

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

TUESDAY, APRIL 29, 1941.

The War In Perspective

Dark as the Mediterranean picture may at this
moment appear to be, says the Winnipeg Free
Press, it is important to remember that every-
thing that has happened during the past month
could have happened, with infinitely worse ef-
fects, last July and August. This in effect was
what Prime Minister Churchill said in his broad-
cast on Sunday. It can now be seen with
much greater clarity than was available at the
time, that only a supreme act of faith saved
Great Britain a year ago; and certainly, had the
Nazi armies moved swiftly into the Medi-
terranean theatre as soon as France fell, there
was literally nothing to stop a complete conquest
of the inland sea: there was neither in Egypt nor
anywhere else in the Middle East any British
strength that might have been able to cope with
the attacks that could have been launched.

The same is not true today. British strength is
there as the long delaying actions fought in
Greece have proved; and while the small army
that has fought in the Peloponnese has not been
enough to beat back the Germans, the latter will
be a badly battered force by the time they com-
plete their conquest of the Aegean shores. The
Nazis have been forced to fight, and fight hard,
for what last year would have been a bloodless
victory, and the sacrifices made by Greece and to
a lesser extent by Britain in that short campaign
have been well worth while. It is possible, too,
to say that further German advances across the
Libyan desert will be contested hard, and the
difficulties in the way of their laying hands upon
the real Middle Eastern prizes—the Suez Canal,
Palestine and the Iraq oil—are very real ones.

Nor should we forget, as Prime Minister
Churchill emphasized, that so long as the British
cavalry holds out, the decisive theatre of war
remains to be fought in. A complete German
victory in the Mediterranean, serious as it
would be in its many consequences, may in the
long run turn into more new problems than the
Nazis solve by their temporary success. This
argument has some real validity, for the long
lines of communication, extending themselves
by hundreds of miles in many directions, the
increased problem of garrison and police duty,
combine to make the path of the would-be world
conqueror one that grows more and more thorny
with each victory. Courage, endurance and a
growing capacity to strike back from the chief
citadel of freedom are all factors that work
steadily in our favor.

War And Children

The special measures taken in the Old Country
to safeguard the lives and health of children,
and care for their spiritual as well as physical
well-being, under the prevailing abnormal condi-
tions, have worked well, on the whole. Un-
doubtedly, many lives have been saved, though
the toll of death and suffering among the young,
through the ruthless visitation of Nazi bombers,
has been distressingly high. Mortality statistics
just made public, giving the number of deaths
from all causes, including air raid fatalities, for
Greater London, show that in the week ended
March 22 there were 2,061 deaths. One
significant feature of these statistics is the dis-
closure that in this Greater London area deaths
exceeded births in that week by no less than 1,
800. In 126 of the large towns in England and
Wales the proportion was less unfavourable than
this—6,733 deaths, and 5,322 births—represent-
ing a net decline in population of 1,411.

German Guns

Trophies of the Great War of 1914-18, Ger-
man field guns throughout Canada, said to num-
ber hundreds, perhaps thousands, have been
placed at the disposal of the National Salvage
campaign by the Dominion Government, which
owns them.

Considering the sacrifice which was so nobly
made by British manhood to win these arms of
a vanquished foe, says the Hamilton Spectator,
it is not unnatural that the sentiment attached to
them should be deep and stirring. In no sense
are they merely "museum pieces." Rather are they
symbols of rare human valour, rich in histor-
ical associations, that commemorate one of
the world's greatest victories of right over might.
Once the hot belchers of German wrath, once
the savage challengers of that liberty so dear to
the heart of mankind, they now are cold and
mute, and have been thus for more than two de-
cades—bearing witness to the overthrow of the
haughty Prussian caste that spawned them. In
the clash and din of frightful conflict men bled
and died to silence these metallic tongues of ar-
rogance. Hence there are those who are reluctant
to see these memorials of a just triumph
given to the melting pot.

But the same foe has risen again, and like
some evil phoenix has increased his might a

hundred-fold, holding much of Europe in thrall
and bent on world conquest. "A master race" is
his cry this time, with chains for those he
tramples underfoot. Once again, too, Britain
stands in his path resisting him with all that
she has and is; once again, with gallant little
Greece, she fights the battle of the ages for lib-
erty against bondage, justice against unbridled
force, human decency against a foul barbarism
that would drag the world back into pre-Chris-
tian darkness.

