THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)

President: Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice President: J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Secretary: Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors: Frank Walker, and Lieut. Ian A. Burnett, R.C.N.V.R. (On Active Service)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail in P. E. I., $4.00 per year; $2.50 for 6 months, $1.25 for 3 months; 50c for one month
City Delivery $5.00 per year; $3.00 for 6 months $1.75 for 3 months; 60c for one month
By Mail to other Provinces and U.S.A. $5.00 per year
Saturday Weekly: $2.00 per year; $1.00 for 6 months, 50c for 3 months

The Charlottetown Guardian may be obtained at Hotalling's News Agency, Times Square, New York; Old South News Agency, Corner Milk and Washington Boston; Metropolitan News Agency, 1248 Peel St, Montreal; J. Fine 354 Bay St., Toronto; News Stand, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa; Wolfe's News Stand Sudbury, Ont.; Hub Tobacco Shop, Moncton, N.B.

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

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1943.

Germany's Immense Strength

In view of the somewhat undue optimism prevailing since the North African conference, it is right and proper that we consider the other side of the picture. A correspondent of the Spectator deals with it in this cogent manner:

"May I be permitted to pay tribute to the soundness of judgment and views expressed in your article 'Hitler's New Year'? Some sentences contained there —'Germany is still immensely strong. Beaten she will be, but it will need every effort Britain and Russia and the United States are capable of to bring her to the ground . . . Germany's losses in men and material are tremendous, but so is her capacity for sustaining them!' are a timely reminder for all those optimists who expect an early collapse of the Third Reich.

"But the fact remains that Germany is still immensely strong. The organization of the supplies and of the line of communications on the Eastern front (which is, by the way, nearly 2,000 miles long) will go down as one of the greatest achievements in military history. Germany is passing from the offensive into defensive, but her capacity for defence should not be under-rated. A few days ago the Soviet communique reported that the German garrison at Velikie Luki refused to surrender and had to be wiped out. The German soldier is fighting with grim determination in Russia and in Tunisia. We have to assume that he will defend with tenacity the 'Fortress of Europe' in which Hitler is hastily entrenching himself. The task of breaking through the fortifications he is building up around his 'Festung Europa' would be by no means an easy job.

"It is only reasonable to assume that this year we shall gain somewhere in Europe (presumably in the South) several jumping-off grounds and bridgeheads, from where we shall be able to start an attack on the 'Fortress of Europe.' But a march towards Berlin will not be a walk-over. The Germans would fight not only on the 'approaches' of the Reich—which means Jugoslavia, Hungary and Slovakia—but also on the German soil. Let us remember that this time we are up against not only the German Army but also against a powerful army of the German Janissaries—the Nazi Party with their S. A. and Waffen S. S. formations. It is to be assumed that they will fight like true desperadoes as there is no retreat for them. A grim and long fight lies ahead of us. On the threshold of the New Year we have to steel our determination and to ban all the illusions which are silent allies of complacency."

As President Roosevelt last week told the American troops in Belfast:

"The road to Berlin is long and hard, but it is very sure.

Butter Shortage In The U. S.

Canadians who are inclined to question the need for such drastic butter rationing as is in force here can take some consolation from the fact that, even with the reduced ration, they are still apparently much better off than the average United States citizen. The New York Times, in a front page news article discussing the likelihood of butter and cheese rationing, says:

"Butter for civilians is so scarce now that it cannot be rationed, but when production increases in the Spring to the point where retailers can honor ration coupons for it rationing will be undertaken."

Butter has all but disappeared from retail stocks in most large United States cities. Newspapers report wild scrambling by housewives when small supplies are reported and there is considerable talk of an active black market. In some cities black market operations have become a minor scandal. No hope is held out for early relief of the shortage.

True, they have oleomargarine in many states as a substitute for butter, but distribution of this product in the United States is not as widespread as many who advocate its use here would lead us to believe. Production of oleo does not amount to more than three pounds per year for every person in the United States and there are taxes and restrictions which limit its use. Actually margarine plays a very minor part in the food needs of the average American, and can do little to ease the butter shortage.

The same Times article which points to the virtual disappearance of butter from United States tables also indicates the likelihood of cheese rationing, as this dairy product has become a substitute for rationed meats in many homes.

Iraq Joins Up

The declaration of war against the Axis by the kingdom of Iraq and its formal adherence to the Declaration of the United Nations, shows how completely that Arab state has detached itself from German influences since the collapse of Rashid Ali's revolt in the early summer of 1941. Iraq declared war on Germany, Italy and Japan on the sixteenth of this month, and formally entered the ranks of the United Nations.

