

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1935.

Left At The Post

"Two provinces, Alberta and Prince Edward Island, were left without representatives in the Cabinet." This statement from the Canadian Press report of the swearing in of the Mackenzie King Government at Ottawa on Wednesday will occasion a good deal of surprise and disappointment in this Province.

Another Liberal stalwart who has been ignored is Hon. Lucien Cannon, ex-Solicitor General, despite the fact that he redeemed his Quebec constituency from its Conservative allegiance of the past five years.

Other reductions have been made in ministerial posts. The Department of the Interior disappears, as forecast, while Marine is merged with Railways and Canals as a communications portfolio.

Next to the portfolios of Prime Minister, President of the Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs which are assumed by Mr. King, the most important office, that of Minister of Finance, is resumed by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, who this time will represent a Quebec riding.

Mr. J. L. Ilesley, Kentville, N. S., becomes Minister of National Revenue, winning out over the strong lobby which was conducted on behalf of Mr. J. J. Kinley, victor in Queens-Lunenburg over Hon. W. G. Ernst, the Nova Scotia minister in the Bennett Government.

Ontario will have four cabinet members, Hon. W. D. Euler, Professor Norman Rogers, Charles Howe, and Hon. J. C. Elliott. It is notable that in this selection that of Hon. Arthur Slaght, who was commonly considered Premier Hepburn's nominee for the ministry, is overlooked.

While the Agricultural portfolio has not been filled, it is expected that Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan will be called upon.

The new government will have an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons, and it is to be hoped that notwithstanding the neglect of Prince Edward Island's claim to recognition, it will endeavor to function in the interests of the country as a whole.

The Underlying Cause

Economic nationalism was blamed for the world-wide decrease in international trade by Mr. F. W. Field, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, in an address before members of the Montreal branch of the Life Underwriters Association recently. He remarked that trade relations between nations of the Commonwealth constituted "at least one bright ray during these troubles in international trading."

Liberal Minority Vote

Analyzing the results of the federal Liberal "sweep", an Ontario exchange notes the following interesting facts: As the total number of votes was approximately 3,325,451, and as the number of seats in the House is 245, the average number of votes per seat was 13,600.

As a matter of fact, the Liberals obtained only 45 1/2% of the vote polled while the non-Liberals got 54 1/2%. The Liberal votes cast totalled 1,507,679, and non-Liberal votes 1,817,752, giving a non-Liberal majority of 310,073.

With 1,507,679 Liberal votes cast, the Liberals obtained 168 seats with an average of about

9,000 votes per seat, while the non-Liberals with 1,817,752 votes got only 77 seats, with an average of nearly 24,000 votes per seat.

It will thus be seen that the Government-elect will be in power for the next five years without anything like a popular majority. These calculations are based upon the unofficial figures furnished by the Canadian Press up to the present time. They do not signify anything except that the incoming Government's hold on the electorate is not nearly so strong as would seem to be indicated by its preponderance in the House of Commons.

Editorial Notes

British elections now on.

Is the hand of Moscow Internationale to be seen in the Negro rioting in the West Indies?

Jamaica Negroes have a much more effective way of disposing of official cars than have the LEA Government.

We are for the first time under King—previously it was King, Forke and Woods—Worth, Liberal, Progressive and Socialist respectively.

We have first class art, music and literature represented here by organizations; all that is now necessary to complete the record is for a Dramatic Club to be established.

The large congregation in Trinity Church yesterday left no doubt in anybody's mind that the various Churches here prefer Thanksgiving as a religious day rather than a secular holiday.

The world is full of anti-climaxes and incongruities, but surely none more tragic than that of Buster Keaton, a prince of movie effeminate comedians, should have to be put in a straight-jacket.

Reference to the Holland family by Professor Harvey in Wednesday's issue emphasizes the value of the "printed word" over radio broadcast, of the latter there would be no record on file for reference.

