

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

SAURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1938

Facing Realities In England

If Herr Hitler and his colleagues are capable of reading between the lines, they will find much matter for reflection in report of the speech delivered by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Home Secretary, on Thursday evening. Plans are soon to be announced, Sir Samuel said, to make the British civilian home front "as ready for action as any fighting service." A vast campaign is to be set in motion to perfect anti-aircraft equipment, build up the air force, assure effective distribution of gas masks and create a system of trench-refuges.

How is this end to be achieved? Prime Minister Chamberlain has pledged that there will be no "half-measure" in Britain, but one of the first steps to be undertaken will doubtless be a plan for national registration.

In war-time, national registration would be a preliminary to conscription. But there is no reason why it should not be adopted as a peacetime measure. It would mean preparation for a condition of war under which the civilian population will be as much a part of the war machine as is subject to its rules and discipline, as the armed forces.

This, already, is the position in the dictatorships. German civilians, and especially German workers, are always on a war basis, working and producing in peace as workers and civilians in the democracies would be expected to work and produce during war. It is this condition the democracies must meet. It is inconsistent, therefore, for the Opposition leader in the British House of Commons to protest, on the one hand, against the Government "dragging and ordering people about" while continuing to criticize the Prime Minister's failure to take "a firmer stand" against Nazi demands in Czechoslovakia.

The Bedeque Ferry

The residents of that section of the Bedeque District who for many years were served with the convenience of a daily ferry service to Summerside have just cause for the indignation which prevails among them with regard to the withdrawal of this service by the Provincial Government, says the Summerside Journal. This action is termed "one of the stupid blunders on the part of the Campbell administration which has brought down upon them the maledictions of a wronged people and one which they will never forget."

In the past years it was always customary for governments to apply a grant of \$1800 annually toward the maintenance of the Bedeque-Summerside ferry and this year somebody within the ranks of the local administration conceived the idea that the people of Bedeque and surrounding country could get along very nicely without the ferry. Hence the indignation. "Whole families," says our Summerside contemporary, "who in past years for generations consistently stood by the Liberal party through thick and thin and were willing to forgive their mistakes and misdoings when election day rolled around, have vowed that in the face of this glaring wrong they will never cast another Liberal ballot."

It is to the poor man who does not happen to own a car and who benefitted most by this ferry that its withdrawal has caused the heaviest blow.

What Jews Have Done

"The Jewish Contribution to Civilization" is the subject of a recently published work which, needless to say, is unlikely to make much of a hit in Nazi Germany, if it ever gets as far as being translated into the German tongue. The author, Dr. Cecil Roth, does not hold that Jewish contributions to world progress have been disproportionately large but he succeeds in showing that they have been substantial. For example:

A Jew, Siegfried Marcus, was the inventor of the automobile—the patents were registered in Germany. A Jew of German birth, Philip Reis, invented the telephone. The invention was elaborated by Alexander Graham Bell and Thomas Edison and placed on the market. Robert von Lieben invented the radio amplifier. Isaac Singer developed the sewing machine.

The Rothschilds were prominent in making London the world's money market and in financing the industrial expansion in the last century. Sir David Salomonson was one of the founders of the Assuan Dam was financed by a Jew, Sir Ernest Cassel. The first underground of the Central London Railway was largely due to the enterprise of Sir Ernest Cassel, too. Major Samuel Isaac received and carried through the Mersey Tunnel Project. Joseph Henry, a Jew founded the Canadian Mercantile Marine. Jesse Joseph established the earliest service between Montreal and Antwerp. The London Rothschilds financed Cecil Rhodes in his early ventures in South Africa. Isaac Lewis invested huge sums in the industries of South Africa.

Since the institution of the Nobel prizes in 1901 seventeen Jews have won awards, the majority for outstanding services to medicine. Otto Warburg was a Nobel prize-winner for his work on the metabolism of cancer and Otto Meyerhoff for his study of the dynamics of living

phenomena and chemistry of the muscles. Otto Loewi for research to do with the structure of the heart. Ferdinand Cohn is considered the father of bacteriology. Hafkine discovered the method of inoculation against cholera. Typhus serum was discovered by a Jew, Dr. Alex Besredka. Carl Koller was the first to use local anaesthetics. Freud is regarded as the founder of psycho-analysis. In physics Einstein and the Theory of Relativity, Niels Bohr and the Quantum Theory, Gustav Hertz and research in the theories of atoms are but three combinations of names and achievements. The chemical industry was radically changed by Ludwig Mond's process of recovering sulphur from alkali waste. Heinrich Caro discovered a number of new dyes; Richard Willstätter is recognized as an outstanding contributor to the development of the dyeing industry in Germany.

