thoroughbreds in or around Toronto, and even acted as starter at the harness races. He was interested in all kinds of sports and in that way made many contacts that were a help to him when he went after civic honors. He was seventy-two years old at the time of his death and his career had been a strenuous one from the time he was seventeen.

Among the crop of Peter Volo's that will be sold next week at the Old Glory is The Duchess, a yearling bay filly, own sister to Protector (3) 1:59 1-4 and The Marchioness (3) 1:59 1-4, joint champion three-year-old trotters. Her dam, Margaret Arion (3) 2:10 1-2, has produced in addition to the two mentioned, Princess Peg (3) 2:00 3-4, Prince John (3) 2:03 1-2, The Master (2) 2:08 and Princess Marina (2) 2:08 3-4. Every one of her first six foals are 2:10 performers, each of them gaining that distinction as two-year-olds with the exception of Princess Peg.

GREELY, Colo. — Ever see a striped ball used in a football game? Brigham Young University of Provo, Utah, used one in scoring a 33-0 win over Greeley State College.

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Britain Seeks

(Continued from page 1)

here that if British shipping in the port, after being duly warned, disregards the warning, it runs its own risk although this is without prejudice to any damages which may subsequently be claimed.

ITALIAN WARNING ROME, Nov. 20—(AP)—A Fascist warning to Soviet Russia that Italy, Germany and Japan will "actively" combat any attempt to set up a Communist centre on Spanish soil went out from Rome tonight.

The three powers, authoritative quarters said, would meet any such attempt by mobilizing their anti-Communist defenses from a passive into an active state.

MORGAN—At the Charlottetown Hospital, Nov. 14, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Morgan a son.

MARRIAGES COSTELLO-CONSTABLE—On Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1936 by the Rev. S. C. Cooper, at 244 Kent St. Aloysius Costello, Euston St., to Mabel Constable, Elm Ave., both of Charlottetown.

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Too Late To Clarify FOR SALE—GOOD EATING apples by the box \$1.25 at F. R. MacLaine. L-640-11-21-36