

Yes... it's washable but use LUX

How often a sales clerk has cautioned you thus in showing something extra delicate in texture and color...



HIS MAJESTY DISAPPROVES BOBBED HAIR

Younger Royal Ladies in England Conform to Wishes and Retain Long Hair.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Many observers may have wondered, at a time when the younger royal ladies of so many countries, such as Spain and Rumania, have bobbed or shingled hair...

Although, of course, there is no official ruling in the matter, it is noticeable that most of both Princess Mary's and the Duchess of York's intimate friends wear their hair long...

LONG MOTOR VISIT BRINGS MORE CASH.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—The extension of tourist automobile permits in Canada from thirty to sixty days, announced yesterday by Hon. W. D. Fisher...

There isn't any question that it will increase our tourist business, said E. R. Powell, of the Toronto Tourist and Convention Association.

Mr. Harrison Bell "Skinny" of the Tryon Arrows is spending a few days in Summerside. While there he is the guest of his brother Mr. Morley M. Bell, Barrister.

Always wash fresh spinach thoroughly first in hot water then in cold.

Tid Bits From Tryon And Vicinity

(By Wandering Scribe.) Mrs. Heath M. Chisholm is home in North Tryon, after a pleasant visit in Charlottetown.

Mrs. Wm. Muirhead, North Tryon, is visiting her sister Mrs. Thos. Cameron, Hampton.

Mr. Charles Toombs, recently returned from western Canada is visiting his cousin Mr. Austin Toombs, Tryon. Mr. Toombs is a skater of no small ability...

Mrs. Thos. McNeil, Summerside, arrived in Mount Tryon, Saturday evening, having been called there by the illness of her daughter Mrs. John McKenna, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia.

Tuesday evening Feb. 15th, a concert and basket social was held in Crapaud hall by the parishioners of St. John's Anglican church.

Monday evening, Feb. 21st, the Albany Dramatic Society, under the capable management of Mr. A. S. Dickson of Albany, (late of London England) before a large audience in Crapaud hall, presented the three act comedy, "The Man from Toronto."

The Poverty carnival and bean supper at North Tryon, Saturday evening Feb. 18th, was highly successful, for although the evening was bitterly cold a goodly number of skaters and spectators gathered in.

"Dad" Lyman's rink Tryon still seems to be the centre of attraction for the young people of Tryon and vicinity.

Feb. 10th, on Victoria rink a "Union" cold wave sent the "St. Arrows" to the "Union" rink.

"Tell it not in Gath" yet these scribes are about submitting in their own halibut, were far from being conquered when in the Cape Traverse rink on Feb. 16th, they held the Royals to a draw 3-3.

Credit due Scribe apologises to Bell & Howatt of the Tryon Arrows for having erred credited "Rory" with all goals earned by Tryon in the Feb. 14th game at Albany.

Miss Gertrude Howatt, Tryon, spent the week-end, the guest of Miss Katherine Dobson, Augustine Cove.

Mr. Harrison Bell "Skinny" of the Tryon Arrows is spending a few days in Summerside. While there he is the guest of his brother Mr. Morley M. Bell, Barrister.

The Misses Katherine McQuarrie, Hampton, and Lily and Adelaide Pooley, Tryon, attended the Beaver-Arrow hockey at Bedeque Thursday evening.

Mr. Chron McVittie has installed a DeForest Crosley radio in his home at Westmoreland.



Laurent Beaudry, M. M., of Oxford University, and B. L. of the University of Paris, chief editor of Le Soleil, Quebec, has been appointed secretary to the new Canadian minister in Washington, the Hon. Vincent Massey, M. P.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—In the course of his contribution to the budget debate yesterday, Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, gave a sentence review of Canadian business condition that is being commented upon most favorably here to-day.

"When a people numbering 9,000,000 are able to handle \$30,000,000 worth of transactions through banking houses in a year, when they are able to take some time to pay life insurance premiums on \$4,500,000,000 of insurance; when they are able to pay tax amounting to \$35 per capita and in addition, increase their savings in actual cash in the banks to the enormous total of \$81,372,000,000 they are not very sick."

Regiment Honors Overseas Commander

(Canadian Press) SYDNEY, Feb. 25.—Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, has consented to become honorary colonel of the 85th Cape Breton Highlanders composed mainly of veterans he commanded overseas, and the necessary formalities will take their place as it became known in regimental circles here today.

Dean of Windsor Sees Greatness of Canada

Tells Ottawa Women's Canadian Club He is convinced This Country Will Take Its Place as One of the Most Important in World.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—I have a real, living enthusiasm for Canada. There are reasons that point to the possibility and probability that Canada will take her place as one of the most important nations in the world, the Very Reverend, the Dean of Windsor, Dr. A. V. Baillie, told the Ottawa Women's Canadian Club at their luncheon here today.