Editorial Notes

Sara Bernhardt, "the Divine Sara", born this date, 1845.

The wells should be satisfactorily filled this coming winter.

Premier Campbell is to be invited to open the Amherst Winter Fair.

Evidence of the stability of the silver fox industry was afforded at the sale this week of the estate of the late Mr. Holsey Hooper, when a prime fox sold at \$105 and was resold shortly afterwards for \$150.

That Canada-U.S. Trade Treaty, as well as that Anglo-America Trade Treaty, seems to be up against plenty snags. Mr. Ilsley will not be sorry if it is wrecked entirely, as his political future is very much at stake over the apple duty.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King and the Canadian under-secretary for External Affairs, Dr. R. O. Skelton spent from Thursday to Tuesday in Bermuda and then proceeded to Jamaica and other West Indian Islands. These Liberals do luxuriate in expensive expensive, extensive, and intensive picnics at the taxpayers' expense.

They do believe in titles in India, and thoroughly enjoy receiving them and maintaining them with dignity and respect. Dowager Lady Sinha, widow of the first Lord Sinha, who was the first Indian to become a member of the United Kingdom peerage, died the other day at the age of 69. As the wife of the first Indian to sit in the Viceroy's executive council, the first Indian on the King's council, the first Indian to be a member of the home government and the first native Governor of his Province, Lady Sinha, who was the former Goblindo Mohini, had an intimate role in the resurgence of native power in India. She was married in 1881. She was a daughter of Kristo Chunder Mitter, Semindar of Maheta, District of Burdwan, India. Her husband, who was created the first Baron Sinha of Raipur in 1919, died in 1928. The present holder of the title is their son, Baron Aroon Kumar Sinha.

Although the United States has no direct interest in the former German colonies, a nationwide survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, of which Dr. George Gallup is director, indicates that the American public is markedly unsympathetic to German claims for her old territories. The American Institute of Public Opinion found that 78 per cent of those interviewed throughout the United States were against returning the colonies, while the British Institute of Public Opinion, an overseas affiliate, found Britons 76 per cent against the idea. Economic experts agree that the colonies taken from Germany have not proved of tremendous value to their new owners as far as trade and raw materials are concerned. Their chief value to Hitler or anyone else, it is held, would be as a source of prestige and perhaps as strategic bases.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury guardedly referred to the Munich peace settlement in a speech to his diocesan conference. The Archbishop, the Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, who was former Prime Minister Baldwin's staunchest supporter in the 1936 crisis over the abdication of King Edward, said: "I think we must admit that, though we are filled with thankfulness for peace, we cannot have any enthusiasm for the terms by which peace was won." The Archbishop, noted for his frank political pronouncements, expressed "the deepest admiration for Czechoslovakia's self-restraint and dignity in a time of unspeakable trial." He pleaded for a halt in "the insane race in armaments." Throughout the German-Czechoslovakia crisis the Archbishop kept in the background, in contrast to his activities during the crisis of the abdication. However, at the height of the war scare he visited Jan Masaryk, Czechoslovak Minister to London, and had a long talk in which it was understood he expressed sympathy for the Czechs.

Australia is the Dominion most like the Mother Country in respect to sport and wagering. At the present time a wave of crazy contests is sweeping Australia and two rivals are going to push peanuts from Boulder to Kalgoolie, West Australia. The pushing will be done with their noses. Far from being a modern habit, this sort of things goes back almost a century in Australia. In 1845 at Windsor, Victoria, Mad Arthur and Kurrarajong Sawyer are on record as having a rolling contest from Freeman's Australian Hotel to Blanchard's sign post. At Maitland two years later the Flying Pieman put up good money to say he could pick 100 cobs of corn a yard apart in fifty-five minutes. He did. There was a great contest in 1854 when Goelung Williams picked up thirty eggs with his mouth without touching the ground with his knees. And in recent years there has been a spate of wheelbarrow marathons in which one distinguished citizen has pushed another an incredible distance in a very short time.

