

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the
Weakest Ink.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1941.

The Farmers' Parliament

Today's annual meeting of the P. E. I. Fed-
eration of Agriculture may appropriately be
designated our Farmers' Parliament. The Fed-
eration represents some dozen farm organiza-
tions and is affiliated with the Dominion Fed-
eration and with similar associations through-
out Canada. This will be the first annual meet-
ing of the Island Federation since its organiza-
tion, and it has been looked forward to with
much interest. The afternoon meeting will be
devoted to business, while the evening meeting
at the Prince of Wales College Hall, which is
open to the public, will be left free for formal
addresses and discussion on the report of the
Federation President, Capt. J. L. Read, and
other relevant matters.

There are many pressing problems facing
agriculture in this Province today—problems
connected with marketing and marketing fac-
ilities as well as with production—and all have
a direct bearing on our contribution to Canada's
war effort. It is from our farmers themselves
that constructive criticism and suggestions for
improving present conditions must come. The
delegates at today's meetings are representative
of every section of our farming community, and
the result of their deliberations should be of
real practical value.

Partyism In Wartime

It is strange to find Liberal newspapers
criticising the Conservative House leader, Hon.
R. B. Hanson, for stating that conscription for
overseas service must be brought about, if at all,
by the force of public opinion rather than through
its advocacy by the Conservative party. Mr.
Hanson had in mind, of course, the traditional
Liberal opposition to conscription since 1917 and
the possibility of the question again being made a
political issue, with all the unfortunate conse-
quences which would follow.

This, comments the Ottawa Journal, is part
of the price we pay for the maintenance in war
of a party government. It is clear that if we had
in power in the Dominion a cabinet chosen re-
gardless of party but on the sole basis of com-
petence for a war job, such a question as con-
scription could be taken up in the cold light of
its usefulness or otherwise in the extermination
of Hitler.

Such a national cabinet would consider con-
scription not solely as a measure to put men in
the Armed Services but in a far broader sense:
the conscription of every man and woman in
Canada so that all able-bodied adults could be
used where their services would be most useful,
the conscription of our entire resources for the
great cause.

But we have a Government in which the first
condition of membership is a man's politics,
and in a frankly partisan atmosphere it is quite
useless to expect so controversial a question as
conscription to be considered in anything but a
partisan way.

'The Task Of Our Days'

The leading article in the current issue of
'Christendom,' a quarterly published by the
American sections of the World Conference on
Faith and Order, is by Ernest William Meyer,
now a professor in an American college who was
a member of the German diplomatic service from
the close of the Great War, in which he served,
until 1937, when he threw up his position as
First Secretary and Counsellor to the German
Legation in Washington. Mr. Meyer's views
about Nazism and Hitler, are, in view of this
background, of special interest. 'The task of our
days,' he says in beginning his article, 'is to de-
stroy Hitlerism. This is a Christian task because
Hitler is anti-Christian.' Christians may differ,
he says, as to the means to be employed to this
end, but concerning the necessity or desirability of
the destruction of Hitlerism there cannot be any
difference of opinion among them.

The purpose of the article is indicated by its
title: 'Grounds and Conditions of a Christian
Peace.' But in suggesting the terms of such a
peace he stipulates that it cannot be made with
Hitler, saying:

'As to the problem of a negotiated peace, it
goes without saying that every peace worthy of
its name would have to be negotiated. Of no
avail would any peace be if negotiated with Hit-
ler: for he could never adopt principles of last-
ing peace. Hitlerism would destroy itself if it
permitted the elimination of the leadership prin-
ciple or one-man system, of the one-party sys-
tem, of totalitarianism, of anti-Semitism, of a
regimented press, of regimented churches, mov-
ies universities and courts. To hope for such an
evolution of Nazism would be purely Utopian.
On the other hand, without such evolution,
Nazism will remain what it has been, namely, an

utterly uncontrolled promoter of unrest, treason
and hatred the world over. Even those who pre-
tend to believe in the possibility of such evolution
cannot regard it as a probability. Reason does not
motivate dictators. To measure them with usual
yardsticks is plain lack of judgment. Dealing
with them means having to do with not only un-
moral but abnormal minds. For these reasons,
every pact concluded with them would amount to
entrusting the future to the vagues of expecta-
tions contrary to all the expensive and tragical
experiences of the past.'

