

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1939.

Government Should Co-Operate

Commenting Dr. Manion's attitude in seeking to correct partisan abuses in war-time, the Montreal Gazette reminds Prime Minister King that he accepted the co-operation of his political opponents during the brief session of parliament "but does not appear to have sought it since, or wanted it. From the commencement he set his face against the formation of a union government although he was asking for united support and, in the main, was getting it. He will continue to get it unless he or his associates render such continuance impossible. The remedy for the things which Dr. Manion complains of is not an investigation (as Mr. King suggested), which will decide nothing, but the organization of a government that will be broadly representative, non-party, and therefore non-partisan. "Dr. Manion's complaints bear upon only part of what is wrong at Ottawa and what is unlikely to be righted under party administration," the Gazette continues. "Patronage and waste go hand in hand and the fact that the government is doing little to conserve its financial resources in other directions lends color to the statement that patronage is being exercised. The Prime Minister has asked for a national co-operative effort but his conception of co-operation is one-sided. Industry, the banks and the public have responded, the former in the maintenance of fair prices and avoidance of any tendency toward profiteering, while the banks are supplying the Government with money as required and men and women in all ranks of life have offered their services in the army or in the many agencies which support the army. The people are co-operating with the Government, but to what extent is the Government co-operating with the people, let alone giving them leadership? What, for example, has the Government done toward making its financial dollar go as far as one hundred cents can be made to go?"

German Chances Waning

According to a dispatch from Berlin to Business Week, "a good many sober observers" in the German metropolis are of the opinion that "Germany must win the war in six months, or she is lost." Morale, it is reported, is low, war on a large scale is dreaded, and Stalin's domination has meant the sacrifice of much of Hitler's popularity. Economic considerations are even more impressive. There is not space to go into that phase in detail, but other factors may be briefly referred to. For instance, the growing ability of the Allies to make themselves supreme in the air, and the resentment caused by the despot removal of Germans from Baltic and other territory where they had established themselves in comfort. For these and other reasons it is not hard to credit the statement that Germany's future is more uncertain now than it has been at any time in the last three years of "bloodless aggression."

This gives point to Mr. Churchill's recent statement that the Allies have "gained the first campaign of the war." It was generally admitted that Germany would have the initial advantage in a European war, because of the long and elaborate preparations made by the Reich in anticipation of the "day" on which another attempt would be made to seize world power. But that this advantage would diminish with the passage of the days and the weeks and the months is universally agreed.

Nazi Propaganda

The London cables of the New York Herald Tribune give an amusing instance of Nazi propaganda. It was asserted over the German wireless stations, says the despatch, that "H.M.S. Kestrel" had been sunk. Admiralty officials corrected the statement. "No ship had been sunk. Moreover 'Kestrel' is not a ship, but a naval air training camp in Hampshire, and had not been attacked."

And the Admiralty, in its kindness, offers suggestions to the Nazi propagandists for additions to the German list of mythical "sinkings". There is H.M.S. Impregnable, they say, which is a boys' training camp near Devonport; the Boscawen, a shore base at Portland; the Buzzard, a naval air station at Lympne; the Dædalus, R. N., air station at Lee-on-Solent; and the Merlin, air station at Donibristle.

The Admiralty was highly entertained by the Kestrel story, no doubt had in mind Mr. Churchill's ironical offer to take on the complete German navy with the British warships falsely reported sunk. The unfortunate thing, however, is that German listeners to the preposterous Nazi claims, denied access to the facts, have no means of knowing that these assertions are false. Thus their hopes of victory are buoyed up by triumphs which exist only in the fantastic Nazi imagination.

A Mighty Organization

On Sunday, September 10, 1939, the Dominion Government, by the formal action of His Majesty's representative in Canada, declared that a "state of war" existed.

But one day earlier, on Saturday, September 9, Canadians had projected themselves beyond the confines of Canada to participate in the state of affairs abroad. Ten thousand dollars was cabled to England, for the relief of victims of the Athenia's torpedoing, and doctors and

nurses were notified to meet the City of Flint, bringing other rescued persons to Halifax.

