

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1934.

KING'S "R.O.P."

Taking its cue from its federal party leader's volte face of a week ago, our local contemporary says the Liberals are not opposed to the Empire trade agreements, but that in the revision of the agreements which takes place next year they will endeavor to obtain "fuller and better" terms. The answer to this is that Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers not only criticised the agreements, but voted solidly against them, and have since, until a week ago, been persistently decrying them. It is an opportunity next year for improving on the agreements the Bennett Government can be depended upon to do so. Mr. King has threatened on many occasions to scrap the agreements if elected, and since they represent one of the crowning achievements of his party opponents there is every reason to believe that he would do his best to carry out that threat. His oily assurances that he has no such intention are of too recent origin to carry conviction. A leopard does not change his spots, nor a politician his sneering remark on the eve of the Ottawa conference about Canada's becoming "a subsidiary unit in an Empire holding company" and his prediction, fathered no doubt by his wish, that the conference would be a failure, are not easily forgotten.

ARREST BY INVITATION

Comment on a somewhat timely theme is thus offered by the Toronto Globe: The Royal Canadian Mounted Police have invited sixty-one men suspected of lawbreaking to travel to Montreal and give themselves up to the authorities. This plan of arrest by invitation is something new, even in the annals of the "Mounties," who, however, have many novel methods of "getting their man." And it is a good guess that these sixty-one already are headed for Montreal, as the invitation cards sent them advised this course; "or else." "Or else" means that if the invitation is not accepted an escort will be provided by the "Mounties"—and there is the hint: We know where you are and how to get you. Thus, it will be seen that, while the summons to Montreal is cordial, it also is insistent. Excuses will not be considered. It is intimated that not all the visitors will be prosecuted, but that it will be just as well to be on hand, "in case." This plan of arrest, concludes the Toronto Liberal paper, has economical as well as novel angles. Voluntary journeying to Montreal by sixty-one men means railway fare but one way—at least as a preliminary, as some of the guests may be permitted to return home; whereas a personally conducted trip involves a two-way ticket for the escort. In view of this, who will say that the "Mounties" are not maintaining their old-time worth as vouchers-up of wanted men?

DEAD WAR DEBTS

This week, notes the Ottawa Journal, twelve European nations are supposed to pay the United States \$155,000,000 as interest and principal on war debts. They are not going to pay. War debts are dead. Just how dead they are may be indicated by what has taken place within the past few years. Since the "Hoover moratorium" there have been four occasions on which payments from the European nations fell due. On the first the United States received \$68,000,000; on the second \$11,000,000; on the third \$9,000,000; on the fourth, last June, \$108,000. These figures, as the New York Times observes, tell their own story. War debt payments, or war debt payments on the old scale, are over. Nor is it a question of out-and-out default. The British Government insists that it has "no intention of repudiating its obligations." France declares that it "does not contest the validity of its debt." Other governments have made similar declarations. The cold facts, however, are that in the existing world state, financially and economically, payments are impossible, cannot be resumed. They can be resumed only when the tariff war subsides, when international trade improves, when national budgets come closer to balance. Then, and then only, and when the United States recognizes that what she loaned in goods must be paid back in goods, will the debts be paid.