NOTES BY THE WAY

October is a contemplative month, during which the year has crossed its peak and is preparing to go downhill to the frozen valleys of December. It is comparable to that time in the lives of men when they have left joyous youth behind in London, whose old age is yet some way ahead.—Hamilton Spectator.

Now, if the countries of Europe will arrive at peace and contentment as they have striven for war and extended boundaries, the world at large should benefit and we should be entering such a period as we have never seen in our day and generation. A nation that has war on its mind every day of the year for twenty years has no time for peace and contentment. It will be interesting to watch just how consistent are such men as Hitler and Mussolini in the face of what happened recently.—Trenton Courier-Advocate.

Most men are scared to death of women's clothing stores, but one-fourth of the women who go to three stores in Harrisburg and Reading Pa. are accompanied by men. The reason is that the women own the stores. She provides a men's waiting room and a consultation room where the customer and her men can talk things over and decide what to buy. The Lord God Almighty Edith Alfred Duff-Cooper, first Lord of the Admiralty, a hundred M. P.'s and millions of loyal citizens, among the noblest of the land are content with the peace policy of Chamberlain. But no one suggests that they should be watched as "propagandists." Journalists, quite as much as clergymen should be jealous of this great British heritage of freedom of speech and press.

I am, Sir, etc. J. W. A. NICHOLSON. North Bedeque

(Mr. Nicholson specifically asked if we wanted a "Padlock Act" in this Province. It was surely pertinent to his question to point out that we already have one embodied in our Prohibition law, and that since 1935 this law has been under the dictatorial administration of one man, who does not account even to the Legislature for his stewardship. When information is withheld in this fashion, what becomes of our boasted heritage of freedom of speech? What has already become of the equally important right of a citizen to a fair trial before the courts of justice in this Province? Since it is with the principle of British freedom that our correspondent professes to be concerned, we fail to see his objection to our country's next nearest heresy. Is he not in this case "straining at a gnat and swallowing a Camel."—Ed. G.)

Columbus Day, Lisbon reports, passed almost unnoticed in Portugal. After all, Portugal had her chance, in 1492, and missed it. Christopher Columbus was not in the country when he was in the country. He went to see King John II about staking him to the voyage. He was eager to make the greatest discovery in history. Don John was able to enlarge the empire of his nation, but skeptical and a bit resentful of the boastful and arrogant manner in which the project was presented to him. Yet he was impressed. And he referred the project to a commission. Right there and then was where he fozzled the nut. The commission was composed of three learned men: a churchman, a Jewish mathematician who had charted the African coast, and a physician who knew mathematics and cosmography. This 15th century Brain Trust said it couldn't be done. And so Columbus went to Spain. What price communism?—Harrison in Windsor Star

Visitors to university towns are often amazed to see young men on the streets in grotesque apparel that have escaped from a lunatic asylum. The wonder increases when they learn that these youths are college freshmen who are wearing the apparel of the oldsters. It is a sort of aeromath or hang-over from initiation ceremonies in which nothing is too ridiculous to be acted out. The young men at Victoria College in Toronto have decided that henceforth the initiation of freshmen must be kept "in the bounds of good taste and common sense." They have decided that first-year women students to appear conspicuous on the campus or in the city.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

It looks as though Squire Stanley Baldwin of England's rural Worcestershire is going to have company in the morning as soon as he leaves his bed should not give any distress or harm. No food is really required. It should be more of a stretching and loosening up of the body than an attempt to develop muscle. It is a healthful habit and it keeps the body more resilient or elastic than preserving youth. For men over fifty hard exercise before breakfast might be a shock because of the lowness of the body forces at this time. What is the ideal time for the average business or professional man to take exercise? If he has (as most do) eaten a light breakfast and a light lunch he should eat a piece of candy or an orange or a banana, or bread or biscuit at 4 or 5 o'clock and then take his exercise—golf, riding, gymnastics, walking, tennis (if young). He should have his exercise finished a half to an hour before his evening meal so that his appetite and digestive forces will be at their best. Fatigue from the evening meal when tired is the cause of many stomach and intestinal upsets. Light exercise—stretching and bending—helpful before retiring, as it draws the blood away from the brain.