Thus does the Red Cross, a vast organization of closely-knit branches, function. As automatically as day follows night, it follows disaster and tragedy. While it becomes pre-emptory an auxiliary to the Army Medical Service in war, and "must be so formed as not to exclude any appropriate branch of medical work in connection with the fighting services" it does not live on the government. In this almost anomalous position, it exists in international law as the sole accredited organization empowered to function in co-operation with the armed forces, yet maintaining a strict neutrality which must be observed by combatants.

Wholly voluntary, the funds from which purchases are made are also voluntary. During the last year, millions were collected, and all administered under a carefully audited system which provided hospitals at home and abroad, personnel for their operation, equipment and materials for their use, special services at home and abroad for Canada's soldiers and their dependents. And now the Red Cross again faces and accepts the same task, while it still carries on its far-flung nation-wide peace services on behalf of the ailing and under-privileged.

EDITORIAL NOTES

State funeral of the Duke of Wellington this date, 1852. "Educate men without religion and you make them but clever devils."

Trans-Canada air fields and airdromes are to be used for training pilots throughout the winter. Can't somebody get busy and see that Charlottetown is included in this!

The Censor made no bones in publishing the fact that no fewer than 1,000 Canadian fliers are with the Royal Air Force in France and making names for themselves.

Cheese imports in September amounted to 69,483 pounds, of which Denmark supplies 17,002 pounds, France 11,111, Switzerland 9,120, the United States 8,051, Argentina 6,974, Italy 5,144, the United Kingdom 4,700 and the Netherlands 3,749. The import in September last year totalled 56,681 pounds.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Air Marshal, says he has come to Canada as part of the British air mission "to help win the war. That's what we're all trying to do, isn't it? And we shall win. It is my opinion," he declared, "that the Empire training scheme which will be centred in this country is one of the most important steps taken to ensure ultimate victory, for it will provide a constant flow of new men and planes to the fighting lines. And the air force will give the drive."

In point of age of its members the Godbout Government is the youngest French-Canada has ever had; it is probably the youngest in the Dominion and most likely in the British Empire. Eleven of the new ministers are under 50 years of age, two of the three others are 51 and 52 respectively. Dean of the Executive Council is Hon. T. Damien Bouchard, St. Hyacinthe, Minister of Roads and Public Works. He is 58, though he feels and acts years younger.

Lance Bombardier John A. Robertson, a former Glasgow street car conductor attached to an anti-aircraft battery, has been recommended for courage in repelling an air attack by German bombing planes on the east coast of Scotland in the course of which he shot down a plane when it was exactly overhead and might have dropped a bomb on his battery. The formal dispatch congratulated other men attached to Robertson's battery for their efforts in beating off the enemy.

The Federal Government is reducing for custom appraisals the value of sterling exchange. Under a new order-in-council the rate of exchange for the pound sterling for purposes of customs valuation will not be \$4.86 2-3 as it was fixed by the Bennett Government, but will be the selling rate as declared from time to time by Canada's Foreign Exchange Control Board. This action, has the effect of considerably reducing the duty protection against British imports, it means a lowering of the rate on the pound sterling for valuation purposes from \$4.86 2-3 to today's rate of \$4.47. This latter rate is subject to alteration by the Exchange Control Board.

It now appears Grandma's favorite tonic of sulphur and molasses turns out to have had more scientific basis than she probably suspected. Experiments just concluded at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology show that old-fashioned molasses is just about the best food known for treating nutritional anemia, the kind due to improper diet. Spinach as a source of iron was debunked by the research conducted by Dr. Robert A. Harris, Dr. John W. M. Buniker and L. Malcolm Mosher. Whereas molasses has 6.1 parts of usable iron per 100,000 parts by weight, spinach has only 0.5. Beef liver has 5.6, oatmeal 4.6, with apricots, eggs and raisins following in that order. The scientists computed usable iron, not total content, for only that iron which the body can use to manufacture hemoglobin is valuable. Both chemical and biological tests were used.

