THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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President, Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice President, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors, Frank Walker and Ian A. Burnett

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1940.

Canada's New Army

The first of the new Canadian army of one hundred thousand men will be reporting at training quarters throughout the Dominion this week. For thirty days they will live the life of a soldier, and then return to their homes as other groups take their places. These young men, unmarried or childless widowers, twenty-one years of age, are the first to be called, with the age limit for the first call running to twenty-four years. When all have received their training, other groups will be called up in regular order.

There has been some comment on the shortness of the period of training, especially as the United States is putting into effect a scheme under which a full year's training will be required. There is no pretense that thirty days is sufficient to turn out a fully trained soldier; but on the other hand the recruits should in that time be able to acquire the rudiments of military discipline. They will find the training increasingly interesting, and will be all the better for it, physically, when their period expires.

Poland And England

Vague statements have appeared from time to time as to the actual strength of the Polish forces, as reorganized in France in the autumn of 1939, and it is therefore well that an authoritative statement has now been made available by the Polish Government in London. Under the command of General Sikorski two divisions of infantry were recruited, as well as a brigade of chasseurs and an armoured brigade. The officers, non-commissioned officers and some of the men consisted of those who had escaped from Poland, and the rest were recruited from Poles already in France, Belgium and Holland. At the time of the French collapse, a large infantry unit was being organized in Syria, and there were also motorized cavalry, motorized artillery and auxiliary units in training camps in western and south-eastern France. Trained personnel for a flying corps were available but equipment was still lacking.

The Brigade of Chasseurs was detailed for operations in Finland, and when that gallant little country had to give up the fight, they were sent to northern Norway, and behaved with conspicuous gallantry in the fighting around Narvik. These Polish highlanders earned the warm praise of the Allied Command. After the withdrawal from Norway, they returned to France, and fought a heavy rearguard action covering the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force, in the region of Rennes. They took part in this action under exceptionally difficult conditions, without anti-tank guns or adequate supplies. Another Polish unit, the First Division of Grenadiers, relieved a French Division on the Metz sector of the Maginot Line in May. A gallant counter-attack by this division earned for it from the French High Command this fine tribute: "If the French High Command had possessed ten divisions of the same quality as the Polish Division, the defeat of the French Army could have been averted."

The Industrial Battlefront

Here are some interesting facts relative to Canada's war effort on the industrial front, as given in the special supplement issued recently by the *Financial Post*:

Munitions and supply commitments on behalf of the Canadian and British Governments now total nearly $650,000,000.

Included in the plant expansion programme are: Nine explosive and chemical plants, with a capital investment of $58,400,000 — mostly on British account; Twenty munition plants, with a capital investment of $19,000,000 for munitions and $11,400,000 for shells; Armament plants with a capital investment of $67,000,000; New metal plants with special investments of at least $65,000,000 planned or completed; $4,800,000 for capital investment, mostly new tools in automotive transport, tanks, etc. This $225,000,000 expansion programme does not include monies spent by industry privately to extend plants, purchase new equipment, etc., but is entirely one for which the Canadian Government has assumed responsibility.

Production of new plants and extensions may run as high as $800,000,000 annually.

Included in the armament plant programme is one new $12,000,000 plant for 25-pounders and heavy naval guns, which will be one of the largest, most up-to-date in the British Empire.

Orders already placed in Canada for shells ammunition and components already exceed $100,000,000. One single plant has an order for 660,000,000 rounds of a certain type of ammunition.

Three Canadian rail equipment firms have a $63,000,000 order for Mark III infantry tanks. Production of 30 a month is scheduled, despite the fact that each tank requires 157 pieces of machined tank armour plate never before made in Canada.

Eight aircraft plants in Canada are producing 12 types of planes ranging from trainers to huge bombers. Plants are turning out upwards of 25 planes a week now; are scheduled to reach 360 a month next spring.

Canada's shipyards were given a 4-year $62,000,000 programme. It is being finished in half that time. Fast patrol boats (corvettes) are being launched two a week.

Food bill for the armed forces of Canada in the first year of war has been in excess of $6,000,000. The number of men to be fed increased in the course of a year from a peace-time strength of around 10,000 for army, navy and air force combined, to nearly 200,000.

In recent weeks the production of mechanized army vehicles in Canada has been maintained at the rate of 400 a day. By the end of the year the output will be at a rate ranging up to 600 or more a day.

