

Big 10 Day Sale
On all this week. People are amazed at our wonderful low prices of everything for the Christmas baking.

We want you all to visit us and see our special price cards on everything in our store.

"Everything you eat."

Cash & Carry Stores
187 Great George Street.
W. R. Dennis, Prop.
We Deliver. Phone 1115.

FOR XMAS GIVE
PHOTOGRAPHS MADE BY
CRASWELL - STUDIO

RELIEF
(Continued from Page 1)

Park Street are having the low land adjoining their property greatly improved as well.

The horses employed on the project are, generally speaking, a fine looking lot of draft horses and are well cared for by their drivers. The men are an excellent class, well representative of the labouring community, and all are doing conscientious work and seem to be very much interested in the improvements that are being made.

About \$785 is paid per day for the work, which will do much to assist families in providing food, clothing and other essentials for the winter.

Owing to the uncertainty of the number of horses and carts available each day, it becomes necessary to have the men take one day's lay-off each week. Since the work began over 600 men have shared in it, and about 50,000 loads have been removed.

URGE HOLDING
(Continued from Page 1)

Started Offensives

Premier Mussolini's Popo D'Italia the Corriere Della Sera of Milan, and the Gazette Del Popolo of Turin started the offensive yesterday.

The Popolo D'Italia said the Grand Council will consider a recent speech in which Premier Mussolini said the League had lost its effectiveness and maintained that "it is very principle is absurd."

The French delegates have been represented as opposing a four-power meeting in Rome for fear it would damage the influence of the League.

It was considered significant that the Turin and Milan newspapers were permitted to publish the hints since those cities are not far from France.

The uses of the bare fallow and fertilizing the ground were in vogue in a more or less developed form among the great nations of antiquity.

BIRTHS

TAHWHEEL—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Nov. 17, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. N. S. Tahweel, city, twin boys.

COLES—At the P. E. Island Hospital on Nov. 20, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Coles, North Milton, a son.

MACINNIS—At the P. E. Island Hospital Nov. 20, 1933, to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon MacInnis, city, a son.

DEATHS

McISSAC—At Earnscliffe, Nov. 20, 1933, Roderick McIssac, aged 86 years. Funeral to leave his late residence Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Interment Vernon River.

HALLIDAY—At Eldon on Nov. 18, 1933, Annie, wife of the late Capt. John Halliday, aged 87. Funeral from her late residence Monday at 2 o'clock.

MACINNIS—At the Provincial Sanatorium, Monday, Nov. 20, 1933, Robert MacInnis, aged 20 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur MacInnis, city. Funeral from his parents' residence, 317 Fitzroy St., Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, service starting at 2 o'clock. Funeral leaving at 2.30. Interment People's Cemetery.

N. D. MacLean
UNDERTAKER
EMBLANNER
Charlottetown and
North Wiltshire
Phone 149

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

This column is reserved for Queen's County news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

WENT OVER EMBANKMENT—Yesterday afternoon a car crashed through the fence on the west side of the south approach to the Hillsboro Bridge, and went over the embankment. The driver of the car, Mr. M. J. Power had a narrow escape from serious injury.

AUCTION FORTY-FIVES—The regular weekly card party, the third of a tournament, was held in the Holy Name Club last evening. A large crowd was in attendance, and keen competition marked the night's playing. The prizes were as follows: Ladies' first, Mrs. Bert Paquet; Gents' 1st, Leo Doyle; Ladies' Consolation, Mrs. Edward Doyle; Gents' Consolation, Wm. Condon; Feesee-out, Mrs. Peter McCarron.

AT ROTARY—"Modern Dentistry" was the subject of a very interesting address delivered by Dr. Heath MacIntyre at the Rotary luncheon yesterday. The speaker outlined briefly the history of modern dentistry. At first extraction was considered the last resort, and every effort was made to save the tooth. When the relation of teeth to health was discovered the tendency swung in the other direction, but eventually a saner and more conservative policy was adopted. Modern developments in dentistry were also discussed. The Government grant of \$1000 for dental clinics was commended. The clinic was beginning to function. Mr. P. W. Turner was chairman, and Dr. A. W. Allen and Dr. T. E. Robins were the guests. Mrs. F. M. Nash rendered a solo. The sympathy of the club was extended to Rotarian W. R. Shaw on the death of his sister.

Miss Betty Large returned last night from a three months visit to Toronto.

CRITICAL SESSION
(Continued from Page 1)

But perhaps the greatest battle of the session will come over the Government's gigantic new scheme for straightening out the unemployment insurance situation. The big bill completely overhauling and extending the scheme will provoke the bitterest political fighting.

Non-Party Government

And as a rumbling background to the fray will be the opposition's challenge to non-party Government, instituted in the financial crisis two years ago. Government leaders have made it clear they are not ready for a return to party Government for some time. But the opposition argues the National Government has either served its purpose or has failed in its aims; in either case, it is time to implement the understanding that when the crisis was over the National Government would disband.