EDITORIAL NOTES

A Soviet War News Russian pamphlet printed
in London, says that Soviet guerrillas have
taken oath 'not to lay down arms until the last
fascist on Russian soil is destroyed.'

In this Province, thanks to the patriotism of
some 7,000 of its young manhood, the usual
sequence is reversed, for the rich are becoming
poorer, and the poor richer, judging by Income
Tax returns.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its last
seasonal report on condition of fruit and veget-
able crops in the main producing areas of Can-
ada estimates a reduction in the Canadian apple
crop to 3,436,400 barrels in October—a drop of
about two per cent. The report blames insuffi-
cient development of fruit in Nova Scotia and losses
in Ontario due to gales in September as cause
of the reduction. Estimates of British Columbia
and New Brunswick crops were unchanged.

There has been a fall in the use of asphalt
roofing. Sales of asphalt roofing in Canada in
September included 310,409 squares of shingles,
siding and roofing and 4,159 tons of felts and
sheathing as compared with 319,316 squares of
the former and 4,126 tons of the latter in the cor-
responding month last year. Sales in September
this year were made up of 98,728 squares of
asphalt shingles, 5,527 squares of asphalt siding,
139,960 squares of smooth surfaced roofing, 75-
194 squares of mineral surfaced roofing, 2,840
tons of tar and asphalt felts and 1,319 tons of tar
and asphalt sheathing.

Coming events casting their shadows before.
British authorities in Shanghai urge all British
nationals living in Japanese-occupied areas of
China to register for evacuation or face the prob-
ability of having to remain irrespective of the
future course of events, since it is unlikely that
a similar opportunity for evacuation will recur.
The notice declares that the British Government
agrees 'in principle' to assist in defraying trans-
portation costs for those without adequate re-
sources following official registration between
Nov. 3 and 15. The announcement further de-
clares that, should shipping facilities prove in-
adequate, additional ships will be provided.

Here is surely a terrible indictment of the
government for incompetency by one of its own
officials. 'Public information has done some
useful things, but, like a number of other war
departments, it is entangled in the meshes of the
red tape of an archaic system of government.'
Mr. Herbert Lash, director of Public Information,
declared, in addressing the Kivans Club
Galt. 'The things it has been able to do are not,
in the opinion of those of us who work there, as
important as the things it might have been able
to do,' he added, 'Unless we mend our ways and
mend them soon, we are in dreadful danger of
losing this war,' he declared.

The London Gazette, the first recognized Eng-
lish newspaper, was published this date, 1665, at
Oxford. The earliest indication of the spread of
news by the printed word was witnessed in the
issue of 'Diurnal Occurrences,' which in 1641
included reports of the proceedings in Parlia-
ment. This was little to the liking of the mem-
bers who then, and for many years afterwards,
proved highly sensitive to any unauthorized re-
ferences to the business of either House. The
Long Parliament suppressed all newspapers or
pamphlets except under license, and Cromwell
when he became Dictator declared that no one
might print any newspaper or intelligence with-
out the permission of the Secretary of State, and
from 1662 to 1655 a vigorous Licensing Act con-
tinued in operation. It was in that period the
London Gazette (still existing as an official
organ) was first issued.

This is what is predicted for the ensuing ses-
sion of the Quebec legislation:

- 1—The provincial sales tax imposed by the
Godbout Government at the beginning of 1940 is
on the way out;
2—Likewise about to make a grand exit is the
legislative council, (105,000 a year) the only such
sheltered hideaway still in existence in Can-
ada;
3—When the Legislature reconvenes early next
January, the provincial Cabinet will have a new
make-up that will completely change its com-
plexion;
4—The Government has learned by experience
that amendments to the Quebec Liquor Act are
inapplicable in some instances and will re-amend
the law to about what it was prior to this year.