N. S. OPINION

While commending certain minor features of the Jones Commission

report to the Nova Scotia Government, the Sydney Post-Record (independent) points out that the Chairman, Professor Harry Jones, is a confirmed English Cobdenite. The other two members of the Commission, Mr. Alexander Johnston, and Professor Innis of Queens University, are well-known Liberals of the low-tariff school. Their opinions with respect to protection and free trade were of course a foregone conclusion. What they say, comments the Post-Record, amounts to nothing more than this, that, having been opposed to protection all their lives, and having approached the investigation with the strong bias thus acquired, they did not lay aside their prejudices or preconceived ideas when broaching the question of Nova Scotia's economic condition. "This new state document," concludes the Sydney paper, "cannot be said to cast much additional light on the matters under review. The special pleading it contains against the tariff, insofar as it is serious received by anyone, can only tend to intensify party differences in Nova Scotia and create ill-will in the rest of Canada toward this Province. Its recommendations regarding matters falling within the jurisdiction of the Federal authorities, can only be regarded as gratuitous advice to a Government which was not a party to its appointment, and with which it has no official relation whatever. One would like to say that the few relevant findings it has made are of sufficient importance to justify the heavy cost of the investigation. The fact is, however, that its work has been largely the beating of old straws, the hunting of old trails, the revival of old partisan animosities. On the whole, the Report is too academic and speculative to do much harm or good, but it is right to add that it is an industrious review of the commonplace, a masterly elaboration of the obvious, as well as an admirable summary of certain well-known chapters in Nova Scotia history."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The fox money is coming in good and handy these days. Liberals are in a bad way in Quebec as well as here. Potato Marketing Board is now almost an accomplished fact. From now on the "bright lights" of business will enliven the streets every evening. When Premier Bennett speaks he takes it for granted his hearers are endowed with reasoning powers; therefore, he appeals to their reason not their prejudices. So far as can be gauged no one here this year will lack the little luxuries incidental to Yuletide celebration. The churches are organized to look after the poor better than ever—which is saying a whole lot. If you have any good cast-off clothing in your home, send it along to the Dispensary where it will be appreciated. The churches cannot do everything, and Miss Earle's organization fills a much felt want. Money, of course, also speaks. If there is justifiable optimism anywhere in the world it is in Canada. We have got the men, we have got the goods, and we have got the money too, as recent refunding loans proved. Our natural resources as a Dominion have, so far, merely been scratched. There is every reason to believe that the sensational developments of the last decade are only a start, that the really big things lie ahead. With a further rise in the price of gold predicted and silver again taking a prominent position, this country is in for big things. We have the mineral wealth and every effort should be made to see that we get the greatest possible advantage from it—not only as individuals, but as a nation. Here is a new legal charter for candidates, and it comes from Quebec, declaring election promises are null and void. Finding that all agreements and promises made by a candidate during an election are null and void before the court, Magistrate Emile Gagnon dismissed a claim for \$2.50 made by Urie Bedard against Adolphe Giguere, of Limolot ward. Giguere was a candidate in the municipal elections last February, but was defeated. Bedard claimed that Giguere had promised him the money for work he did during the election campaign, and when Giguere refused to

Notes By The Way

The Smithsonian Institute reports the discovery of an enormous camp site and workshop of people of prehistoric origin in the foothills of the Rocky mountains. Five years ago certain bone darts were found down in Mexico. They were unlike any before known and it was uncertain whether they had been used in hunting extinct animals or not, or whether they were of later manufacture. At this camp site in the Rockies many of these darts were found together with the bones of animals long extinct including the mammoth or hairy elephant and a type of bison. The camp site was half a mile across and covered with soil to a depth of about twenty feet. This discovery goes back to the Ice Age when the great ice sheets of glacial times covered great parts of the country. It is the first evidence that men lived on this continent in the Ice Age and carries back its estimated for twenty thousand years.

There will be general approval of the bestowal of the Nobel peace prizes upon Sir Norman Henderson and Sir Norman Macdonald. Mr. Henderson has been the driving force on the League of Nations to obtain world disarmament. He has never lost his faith that practical disarmament will come. Sir Norman also carries back for years been an earnest advocate of peace.—London Free Press.

Bernard Shaw published a characteristic comment upon the rather feeble and unimpressive address of Wells and Stein at Moscow. Standing by his Russian heroes—who may well pay to be delivered from their too candid British friends—Mr. Shaw declares that the trouble with Wells is that he is not a "good listener." No one has Stein set out to expound the whole Maritain gospel to Mr. Wells but the latter would break in and say, "But you know we in England regard that as all nonsense." He would interrupt a conversation springing from such conditions? Mr. Shaw asks this gravely, as if he himself were well known to be the best listener on earth, although most people have thought of him as another Falstaff who "will still be talking."—New York Times.

The London Socialists are about to establish a board of party censors on the text-books used in the schools of the Metropolitan area. Every book is to be minutely examined for traces of a taint ofistic, patriotic, and capitalist propaganda, all of which is to be summarily excised with a blue pencil. In its place is to be substituted matter of "a more impartial character." We, for our part, are not aware that any school books contain "capitalist" far less "militaristic" propaganda, but we rejoice that many of them seek to instill the virtue of patriotism as the first duty of a good British citizen, and we hope we shall never live to see the day when our children are no longer taught reverence for the splendid heritage to which they are privileged to be born.—London Ex.

The ineffable Roger Babson—who has been rather quiet of late—has once more answered the urge to prophecy and says that nothing can stop the tide of prosperity from flowing in and that the decks are cleared for big business. He made a chart and spoke of a receding boom period to bolster up his predictions. That is what is wrong with Babson and the school of economics he represents. What on earth do we want with two booms year after year? We want a depression? This kind of economics is so fallacious that even Babson—who is its high priest—has prophesied wrong about a dozen times within the memory of living people. We want a kind of economics that no one can prophesy wrongly about, because it will be based on truth and its results definite.