Mr. M. A. MacPherson, former Attorney-General of Saskatchewan and a contender at the 1938 convention for the National Conservative leadership, in a service club address said "it is hard to be reasonable with a clergyman who, in the issue of war, hesitates, equivocates and talks in riddles, when he realizes that this war is being fought between the avowed God-fearing states and the acknowledged Godless states, with the very right of religious freedom in the balance. The true emotion of the average Canadian is indignation that this war had to be, resentment when he hears Hitler and his crowd assert that Germany was never defeated in the field in 1918. Regrettably, we have to admit that it might have been better for the world today if the Allied armies had pressed on to Berlin and not permitted the enemy to retreat into an unravaged country."

NOTES BY THE WAY

To the natives Hungary is Magyarország, Albania is Shqipëria and China is Ta Chung-Hua Min-Kuo. And just as the natives have learned to spell the name of their homeland, along comes a stranger and changes it to the Retch or something like that. — Toronto Star.

It is estimated that \$3,000,000 worth of radium will be produced from the Eldorado mine at Great Bear Lake during the present year, and the output may exceed that from all other sources in the world, Canada's "barren" hinterland is staging some surprises these days. — Edmonton Bulletin.

EX-NAZI WINNER of Germany has finished turning the cellars of his Netherlands home into a modern air-raid shelter. Says a despatch from Doorn: "Two high imperial chairs have been placed side by side in the main room of the shelter. In the event of a raid they will be occupied by Wilhelm and his wife. Members of the staff and villagers will sit on benches." — New York Post.

A German-Jewish refugee, now resident here, has heard indirectly how the Nazi authorities guard the German people from "contamination" by British propaganda leaflets. Not only is it a serious crime to pick one up or be found in possession of it, the Nazis tempt by having the leaflets cleared from the streets as soon after dawn as possible, by children not older than eight—i.e., unable to read anything but simple texts. — Montreal Gazette.

The brain of man gives us the telephone to reach far places with our words of moment, and we tie up the party line with petty gossip. It gives us the electric light to free us of eye strain while developing into good books or engaging in good conversation, and we sit up half the night gazing fixedly at cards with spots on them. It gives us the automobile with which to annihilate distance, and we annihilate ourselves with it. It gives us the airplane to free us of the exigencies of land, sea, and air transport, and we use it to bomb fine old cities. — Providence Journal.

Alfred E. Sloan, chairman of General Motors, tells his stockholders there is no long-range profit and advantage to industry from war business, even to a concern so favorably situated as theirs for meeting the demand for such an important essential to war as motor vehicles. Even as the immediate profits from war business there are so many offsets in other directions as to render it doubtful whether there will be any gain at all. In the long view he can see nothing but loss. The waste and destruction of property that war brings have a terribly depressing effect. — Philadelphia Bulletin.

But there can be no peace negotiations founded on the proposal that Britain and France should simply acquire in leaving to Germany the fruits of that policy of aggression which is responsible — and alone responsible — for bringing Europe to war. While our purpose remains unshakable, however, our strategy must be sufficiently fluid to counteract any move which might be made. It may be presumed that Hitler has two objectives in mind. He has hoped to frighten us into making a peace which would leave him with the spoils of victory. That will not succeed, as he must realize. But, no doubt, he still hopes to bring us to the negotiating table by skillfully drafted proposals to deflect neutral and particularly American opinion — also pacifist opinion in Britain itself — from an appreciation of what is the real cause of this war and his own responsibility for it. — London Daily Herald.