Dr. Baillie who is chaplain to His Majesty and registrar of the Order of the Garter, is accompanying through Canada, the gentlemen of His Majesty's Free Chapel of St. George in Windsor Castle and the choristers of Westminster Abbey.

Dr. Baillie was most enthusiastic of the future of Canada, "not for its wealth," he said, "but because it possesses a certain character, a life that is fast dying out in the other nations. Great minds will continue to be produced by people brought up in the country and in the face of nature."

"From my impressions," continued Dr. Baillie, "I believe your educational system is sound. You are teaching people to think for themselves."

"Is the defendant a brother of yours?" "Yes, sir; by marriage." "By whose marriage?" "My father and mother's sir."

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

HOCKEY EAST PRINCE SERIES.

(By Wandering Scribe.) St. Pats, Albany, vs. Beavers Bedeque on Bedeque rink, Tuesday evening, Feb. 22nd.

The game got away at 8.45 with J. Clark on the whistle. Albany being short two players, Noonan and Rogers, filled in with G. Delaney and Arthur Clark. The pace from the face-off was hot with many end. After eight minutes Saunders netted the first goal and then as one spectator put it, "things began to talk" but no further change was made in the score. Period ending 1-0 for St. Pats.

2nd. Period—Individual play was more pronounced, good rushes being made by P. Noonan and R. Callbeck, Beavers, and Campbell and H. Green, St. Pats. Saunders again scoring after ten minutes play.

Just six minutes later, Callbeck with a beautiful rush rang up No. 1 for the Beavers. Period ending 2-1 for Albany.

Third Period—Bedeque set a fast pace and with clever combination after twelve minutes McDonald tied the score. With the score even, Gee! it was hot and exciting hockey, and with just three minutes to play Saunders the St. Pats' right wing met with a nasty accident which forced him out of the game thus shortening their line up, and with a bare twenty seconds to go Reeves got home with the Beavers third. Final score Beavers 3, St. Pats 2.

Beavers St. Pats

Table with columns: Name, Position, Score. Includes Russell Noonan, Mabeys, Reeves, Defense, Callbeck, G. Delaney, G. Prizzell, P. Noonan, Saunders, Joe McDonald, Campbell, Fred Moyle, Clark, H. Green, H. Bagnall, Walsh.

NOTES Hard luck Saunders but accidents do happen. You did well Clark. Congratulations Beavers.

The Junior Beavers met the Junior Nationals at Borden, the game evening making a double header, and in a fast and heavy game sent the Nationals home on the short end of a 4-3 score, thus repaying the Borden boys for the previous Wednesday's defeat at Borden where they handed to the visiting Beavers the short end of a 3-2 score.

Arrows, Tryon, vs. Beavers, Bedeque on Bedeque rink Thursday evening, Feb. 24th.

In a fast and exciting game the boys from Old Tryon came back to their old time form and surprised the people of Bedeque by defeating the speedy and clever Beavers on their home rink, where the famed St. Pats have already made two defeats this season.

The game got away at 8.45 with J. Clark handling things in his usual capable and efficient manner. During the first period the Beavers had the best of things scoring 4 goals to the Arrows lone one, but when the second period started the tides changed, and although the Beavers scored, it was just once and the Tryon Arrow found the Bedeque net four times, and at the close the score was 5-1.

Third period 5-5 and twenty minutes to go, and Tryon had to leave Rory inside, for just at the end of the second period he and the puck collided, Rory getting it on the side of the head, cutting his ear and dazing him. 15 minutes to go, and Rory appearing put new life into the boys, and in five minutes they had their winning goal, and Lyman and Howatt with Tige played defense, while Rory and Jim battling manfully kept the Beavers goalies on their toes, but he was good, and try as hard as they liked they failed to get another, and when the game ended the official score was Arrows 6, Beavers 5. Score by periods Bedeque 1st, Period, Green 1, P. Noonan 4, Callbeck 1, assist Noonan, MacDonald 1, Tryon, Rory 1.

2nd. Period, Bedeque—P. Noonan 1, Tryon, Rory 3, Lloyd Howatt 1, 1, Third Period—Bedeque, 0, Tryon, 1.

Lineups: Beavers Nets Thomson, Defense Lyman, Howatt, Callbeck, G. McLeod, Forwards P. Noonan, E. Lord, Tige, Joe McDonald, Jimmie McLeod, Fred Moyle, H. Wood, H. Green, J. A. Lyman, Manager, H. Bagnall.