After a conference with Col. Drew recently
returned from England, this is what Premier
Heppburn said to a meeting at St. Thomas: 'A
day of reckoning is approaching when men in
the United Kingdom and Canada, responsible
for the state of unpreparedness when war start-
ed, must answer to the people. I am glad the
spirit of the British people is unbroken and that
they are demanding the dismissal from office of
men who are responsible for that state of unpre-
paredness some of whom are still holding high office
in Canada also. There is going to be a day of
reckoning and I hope it will be soon enough to
save this country from what has happened in
other countries which were considered strong
and powerful. . . .'

NOTES BY THE WAY

Hitler is again persecuting the
Jews in Germany. Whenever he
has no further victories to offer
his dupes, it is upon these and
people that his heel must be pressed
the heavier.—Hamilton Spectator.

More than 25,000 men enlisted in
the Canadian army have now been
discharged, many for some injury
not apparent at time of enlistment.
This should suggest, as it does as
diagnostician for some ambitious
young medico.—London Free Press.

There are, it is said, more ways
than one of skinning a cat. The
Nazis who were taken forcibly from
Greenland to Boston, after being
caught operating a secret radio
station, have been charged with
plugging a wire into the United States'
—Edmonton Journal.

Even if Mr. Churchill were to
fall we are assured, 'someone else
will rise up to replace him, quite
as sure and almost as certain as
I would his successor put his hat
that way, chew cigars that way, tilt
his hat that way, voice spontane-
ous outbursts of cheering on every
occasion.' We can only hope.—
Windsor Star.

The recent Vichy declaration
that no Germans are at Dakar
cannot be literally true without
meaning anything at all. There is a
Nazi occupation of this menacing
port, it probably will be sudden
and in heavy force; the Nazis
would probably leave it severely
alone, but they are ignoring Ice-
land until they are ready to
pounce.—Los Angeles Times.

While Canada, Australia, South
Africa and Northern Ireland have
not adopted conscription, the
land conscripts men of eighteen to
forty five, and gives them two
months of elementary drill before
sending them overseas. According
to the New Zealand draft
patch, 'the New Zealand draft
operates like a lottery with no
classification by age groups. You
see a body of eighteen or nineteen
years of age, and you pick up a
five.' It seems hardly an up-to-date
way of securing the most effective
man-power.

One of the ironies of the thing
is that the Germans themselves de-
monstrated the difficulties, if not
the impossibility, of bayonet man-
agement of modern industry. The
French occupation of the Ruhr in
1923 brought the subordination of
direct from German industry, was
rendered abortive by strikes and
sabotage. German ownership, man-
agement and workers were all
precluded in the Ruhr. There are
brunt of it fell upon the workers, of
course, and they made the French
army impotent. With that example
in mind, is it any wonder that the
fascist army faces the same sort
of problem today in Norway, Den-
mark, Belgium, France, Czechoslo-
vakia, Poland and in other occupied
lands?—Chicago Daily News.

It is not unreasonable to hope
that when the nations that will for
the second time save the world
from enslavement by a self-ap-
pointed 'master race' meet to con-
sider the rebuilding of the world,
the controlling factor in making
provision for the future will
not be reared for national sus-
ceptibilities and jealousies but in-
sistence upon the subordination of
every other consideration to the
supreme necessity of creating an
international organization that will
outlaw war not by vain professions
but by the power of the will and
the power for action when the need
arises. Given this firm purpose the
building of an organization equal to
its fulfillment will not be beyond
the capacity of the democratic
peoples.

Britain is commonly regarded as
having all the fish it needs without
fishing elsewhere. Today, how-
ever, so many trawlers are engaged
in naval service and so many fish-
ermen are wearing uniforms that
she has to import much of her
fish, and here, too, Canada is doing
the fishing. It is now filling
contracts for 1,600,000 cases
of tinned herring and 1,200,000 cases
of tinned salmon, and she will send
more of both if that is required.—
Brookville Recorder and Times.

Mr. Eden, the British Foreign
Secretary, in a speech made in the
House of Commons recently, called
for 'production and more produc-
tion, effort and yet more effort;
until victory is won.' He referred
to the preparations now in progress
for a great forward movement in
the Middle East which will strike
telling blows at the enemy. If suc-
cess is to be assured in this new
move, it is clear that nothing can
be left undone in increasing the
output of war weapons and mater-
ials in Great Britain and Northern
Ireland. Hitherto, it must be ad-
mitted, this Province has not, for
various reasons, been putting forth
the fullest possible amount of effort
in the production of war mater-
ials. A new and intensive war
production drive which was launch-
ed at Belfast will, we trust, result
in an adequate answer to the ap-
peal.—Belfast Telegraph.