Reports from Spain show the steady progress being made with the establishment of this regime of peace and order. Very many of the restrictions imposed by the war have been relaxed. Potatoes are no longer rationed, and bread once more is fully white. Old age pensions have been increased to three pesetas a day (2s 6d. a day), and in order to favor the employment of young persons the aged are to be withdrawn from work and pensioning has been fixed two years earlier. A scheme of family allowances has been introduced, and various financial reforms to permit of freer exchange of money and prevent financial frauds have been effected. The dissolution of the war-time army and of its high command has had a profound effect both in Spain and outside as an indication of the pacific intentions of the nationalist government. — Irish Independent.

It is much to be hoped that among the people there is an understanding of the extent of the vast enterprise which our Dominion and its three partners are commencing to carry out. No one can doubt that it is a great undertaking, the whole of which may in large degree lessen the effect of the enormous expenses which the Federal Treasury will have to assume, because of the war. Certainly, Canada will have to pay her share, but her industry and her labour will recover its public advantages as considerably less her budget. Yes, Canada may look forward to big benefits, and it would be stupid not to take the means of profiting from them in a country which has not yet recovered from the blows which 1914-1918 inflicted on its public finances. Our Dominion did not want this new war any more than the other Allied countries. Now that it finds itself engaged in it, it has a perfect right, while supplying its fullest military effort, as it engaged itself to do, to profit from the good things which the creation of an Imperial aviation centre among us implies.

Of Canada The Health League

VITAMINS IN INDUSTRY

Much has been heard in the past few years, of the discovery that a lack of Vitamin A causes "night blindness", in spite of the fact that "Vitamin" is abundant and widely distributed—particularly in milk, cream and butter, carrots, leaf lettuce and spinach; egg liver and kidney may be considered as "not getting an adequate supply. As a result growth is retarded and weight becomes stationary. Lack of this vitamin, too, may lead to bad teeth.

But Vitamin A has been noted for its effects upon the eye. This vitamin, it has been found, regenerates the "visual purple", a substance in the retina which is indispensable in seeing. It was this fact which prompted the managers of the Westinghouse plant in Mansfield, Ohio, to administer Vitamin A wherever there was marked eye fatigue. After two years' experiments, Ralph T. Bissbee, Chief Inspector of the plant, has reported to the Board of the Institute Enamelling Forum at Ohio State University, the following interesting results:

Assembly line rejections because of "off" colors were reduced from an average of 1.7 per cent. to an average of three-tenths of 1 per cent. The quality of finished products was improved, and complaints of "off color" entirely eliminated. As much as \$5,000 a year was saved in the correction of defective ranges alone. The "off" color apparatus is emerald white. It might be supposed that white is white and that emerald would therefore offer no difficulty so far as color is concerned. But absolute white is a rare color. There are as many shades of white as there are of blue. If helped a little to insure accuracy of color by testing all color matters for visual defects. But since rejections still occurred, the conclusion was inescapable that some factors other than color were being detected by the regular tests. So it was decided to administer Vitamin A in the form of carotene, a substance which is used by farmers to reject foods rich in Vitamin A because he did not like them.

Malpeque Oysters

(Montreal Gazette) Judge Arsenault of Prince Edward Island, is author of the following sketch which tells the history of the famous Malpeque oyster fishery.

The oyster industry in Prince Edward Island dates back to the early days of the settlement. Malpeque was settled by Acadian immigrants from Acadia (Nova Scotia) in 1788. From tradition we learn that the Acadians found oysters so plentiful in Malpeque Bay that it not only constituted an important article of food, when food was scarce, but that they were spread by the cartload on the land as fertilizer. The oyster shell is mostly lime which is largely used by farmers to sweeten their land, and the flesh of the oyster contains iodine, which is also of value to the soil.

Natural oysters were not shipped until about the middle of the 19th century that oysters began to be shipped to the cities of Quebec, Montreal, and other cities. Even then the shipments were in a negligible quantity as the only means of transportation was by sea. The oyster trade was the result of the articles very few barrels could be successfully marketed.