NEW SWIM RECORD THE HAGUE — Miss Doris Storey, British Olympic swimmer, lowered the European champion's 200-metre breast-stroke record when she smashed the distance in three minutes, 8-10 seconds. Previous record was 3:5 4-10 seconds held by Miss Inge Sorensen.

sooner, therefore, this evil is dragged into the light of the day and exposed to derision and contempt, the sooner will it die.—Times of Colombo.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FREEDOM OF SPEECH

Sir—Your editorial comment on my letter (Oct. 19th) turns attention from the main issue in it and in your editorial "A Communist Plot" (Oct. 12th) which moved me to write, namely freedom of speech. Your editorial suggested that certain religious propagandists needed watching because they were "denouncing the British Government and its peace policy." Your comment evades that issue entirely and becomes a criticism of the liquor legislation of our "dictator" Premier in this British Province. Does such action prove you need watching lest you too be a Communist propagandist? The present government's handling of the liquor question is neither much worse nor much better than that of its predecessor. Every civilized community padlocks not only bootleggers but all sorts of criminals. But there is nothing more un-British than to shut the mouths of people who oppose and denounce the government. Not only radicals but good old Tories like Lord God Almighty Edith Alfred Duff-Cooper, first Lord of the Admiralty, a hundred M. P.'s and millions of loyal citizens, among the noblest of the land are content with the peace policy of Chamberlain. But no one suggests that they should be watched as "propagandists." Journalists, quite as much as clergymen should be jealous of this great British heritage of freedom of speech and press.

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Chat Body of Hours of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE BEST TIME TO EXERCISE

A recent magazine article on exercise suggested that exercise immediately after arising in the morning was harmful because the temperature of the body, the blood pressure, and the heart rate were at a low ebb. Naturally the blood pressure, heart rate, and body temperature are at their lowest because there is no food in the process of digestion and the food eaten in the last meal the night before has long since given its entire heat and energy to the body. The first thing the body really needs is food, not exercise, and few athletes—boxers, bicycle riders, carmen—go out to engage in hard exercise without having a little food to "stay" their stomachs.

At a military camp the commanding officer wondered why so many of the men fainted at the setting exercises of thirty minutes. By this simple method of eating a slice of bread and some hot tea or coffee before the exercise as breakfast was not served until 8 o'clock. By this simple method all the men were able to take the exercise without collapsing.

To the average man under fifty years of age a few minutes light exercise in the morning as soon as he leaves his bed should not give any distress or harm. No food is really required. It should be more of a stretching and loosening up of the body than an attempt to develop muscle. It is a healthful habit and it keeps the body more resilient or elastic than preserving youth. For men over fifty hard exercise before breakfast might be a shock because of the lowness of the body forces at this time. What is the ideal time for the average business or professional man to take exercise? If he has (as most do) eaten a light breakfast and a light lunch he should eat a piece of candy or an orange or a banana, or bread or biscuit at 4 or 5 o'clock and then take his exercise—golf, riding, gymnastics, walking, tennis (if young). He should have his exercise finished a half to an hour before his evening meal so that his appetite and digestive forces will be at their best. Fatigue from the evening meal when tired is the cause of many stomach and intestinal upsets. Light exercise—stretching and bending—helpful before retiring, as it draws the blood away from the brain.

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A Scotch — Dutch Chieftain

(New York Times) Aeneas Alexander MacKay, hereditary chieftain of the Scottish Clan MacKay, thirteenth baronet of Nova Scotia, thirteenth Baron Reay of Caithness in the Scottish Peerage and third Baron MacKay van Opemert in the nobility of the Netherlands, has petitioned the British Home Secretary for naturalization as a British subject. He was born at Opemert, Holland, and will be 38 years old next Christmas day.