NOTES Congratulations Arrows—You certainly have "em guessing now. That is what you want, and say Lloyd Reep up that work. After the game the boys from Tryon were treated to a chicken supper in the hall and when justice had been done to the inner man, "Dad" Lyman made a neat speech on behalf of the Arrows thanked the Beaver Club and the people of Bedeque for the courteous treatment accorded the boys. And now Tra-La, Bye-Boys.

The Pastoral

(Continued from page one)

they all just laws of the State obliges our entire community and its disregard constitutes a grave sin in graver matters, it is not our intention, however, to enter into the details of these obligations in the present letter as we desire to confine our considerations more particularly to strict justice.

(2) DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE Distributive Justice, as we have remarked, governs the distributing equally of conveniences and burdens in Society. It pertains particularly to Superiors and Governments who are obliged to preserve it when giving out the offices and emoluments of civil services and positions as well as in the equal distribution of civil taxes, labors and other burdens that the people must bear as members of the State.

(3) VINDICATING JUSTICE Vindicating Justice consists in the proper punishment being meted out for reason, and in accordance with the requirements of the common good. By it are regulated the actions of our criminal courts, the administration of our jails and penitentiaries. Many, however, do not consider it a special division of Justice, because as it tends to the common good it pertains to Legal Justice, or proportioning the punishments to merits or lack of merits; it pertains to Distributive Justice, and as safeguarding the right of the offending individuals it pertains to Strict Justice. Be this as it may, it is certain that in their dealing with the offenders, or erring, our courts are obliged to be strictly just, lest, on the one hand, they injure the common good, or, on the other, they infringe upon the strict rights of the individual.

Buying and Selling Votes Before entering upon a more detailed consideration of Strict Justice we desire to call the attention of our good people to a common fault which in a way belongs to the division given above as well as to strict justice itself. We refer to bribery or "corruption" in elections of as it is more commonly known to "buying and selling votes." The deplorable practice of buying and selling votes at elections has become so widespread even among our Catholic people that it is being regarded most tolerably as a thing of little moment or even as a mere joke. It is commonly known that a preliminary to every election of every election of consequence is the compiling of a "campaign fund" under a fictitious name of meeting the legitimate expenses of the campaign. Were this pretext the real reason, and were the amount expended in meeting such legal expenses no complaint could be made, but it is commonly known that the legal expenses form but a small portion of the total expenses and that the greater part of the campaign fund is expended for the purchase of votes, and as a result it has come to be known that generally the party with the largest amount of money to expend counts with an almost certainty upon success.

Unfortunately, we know that many of our Catholic people have little scruple in accepting money, promises, or some other such thing in exchange for votes cast in favor of the one bribing, and also that some of our Catholics have just as little scruple in buying votes of Catholics or others when they can be bought. It is sad to say, also, that we have been creditably informed that many Catholics, as well as non-Catholics, are far more unscrupulous in this matter than are the men.

So prevalent has the practice of bribing become in our country that it has developed into a national calamity doing away in practice with popular representation and handing over the ruling of the country, in general and independent of party politics, to varied motives to exploit at will. Our people, however, look with complacency upon such a state of affairs and further actively co-operate in it by buying or selling votes as the case may be.

Such wholesale bribing and corruption is certainly a most grave crime since it endangers the proper government of the entire state, prejudices the common good and induces a degeneration of moral feelings and considerations on the part of the people in general. To actively co-operate in the commission of a grave crime is certainly a mortal sin and there can be no question that those who buy or sell votes on a large scale are guilty of mortal sin in conscience before God.

All theologians agree that it is certainly a sin to buy or sell even one vote, for as certainly a sin, that can be valued at a price, but is a privilege and even a duty that is given to each individual to use, not for his or her personal profit, but for the common good of all. To set a price on this privilege to make it subservient to one's own personal profit is a detestment of the common good and is certainly a sin. Some theologians go even further and hold the opinion that to buy or sell one vote is a mortal sin, basing their opinion particularly upon the fact that general selling or

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that which justly belongs to another, those who are in public offices or position of trust and who take bribes or administer their office unfairly are all guilty of injustice and public theft.

Some classify as public theft to defraud laborers of their wages. Those who do so are guilty of a grave injustice for the Holy Scripture says: "Behold the hire of the laborers who have reaped down your fields which by fraud has been kept back by you, cry; and the cry of them hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." (St. James V. 5). The unnecessary delay of the laborer's hire is equally reprehensible: "Thou shalt not refuse the hire of the needy and the poor. . . . But thou shalt pay him the price of his labor the same day before the going down of the sun, because he is poor and with it maintains his life; lest he cry against thee to the Lord and it be reckoned to thee for a sin." (Deut. XXIV. 14, 15). "If any man hath done any work for thee, immediately pay him his hire and let not the wages of the hired servant stay with thee at all." (Toh. IV. 5).