In the early 1860's an Island merchant who had been in England and had learned of oyster cultivation in that country on his return secured a lease of an area of oyster-growing bottom and proceeded to cultivate it. This area is now of what success. In the early 80's, 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of oysters were being shipped from Prince Edward Island and at the Paris Exhibition in 1889 (I think) the Malpeque oyster was awarded the highest medal for the choicest flavored oyster exhibited. Some years later fishermen began to set their lobster traps in Malpeque Bay. The oyster fishery was attracted to the traps and the production of oysters in Malpeque Bay in 1922 had fallen to a few hundred barrels. In that year the provincial Government sought to encourage oyster cultivation in other areas in Malpeque Bay for leasing. The lessees began to import small oysters from the United States to stock their beds. Whether owing to the introduction of an oyster disease or by reason that these imported oysters did not live in our waters, but that the oysters in Malpeque Bay died. The cause of this disease had never been ascertained. In 1929 the federal government established a Biological Station on Malpeque Bay with Dr. E. W. H. Needler in charge. This station has since been doing valuable work. It ascertained that oysters which had resisted the disease were immune to it and that the disease was carried by Mr. Sharp's success in stocking a large area with disease-immune oysters. A visit to the Biological Station and Mr. Sharp's oyster bed is quite interesting and well worth making. There you can see the process of oyster cultivation in the minute spat which are caught and gathered by means of egg crate cardboard filters dipped in a mixture of concrete sand and lime and dried.

Twenty of these filters so treated are placed within a wire meshed frame and are hung on the sides of floating rafts and catch the minute spat of the oyster as it floats around and before it becomes large enough to sink to the bottom. In a few months' time these collectors are passed through a machine which breaks them open and separates the small oysters. These small oysters are then placed on floats and when they have attained a certain size they are planted on beds specially prepared. In about four years from the time the spat has been gathered the oyster has grown to a marketable size.

They will do the same thing elsewhere, in Great Britain, in Australia and in New Zealand. It is the duty of our population, therefore, to second the efforts and the labour of the organizers. Let Canadian workmen more than ever justify their reputation as laborious and law-abiding artisans. They will be among the first to benefit from the new establishment and the orders which it will give. — La Presse, Montreal.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

IS P. E. I. A PROVINCE?

Sir:—It can't be "Tory Propaganda" when Mr. John P. Wheat protests, "Even" military districts in Canada, and nine provinces, or is it only eight?

Sometimes the King Government discovers that there really are nine provinces, that there is a place called Prince Edward Island, that archivists claim was once, and still should be listed as a province of Canada.

When volunteers for the front, and a full share of tax contributions to war expenses, are called for, they discover that the Island is really on the map, and when these calls are made there is an ever-freshening patriotism that responds ungrudgingly as any section of the Empire.

But these contributions, both of men and money, involve a sacrifice, which is willingly made, as a part of a united Canada, in this great national cause. And, I think it is Mr. Wheat's idea (and certainly mine) that, sharing the sacrifice, we should also share, per capita, a just portion of the benefits.

Why must our boys be expatriated or removed from home to other provinces, and our cash contributions carried away for the benefit of merchants in the more influential cities of the mainland? While in training we like to have our boys with us, and to be fed and cared for with the products of our farms and the homelike housing amongst sympathetic friends. When matters like this are considered it seems as if there was no visible P. E. Island on the map of Canada.

As a dumping ground, however, we are well remembered. With only four representatives in the Commons, at Confederation, we were promised six, sometimes one, and sometimes two, must give way to add to the seats of other provinces. It is the familiar parable "Unto him that hath shall be given, and to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath."

A seat for Mr. King in Prince County, when his own constituency rejected him. Another for Mr. Dunning when no admiring riding in greater Canada hastened to the door to embrace him. And now they propose Prince County as a refuge for Finance Minister Balton whose home province, with plenty of seats to spare, are not inviting him, apparently, to "keep the home fires burning."

Now all these men as representatives, if not otherwise employed would be efficient, might I add, an honor to their ridings. But they are amongst the busiest in Parliament; they could not be expected to give the service which a constituency needs, and Prince Edward Island, already almost obliterated from the map of Canada, with only two representatives at Ottawa, to get the simple portion of justice to which we are entitled.