It would be foolish to make an
issue of the exchange of personal-
ities between Senator Wheeler and
Mr. Beveridge, Baxters, M.P., on
the subject of anti-Semitism. Even
those Americans who are most con-
cerned over the direction which the
senator and those who think as he
does on foreign affairs appear to be
taking in domestic matters. It is
likely to feel that Mr. Baxter has
injected himself into what is, so
far as the British are concerned, a
private fight, and has thereby in-
jured rather than aided the cause
he wishes to serve.—Belfast Tele-
graph.

Not one letter has been lost of
the thirteen and a half million
in the last year by the British
flown between England and Lisbon
Overseas Airways Corporation. Sea-
planes and aeroplanes have safely
carried 75,000 letters with 4,000
passengers, and neither war nor
weather has caused the service to
change its time-table since it open-
ed in 1939. Throughout the Battle
of Britain, severe weather and haz-
ards of war did not link between
England and Portugal, and by
Clipper on to the United States,
has remained unbroken. Mails for
prisoners of war are flown to Port-
ugal and letters from them are flown
free of charge, back to Lisbon
where the Portuguese post office
transfers them to British Airways.
In July a special lightweight letter-

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the
discussion by correspondents of
questions of interest to the
Charlottetown Guardian and not
necessarily endorse the opinions
of correspondents.

THE AGRICULTURAL HALL
FIRE

Sir.—While the dollars and
cents loss to the Province result-
ing from Wednesday night's fire is
of course to be regretted, the
removal of the unsightly Agricul-
tural Hall from the residential
district on Fitzroy Street between
Prince and Hillsborough Streets
will afford a sense of relief to all
who have at heart the artistic
improvement of our City.

It is to be hoped that when
rebuilding the Government will
select a more suitable location
and dispose of the Fitzroy Street
property for residential building
lots. There is room for three or
four houses on the land occupied
by the Hall and the adjoining
vacant lot to the east.

I am sure that Mr. Rogers, Mr.
Gill and Mr. Charles Longworth
whose residences face the burned
building will agree with the above
suggestion.

I am, Sir etc.
H. K. S. HEMMING.

TRIBUTE TO FIRE BRIGADE

Sir.—As one whose property
narrowly averted destruction at
the burning of the Agricultural
Hall yesterday, may I have a little
of your valuable space to pay a
grateful tribute to our splendid
Fire Brigade for their magnificent
handling of the situation last
evening. With what wind there
was, blowing heavy burning cin-
ders directly over our house, and
this followed by an apparently ever
increasing fire, it looked on a
couple of occasions as if we would
have to leave home and allow it
to be consumed by the flames. But
for the heroic effort of the Brigade
under its very capable officers,
they kept the water flowing in the
proper places and the consequence
was we suffered no fire damage at
all. So I take this means of
asking the firemen to accept the
grateful thanks of Mrs. Ryan and
myself for the splendid services
which enabled us to re-
main in our home.

May I at this time make some
observations in connection with
the Agricultural Hall which I hope
will be of some benefit to the
efficient Fire Brigade. They are a
unit so far as organization is
concerned. But we as citizens must
not let those brave boys down. The
best of the equipment must be
secured and made available for
their immediate use as we may not
always be as lucky as regards re-
pairs as the future as we have
seen in the past. There are quite
a number of buildings in the City
which present just as danger-
ous fire hazards as did the Agricul-
tural Hall. It is of course fire
occurs at all times even in dead
of night when detection is not as
prompt as at a more suitable hour.

It was a pity to all observers
that Wednesday night's fire that the
water streams coming direct from
the pumper were powerful and
ample. But this could not be said
of the hydrants attached to the
main. This may have been caused
by attaching the pumper to
a circuit; if so this is not a
satisfactory arrangement. A fierce
fire such as that which took a lot
of equipment, and with such a
flow of red hot cinders driven
away by a strong wind, would
we require equipment enough to send a
crew to another location to com-
bat a severe blaze.