It is not often that the news reports the collapse of public buildings in the Old Country. This fact draws attention sharply to the floor of a school concert hall that gave way in Liverpool, injuring 150. It is feared that some of the injured would have been killed. It seems almost a miracle that at least a few were not killed outright. The janitor appears to have acted with commendable coolness in promptly cutting off the gas and so reducing the danger of explosion and fire. There is certain to be the usual searching English enquiry, and whoever may be responsible will suffer.

Even religious revivals are keeping right up to modern terminology as is indicated by a great camp meeting near Zarephat, N. J., advertised as "pep meetings for God." The leader of the cult known in slang as "holy jumpers," Bishop Alma White, only woman bishop in the world, recently completed her 50th crossing of the Atlantic to conduct this annual revival. "We don't object to being called 'holy jumpers,'" Bishop White says. "What this country needs is a revival of good old-fashioned religion. No cards or theatres, no dancing or smoking or any of the other carnal sins of the flesh. The church is not living up to the old standard; if it was we would not have our financial difficulties, unemployment and everything else."—Exchange.

Now it is a Canadian dog that has brought home to his homeland. Away down by the South Pole, with Admiral Byrd's expedition, a Manitoba "husky" named Power is credited with an amazing performance as lead of a sledge party he started the action. The decision, of course, cuts both ways; if the candidate is to be released of his promise after the election, "deserving democrats" must make sure of their recompense in advance.

That Body of Yours. Dr. James W. Bates, M.D. PAINFUL FEET AND POOR POSTURE AFFECT THE GENERAL HEALTH. A patient consulted his physician regarding a pain on the inner side of the knee joint. As this is the place where the knee is most frequently injured and the patient was a middle-aged tailor working about a table or bench all day the physician at first was at a loss to account for it. However, a closer examination revealed that the foot belonging to the injured leg was quite flat; the flat foot let the knee go farther inward than it should thus putting a strain on the ligament on the inner side of the knee. Now flat feet are not only painful but can throw the body into a very poor position—standing, and actually affect the general health. Poor feet and posture of an individual goes, so that the general health of the individual. One is as old as his feet is a statement of fact. If one's posture has led to permanent deformities, inferiority complex, a "shut in life" which is bound to follow.

Persons who can take part in their daily pursuits in life without tiring easily, or complaining of painful feet after walking, dancing or standing, regardless of their age are young; on the other hand young persons who tire easily, and do not engage in dancing or walking, become old. These exercises tire them easily or produce pain in their feet, are old. Good feet which do not hurt, and good posture which permits the proper working of all the body processes—heart, lungs, intestines—mean good looks, good health, and make for self confidence.

I am quoting freely from an article "How Painful Feet and Poor Posture Affect the General Health" by Dr. Jacob Grossman, New York, in Medical Review of Reviews.

Weak painful feet cause the individual to swing inward at the knees, let shoulders fall forward, chest to flatten and head to droop. The spine curves, the shoulders and spinal column are not due to flat bony feet; sometimes they are due to poor health, carelessness, or actual bony deformities.

However as many cases of poor posture affecting the general health are due to flat feet, this common condition should first be looked for. Simple exercises such as walking on the sides of the feet or with toes turned inward, or trying to grasp the toes with the fingers, may so strengthen the arches that arch supports will be unnecessary.

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Ayrshires To Britain

(Halifax Chronicle) The Truro News tells of the shipment of a herd of first-class Ayrshires to the United Kingdom which is rather surprising. Charles W. Archibald, Park Street, it says, sailed Saturday from Halifax with a shipment of 20 head of fine-class Ayrshire cows which he will sell in the Old Country. This shipment was selected by Mr. Archibald personally from herds in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and will be used for dairy purposes on the other side.

Britain has long been an importer of cattle, but cattle for the market. In the cattle markets the farmers bought up the imported cattle, fed them up for some weeks, and then sold them to the beef-trade. The idea of the Old Land importing dairy cattle from this side of the water is another story. There is great room for the improvement of our own herds, and it may be that this shipment of Ayrshires opens another avenue of profit if this province is ready to supply the requirements.

Westralia

(Vancouver Province) The movement in Western Australia for secession from the Commonwealth has entered a dramatic phase. Delegates from Australia's far west have arrived in London to the Imperial Parliament which asks that the petition which asks that the people of "Westralia" from the ties that bind them to the government and Parliament of Australia be dissolved, and that the people of secession for themselves, as far as it can be decided, by a referendum of their own population, and the vote was strongly for disunion.