Although he is nearly seven feet tall he has other features, both personal and ancestral, which make him an interesting personage. He was educated in the country of his birth, and has the B. L. of the University of Utrecht. He has shot ducks, among the dikes of Holland, grouse and deer in Scotland, has followed the hounds in England, and has played tennis there and on the Riviera. In London, where he is President of the St. Andrew's Club, he has a residence at 31 Sackville Street in Scotland, the former Lanslee House, Galashiels; in Caithness, and in Edinburgh a handsome residence; there he is also a member of the International Sport men's and the New Clubs. When he attained his majority on Christmas Day 1926, his chateau at Opemert was filled with Scottish and English guests celebrating. Two years ago he married a Scotch lass, Charlotte Mary Younger. A son was born to them in 1929. The motto on his shield, "Manu Forti," seems admirably to connote his stature and sportsmanship.

The origin of his Scotch-Dutch titles and how he came to inherit them, how he escaped to British peerage, because neither he nor his father was a British subject, are matters perhaps much more interesting, particularly as his great uncle the tenth Baron Reay was a Minister of State in Holland, and was created a noble before his son, the eleventh baron, had won even greater distinctions there, and then, as a British subject, far surpassed them in the country of his naturalization, with a British peerage to boot.

Away back in the thirteenth century one Iye Maceth is recorded as being the founder of the Clan MacKay. He was chamberlain to Walker de Balrode, Bishop of Caithness in 1263. The next four generations of this leading family of the Mackays, whose descendants today may be reckoned by the thousands all over the world, did a lot of border fighting, one of them, Odo, being killed with his King, James IV of Scotland, in the Battle of Flodden in 1513. The next to take the history was Sir Donald Mackay, who, in the second quarter of the seventeenth century is chronicled as "fighting gallantly for the Stuart King" in Canada.

While there he was first created Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1627 and the next year Baron Reay of

The Poets Corner FROM "THE ANCIENT MARINER"

The moving Moon went up the sky And nowhere did she stop! The Air and waves were going up, And a star or two beside— Her beams bemocked the sultry main, Like April hoar-frost spread; But where the ship's huge shadow lay, The charmed water burnt away A still and awful red.

Beyond the shadow of the ship, I watched the water-snakes; They went in tracks of shining white, And when they reared, the elfish light Fell off in hoary flakes. Within the shadow of the ship, I watched their rich attire: Blue, glossy green, and velvet black, They coiled and swam; and every track Was a flash of golden fire.

O happy living things! no tongue Their beauty might declare: A spring of love gushed from my heart, And I blessed them unaware: Sure my kind saint took pity on me, And I blessed them unaware . . . —Coleridge.

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Caithness by King Charles I. On his return to Scotland his King was to have rewarded him still further with the title of Lord Reay Earl of Strathnava, but the creation was never completed, because a example of the King's one of those exempted from pardon in the treaty between the Covenanters and Charles I and fled to Denmark, where he died in the very year that his King was executed in London, 1649. With him in Denmark were his son, John, who became the second Baron Reay, and the latter's sons, Donald and Aeneas. The father and sons led various expeditions into Scotland to restore the Stuarts, and then Aeneas, who ultimately became the fifth Baron Reay, went south and joined the army of the States General, thus giving to the chieftain of the Clan MacKay a rather prolonged period of residence in the Netherlands. From the sixth to the ninth Baron little is chronicled. The description against them gradually became a bad letter, so they frequently visited their property in Scotland, even being recognized as Scottish peers while not failing to augment their prospects in the country of their birth, Holland. In the first quarter of the nineteenth century the family had a senior and a junior branch in Holland, with all the males preferring the title of Baron to their Christian names. Of the senior branch was Baron Aeneas, at Opemert, in 1806, who, in the next seventy years, was not only to enjoy the title of tenth Baron Reay, but also to be created Baron of Opemert, so that for his services as Minister of State and Vice President of the Privy Council. When he died in 1876 he was succeeded in all his titles by his son, Donald James Mackay, born in 1838, who had already won honors in Holland and was to achieve more distinctive one in Britain. For the year after his father's death he became a naturalized British subject and four years later was created Baron Reay of Durness in the peerage of the United Kingdom. Previously to this, in 1860, he had entered the Dutch Foreign Office as Third Secretary, then, naturally enough, he had been sent as attaché to the Dutch Legation at London and was later employed in the Colonial Office. In 1871 he was elected to the Dutch Chamber—the beginning of a legislative career, which was cut short by the death of his father, his subsequent British naturalization and creation as a British peer.

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