Difficult Stand

Against this challenge the Government has a difficult stand. If it points to the record of steady return of property, reduction of unemployment, improved economic relations with the rest of the Empire, a network of trade pacts with foreign countries, the question will be what is the emergency that demands continuance of a National Government in name and Tory Government in character, as the opposition sees it.

There are also Sir Herbert Samuel's Liberals. When the House opens they go over into the opposition, 30 strong, numerically insignificant against the overwhelming Government majority, but now de nitely forsaking the attitude of benevolent neutrality they have maintained since the National Government came into being.

As for the Labor opposition, it promises to be much more aggressive than hitherto. New enthusiasm has surged into the Labor ranks since their smashing victory in East Fumham's by-election less than a month ago, when they won a seat never before held by Labor.

LITVINOFF
(Continued from Page 1)

especially during the negotiations for a non-aggression pact signed in Rome September 2 and a previous commercial accord.

If Litvinoff arrives early in December Mussolini and he will undoubtedly exchange viewpoints regarding the League of Nations, which the Fascist Grand Council is scheduled to discuss on December 5, in order to decide whether Italy should continue to be a member.

It was learned on reliable authority also that the eastern Mediterranean situation is certain to be another topic since both Russia and Italy have large interests in that territory.

EINSTEIN PROPERTY CONFISCATED

All Property of Famous Scientist Seized By German Secret Police.

BERLIN, Nov. 20. — (A.P.) — All property of the famous scientist Albert Einstein and his wife was confiscated by secret police today under laws "concerning the seizure of Communist property and property of enemies of the state."

The action culminated the moves of political police as far back as April 1 in placing his bank account under sequestration and later seizing his motor boat and country home at Caputh.

Silly Questions

(When Dr. Einstein planned to go to the United States in December, 1932, he was asked by the United States Consul in Berlin whether he was a Communist. He replied, "I don't propose to answer such silly questions." Mrs. Einstein at that time declared emphatically her husband was neither a Communist nor an Anarchist and that he had never been either.)

The official Gazette Reichsanzeiger, in printing the legal notice of the seizure, "listed all mobile and immobile goods, particularly bank accounts and other deposits," to be confiscated in favor of the Prussian state.

Dr. Einstein is now associated with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., where he holds a chair in physics.

With his wife he fled to Belgium after the rise of the Hitlerites to power. He left Belgium and arrived in London September 9. After living in seclusion for some time he went to the United States.

BALDWIN SEES ROOSEVELT AS A DICTATOR

Warns That War Would Mean The End of Western Civilization.

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Nov. 20 —Stanley Baldwin, Lord President of the Council, declared tonight that "the strangest of all experiments being tried in the world" is the granting by the United States to President Roosevelt of "powers as great as any dictator, whether he be seated in Berlin, Rome or Moscow."

"I do not know, many Americans do not know what they are aiming at," he maintained, "but there is a hope of dictatorial action altering the course of human events and bringing prosperity for which people have no patience to wait."

"I do not believe there is any man who is good enough and knows enough to exercise dictatorial powers over a free people."

"Our people were not made for dictatorship. At all costs such attempts in this country must be defeated."

Mr. Baldwin declared he did not believe there is "any real risk of war in Europe at this moment," but warned that war would mean "the end of western civilization as we know it."

He asserted that "Germany withdrew from the Disarmament Conference at the moment that hope for getting an agreement, burned the brightest."

Absence of Germany from the arms conference and the attitude of Italy as reported in the press, he said, constituted real political difficulties which the British Government was endeavoring to remove.

He maintained the United Kingdom would not insure peace by disarming further than it had done already.

Trinity United Church

TUESDAY
7.30—C. G. I. T. Senior.

UNIONIST
(Continued from Page 1)

which twice previously—in 1921 and 1925—has given the noted Republican a seat in the Northern Ireland Parliament. On both previous occasions he was debarred from entering the six counties.

It is hardly likely that, if elected, Mr. De Valera will take his seat in the Parliament of the north. For one thing, taking the oath of allegiance to the King is a necessary preliminary and it is not long since Mr. De Valera finally succeeded in abolishing the oath in the Free State. Failure to take the oath on election would cost him his deposit of \$750.

Under this oath provision Sinn Fein and Nationalist members of the first Parliament of Northern Ireland in 1921 lost a total of about \$8,000 in election deposits.

President De Valera's nomination was the only one of the Fianna Fail, his Free State party, to be reported. He is described in the nomination papers as Chancellor of the National University of Ireland. His opponent is Thomas McGrath, Republican.

If elected, it is generally believed President De Valera will confer outside the Parliament with other Nationalists and supporters of his aim at a United Ireland on the program to be followed in pursuing that aim—an aim staunchly rejected by the Unionist Government.