The *Post* declares that there are bottlenecks due to the impossibility of advancing all elements in preparation at the same speed. Before a plane can be made, shell turned or a gun cast, there must be designed and constructed the machine to make it. That is the job of the tool-maker, the man who makes the machines which make the machines. The making of these machine tools is the major bottleneck faced on Canada's industrial front.

Finally the *Post* looks into the future, with the statement: "There is better than an even chance then that after this war Canadian industry will go on, after brief interruption, to new heights of skill, diversity and productivity. Thus our war industries may again lay a foundation for new peace industries. It happened in 1918 and it should happen again after this war."

This great industrial revolution is taking place chiefly in the Central Provinces. There is comparatively little evidence of it in the Maritimes Prince Edward Island seems to have been left completely out of the picture: a fact which may have far reaching results in the post-war period to which the Toronto paper looks forward.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

The political event of the week will be the Conservative Convention here on Friday to be addressed by Mr. John R. MacNicol, President of the National organization.

* * * *

The late Rev. Dr. Malcolm MacLeod was not only a successful Islander abroad, be was a loyal Islander to his birthplace. His happiest days were spent in Belfast, to which he returned yearly for refreshment in body, mind and spirit.

* * * *

So many farmers have storage now-a-days that they are not worrying overmuch about the prices offered for the first of the crop; they can afford to wait, and if the prices do not improve to their satisfaction they can feed them to livestock for which good prices prevail. Perhaps it would help if the Department of Agriculture would coordinate with the export trade in the interest of the farmers.

* * * *

Henry Fielding, English novelist and satirist, died this date, 1754. He held up a merciless mirror to the people and the manners of his day. His characters are always drawn with a masterly hand, and his style is bracing and vigorous. His novels include "Joseph Andrews", Jonathan Wild the Great," "Tom Jones", "Amelia": "Love and scandal are the best sweeteners of tea."

* * * *

If any one imagines the Nazis are going to successfully invade Britain, writes another Islander at the front, he is vastly mistaken. It can't be done with the defence preparations now effective. The country is one armed camp—yet business proceeds as usual, and nobody worries about bombs, take it all in the day's ordinary course of proceedings. There are lots of Islanders in the defence forces, and their opinion is unanimous—England can't be beat.

* * * *

According to an Ottawa despatch, Montreal has outstripped the rest of Canada in sending to Ottawa the completed medical examination forms, her share of the first 30,000 young men called for compulsory military training to begin October 9. A huge pile of brown envelopes containing hundreds of filled-in examination forms from Montreal overshadows only a few dozen from all other parts of Canada piled on a table in the office of Dr. Herbert Christie, supervisor of medical services for the National War Services Department. Considerable delay has been occasioned in other parts because some doctors have been sending the examination forms directly to the department instead of the registrar of whichever administrative division he belongs to.

* * * *

London's morale is growing higher day-by-day writes a correspondent. The people seem completely aware of the fact the war is just beginning, and prefer to adjust themselves to a new kind of war life on the best available basis. Discomforts to the people having their homes blown away or those being compelled to flee from their beds to benches in cellars have been great, and the annoyance colossal even if the actual casualties have been very few. Property damage inflicted there during the mass raids has been severe when, viewed from the private owner's standpoint, but if viewed as the focus point of a major war attack it has been negligible, and if viewed from the sensation reports abroad that London is in ruins it is nothing.

* * * *

Remembrance Day falls on a Monday this year, and various organizations are planning a bigger and better celebration than ever. At Saint John, N.B., for instance, the Legion have appointed several sub-committees to further their plans. Such questions as military and civic co-operation, proper observance of the period of silence at 11 a.m., details of the outdoor program in the square, selection of the "padre" to represent the chaplain service and speak, public address system, attendance by silver cross mothers, nursing sisters and special guests, invitations to be issued, laying of wreaths, transportation to be provided for disabled and aging returned soldiers, both in the parade and back to hospital, bands to provide music, co-operation of the street railway company, radio broadcasts, publicity and other details were assigned to them.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Boston appears to have solved the dandelion problem. Down the middle of a boulevard, in lieu of grass, is a strip of green concrete. — Edmonton Journal.