Owing to their number and variety we can only note without comment various other kinds of theft or participation in them. Children who steal from their parents are guilty of theft. "He that stealeth anything from his father and his mother and sayeth—This is no sin, is the partner of a murderer." (Prov. XXVII. 24). They are also guilty (1) who not only steal directly in stealing, in consuming or in hiding the articles stolen; (2) who borrow without the hope or intention of being able to restore; (3) who enter into rash speculation without being able to bear the possible loss; (4) who interfere unfairly with another's success; (5) who live or spend extravagantly, or waste their substance to the injury of family or creditors; or (6) who receive stolen goods knowing them to be stolen. It does not excuse theft if the articles are taken from the rich to be given to the poor, nor does the plea that what is stolen is of no real value to the owner, that they will not miss it or become any poorer for the money or goods thus stolen.

2nd Robbery:—The sin of robbery is defined as the unjust taking away or retaining what belongs to another against his will by open force, and thus differs from theft in the fact that violence is added to the unjust taking. Hence robbers is a more grievous sin than theft since there is in it the sin of stealing and that of violence. It is more or less grave according to the gravity of the extortion and the circumstances accompanying it. They are guilty of robbery who by force or might oppress the poor and the orphans and by taking advantage of their helplessness condition to make unjust demands upon them. Holy Writ threatens the thief and the robber with the same punishment: "Touch not the bounds of the little ones, and enter not into the field of the fatherless; orphans, by causing grievous injury for their near Kinsman is strong and He will judge their cause against thee." (Prov. XXIII. 10) Taken from a rich person would be ultimately acquire a considerable amount by such small thefts, the sin is mortal from the beginning. To steal anything pertaining to religion or from a holy man is a more serious sin than ordinary robbery since it contains also the crime of sacrilege. Extreme necessity takes away the guilt of stealing if a person finds himself or his neighbor in extreme need, that is, absolutely deprived of the necessities of life. He who in such a case takes anything from another to save his life, he is then justified in taking what is necessary, but only what is necessary, to relieve this extreme necessity. For instance, a man in danger of dying from hunger and with no hope of obtaining food in any other way, may take from his neighbor, would not commit a sin if he takes what is necessary to relieve the dangers of starvation for the time being. He is not justified, however, in taking more than he absolutely needs for that purpose.

What is known as Occult or Hidden Compensation is sometimes justified also, as in a case where it is perfectly sure and evident that a man has something that belongs to his neighbor and unjustly, and the neighbor has no other means of obtaining what is his own, he does not sin if he takes it from him, provided the one who is keeping it from him unjustly since he repossesses himself of what is his. As there is very great danger of error and therefore of stealing in such cases it should never be done without consulting those who have a special knowledge of such matters and particularly one's confessor. Servants and laborers frequently steal from their masters and employers under false pretext that their wages are not as high as they should be and therefore they have a right to take some thing secretly to make up the difference. As they enter into a contract with the employers for a fixed wage they receive it in full and no more is justly in taking more, and if they do so they are guilty of stealing and are obliged to restore their ill-gotten gains.

There is public theft when things are stolen from the Government or from the treasury. Those who misapply funds or turn them to their own or their friends' private use are guilty of public theft; those who hold public office and do not acknowledge all that they received, or who charge the public with what they have not expended; witnesses who cause others to suffer loss or giving false testimony; or conceal the truth; professional men who neglect the interests of their clients and thus cause injury or loss; those who unfairly take advantage of the law to keep or ob-

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There is public theft when things are stolen from the Government or from the treasury. Those who misapply funds or turn them to their own or their friends' private use are guilty of public theft; those who hold public office and do not acknowledge all that they received, or who charge the public with what they have not expended; witnesses who cause others to suffer loss or giving false testimony; or conceal the truth; professional men who neglect the interests of their clients and thus cause injury or loss; those who unfairly take advantage of the law to keep or ob-

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Pneumonia Left Her With A Bad Cough Mrs. W. R. Bennett, 2307-14th St. West, Calgary, Alta., writes: "Over a year ago, before my twins were born, I had an attack of pneumonia which left me with a very bad cough. Being under the doctor's care, he tried first one thing and then another, but I coughed day and night. A friend brought me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. for to try, and after coughing for two months and taking four six ounce bottles of cough medicine, I got rid of my cough with one and a half bottles of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup." Price 35c per bottle, large family size 60c. Put up in the Z. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.