It would be a mistake to measure the value of this new ally in terms of its size or military importance. Iraq has an area of 116,000 square miles, and is therefore about five times the size of Nova Scotia. Its population when the 1934 census was taken was 3,561,000. Considerably over 3,000,000 of its people are Mohammedans.

Iraq's importance as a declared member of the United Nations is two-fold. Geographically it comprises territory of great strategic value to the Allies, bounded as it is by Turkey on the north, by Syria and Transjordan on the west and by Persia on the east, and possessing on the south one of the most important ports at the head of the Persian Gulf, it affords an invaluable route by sea and land for the transportation of supplies to the Middle East theatre of war. But most important of all are Iraq's religious and racial relations with the vast Arab population occupying the expansive regions on the east of the Red Sea. The Moslem world is not the menace to the Allies in this war that it continued to be throughout the whole period of the last World War.

—EDITORIAL NOTES—

A new month and the shortest.

* * * *

Politicians are taking time by the forelock in appointing civil servants for the proposed new public Health Service.

* * * *

Politics is one of those many things an ordinary individual fails to understand intelligently. Take for example the question of coalition. The National Conservatives went on record in its favour for Federal administration. Now the Progressive Conservatives of British Columbia desire to sack their provincial leader for entering a local coalition government.

* * * *

Russian agricultural scientists for progress. After developing naturally-colored cotton ranging in color from reddish to green, Soviet scientists have now developed a black variety. This and other colored varieties eliminate the necessity for dyeing the fiber and produce fabrics highly resistant to the bleaching effect of sun and laundering. One of the varieties of cotton evolved by Soviet scientists is a hybrid of a number of older kinds, which yields a coarse fiber twice as strong as the usual grades. It is used to replace wool in the production of certain fabrics. In 1943, colored and other new varieties of cotton will be planted in the USSR on a wide scale.

* * * *

Sir Edward Coke, English lawyer and politican, born this date, 1552; elected an M.P. and chosen as Speaker of the House in 1593; appointed Attorney-General in 1594; was Crown prosecutor in the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, and remembered for his brutality to the accused; appointed Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1606, when he vigorously defended the common law against inroads of royal prerogative by orders-in-council; thereby he offended the King, and was imprisoned in 1621; on release re-entered Parliament, and ultimately retired in 1629; was famous as a legal writer: "A man's house is his castle . . . The house of everyone is to him as his castle and fortress."

* * * *

Here is the Montreal Gazette's reaction to Premier Campbell's recent interview: "Premier Thane Campbell, who is also Attorney-General of Prince Edward Island, in stating that a change is due in the system of trial by jury, says juries may be afraid of conviction because the penalty is not in their hands. He is further quoted as saying that 'particularly juries in this dry province will not convict defendants in liquor cases.' The Premier's opinion is interesting in view of the activities of the prohibitionists in this period of war. With an unsympathetic public it will again be impossible to enforce dry laws satisfactorily. Canadians know what that means: the reign of the bootlegger."

* * * *

His Worship Mayor B. Roy Holman is to be congratulated on his selection as A.R.P. Supervisor for the city at a salary of $1,800 per annum—$900 from the Dominion Government and $900 from the City. His Worship has been a live wire in public life for many years, and has had long service in the City Council both as Councillor and Mayor. His acceptance of this appointment should mean his withdrawal from the Mayoralty, as the City Incorporation Act signifies as an immediate disqualification the having of any interest "in any contract or employment with or on behalf of the City Council." The fact that the appointment was nominally made by the Provincial A.R.P. committee does not obviate the fact that the City, in contributing half the salary, is joint employer.

* * * *

Lord Astor has arranged to give to the British National Trust his beautiful estate at Cliveden, on the Buckinghamshire bank of the Thames. This includes the famous Cliveden Woods of Cliveden Reach, one of the most picturesque stretches of the Thames. On the hill is the mansion which, with tapestries, paintings, and furniture, is part of the gift. Lord Astor is also providing funds for the upkeep of the estate. The presentation, says The Times is to be welcomed not merely because it means the acquisition for public purposes of a great house, which has not, as it happens, the merit of great antiquity, but because it ensures the preservation of a noble reach of the Thames, of which by the way, an impressive view is obtained from the slopes of Cliveden itself; the fact that the adjoining stretch of bank, owned by Lord Desborough, is to be safeguarded equally from building, is doubly welcome. The original house at Cliveden had a Royal tenant in Frederick Prince of Wales—Poor Fred—son of George II and father of George III; it was there, and in his time, that "Rule Britannia," verse if not poetry, was first heard, for it had a place in Thomson's Masque of Alfred, performed for the first time in the open-air theatre at Cliveden in 1740. The sentiments it expresses, perhaps, had better not be emphasized overmuch if Cliveden is ultimately devoted, as Lord and Lady Astor wish, to some purpose serving the promotion of Anglo-American understanding.