Sermon subject in a Western Ontario church: "How I keep from catching double pneumonia in my pulpit"! And sometimes there is wonder why people don't go to church. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

Several of our contemporaries have missed the point about the continuance of daylight saving to save power. It is the fact that some industrial cities will be an hour ahead of others and that peak horsepower load will be reduced. With maximum consumption for all within the same hour the peak load is greatly increased. —St. Catharines Standard.

In the Algoma wilderness are men the world would call hermits. They moved away from civilization because they couldn't stand it. They are perfectly normal people who enjoy the silence of the woods, who is some instance found community life insupportable. There are all kinds of people in this world and some of the friendliest live alone away from the beaten track. Perhaps, in some cases, to hide away from something in their own lives they wanted to forget—perhaps Dorothy Dix would understand. Sault Ste Marie Star.

St. Paul's, Halifax, the oldest Protestant church in Canada, yesterday (Sept. 22) celebrated the 190th anniversary of its opening. For nearly two centuries the church has been a house of worship and its mellow interior is crowded with associations. It is a church where many great men of British history worshipped. It is a royal church with a royal pew, designated by the coat of arms. Along its galleries hang ancient escutcheons. Everything within the building speaks of antiquity. — Halifax Chronicle.

Canadians may think of rice as something which is always imported, but it is not that way with the Indians in this district. Our Trent River correspondent sends in word that Rice Lake Indians have taken in 98 bags of rice this season. And they do that without destroying the rice beds. The Indians in their canoes paddle into the rice beds, and with their paddles beat the rice out of the heads of the stalks, the grain landing in the canoe. After that it is cleaned and bagged and is ready for use. It is palatable and as a food ranks high. In color it is somewhat variable, but dark brown would cover most of it. — Peterborough Examiner.

An unadvertised product can be likened to a plant kept away from the sun: It may keep on living, but it cannot have its full potential growth and vigor until it receives a full measure of sunlight. The sunlight which can give an unadvertised product a new and large increase in sales is the public's favor. It remains one of the strange things in human behaviorism — this withholding of communications about a product from those for whom it is made. What is to be said of a man owning a racing greyhound who wants fame for it, yet who keeps it always kennelled, who refuses to race it? —J. C. Kirkwood, in Marketing.

The heroic defence of the British Isles is a magnificent fact. But it should blind no one to its possible consequences in other theatres. Today it seems clearer than ever that the direct invasion of Great Britain has been rendered too difficult for even the Nazis to attempt it, while the air war against her has proved a failure in the sense that it has shown no signs of being decisive. London may be reduced to ruins; she cannot be made to surrender, and one is entitled to feel more confidence than at any time since June that the British cannot be defeated in Great Britain. But if this is true it will only redouble the totalitarian effort to defeat them elsewhere. — New York Herald Tribune.

To a stranger the fair at Armstrong (in the Okanagan) is starting. Of course, you have seen other fairs, bigger ones and more pretentious. But I dare say that nowhere in the world will you see quite the same diplay of fruit and other things that emerge so fast from the soil of the Okanagan. The peaches here, shipped up from Oliver and Penticton and Kelowna are so large that 20 of them fill a crate completely. They are larger than a large apple, much larger than a baseball. A few days ago the growers gave a basket of peaches to Sir Edward Beatty and each fruit measured at least 16 inches in circumference. One of them is all you can get through at a meal. — Victoria Times.

He fed the guns of Jutland as a boy. Today he is not a boy. He is a serious, modest anxious man who gives every ounce of his being to a kingship, not of his own seeking. Yesterday we heard his voice. It was a voice hoarse with emotion, and a voice halted, now and then, that its owner might overcome a speech handicap. But, through every minute that it rang out, it was the voice of a man, a fighting man—the sailor-prince who fed the guns at Jutland and who scorns to quit the danger zone now. He spoke from Buckingham Palace, with "its honorable scar". He spoke from London, ancient capital of the British people. He spoke from London, which "occupies full front" and must bear the brunt of this thing called war, though it be murder. He spoke from the city where he will die, if need be, rather than desert his people—the people who have suffered most, with their faith in country unshaken, "resolute and undismayed," as the King put it.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

A few correspondents have scolded The Press-Herald for its stand in support of conscription. Their grievance seems to be we implied there were only a miserable few who opposed compulsory military training. This newspaper truly regrets it gave any such impression. Because it knows there was, in fact, considerable opposition to conscription. And lest there be others who also feel we slighted the opposition and belittled its real strength we hasten to concede there was the following imposing line-up: Communists; German-American Bund; American-Youth Congress; leaders of some CIO unions; pacifist organizations, and many individual liberals whose views coincide more or less with those of these groups. — Portland Press-Herald.