Now that a new and up-to-date
pumper is in the offing, would it
be well to make a thorough in-
vestigation of our fire equipment
with a view of securing the
articles of which we are short. Let
us as citizens see to it that we
have the very best fire equipment
procureable for the use of our most
efficient brigade. Let us not wait
until a catastrophe such as the Queen
Hotel Halifax happens in our
City, which would compel us to
procure in a hurry equipment that
can now be secured to prevent not
only needless loss of life, but
service to the City as well.

With grateful thanks to the
firemen, and thanks for space.
I am, Sir, etc.
GEORGE S. RYAN

Hitler And Hess

(Exchange)
John Cudahy, who was American
Ambassador to Belgium before that
country was overrun by the German
hordes, made two statements of in-
terest when giving testimony before
the Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee at Washington this week.
One had reference to Adolph
Hitler, the other to Rudolf Hess.
Mr. Cudahy is convinced that the
madman of Berlin is the victim of
an incurable malady. This is the
way he put it for the Committee:
'No, he is not going to endure
forever. I am not a physician, but I
never saw a man who looked so ill
as he did when I saw him. He look-
ed as if he had not slept for
months.'

One of the senators asked Mr.
Cudahy if he was referring to
Hitler. 'Yes, Hitler,' Mr. Cudahy
answered. 'No, I, they call him
over there. He looked as if he had
a malignant disease.'

There is no doubt Hitler has a
malignant disease, although per-
haps a different kind of disease
from that which ex-Ambassador
Cudahy has pictured. He is a help-
less, neurotic and an incurable
homicidal maniac. Mr. Cudahy's
reference to Nazi No. 3, Rudolf
Hess, was a suggestion that this
former member of the Nazi cli-
quetry had a very definite reason
for his flight to Britain. The cur-
rent story in Berlin, Mr. Cudahy
told the committee, was that Hess
fled to Britain because he believed
the German people would des-
troy themselves if the war continu-
ed indefinitely. Obsessed with this
fear, Nazi No. 3, probably with the
secret acquiescence of his fellow
gangsters, took off by plane for the
United Kingdom with the idea of
ending the war and saving his
Fatherland from the consequences
of Hitler's madness. He has failed
for two reasons. One is that, carry-

WORDS OF
CHALLENGE

A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR

'As I have said before, the
question is not if it is really
necessary for us to do more
today. It is, what more can we
do today so that we may have
less to do and to sacrifice to-
morrow.'—John G. Winant,
United States Ambassador to
Great Britain.

ing no credentials he became a pris-
oner of war as soon as the British
police could contact him. The other
is that no British Government will
treat Hitler or any of his Nazi
embassies, nor will entertain any
peace proposal from Germany
which does not include the destruc-
tion of Nazism, and retribution to
the monsters who have turned the
Continent into a shambles. This is,
and will remain, Britain's answer
to any overtures from Berlin,
whether they come directly or by
the tortuous, tricky routes Hitler
has thus far employed.

Will Hitler's Northern
Armies Retreat

(Sydney Post-Record)
The military expert of the Lon-
don News Chronicle predicts con-
fidently that the northern and cen-
tral sectors of the German armies
in Russia will soon be in retreat.
'Never,' he adds, 'was such a cer-
tainly predicted in a more obvious
though oblique form than in a re-
cent Berlin broadcast.'

These broadcasts were made on
Thursday night, October 30, and
they emanated from several Ger-
man stations. Their purport was
that Napoleon's debacle in Russia
in 1812, was attributable to the fact
he did not suspend his campaign at
the beginning of the winter and re-
sume it in the spring, under more
tolerable conditions. If he had
followed this course, one of the
Berlin stations argued, he could
have beaten Russia, 'but Napoleon
the general was superseded by
Napoleon the Emperor and politi-
cian; the English made a landing
in the Low Countries; the oppressed
nations rose, and Napoleon's striv-
ing for a quick victory became the
cause of his downfall.'

The News Chronicle expert re-
sponds to these statements, con-
sidering these statements, coming as
they do from Hitler's own radio
stations, as official propaganda de-
signed to prepare the German
people for a general withdrawal of
their armies from northern and cen-
tral Russia. This decision, he
thinks, was reached at the recent
Eastern Front meeting between
Hitler, Keitel, and von Brauchitsch.