Notes By The Way

A man is educated when and after he has —married and raised a family —built a house — planted a piece of brush —written a book —suffered losses —been ill—travelled —been poor—worked in a mass assembly plant —lived as a rugged individualist. —London Free Press.

From Ottawa "fresh ideas from the experts for the housewives' home-front offensive," include at least one gem. Having ascertained that decorated pottery (which won't be manufactured in Canada for the duration) is somewhat fragile, the board's experts, researchers and other specialists have arrived at certain findings upon which they base the following sage advice, namely: (1) "Don't let careless hands toy with pottery, or small children handle it," and (2) "Don't put it in a position where it can be easily knocked to the floor." After carefully cogitating these profound recommendations, one is impelled to wonder how "expert" one has to be to reach such immensely intellectual not to say practical, conclusions, and also to ask, with all due deference, what fee the hard-working people of Canada are required to pay for such advice. —Brantford Expositor.

It is curious to reflect that in a thousand years of India it was as much as anybody's life was worth to so much as utter a squeak about freedom. Not until Britain came. Britain has given India the Delhi-Congress and the 11 provincial legislature, the first native voices for freedom in all the life of the Indian peoples. Only through British rule has India become a nation. Said Gandhi to an American interviewer. "Think of the 400,000,000 people hungering for freedom. They want to be left alone. They are not savages. They have an ancient culture, ancient civilization, such variety and richness of civilization, Britain should be ashamed of holding these people as slaves." That is blah, of course. Let it be noted that Mr. Gandhi does not cite one single respect in which India is under a grievance though British rule. —P. D. R., in Ottawa Journal.

A noted child "expert," who for more than two decades has advanced the "no-spanking-at-any-age" doctrine, now says that some spanking may be necessary in wartime as a last resort. After all, the world has come to a similar conclusion in regard to such outlaws as Hitlerite Germany and Hirohito's Japan. —Edmonton Journal.

The troops in New Guinea were breaking new ground and they came upon a village. They found—Blue waves creaming on a sun-drenched beach of yellow sand, cool shade under lazily drooping sago and coconut palms, exotic beauty of frangipani and snowy cannas flaunting before a background of vivid green. They also found — Sandflies by the million, mosquitoes which stung through khaki drill. Singapore ants which must be fought and defeated before a meal was possible, the odor of rank cocoanut oil as a delicate undertone to a fortissimo stink from swamps among the trees. Gladly they passed on.—Australian Press Union.

About the last trick which the Nazis can pull out of the propaganda bag, instilling fear into the German people, is now being used as a regular radio program by Goebbels. Horrible to contemplate, Goebbels has just chilled the blood of Germans by the threat of another dire atrocity if the Allies win the war. Germans are told that that will all have to learn English and "English spelling is very difficult." Howard Smith, author of "The Last Train From Berlin," now running in The Standard, declares that the German nation is rotten within. There must be something wrong with a people who can fill up on such hyperbole and balderdash as Goebbels hands out to them as a daily dish. —St. Catherines Standard.

Anticipating a pent-up demand for new cars that will make sales figures of past years pale into insignificance, automobile manufactures expect to get their lower-priced cars into full production within six months after the war is won and more expensive models within a year, states the New York Times. Prehaps not for four or five years after the war will there be any radical departures toward the car of tomorrow." Then such ideas as the engine in the back, the rounded windshield, the clear plastic top, the use of plywood, will begin to make themselves felt. Also, engines will grow lighter and burn higher-powered gasoline. Marketing.

Descriptions of the Japanese soldiers are now coming through, if slowly. If these are not what Americans had expected, it should be remembered that a little man with a gun is not as deadly as a big one. Of course the Japs differ as to type, but a majority of them seem to conform to the classification which makes them small and young and fanatical. Carlos P. Romulo, a Manila newspaperman who served as a lieutenant colonel on the staff of General MacArthur in the Philippines and who is now in the United States and is the author of a book on the war, says: "We took statistics on the average Japanese prisoner at Bataan. His weight is from 95 to 126 pounds, his height is five feet, three inches. His age is 28, his length of military service is one and one-half years. He comes, as a rule, from the farm." Yet these small, young, underfed country boys would explode land mines with their own bodies by flinging themselves upon them and would crucify themselves on electified wires to make a human bridge for their comrades. Analyzing their points, General MacArthur is quoted as saying that these diminutive Japanese, "given a little rice, can go ahead for four or five days."—Sarnia Canadian Observer.