These German guns can speak again in free-
dom's name. From the fiery crucible they can be
shaped into many implements of war—armour-
plate plane bodies and shrieking shards. Back
they can go to the Hun who yielded them twenty-
three years ago; back to pay him in his own coin
and help to bring him to his knees.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The N.S.W. Government has decided to in-
troduce legislation to require petrol distributors
to mix benzol or power alcohol with petrol in
order to reduce imports of fuel supplies. Lead-
ing gas companies in Australia have agreed to
produce up to 4,000,000 gallons of benzol a year,
and the Director of Substitute Fuels (Mr. P.
C. Holmes Hunt) said the production of power
alcohol fuel could be raised to about 4,000,000
gallons a year.

We are sure the Nazi prisoners would vote
unanimously to be interned in Prince Edward
Island, the Garden of the Gulf, the most deligh-
tful holiday resort in the wide Dominion. It cer-
tainly would be a great addition to our other ad-
vertised attractions that a concentration camp
for Nazis had been planted in our midst, when it
is generally understood they are confined to the
most God-forsaken part of any other coun-
try.

The Canadian army in Britain is the finest in
the world, Premier Mackenzie King states. That
was the view held in Britain, The Canadians are
being held in the key position in the defence of
Britain for that reason. Movement of the Cana-
dian Corps is a matter for the British high com-
mand although the high command naturally put
a lot of confidence in the advice Lt.-Gen. A. G.
L. McNaughton, Canadian Corps Commander,
might give it.

The combined production of all items of con-
centrated milk in March was 15,885,673 pounds,
an increase of 32 per cent over the previous
month and 27 per cent over the corresponding
month last year. For the first quarter of 1941
production amounted to 40,419,078 pounds com-
pared with 31,650,676 in the corresponding peri-
od of 1940. Factory sales of milk powders in
March were valued at \$253,042, according to re-
turns received from the 43 manufacturing plants.
During the first three months of 1941 sales
totalled \$549,599.

Boy Scouts are in the limelight these days.
Arrangements are being made by the Boy Scouts
Association with Mr. Ceretti, Borden, to give
practical training in diving to selected Scouts of
15-years and over. The instruction will be com-
plete, and enable the boys to accept positions
as divers here or elsewhere. Then arrangements
have been made with the R. A. F. at the Air-
port to train a selected number of Scouts in
handling bombs, etc., in the event of bombard-
ment. Scouts must be in their uniform and be
recommended by the Provincial Scout Com-
mission, Mr. K. M. Martin, K. C.

"I don't think the armies of the Empire (in
numbers of men) are equal to the 250 divisions
which Hitler has, to fight on such a wide front
as has developed in this war." Mr. P. J. Philip,
for many years the Paris correspondent of the
New York Times, told the Scottish Schools Club
in Mount Royal. A defensive position will not
win the war and to attack, as attack we must, he
stressed, we need not only materials of war but
all the manpower we can get. Looking straight
at his audience he said, "The Maginot Line served
like the Atlantic ocean to make people feel
secure."

His Imperial Majesty Hirohito, Emperor of
Japan, (Dai Nippon Teikoku Tenno), born this
date, 1901. Succeeded to the throne Dec 25, 1926.
He is a widower, and his heir is Prince Akohito,
born Dec. 23, 1933. Service in the army is uni-
versal and compulsory between the ages of 20
and 40. The army is divided into a first line and
its reserves; and a second line and its reserves,
with a third line to make good the wastage of
war. Its peace strength, is 60,000 officers and
1,000,000 of other ranks. In addition there are
military and naval air corps fully equipped for
service on land or sea. The navy includes nine
battleships, 7 armoured cruisers, 31 cruisers, 4
aircraft carriers, 108 destroyers and 63 sub-
marines. At least that was the strength in 1934
the latest date statistics were made available.

It turns out that those good politicians who
claim to have "pull" with the Government and
use it for a consideration are committing a
criminal offence, as Mr. J. L. Tarte, legal ad-
viser to the Quebec Liquor Commission is find-
ing to his cost. The Montreal lawyer has been
arrested on an accusation based upon section 158
of the Criminal Code dealing with offences
against the administration of law and justice and
frauds against the Government as follows: "From
October, 1 1940, to April 1, 1941, in the City
of Montreal and district, by reason of, or under
the pretence of, possessing influence with the
Government, or with any minister or official
thereof, (the accused) demanded, exacted, or re-
ceived from Mike Maloney any compensation,
fee or reward, to wit, several sums of money
amounting to not less than \$2,000 to obtain for
him and to facilitate the obtaining for other per-
sons, among them Anthony Phillip Shatma and
Emile Souaid, a benefit from the Government,
to wit, not to be chosen and called for military
training and to escape it."