'The last throw of the winter
campaign,' he concludes, 'is likely
to have been cast 60 miles west of
Moscow. The history of Borodino
has been repeated. There has been,
in effect, another world decision.
The Russian campaign of 1941 is
about to be terminated by a signed
Nazi admission of defeat, about to
be demonstrated by a limited with-
drawal.'

This sounds plausible and may,
in part, be verified. One hopes it
shall be. But the situation in the
North and Centre has to be con-
trolled to some degree by the situ-
ation in the South—in the Ukraine
and particularly in the Crimea. In
this southern sector the Germans
have made their most formidable
advances, and are evidently deter-
mined to push on toward northern
Caucasia, with the Soviet army as
their ultimate objective. For oil,
and still more oil they must have,
if Hitler's war is not to be sudden-
ly bogged down for lack of motor
fuel. But this southern drive cannot
be maintained with any hope of
early success, if there is to be a
general withdrawal of the German
forces from nearly all the remain-
der of the Eastern front. It seems
much more likely that the Germans
will assume defensive positions of
the northern and central Russia
terrain they now hold, and will move
50 or 60 divisions from those sec-
tors to reinforce their offensive in
the South. But even at that, the
abandonment even for the winter
months of the Nazi attempts to
make an admission of flat frustration,
and not of practical failure.

What Does Ottawa
Say?

(St. John Telegraph Journal)
The Financial Post of Toronto, in
its issue of November 1, makes a
statement which cannot go un-
noticed.

Say to Your Grocer
I Want

BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

You will enjoy its superior
quality

YOU CAN'T ALWAYS TELL

Ordinary people like to look over what they are
buying. But when they order our Twist it is not
necessary. You see, it has always been good
and they have no worries about it.

HICKEY'S
BLACK TWIST CHEWING

10c Per Fig
MANUFACTURED BY
HICKEY & NICHOLSON Tobacco Co. Ltd. Charlottetown

When in
MONTREAL
Illustration of a man in a hat and coat.

MEN of affairs naturally stop
at the Windsor because of its
convenient location and its well-
established reputation for courtesy,
comfort and service.
The Windsor is recognized as the
proper place for business and
social meetings.
Windsor
ON DOMINION SQUARE
J. ALDERIC RAYMOND
PRESIDENT

enged by the federal government
The Post observes: 'One of its
minor mysteries at Ottawa is the
amount of unpaid income taxes.
There is a suspicion that the amount
involved is rather large, but the de-
partment is not telling.'
As we see it, this is a most ser-
ious allegation in connection with
federal tax collections in Canada,
and more light should be thrown on
The Financial Post's statement. Just
why there should be a large amount
of outstanding federal taxes will cer-
tainly mystify those persons in Can-
ada who have made a practice of
paying their taxes, often at consid-
erable sacrifice. Are we to under-
stand that there is a preferred class
of shareholders among the federal
taxpayers of this country? The Post
sheds further light on the matter
by declaring that before checks
were sent to some persons who were
employed in the last Victory Loan
campaign they received letters from
the tax division at Ottawa to the
effect that the amounts coming to
them should be applied to their
overdue federal income taxes.
We think a statement in connec-
tion with The Post's rather serious
broadcast is due the people of Can-
ada, and particularly to those who
do make a practice of paying their
federal taxes promptly.

EXAMINATION
Fitting and Supplying Glasses
Etc.
H. J. MABON
OPTOMETRIST
Montague, P. E. I.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 A. M.
3 to 5 P. M.
Holidays etc. by appointment
Office connected with
DRUGSTORE

BACKRITE
TABLETS
For The Kidneys
A remedy for Backache, Lam-
bago, Urinary Troubles, etc.
Price 50 cents a box.
GASSY STOMACHS
RELIEVED
Every person who is troubled
with gas in the stomach and
bowels should get a bottle of
'Dr. L. B. Evans Stomach
Mixture,' and see how quickly
it will relieve all distressing
symptoms. A recommended
remedy for Indigestion, Dys-
pepsia, Sour Stomach, Heart-
burn and all stomach troubles.

How Are
Your Eyes?
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