Notwithstanding our unanimous endorsement of the Liberal platform by returning four supporters, Mr. King has spurned us, not even giving us a minor portfolio. He evidently cannot forget that Mr. MacLean supplanted him in the affections of Prince.

Chief of the Clan Farquharson, Mr. Joseph Farquharson, R.A., D.L., of Finzean, Aberdeen has just passed away leaving an estate valued at \$650,000. He was a distinguished artist himself, and left to the Aberdeen Art Gallery a portrait of his great grandfather, Archibald Farquharson of Finzean, painted by Raeburn.

Nothing like being prepared. Montreal is planning for a great celebration of its centennial in 1942, which is to be worthy of "its age, size and importance." Which reminds us that this is the 100th anniversary of the death of King Canute whom the waves refused to obey. He died at Shaftesbury, November 12, 935, and that city held a great commemorative celebration on the 5th of this month, participated in by both English and Scandinavian celebrities.

Many people, especially of the old Church of Scotland, will be interested to learn that the brother of the Rev. Donald Lamont, formerly Minister of the Central Parish here, has been nominated to succeed the brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Very Rev. Dr. Marshall Lang, as Moderator of the Church of Scotland for 1936-7. He is Rev. Professor Daniel Lamont, M.A., B.D., D.D., Professor of Practical Theology in New College, Edinburgh, since 1927.

Mr. Justice Forest in the Superior Court, Montreal, has re-affirmed the principle that in the Province of Quebec, marriage of Catholics by a Protestant minister is null and void, and rendered judgment decreeing the union of Ruby May Coates and Joseph Romanelli dissolved. Following hard upon a contrary judgment by Mr. Justice Curran the previous week, the judgment by Mr. Justice Forest states that His Lordship cannot accept the finding of the Privy Council or of the Supreme Court of Canada, both of which had ruled that a mixed marriage before a non-Catholic clergyman was civilly binding.

The appointment of Principal William Hamilton Fyfe of Queens University to the principalship of Aberdeen University is unique in two respects. His scholastic career has been exclusively English and he himself is an Anglican in Church connection. Hitherto since the Reformation, Aberdeen Principals have been Scottish born, bred and educated, and, in religion, douce Presbyterians. But, of course, his wife is Scotch born, bred and educated, and moreover, the granddaughter of a former principal of Aberdeen University, Sir William Geddes, who, like Principal Fyfe, was a distinguished classical scholar and author of a Greek grammar and text books.

The primary object of the Inter-Provincial Conference called by Mr. King for next month, even before he had taken office, is not, as many suppose for the purpose of considering amendment of the B. N. A. Act. Quebec is unalterably opposed to any interference with that which she considers her birthright. It is for the purpose of financing the Government, the provinces and the municipalities. The various cities require \$30,000,000 to provide for unemployment this winter and want the Federal Government to foot the bill. Then both Ontario and Quebec object to the Federal Government entering their domain for tax raising, and want it to get out. But where is the Federal Government to get to? These are some of the questions Mr. King wants settled as soon as he assumes office.

Notes By The Way

Mr. Aberhart tells us that Social Credit is applied Christianly. I think it would be better if he waited until he had applied some of it before he made that assertion. People's religion means much to them. If it should turn out that Social Credit, or monetary reform, or any other of the "Christian" nostrums fall, people are in danger of losing something of their hold on their religion in consequence.—J.B., Vancouver Province.

A recent book about the authors of the Savoy operas repeats an old story illustrating Gilbert's life-long grudge against Shakespeare, whom the crochety Victorian appeared to regard as an unworthy competitor. He remarked to a friend that Shakespeare was a "very obscure writer." The friend said, in effect, "Nonsense!" and asked for proof. Gilbert instantly replied: "I would set hedge as cry and put her into a callow throats!" The friend gave what he thought was a sensible explanation, and then asked in what play that particular passage occurred. "In no play," said Gilbert in triumph, "I've just invented it."—Baltimore Sun.