NOTES BY THE WAY

That new German stamp with
pictures of Hitler and Mussolini
ought to give British stamp collec-
tors just what they've wanted:
chance to lick both dictators at
once.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Ironical revelation following the
visit of Japanese Foreign Minister
Matsukata to Rome: the little dip-
lomat understood no Italian; the
Italian newspapermen understood
no Japanese; so the obliging
Matsukata had to be interpreted in
English.—Branford Expositor.

There are several instances in
Vancouver of the operation of
the traffic control system known
colloquially known as "courtesy
corners." These are the inter-
sections where drivers are required
to halt their vehicles on both
streets and in all four directions.
This system seems to work very
well at intersections where the
traffic is heavy enough to require
more than ordinary care in the
streets and in all four directions.
It requires the positive control afforded
by traffic lights.—Vancouver Province.

The Brazilians have two phrases
for integrity, current indeed, where-
ver their language is spoken. These
are, respectively, "Word of an
Englishman" and "English time",
the latter for a business engage-
ment that must be kept to the
minute or for a bond or note to be
paid on an exact day. This is un-
equivocal and striking commenda-
tion of the places of men called
safe to say it will be corroborated
wherever the Englishmen trade and
engage in business. "Word of an
Englishman", "Scotch Woolsens", "Irish
Language", "Sheffield", "Birmingham", Leeds
"Glasgow", are trade marks the
work world of honest, painstaking
workmanship and first quality ma-
terial. Montreal Star.

Most outstanding bits of legisla-
tion have been put on Saskatchewan's
statute books in many ses-
sions were the places of men called
Lantation of Civil Rights and Crop
Payments Acts. These measures
constitute a veritable bill of rights
for Saskatchewan's farmers. The
principles of new farm laws are
in law that the farmer is entitled
to living and operating costs from
the proceeds of his year's crop.
He must pay for his land, and
before the Government can take
he may owe. In fact, Government
members stressed that it unduly
would happen in some years, notably
the 1930's, that a farmer would
his entire crop proceeds. The law
rules that a "decent standard of
living" for the farmer comes first.
—Regina Leader-Post.

Taking the worst view of things,
even if Britain should lose both
Greece and Egypt, even if the
Mediterranean were to fall into
German entirely, the war would go
on. British ships and a planes
would continue to blockade both
the continent and the gates of the
Mediterranean. For, in the long
run, this is a war for control of
the seas, with Germany, supported
by a beaten Italy and a tenuous
Japan, on one side, and Britain,
supported by the more power-
ful United States, on the other.
If the British Isles can continue
to hold out, and the blockade can
be maintained, and means can be
found to ensure the arrival of
American planes and guns, the
war will continue. It seems only a
question of time till a party in
the air as well as at sea will give
Britain an opportunity of striking
a blow on the continent, a blow
that Hitler may find it difficult
to parry.—Chicago Daily
News.

Canada should have warships
with sea-worthiness and gunpower
to compare with the Australian
cruisers. While the destroyers of
the Canadian navy are not as
large as the Australian cruisers,
1,375 tons, Australian cruisers like
the Australia and Canberra have
a displacement of nearly 10,000 tons.
The men of the Canadian navy
are highly trained, but they are
no longer sailors only, but tech-
nical experts. They could man
cruisers to wage war against the enemy
in the battle of the Atlantic with
the fighting of the destroyers,
are at present serving on destroyers
and corvettes—but Canada has re-
lied upon other navies to provide
cruisers for the defense of vital sea
lanes.—From the Ottawa Citizen.

Nova Scotia pauses to pay tribute
to her most famous lady of letters
—Margaret Macdonald Saunders, who
on Sunday celebrated her 70th
birthday. In so doing, it must be
marked that this Province merely
is joining much of the world, for
Margaret Saunders' work—Beautiful
Job, and many other—have gone
abroad with their story and their
message to young people and
to old. Eighty years is a long span.
To many a poet such length
may be as desert to look back
upon, a scene devoid of the land-
marks of great accomplishment.
To Marshall Saunders it must be
a very dear day indeed, and cul-
tivated by her many deeds of
kindness, smelt by the recollection
that here and far away she has
moved millions that the seeds of
good have been sown—such a
man may be as desert to look back
upon, a scene devoid of the land-
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The British House of Commons
has witnessed recently a striking
proof of the way in which free ex-
pression of opinion will suffice to
reverse an order promulgated by a
Ministry and in supposedly the
response to a popular demand. An
order for the opening of theatres on
Sunday which the Home Secretary
actually approved was voted by 144
to 136, the majority being in
some interesting points. Proponents'
arguments took the line that the
theatre is a normal recreation and
should not be denied to war work-
ers and the fighting services; that
no one need go to the theatre who
desires to stay away; that people
cannot be made religious by pro-
hibiting it; that cinema may open
on Sundays, why not theatres? The
opposition appears largely to have
been dictated by what is known as
the "non-conformist conscience",
which still survives in England in
unsuspected strength. The opposi-
tion view was that no evidence had
been produced of any demand for
the opening of theatres; that those
who now desire to attend the ob-
served on Sunday would close the
churches if they had their way;
that this was still a Bible-reading
people and it is in the best inter-
ests of the people to maintain a
high standard of morality. The
"English Sunday" still stands,
—Christian Science Monitor.