Joseph Devlin, the Nationalist leader and sole survivor of the party of the late John Remond, was again nominated in Central Belfast and he will be opposed by Patrick Thornbury, Republican. The latter's adherents are strongly protesting what they call "a conspiracy to hamper what should be the free expression of opinion at the coming elections," referring to the jailing of Arthur Thornbury, their designated candidate, for refusal to obey a deportation order.

Arthur Thornbury was lodged in Belfast jail and according to a statement of the Republican election agent a solicitor for the Republican Election Committee sought permission from the Minister for Home Affairs for a special visit to Thornbury so he could sign the papers necessary for his candidature. This was refused and the Belfast Republicans then nominated Thornbury's brother, Patrick.

Joseph Devlin's health has been bad and it was thought he would not seek re-election, especially as he is one of the north's independent members of the British House, but he was persuaded to run again.

U. S. HORIZON
(Continued from Page 1)

The 20,000 strikers in the broad silk industry at Paterson, N.J., refused to go back to work. They rejected terms suggested by an Arbitration Committee because the settlement failed to recognize the Union.

The Armour and Company plant at South St. Paul, Minn., remained idle and its striking employees tried to enlist workers of other packing plants in a walkout.

Striking gasoline station attendants at St. Louis were asked by the Regional Labor Board to go to work pending mediation.

Farm strikers at Rock Lake, N. D., again prevented shipment from the railway siding of livestock and produce. They stopped movement of stock Saturday by locking the stockyard and bearing away a loading platform.

SUMMERSIDE and Prince County

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be inserted at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

THE Y. M. C. C. of North Bedouque are holding a chicken supper and bazaar in hall Wednesday, November 22nd, from 5 to 9 p.m. Supper 35 and 25 cents. 2916

FURS WANTED—Mr. L. Rosebourne of London, England, will start buying furs at A. E. MacLean's office on Thursday, Nov. 23rd. See him before selling your furs. 2917

"I do SOLEMNLY DECLARE that four years ago I was stricken with RHEUMATISM very badly. I couldn't move my arms or legs and was in bed for many months. I started taking Fruit-a-tives



Soon afterwards I was able to get up again. I feel fine now and have full use of my hands and legs."

A sworn statement to the above effect was made before a Notary Public of Ontario at the City of Toronto, October 24th, 1933. Copy on file for your reference.

FRUIT-A-TIVES 25c and 50c at all Drug Stores

PREMIER BENNETT
(Continued from Page 1)

bank can most effectually and impartially undertake.

Usual Warnings

"There are the usual warnings against change, I avail myself of the opportunity to say that at the approaching session of Parliament the government will submit a bill providing for the establishment of a central bank in Canada.

"Fears have been expressed that a central bank may injuriously affect the established chartered banks. Such fears are unwarranted," Mr. Bennett declared.

"We are charged by some with being over-cautious," the Prime Minister said, explaining the government's hesitancy about entering upon any extensive public works undertaking at the present time.

"But when you consider that we in Canada, due to our geographical position and our large external debt, are subject to the play of great monetary world forces that we can very slightly influence, I think you will agree that it is a case where prudence should govern our operations."

The Prime Minister urged that "you who have capital available, turn it into productive use," to put productive machinery into action by increasing purchasing power.

"I am also asked—What is the government doing along similar lines? May I remind you that the government only has money to expend as it receives it from those who contribute to the revenues of the country as taxpayers, or lend that to Canada in the confident belief that our borrowed obligations will be honorably discharged.

"Universal depression has reduced revenues, and borrowing must be exercised with caution unless improved conditions are apparent and the outlays are warranted by adequate returns."

"The great importing countries joined heartily in the agreement because they believe that greater purchasing power in the hands of the wheat producers contains the germ of world prosperity."

"This year prices have improved because for the first time in the history of wheat marketing, exporters and importers of this commodity have met in council around a common table and dealt with the menace of the world's wheat carry-overs, and agreed upon a method to remove their depressing influence from world markets."

"We are strongly opposed to proposed merging of C. P. R., Intercolonial facilities at Saint John. The Intercolonial Railway is primarily a military road, constructed to ensure the safe handling of the trade of the Empire and the establishment of a well-secured all-British trade route. Its construction was financed by the British Government and in accepting such financial assistance, Canada obliged itself to maintain that railway for all time for His Majesty's military and other services (see Canada Railway Local Act, 167 and pursuant Canadian legislation). The Intercolonial Railway is a condition of Confederation and an institution granted to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in consideration of their assent to Confederation (see B.N.A. Act 1867)."

"We feel that the proposed merging of facilities at Saint John is not in the national and Imperial interests and approaches a breach of faith with Great Britain, and we consequently urge that the proposed action be deferred until the status of the Intercolonial Railway in this effect is determined by the proper authorities which we understand has been requested by the Government of New Brunswick, the Common Council of Saint John, and the Executive of the Council of Railway Employees here."