Time Spent In Bed

(Exchange)

It has been estimated that the average normal person spends from one-third to one-half of his entire life sleeping. What a woeful waste of time.

Sleep, like many another biological process, is said to be merely a habit. It has been developing over a period of millions of years of evolution, until now we can't seem to do without it. Sir Robert Bowen once said to a newspaper correspondent that he only required four hours of sleep a day, during the earlier, hardest working days of his career. Doctors tell us we should sleep eight hours.

The custom of sleeping is an ancient as time, yet beds, as we know them, are of comparatively recent vintage. Originally, a bed consisted of merely a hollowed out place in the earth. With the development of civilization came the inevitable desire for greater comfort. Egyptians were probably the first to sleep in elevated beasteads. They even had mattresses made from dried rushes sewn into cloth coverings. The Romans copied their bed styles from the Greeks who had open couches, with mattresses of feathers or wool. In turn the Romans introduced the first real beds into England.

So, in step with the slow progress of mankind have come improvement in sleeping accommodations, and the simple article of furniture we all know as a bed has emerged. Today the manufacture of beds and mattresses comprises one of Canada's major industries. In 1938 over four and one-half million dollars worth of bedroom furniture was manufactured. By far the largest output was from Ontario and Quebec, with British Columbia next in order, and the three Prairie Provinces trailing.

The Search For Vinland

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

Editor James Curran, of the Sault Ste. Marie Star, must be greatly encouraged by the announcement that the search for old Norse Vinland is not to be abandoned. A band of prominent Scandinavians, including members in Stockholm, New York and Toronto, have worked out a plan for carrying on the work from where the book "Here Was Finland," written by Mr. Curran after long investigations, left off. These gentlemen have a fund for the purpose of prosecuting the search for evidence to either prove or disprove the claims made in the Algoma book. They have the co-operation of some scientists and certain scientific societies are much interested.

This summer some work was done in the Nipigon area, tracing the old shore lines, withthe idea of trying to fix the probable location of the trail in that area used by the Norsemen from James Bay to Lake Superior, 1,000 years ago.

It is said that the report to be made of the summer's observations will include a statement regarding the physical changes around Lake Nipissing once 50-feet higher than it is now, and that the lowering of its waters occurred "more than 200 years ago." The spot where the Norse armor was found near Beardmore is higher than the ground immediately to the north, and it is suggested that the Norse grave there was probably on the shore of the lake of 1,000 years ago.

The Doctor's Corner

RICH DAYS

Welcome to you, rich Autumn days,
Ere comes the cold, leaf-picking wind;
When golden stooks are seen in fields,
All standing arm-in-arm entwined;
And gallons of sweet cider seen
On trees in apples red and green

With mellow pears that cheat our teeth,
Which melt that tongues may suck them in;
With cherries red, and blue-black plums
Now sweet and soft from stone to skin;
And woodnuts rich, to make us go
Into the loveliest lanes we know
—W. H. Davies.

WOOD ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

STOCKHOLM.—(CP) — Production on a large scale of wood alcohol from wood sugar on a new process invented by Swedish engineers will be started shortly.

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Dr. Evans Stomach Mixture, taken at meal times, not only prevents all bad effects from gas, but it promotes the functional activity of the stomach, assist digestion and improves the appetite.

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Why not call and see our stock of Max Factor Society Beauty Aids and take advantage of the tremendous drop in the price of these products. Never before has the price been so low in Canada.

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THE TWO MACS

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.

TEMPERANCE EDUCATION

Sir,—At the annual meeting of the Temperance Federation it was decided to send a circular letter to those interested in Temperance Education, strongly urging them to use the specially prepared Temperance Courses. As the Courses are already in progress it would be impossible to contact these persons individually. Therefore through the columns of your paper we beg that this matter might be brought to their attention, urgently requesting them to make immediate use of this special opportunity for Temperance Education.

I am, Sir, etc.
(REV.) LEWIS M. MURRAY,
Sec'y P.E.I. Temperance Federation.

SCOUT LEADERS WANTED

Sir:—Since Canada entered the War, a great number of Scout Masters have joined the Colors and expectations are that a great many more will do likewise. As a consequence, the Boy Scout Association, in Canada generally and in this Province particularly, is appealing to those above military age to become familiar with Scouting, and, if possible, lead a Group of Boys, thereby assisting in this noble work.