Britain Sees It Through
Capital And Labor
Both Trust Bevin

Each Feels Its Rights Will Survive War
Disruptions.

PAUL A. TIERNEY—War Editor, New York Post
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(The first of two articles on the relations between cap-
ital and labor in Britain.)

The emergence of a man like
Ernest Bevin as war-time Minister
of Labor has been Britain's biggest
piece of good luck since the war
began. For Bevin has harnessed
both employer and employee and
has retained the warm good will of
labor without frightening capital
into fits.

Every country has such a man.
I suppose. Maybe several of them.
But they don't always get into the
top position at the right time.
France, for instance, went to pieces
because, even with the enemy at
her gates, she wasn't able to find
the man to heal internal wounds.
Even in the United States today,
despite the obvious gravity of our
situation, capital and labor both
have a long way to go before even
an armed truce is in sight. Fortu-
nately, Britain has something better
than an armed truce. She has co-
operation.

Consider this picture:
In essential industries labor has
underwritten the right to strike.
Unions have waived all questions of
jurisdiction; individual workmen
have sacrificed their liberty to
transfer from one factory to an-
other in higher wages.
Employers on their side have lost
the right to fire, or to outbid each
other for the services of workmen.
Neither can they employ women at
lower cost in the places of men
called to military or naval service.

Both sides, capital and labor,
must submit all questions to com-
pulsory arbitration.
A Nation Pulling Together
Superficially viewed, this looks
like a revolution. To some observ-
ers in the United States, it looks
like State Socialism. But it is nei-
ther of these. Closely examined
from the spot, it proves to be nei-
ther more nor less than a nation pulling
through an emergency, with both
employers and employees confident
that Bevin, as general arbiter, will
see to it that justice is done when
the emergency is over.

Believe me, no one in Britain
believes that conditions after the
war are going to be just as they
were when the war began. But
there is general confidence that
post-war adjustments will be rea-
sonable. British trades unionism, like
British capitalism, doesn't want a govern-
ment on either the Russian or the
German model. Both sides regard
the war as an interruption of the
gradual evolution of their country;
neither hopes to use the war as a
means for crushing the other.

These are broad and sweeping
statements, and I make them after
talking with both unionists and
employers. Also my work in recent
years has given me abundant op-
portunity to study the rise of Ern-
est Bevin and to see how he has
done it. I had opportunity for two ex-
tended conversations with him; one
at the dinner table with Mrs. Bevin
and a few friends; the other,
at the office of the Ministry of
Labor.

Both Sides Trust Him
At Bevin's solicitation, labor has
made enormous sacrifices of hard-
won rights. It trusts him to be fair
when the war is over. Employers
have made comparable concessions.
They also trust him.

The astonishing part of the sit-
uation is the high degree to which
these wartime arrangements have
been completed by negotiations and
persuasion rather than by fiat re-
sulting from the power of government.
The transformation from peace
economy to war economy had to be
made in that way because British
labor cannot be dragged. Full
production cannot be achieved in
England by methods which work
well in totalitarian states. Essential
to success is the full and willing as-
sent of labor to the measures pro-
posed. That is why the government
has been slow to use compulsion;
it is also why some measures have
been adopted gradually and in
limited fields at the start.

It has been Bevin's job to get
the desired results by the exercise
of leadership alone wherever possi-
ble. The crucial element in mobil-
ization for war, he believes, is
direction, not compulsion. For the
very reason that direction is accept-
able and compulsion is not.

Why Employers Accept
But it is precisely at this point
that basic questions arise in the
mind of the American observer.
Why do employers accept such direc-
tion? Why do the employees ac-
cept it? It doesn't seem to be the
kind of thing that could happen in
this land of the free. How have the
British worked it out?
In tomorrow's article, I shall at-
tempt to describe labor's reactions.
Today I will confine myself to the
employers.