Now comes another headache. Spain is to resume shipments of olives, and persons of explosive temperament, will be able to renew their losing contest in trying to harpoon the last or three of the elusive in the bottle. —Hamilton Spectator.

EVACUATE NETHERLANDS

LONDON, Jan. 26— (CP) — Enforced evacuations from Netherlands coastal areas are proceeding so speedily and ruthlessly that the German occupation authorities have been compelled to offer lengthy explanations of the "necessity" of strengthening Holland's defences against a possible British invasion, the Netherlands News Agency Aneta reported tonight.

The Secret of Russia's Success

—By—

J. C. LEWIS

As I have mentioned in a previous paper, Marx's Theory of Surplus Value is the basic economic doctrine upon which all economic activities are conducted in the U. S. S. R. This one fact in itself makes for incalculable strength and inner vitality to a nation fighting, as she is today, against practically all the rest of Continental Europe.

But this Theory of Surplus Value is but a small part of that greater economic and political philosophy which guides every major step in the Soviet Union's internal and external relations. She is the only nation in the world whose leaders must be economic and political philosophers. No major action, either in the economic or political field, is ever taken in the Soviet Union unless her leaders are assured that the action contemplated squares itself with the economic and political philosophy known as Dialectic Materialism.

What is Dialectic Materialism? When I mention the fact that I have, over a space of ten years or more, read some thirty or forty books on the subject and that each book ran from two hundred to five hundred pages, it becomes evident that my answer to my own question is, to put it mildly, to be very much condensed and, on that account, not as enlightening to the average readers as I should like it to be.

Without Hegel, the great German philosopher, we should have no Dialectic Materialism for, while Marx is the genius who applied Hegel's discovery to the world of everyday activity, it was Hegel who first saw its principles.

His philosophy travelled many roads: Art, Literature, Religion, History, Political Institutions, and others. Everywhere he came up against seemingly insoluble contradictions. Like many another man before and since, he must have felt that trying to get some place through the study of philosophy was much the same as a "blind man in a dark room searching for a black cat which is not there."

Back, way back in the dim, musty dawn of Greek Thought, Heracleitus had come to the conclusion that every thing is subject to change and that, therefore, only change is real; Parmenides, however, could prove to his own satisfaction, and to ours as well, that change is but an illusion and that reality does not change — is changeless. Berkeley could, by the soundness of his arguments, cause us to doubt the very existence of the chair upon which we sat, at least he could show us that a substance is only composed of its qualities. But, if this were so, how could we account for the existence of things? Again, the theologian expounds the doctrine of free will and, in his next sermon, will defend predestination.

Both theories in any bracket cannot be true, but all of us have some faith in change being real as well as faith in reality being changeless. We can understand the reasonableness of free will; we can also appreciate the reasonableness of predestination or determinism.

But, if we could include such contradictory opposites as change and reality, quality and substance, free will and determinism into some wider theory which would embrace such conflicting theories, that wider theory would contain more truth than either opposing opposite taken in isolation. Then that wider theory would be confronted with its opposite and the mind would then be forced to formulate something still more embracing until finally we reach that stage where we have a complete view of everything or the whole truth about anything that is. And that is Hegel's Absolute.

Since the last great theory is related to the Absolute about which it is the truth, this truth will be continuous and part of the Absolute. The Absolute will, therefore, be mental, a structure of thought. The process of arriving from one view to a still wider and more inclusive one until the Absolute is reached, Hegel called the dialectical process.

He had applied this method — using his famous trilogy of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis — in his history of philosophy but the idealistic tendencies of his great mind resulted in his resolving his conclusions into pure abstractions and in using his historical data as mere footnotes to his work. But in his philosophy of history he had begun, in a concrete sense, to apply his dialectical method.

Here it was that Marx found the clue which had been evading and tormenting him for years.

The very moment he began applying it to his study of human society, and especially to the class struggle, he knew his long quest was over.

And so Dialectical Materialism was born.