The trouble is, of course, that the question of secession is not to be settled by the people of Western Australia for themselves. It involves the constitution and the people of Australia; and the constitution—as all such matters—makes the people of Australia, while many of them sympathize with the grievances of Western Australia, are firmly opposed to disunion. The delegation to the Imperial Parliament the expression of a forlorn hope.

The grievances of Western Australia is that mainly of an isolated community, but it presents as well several parallels with grievances that have found utterance in Western Canada against the consequences of Confederation. Western Australia is a vast area of the Commonwealth, and its million square miles constitute a third of the island continent. But it is sparsely settled, with a population of about 440,000, mainly settled along the western coast, a thousand miles or more from the main area of Australian settlements.

Western Australia is at once compelled to live mainly by exports of wheat and wool, and to pay heavy tribute to the high-tariff policies of Australia, which means that it has to pay a high price for all manufactured goods. Politically, Western Australia is a small voice in the affairs of the Commonwealth. It sends only five members to the Lower House of the Commonwealth Parliament, and only one to the Senate, where it has equal representation with the other states, it is helpless by the fact that the Senate has gradually lost its original control of the tariff.

It is constitutionally possible for Western Australia to secede without reference to Westminster, but not practically so. The constitution of the Commonwealth can only be amended, in Australia, by a majority vote on a referendum of the entire voting population of Australia, after both Houses of Parliament have voted to submit it, and it must be passed as well by a majority vote in each of four out of the six states. The present petition to the King, really to the Parliament at Westminster—is for an act to amend the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act. And that it would be for the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North America Act, at the request of a single province, against the wishes of the rest of the people and the Parliament of Canada.

Canada's Silver Dollar

(Fredericton Gleamery) To those who recall the "bung-down," or the "cart-wheel" as the United States silver dollar was termed, as it was in circulation in these parts many years ago, there is interest in the announcement that the Dominion of Canada is undertaking the coinage of silver in a denomination of one dollar. This is to be the "George Dollar." The occasion of the minting of the coins will be the silver jubilee of the His Majesty King George which will occur May 25th, 1927.

The reception which so large a coin as the silver dollar must necessarily be, will meet on the part of the public of the Dominion is a matter of conjecture. The minting is to supply at least one hundred thousand of the coins but that amount of money readily will be taken up by the public, the coins in fact possessing value as commemorative tokens which will take many of them out of circulation.

We in the Dominion are somewhat prone to point to the fashion of the people of the United States to follow our examples in various activities, but in the coinage of money the greatest producer of that metal began to employ it for coinage but a comparatively short time ago. Uncle Sam early in his history coined a silver dollar, probably following the example of Mexico. Now at this late date Canada proposes to mint a coin of like value although long a large producer of silver.

However the new Dominion coin will not be a "cart-wheel." It might be the wheel of a wheel-barrow, but hardly any larger vehicle. The intention is to mint it slightly greater in circumference than the fifty-cent piece which roughly corresponds to the half-crown and florin in circulation in other parts of the

PUBLIC FORUM

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

APPRECIATION

Sir,—With pleasure I learned by your paper of 15th that a suitable monument had been erected at the grave of the late Hon. Edward Whelan, in the old Catholic cemetery, Charlottetown. This act of good-will and generosity on the part of the Benevolent Irish Society will be greatly appreciated not alone by his compatriots but by all public spirited residents of this province. It is admitted that Edward Whelan was a great man in many respects, as an orator, writer, and statesman.

He founded the Examiner newspaper, that expressed his views on all public questions at that period. It bore the motto: "This is true liberty, when freemen men wishing to advise the public, may speak free." This inscription was continued on the front page of the paper as long as it was in existence. He was not favored by high school education as he entered a newspaper office in Halifax at the age of twelve years, to learn the art of printing; therefore he was a self-made man.

It is said that the good men do lives after them. As I understand it was abolished in this province, and the difficult school question satisfactorily settled, he strongly advocated confederation of the provinces of Canada, but did not live to see his ideas fulfilled. Also, the B.I.S. of Charlottetown have performed many noble and generous acts, but none that will be more appreciated than the placing of this monument at the last resting place of a former member of their Society.

By the way, I may mention the B.I.S. of Emerald placed a beautiful memorial window to the memory of Edward Whelan in the new Catholic Church, Summerfield some five years ago.