First, and basically, it must be
said that every employer knows
that if Britain loses the war, he
himself will lose everything he has.
He also knows that the war cannot
be won unless every working man
and woman in Britain puts forth
every ounce of strength. He further
realizes no such general effort will
be made if labor should come to
feel that it is being imposed upon.
Take the case of the Glasgow
shipbuilder.
He began his conversation with
me by remarking that of course
Roosevelt was the greatest friend
Britain could possibly have. But, he
wanted to know, wouldn't the de-
fense program in the United States
have been speeded up faster if
Wendell Willkie had been elected?
Wouldn't big business have been in
a happier frame of mind with the
New Dealers out of the way?
The Reason for a Bevin
I said that I thought such a view
pretty short-sighted. Big business
might have speeded up, for ninety
days or so, but the sustained send-
ing of supplies to Britain didn't de-
pend on business men. The real
analysis, but on labor. I pointed
out that as the costs of the defense

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.
WHITE OWL BOUNTY
Sir,—During the last winter quite
a campaign of advertising was put
on through the press telling how
the white owls were not good to
eat but to shoot them and send in
their heads, and get a dollar until
the 1st of May, as they were de-
stroying the Hungarian Partridge,
what the public would like to know
is, how much did this cost the poor
taxpayer or how much did each
owl cost? If there were any turned
in. The story is that there were
none, and this is just another
case of taking advice from the few
so-called sports who are running
our wild life program, whose sole
aim is to shoot everything in sight,
the more beautiful the better. A lot
of folks think it is high time this
waste was stopped and that a few
people besides those sportsmen were
consulted in such matters.
Some folk cannot see any farther
than the end of a gun and Hun-
garian partridge. The idea never
strikes them that other birds may
be of some use, and as in the case
of white owls, they are admitted
by their beauty by any person lucky
enough to see one.
We shall await with interest an
answer to this question as to the
amount of money spent on their
control during the past winter and
how hard they were to control.
Surely a ludicrous situation and a
costly one as well!
If we do not get an answer to
those questions we shall have to
come to the conclusion that the
Department responsible is ashamed
to let the facts be known.
I am, Sir, etc.
TAXPAYER.

WORDS OF CHALLENGE
A THOUGHT A DAY
FOR A PEOPLE AT WAR
"Perhaps you will say, 'How
long will God allow these
barbarians to inflict such suffer-
ing on humanity?' The
reply remains the secret of
God. He is the Master of
events and the Sovereign Di-
rector of the human race."
—Cardinal Villeneuve, Arch-
bishop of Quebec.
(Continued on page 6, Col 1)

Auto Accidents Increase
Last year the need of automobile insurance was forcibly
demonstrated by the fact that in spite of the most strenuous
campaign on the part of newspapers, periodicals and insur-
ance companies against careless driving, accidents with vio-
lent deaths and injuries reached a new high in Canada.
Every person who drives a car needs the protection of insur-
ance. An accident might ruin a car owner for life—finan-
cially—or create a tremendous hardship on the person
injured—if there is no insurance.
Let us send you a pamphlet explaining the various coverages.
Rates quoted without obligation.
HYNDMAN & CO. Limited
ESTABLISHED 1872
Charlottetown Summerside Montserrat
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growth where the hair is fall-
ing out and is remarkably useful
in preventing dandruff and
destroying parasitic hair kill-
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lieve all distressing symptoms.
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cular and other forms of
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treatments fail to reach.
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100's—98¢. SAVE 46%
BARBASOL—2 1/2 Oz. 25¢
5 Oz. 45¢. SAVE 10%
BAYERS ASPIRIN—12¢—20¢
100's—98¢. SAVE 46%
EX-LAX—6¢—15¢
18's—33¢. SAVE 26%
JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER
4 Oz.—25¢. 10 Oz. 50¢. SAVE
20%
KOTEX—12's 25¢
48's—79¢. SAVE 14%
KREMEL HAIR TONIC
3 Oz.—49¢. 10 Oz.—\$1.19
SAVE 31%
LYSOL—3 Oz.—35¢
16 Oz.—\$1.25. SAVE 23%
SARAKA—3 1/2 Oz.—49¢
24 Oz.—\$1.98. SAVE 41%
THERMOGENE—3 Oz.—44¢
6 Oz.—75¢. SAVE 44%
WILD ROSE WITH OIL—2 1/2
Oz.—35¢. 16 Oz. 98¢. SAVE
33%
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