A young girl walking down the street in Alexandria, slipped on a piece of orange peel and fell. Two men hurried to her assistance, one helped her up and put her into a taxi. In gratitude she leant forward and kissed them both. A moment later a car drove up, a woman got out, beckoned to one of the two men and smacked his face. It was covered in lipstick. It took witnesses of the two accidents several minutes to explain to the irate wife exactly what had happened.

It is a case, if proved, of deliberate aggression by one member of the League on another, not the one-sided rejection of an enforced treaty. If Italy, breaking the peace, should be held by the League to be the aggressor, and if the other great nations of the League should condone her action, then the conquest of Abyssinia could only mean the opening of an indefinite era of licensed spoliation. What satisfaction for Japan, and for that matter for Germany, who are watching and waiting and would naturally think their consciences finally cleared. What temptation to them and to other countries who may have similar ambitions of their own! And what a devastating and final end to the whole collection and system which, if it were ever to be invoked again, would find the conditions incomparably more unfavorable than they are today!—London Times.

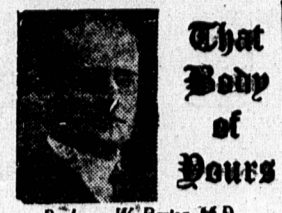
The training of athletes in our schools has often been the subject of much controversy and many are of the opinion that it is just so much waste of time. Boys and girls who have healthy bodies are much more able to carry on their studies properly and a keen interest in sports is also an advantageous as it helps out boys and girls busy in their spare time. The interschool meet that was held in the Agricultural Park on Wednesday last week was a rare treat for those who attended. Over two hundred boys and girls took part and we did not hear any crabbings by the contestants or spectators. The whole spirit seems to be, cheer for your favorite, but clap the winner on the back. This is as it should be, and if the principle is taught to our boys and girls while at school, it will stand them in good stead when they go out into the world to make their own way. Good clean sports are an asset to any school and a real benefit to the pupils. It keeps them fit and helps keep up the school spirit.—Wingham Advance Times.

The Ethiopian marching or battle song, "Break It Up and Feed It to the Birds," sounds as though it might be fairly gruesome in its realism. "The birds" are almost certainly vultures and other scavengers of carrion, and "it" may be applied by each individual Italian to his own remains. The allusion is effectively primitive in its directness.—EK.

Strange how newspaper lingo changes. A couple of generations ago reporters were in the habit of often calling a church a "sacred edifice," and some of them seemed to prefer "conflagration" to "fire," and "post-gradual" to "after dinner." A generation ago the Montreal Star was wont to refer to even police court doings as "dramatic." A few of the newer words now affected—definitely, "spot" or "tea," "considered" opinion, "blunt" view, and socialite.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.

No matter what we own, no matter what we so deeply love and enjoy, there always comes a time when we have to give it all up. And if we can school ourselves to give up gracefully and bravely, when we would like to hold on to and own, then we have learned one of the great lessons of life. There is a world of philosophy in that off-gouted phrase: "It is better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all." And so it is better to have owned for a little while some lovely thing, some beautiful work of art, to have had completely for your own some splendid association, than not to have had any of these at all. To give up bravely is a rare quality to possess. But in this very act you build a greater appreciation in your heart for greater things. And by the process grow rich in character. Life is a giving up standard all the way.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

Washington, D.C. despatch says that a British standard captured at Ottawa, Canada, during the War of 1812 is to be exhibited at the Naval Academy in Annapolis, Md. Something wrong somewhere. There wasn't any Ottawa, nor even a Bytown, in 1812.—Brookville Recorder.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

GOITRE THAT REQUIRES OPERATION

You see people on the street with a "big neck" and are told that they have a goitre—an enlargement of the thyroid gland. As far as you can see they are not suffering to any extent from this enlargement.