(To Be Continued)

The Poet's Corner

SIRENS

Out of the night, that melancholy wailing
Carries no more to our instinctive fear
Its counterpoint of hope for human ailing,
Sirens no longer promise help is near.

Ambulance? Fire? Police? A grim collection
Of ills; yet listening tense, we always knew
That mercy or assistance or protection
By man's design to man's misfortune flew.

Now as the blackout lowers and we grope
In woeful retrogression to the cave
Our darkness must re-echo with a hope
Which, all else lost, is still enough to save.

Sirens have told and yet shall tell of men
Speeding to help each other once again.

—William Wister Haines in Harper's

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.

FISH & GAME

Sir,—A rather interesting letter appeared in a recent issue which has created a considerable amount of discussion in different sections of the province.

One thing alone very essential at the present time is care of "Guns" and no doubt there are many other things pertaining to sport of this kind, hunting, fishing, etc, that interest many people within their area.

Not having travelled amongst the sporting element in other provinces where fishing and game are a real issue I really do not know just what the Associations do for the betterment of the industry but do know that clubs or whatever they are called, take enough interest to meet regularly for discussions.

Sportsman mentioned that fishing license automatically gives one membership in a Fish & Game Association though no mention of it being on the license. One would wonder when, where and how meetings of the Fish & Game Association are held, who the President is, who the Secretary is, or is it just one of those things that Prince Edward Island has.

Personally it does not matter much to one individual, but when one has so little time available to enjoy fishing or shooting it is only reasonable to expect that there should be some free areas where persons could really enjoy themselves.

I have seen many cases of nets, rigs as well as old rubbish of all kinds thrown into a stream that would otherwise seem ideal for fishing. I know how I felt, and how would a tourist look upon conditions of that sort?

Could we not have a meeting of the Fish & Game Association? I believe many are interested, at least it would be a good way to find out.

I am, Sir etc.
HUNTER.

Canada's Boulder Dam

(Free Press, London, Ont.)

Hon. C. D. Howe in a recent speech rather mystified Canadians by announcing that there had been completed a new hydro electric scheme in Canada larger than Boulder Dam. He gave no indication where the great enterprise was hidden.

An Ottawa newspaper correspondent, B. T. Robertson, has dug up the facts and has apparently secured permission from the censorship for publication. The Canadian Boulder Dam is in the Saguenay, northeast of Quebec City and is to be used for the production of aluminium, the requirements for which for airplane construction has expanded so rapidly since the war.

If one looks up a tourist map of Quebec he will find the Shipshaw River, a tributary of the mighty Saguenay flowing from the north to join the larger river near Arvida, Que. Here since the war over ten thousand men, in half the time that it took to build Boulder Dam have been working on the huge construction scheme.

The project has been building two and a half years and on November 21st the first unit came into operation. The first unit had 85,000 horsepower and new units will be added monthly until within a year the total capacity will be 960,000 horsepower. This will be increased later to at least 1,020,000 horsepower. The installed capacity of Boulder Dam is 975,000 horsepower. When war broke out Canada had a water power development of 3,500,000 horsepower, so that this new scheme will add to Canada's power capacity by an eighth.

The industrial development of Canada has been intensified many fold by the war. The problem that faces us is what about after the war? Will there be the markets and the consumers' capacity to take care of Canada's greatly increased plants. Aluminium after the war promises to have innumerable uses and the great Saguenay development will give Canada preferred position throughout the world in the aluminium market. The Saguenay, principally noted as a tourist river, may become one of the great industrial centres of Canada.

Fitting and Supplying Glasses Etc.
H. J. MABON
OPTOMETRIST
Montague, P. E. I.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m. 2 to 5 P. M.
Holidays etc. by appointment
Office Connected with DRUGSTORE

Fire - Watching M. P.

(Harold Nicholson, M. P., in London Spectator.)

The process of fire-watching is lonely, uncomfortable, tiresome, but not exacting. It is not an activity of which any skilled uncle would boast to a nephew recently returned from Murmansk.

Yet a curious mood of depression is aroused by fire-watching in the Palace of Westminster. Those Gothic vaults, those wide tesselated pavements, are associated in our minds with garish lights, with the full pulse and throb of history, with the shuffling feet of a thousand supplicants. When empty, the Palace is sad as a deserted railway station.

When full night descends, the Houses of Parliament echo to one's lonely footstep like a series of abandoned cathedrals. The beam of one's torch flashes, now upon the Woolsack and now upon the Speaker's chair—only the tape-machine humming and ticking in the corridor recalls the fact that life goes on.