Minard's Liniment removes stains.

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Speaking of the policy urged in some quarters of increasing the paper money resources of the Dominion, Mr. Bennett agreed that the primary requirements to increase purchasing power was to put more dollars in the pockets of the people.

"But if we are to act on the suggestion so often made to me in good faith, and endeavour to accomplish this purpose by destroying the value of these dollars already in existence, we should be guilty of committing this country to a considered policy of economic ruin," he declared.

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of 64 nations considered this problem.

"Does anyone seriously believe that the representatives of all those governments were striving to retard rather than promote the material progress and prosperity of their respective peoples?" he asked.

"The real problem of today is to relate the sale and distribution of primary products to their profitable production.

Farmers-Producers

"In this regard there are those who endeavor to draw a sharp distinction between the farmers and producers of primary products and those engaged in industry. I do not propose to enter into any political controversy. I shall not tonight touch the question of tariffs. I shall do that at an appropriate time, but because of efforts being made to confuse this problem of production and marketing with that of tariffs, I am going to ask two questions:

"(1) Does any intelligent Canadian believe, with world wide rationalization of industry, as we have it today, that tariffs can be so altered as to reduce the prices of manufactured commodities to the low level of last year's wheat prices in western Canada?

"(2) Does the record of any political party in Canada suggest that there will in our life time be any serious attempt to do so?"

In his references to the wheat agreement Mr. Bennett said he was not speaking for the government of Canada alone, but for the three provincial governments whose populations would be most directly affected.

"I confess that I have been amazed to read the advice given to Canadian farmers that they should continue their uncontrolled expansion of wheat production, even if they have to continue to sell at prices as low as those recently prevailing," Mr. Bennett said.

"The three Prairie Provinces, being unable under our constitution, to deal directly with international questions, sought the support of the government of the Dominion in negotiating an agreement with other wheat exporting and wheat importing countries of the world designed to increase wheat prices, and thereby secure for the producers a fair return for their labor and as a consequence greater purchasing power.

"The great importing countries joined heartily in the agreement because they believe that greater purchasing power in the hands of the wheat producers contains the germ of world prosperity."

"This year prices have improved because for the first time in the history of wheat marketing, exporters and importers of this commodity have met in council around a common table and dealt with the menace of the world's wheat carry-overs, and agreed upon a method to remove their depressing influence from world markets."

Monetary Forces

In developing his references to the "play of monetary forces" outside of Canada which dictate caution in spending ventures at this time, Mr. Bennett said in part:

"These great forces today revolve around three pivotal centres of monetary action, each attracting a portion of the world into the orbit of its own operations. One of these is the gold group dominated by France, Germany, Italy and Holland. Another is the Empire and sterling group, under the leadership of the United Kingdom, and the third is the dollar group of United States of America.

"Canada is midway between the influences of the sterling and the dollar groups. Unhappily, it is, at the moment, impossible in respect of two of these groups, the gold group and the dollar group, to harmonize their conflicting monetary policies.

Great Experiment

"The United States is making a great experiment which within recent years was tried by the now leading gold countries, with results that destroyed large capital assets of those countries and in some cases resulted in a complete transformation of their institutions.

"In respect of some phases of monetary as well as economic problems, Canada has been subject to considerable adverse criticism. Consider this single fact—that in dealing with one country alone we in the past 10 years increased our borrowings by hundreds of millions of dollars, and we have continuously accumulated against us visible adverse trade balances ranging from \$190,000,000 in 1926 to \$348,000,000 in 1929.

"These adverse balances have recently been steadily diminishing and have, in the 10 months of this calendar year ending October last, been reduced to less than \$34,000,000. But the cumulative effect of our trade movements and our borrowings on this continent mean that we are for the moment caught in a net-

work of international transactions that limits our freedom of action until the return of normal conditions."

Speaking of the policy urged in some quarters of increasing the paper money resources of the Dominion, Mr. Bennett agreed that the primary requirements to increase purchasing power was to put more dollars in the pockets of the people.

"But if we are to act on the suggestion so often made to me in good faith, and endeavour to accomplish this purpose by destroying the value of these dollars already in existence, we should be guilty of committing this country to a considered policy of economic ruin," he declared.

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Greeting Cards

We have pleasure in stating that our large supply of Greeting Cards for the coming Season is now open and ready for inspection.

We know whereof we speak when we say that our stock is the most complete that we have ever handled, as we buy from a number of manufacturers and select from the best lines shown. The designs this year are most beautiful, and nothing could be better to send to friends abroad than some of our Greeting Cards.

As to the prices. Can you imagine 3 beautiful Cards with envelopes for 5c. Next price up 2 for 5c. Then the price advances according to the beauty and design of the Card, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and