It is evident from press dispatches of late that Boy Scouts are acquitting themselves admirably in lifesaving, and we are informed that in England, Scouts, receive nothing but the highest of praise from those in authority for the magnificent assistance they are giving. In many countries now overrun by Dictators, there were thousands of Boy Scouts and the Association was abolished because these boys were not permitted to act or think for themselves. We are confident that once men understand the good work the boys are doing in Scouting they will not hesitate in offering their assistance.

To become a Leader or Scout Master one must have a love for boys and boy work. Lectures and Correspondence Courses are available. They are simple and very interesting.

On Prince Edward Island, we estimate there is almost eight thousand boys of Scout age. At the present moment we have about one thousand Scouts. This number could be doubled if we had Scout Masters. If any man loves boys, please communicate with the undersigned or the Boy Scout Headquarters on Queen Street.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. J. MORRIS
Provincial Commissioner.

An Honest Confession

(Ottawa Journal)

Judge Daniel O'Connell of Toronto told a legislative committee the other day that everyone knows there are inefficient judges." There are, it is true, but its public admission demanded an unusual degree of judicial candor.

All the environment of a court room contributes to the tradition of judicial infallibility which the judge dons with his robes. The judge is the absolute master of proceedings, and even the lawyers step warily for fear of arousing judicial wrath. For the moment the judge's word is law, whatever the books say, and in dignity and deliberation the Bench speaks with the voice of authority.

It is a setting in which such a thing as an inefficient judge is hardly to be thought of. Who could presume to question the wisdom or the knowledge of a figure so austerely aloof?

But hard experience has shown they are not always learned; sometimes the judicial robe slips. It is for that reason that precautions are taken in the form of appeal courts so that the judicial errors of even such eminent jurists as are called "His Lordship" may be corrected — even the occasional spot of inefficiency.

All this is true, but it is not the complete picture. The average of efficiency among Canadian and British judges is extremely high, and when two of them disagree, or two tribunals disagree, it does not follow that one is incompetent. It merely proves what is common in every sphere of life; that given the same condition, or the same set of facts, two men quite honestly will draw sharply varying conclusions. That is the experience not only of judges but of doctors, preachers, editors, carpenters—and, need we say, politicians.

Share Sea Command

(St. Catharines Standard)

The old rivalry between British and American naval strength, which most people realized had for a long time become an anacronism, has now officially been terminated.

That is an event of world-wide importance. The agreement between the two great English-speaking communities has many implications. It is the first great practical step towards collective security.

Command of the sea in the Atlantic is now shared by agreement. The Royal Navy from the outer line of American defence, but the United States Navy and Air Force in their newly-acquired bases not only advance the inner line but better ensure the vital communication between the Atlantic and Pacific through the Panama Canal.

The strategic gain to the whole Western Hemisphere is immense. Britain's most far-reaching gain is the assurance of unity of British given to American forces in British territory.

It must never be forgotten that it is on the Royal Navy and the Merchant Service that the Empire's war effort primarily depends. That command of the sea has been uninterruptedly maintained in spite of the dislocation caused by the withdrawal of French assistance, will rank as one of the most outstanding achievements of those two great services.

On the whole, the Empire has good reason to be satisfied with the course of events since the French collapse. The contingents of allied forces from the overrun countries are growing in size and importance. They are appearing in the fighting line and rendering distinguished service there.

Neutral friends, who in June thought that Britain's cause was lost, now believe again in her final victory and redouble their efforts to help bring it about.

CHUNGKING BOMBED

CHUNGKING, Oct. 6—(CP)—Two waves of Japanese planes bombed this capital of the Central Chinese Government today, damaging the Canadian hospital, wrecking the French Consulate, and causing heavy casualties among Chinese gathered in a Japanese-designated safety zone.

Dr. Stuart Allen of Montreal had moved all the patients to a dugout and they were uninjured.

Bombs fell within 50 yards of the hospital building, blowing in the doors and shattering the windows.

Doctors from the hospital, which is situated in the safety zone, treated 150 injured persons from the area within two hours.

It was the first Japanese raid here in weeks.

NEEDS

Most men have some of the following needs. Life Insurance will meet them:

1. **A clean-up fund (to pay off debts, expenses of last illness, etc.);**
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