Sadly one repairs to the little truckle bed in the dormitory, sadly one unfolds the army blanket, and lays one's helmet, torch and whistle on the floor beside one. The chiming of Big Ben entangles itself with the chimes of the Abbey as the hours drag by. One listens with affectionate regard to the slumbers of one's fellow-watchers.

But when dawn creeps up the river one rises gladly, folds one's blankets with dexterous relief, delivers up the accoutrements, and walks out under the arches to where the air is clean and cold and sweet.

War—25 Years Ago Today

Feb. 1, 1918 — Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared Royal Navy was sinking German submarines as fast as they were being built. Italians advanced to the head of the Melage Valley. Germany recognized the Ukrainian republic.

Immortal Leningrad

(Ottawa Journal)

The siege of Troy was longer; it couldn't have been more heroic. Leningrad took everything barbarians armed with the most modern and terrible weapons could hurl at it; stood up before hunger, starvation, pestilence, a death toll that wiped out half its people. Leland Stowe, that great Chicago Daily News correspondent whose despatches appear in The Journal, told the other day that Leningrad's population has dropped from 3,000,000 souls to less than 1,500,000; of how men and women, even workers in war factories lived on two thin slices of bread a day; of how water had been carried on sleds from the sea to put out fires set by German Stukas; of how Russian soldiers rode to the battlefronts on street cars, so near were the Nazis to the city. Nothing, neither death, nor hunger, nor disease, nor a steady rain of German bombs, could break the city's spirit.

Hitler swore that Leningrad would fall When his armies had all but surrounded it, when the city's only means of getting supplies was over waters under German bombers, he had American correspondents flown from Berlin (the United States was not yet at war with Germany) to witness its surrender.

HOW TO COMBAT
Rheumatic Pains

Rheumatic pains are often caused by uric acid in the blood. This blood impurity should be extracted by the kidneys. If kidneys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it irritates the muscles and joints causing excruciating pains. Treat rheumatic pains by keeping your kidneys in good condition. Take regularly Dodd's Kidney Pills—for half a century the favorite kidney remedy. 109

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Professional Cards

McLEOD & BENTLEY
W. E. BENTLEY, K. C.
J. A. BENTLEY, K. C.
Barristers and Attorneys-at Law
MONEY TO LOAN
154 Prince Street

Morrell and Company
D. F. ARCHIBALD
Chartered Accountants
Eastern Trust Building
Charlottetown

ALEX W. MATHESON
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office: 99 Great George Street.
Money to Loan Collections

M. ALBAN FARMER
B.A., LL.B.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR ETC.
Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg
MONEY TO LOAN.

E. R. Brow & Son
Fire, Auto, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate
Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis
144 Richmond St. Charlottetown

SLEEP
RELAXATION
EASE

THESE days we are all working longer hours—coming home exhausted. Who hasn't experienced the pain of, overworked-muscles, strains, muscular cramps or bruises that, just about drive you crazy! Get relief with this fine old family liniment. Try it once—feel its penetrating warmth, bringing with it relaxation, ease, relief from pain, and then comforting sleep.

Everyone in the family can use Sloan's. Keep a bottle handy. You don't have to rub it in. Just put it on—it's not greasy.

For Quick Relief from strains, pains, bruises, sprains, muscular cramps, neuralgia, frost bites and chest colds.

SLOAN'S
Family
LINIMENT
HELPS NATURE HEAL FASTER

The surrender never came. Hitler was to learn that the spirit of man, his inborn love of liberty, is mightier than brute strength; the force of right stronger than the right of force. Immortal Leningrad taught him that; on the other fields by other men the lesson will be driven

How Are Your Eyes?

If you are having symptoms of strain — headaches, sore eyes or dizziness — consult a specialist.

At your service with years of experience and a thorough refracting service.

Call in and discuss your difficulties. Write or phone for appointments.

G. F. Hutcheson
F. G. HUTCHESON
G. F. HUTCHESON

Evans Stomach Mixture

A very effective means of obtaining relief from disorders of the digestive organs which are attended by gas, headache, heartburn, pain and a sense of pressure below the heart. Recommended for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and all stomach troubles. Price 85 cents per bottle.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
A Better Way to take Cod Liver Oil
Contains Vitamins A and D
69c and 98¢

MACS
PILE OINTMENT
GIVES QUICK RELIEF!
For many forms of Piles. Complete and efficient. For external and internal Piles. Triple effect. 1 — Soothes. 2 — Lubricates. 3 — Astringent. Price 60 cents tube.
THE TWO MACS
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.