No wonder our aspirations and claims are rejected, and our Province only remembered when contributions are wanted and a political dumping ground is in urgent request.

I am, Sir, etc.

LOOKER ON

The Poet's Corner

THE LOST ONES

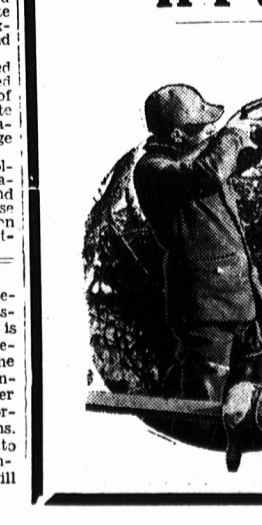
Somewhere is music from the linnet's bills. And through the sunny flowers the bee is humming. And white bells of convolvulus on hills. Of quiet may make silent ringing. Hither and thither by the wind of showers. And somewhere all the wandering birds have flown; And the brown breath of Autumn chills the flowers.

But where are all the lovers of long ago? O little twilight ship blown up the tide. Where are the faces laughing in the glow Of morning years, the lost ones scattered wide? Give me your hand, O brother, let us go Crying about the dark for those who died.

Francis Ledwidge.

ained a certain size they are planted on beds specially prepared. In about four years from the time the spat has been gathered the oyster has grown to a marketable size.

HAVING ANY LUCK?



War Aims

(Sydney Post-Record) Before the war has properly begun, there has come a demand for specific definition of the Allies war aims, says the Toronto Telegram. It comes from theorists who have become prolific in ill-judged criticism in the past, who are apparently incapable of understanding in the present, but who will not be content to sit silent and let the statesmen do the work. Lord Cecil, perhaps the most fussy-minded of all idealists, asked for such a definition in the House of Lords. H.C. Wells added his voice in a letter to The Times. The Manchester Guardian and the New Statesman and Nation support the request in their own columns. Premier Chamberlain and Lord Halifax have taken the stand that it is not possible at present to define in precise terms the peace for which they are working and that it would be unwise to attempt it.

A writer in the New York Sunday Times, Edwin James, admits that it is not feasible for Paris and London to try today to propose a sort of peace they would make, but suggests that they are unwise to say merely that they are fighting "to say what sort of government another country"—Germany—"should have." Agreeing with this in part, the Ottawa Journal thinks that if the Allies are anxious to let the Germans know that it is only Hitlerism that is to be fought it would be better to tell them what will be done once Hitler has gone. It wants, apparently, a statement from the Allies to say what kind of government Germany is to be allowed.

This seems to show a misunderstanding of affairs. The phrase "Hitlerism must be crushed" means not only that Hitler himself must go but that it must be put beyond the power of any other like him to so terrorize the world in the future. The war is being fought in the first place to preserve liberty against a direct attack and to break the power of the quartet of Europe. What the aims of the peace-makers will be may be seen by all who are not blind in the efforts during the last two years to compose the quarrels of Europe.

To attempt now to plot a map of Europe, or lay down laws as to the kind of government a country may have, would be rash and possibly disastrous. The aim of the conflict, what the aims of the peace-makers will be may be seen by all who are not blind in the efforts during the last two years to compose the quarrels of Europe. To attempt now to plot a map of Europe, or lay down laws as to the kind of government a country may have, would be rash and possibly disastrous. The aim of the conflict, what the aims of the peace-makers will be may be seen by all who are not blind in the efforts during the last two years to compose the quarrels of Europe.

CHARITY FORSOME

HESKETH, England. —(CP) — Dick Burton of Sale English open golf champion and T. H. Cotton, meet A. L. Bentley and his brother

LOOKER ON

The Poet's Corner

THE LOST ONES

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H. G. Lancashire 1131st, in a benefit game for the Red Cross here Nov. 19.

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