I am Sir, etc. P. F. HUGHES

CORNWALL MEETING

Sir,—In Friday's Patriot a correspondent writes that he attended Cornwall meeting. I presume he voted against the scheme, and by the tone of his letter he did not swallow this marketing scheme. He signed his name Chester Edwards, omitting his address, that I know is not Cornwall but might be Hampshire. Mr. Edwards says "I think if a secret vote had been taken at this meeting there would have been fifty more against this scheme of those who did not vote." Would it be that those fifty who did not vote were not residents of Cornwall and showed their intelligence by not voting or interfering in the affairs of Cornwall? This is nothing short of a reflection and an insult on the part of Mr. Edwards to farmers of Cornwall who are industrious and as intelligent a people as can be found in the Empire. It will be somewhat thicker than the half-crown, however.

"First" In The Maritimes

(New York Times) As "first" things go the Maritime Provinces of Canada have a few honors to claim, according to the tourist department of the Canadian National Railways. Here are a few of them: The first social club in North America. This was founded at Annapolis Royal, N.S., in 1606 and was known as the "Order of the Good Time." Its constitution was not unlike that of the present-day Kiwanis Club. The first authenticated record of coal mining in North America. This took place at Miramichi, N.B., in 1639 and the coal was exported to Boston. The first paper made from wood was produced at Upper Sackville, N.E. in 1809.

The first compound steam engine in the world was invented in New Brunswick by Benjamin Tibbets of Queens County, N.B., and used in a St. John River steamboat in 1842. The first steam foghorn in the world was put into operation on Partridge Island, Saint John harbor, in 1859, the apparatus being invented by Robert Foulis of Saint John. The first submarine cable in North America was laid across the Strait of Northumberland between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Nov. 22, 1862. The first wireless message to be sent from North America across the Atlantic was sent from Glace Bay, N.S., on Dec. 31, 1902.

Boots And Shoes As Trade Barometer

Books and shoes in Jamaica have other purposes than for the protection of the feet. They provide a fairly reliable barometer as to economic conditions in this Empire colony of the Caribbean. There is a large and steady demand for men's women's and children's shoes of moderate price and a small demand for more expensive articles, states the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways. Most of the men's shoes come from England but for many years Jamaican women have been accustomed to American style lasts and would appear that Canadian manufacturers of women's shoes have an excellent opportunity to supply the market with the direct service being provided by the Canadian National Steamships between Canada, Jamaica and other islands of the British West Indies. It is felt also that Canada should be able to obtain a share of the business in men's boots and shoes. With the gradual improvement of living standards among the masses of the people in the colony, the shoe business will probably increase in volume as time goes on.

SOMEONE ELSE GOT THE JOB! Tom had every qualification for this job. Knew the business from the bottom up. But another man was chosen. "Inside influence," Tom complains. But the truth is, employers hesitate to hire a man who doesn't appear neat and clean-shaven. A tender skin is no excuse for neglecting shaving. Today's Gillette "Blue Blade" is especially processed for fast, smooth work on sensitive faces. Even two shaves a day, when advisable, are entirely comfortable. Get Gillette "Blue Blades" today and see how pleasant shaving can be. The Perfect Christmas Gift. "The perfect Christmas gift for every man on your shopping list—a box of 50 Gillette Blue Blades contained in a colorful, attractive holiday package—for only \$2.50. Any shaver will thank you for this practical gift. See your regular dealer."

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found on P. E. Island, and do not ask for a secret vote on any public question and are quite capable of running their own community affairs. If there is one place on Prince Edward Island, and I will go further, the world over, that needs a marketing scheme for produce it is Hampshire, and I would say, take a friends advice, get busy without delay and call an organization meeting at Hampshire. Also, the farmers of Hampshire can rest assured there will be no interference by the farmers of Cornwall in their community affairs. And once again he uses the verb "think," a meeting should be held at some central point where the scheme could be discussed by those opposed to the scheme." For Mr. Edwards in formation, as I think he must have had a fit of lapse of memory, a meeting was held in Charlottetown on Wednesday, October 17, and I saw both Messrs. Edwards and Mallinson there. This would be the first scheme and Mr. Mallinson was one of the promoters at that meeting. I understand he told or gave the impression that farmers were not capable of promoting a scheme. On Thursday, November 1st another meeting was held in Charlottetown, at this meeting no. 2 scheme was adopted with one dissenting vote and now after two central meetings Mr. Edwards is crying and asking for a third meeting at some central point. I am, Sir, etc. ONE WHO WAS PRESENT

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