The X-ray treatment was formerly more in use than at present as operation was felt to be dangerous, but the operation is done so frequently now that practically every hospital has surgeons skillful enough to perform it. The operation consists in removing almost the entire thyroid gland.

Further, the patient is prepared by rest and iodine until his body processes get down to a certain regular or steady rate before operation is performed. Also immediately before and after operation "quieting" treatment is given to strengthen the patient and so avoid any "accidents."

Canada Leads

Either the sea-freeport population of the world is growing apace, or the news from Loch Ness is encouraging people to believe optical evidence they report a monster swimming in Bedford Basin, on the Nova Scotian coast. It is a monster with special characteristics. Besides being 70 feet long, it has a head as large as the front of a motor car and it swims so fast that a stream of foam lies in its wake.

The monster which has received the most publicity in recent months is the denizen of Loch Ness. Since people of unquestioned veracity have actually taken photographs of this Scottish beast, it is no longer possible to doubt its existence. The evidence is also good in favor of the monster which France has just entered in the competition. It lives near St. Gaudens and is described with great particularity by witnesses as having luminous eyes and being able to get around on land.

The Baltimore Sun calls on any American explorer to produce a creature which will give the United States parity in monsters. This is a patriotic suggestion but more than one monster will be required to put the United States on an even footing with the leading contender. Canada is away out in front. Besides the new Halifax beast, Canada has Ogopogo in Lake Okanagan and Cadborosaurus in the Pacific ocean near Victoria. This total of three is easily the world's best, unless Chi-a is allowed to count dragon.

It is somewhat disappointing however, that Manitoba has not yet contributed to the Canadian aggregate. Are there no sea serpents in Hudson Bay?

Danger On The Farm

Agriculture is rated by the United States National Safety Council as the most hazardous of all occupations. It is estimated that in 1934 4400 persons met accidental death while engaged in farming. This is more than twice the number killed in manufacturing and construction in the neighboring country.

The Kansas State Health Department's study shows that machinery accounts for 29 per cent. of all farm accident fatalities in the State, and animals for 23 per cent. Coincidental with the Home and Farm Accident Prevention campaign, the Red Cross is making rapid strides in the formation of a national first-aid highway patrol and country-wide network of first-aid stations.

Service stations at strategic points on the highways are being equipped with first aid services. It is expected that the personnel of 15,000 such stations will be trained in the near future. Mobile or "floating" first-aid stations are also being organized. Public service and utility companies maintain fleets of trucks which constantly patrol the highways. The men on these trucks will be trained in first aid by the Red Cross, and a first aid kit will be installed as a part of the traveling equipment of each truck.

The Aberhart Scheme

(Winnipeg Free Press)

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14. Will the unearned increment levy not be excessively large? Answer—There are several elements that enter into the matter: (1) The issuance of basic dividends will result in a very great flow of credit, and of goods. When the farmer brings in his eggs and the people are able to buy them at a fair price he is at once enabled to buy his groceries and the grocer is enabled to pay for his meat and so forth. All this business will be done with the same amount of credit. We might therefore expect that there might easily be from six to twelve times as much business done as we have credit issued.

(2) The unearned increment would be collected on each transaction, thus making the levy very small. To make this plain, let us suppose that the unearned increment levy is five per cent. When the manufacturer sells \$5 worth of goods, the government would get 25 cents. Suppose the manufacturer sold these same goods for \$6, the government would get 30 cents. Then suppose the retailer sold them for \$7, the government would get 35 cents. The government therefore is collecting in reality 90 cents from \$5 worth of merchandise, or that is 18 per cent of the manufacturer's cost comes from a five per cent unearned increment levy.

A turnover tax of five per cent at each stage of production and distribution, far from being "very small," is in the aggregate a heavy burden. In the case of a retail amount to 18 per cent. On wheat consumed in Alberta, according to statistics in the "Just Price" report, it will show a cumulative total of 118 per cent. These levies are included in the "just price" which is higher than the price by the amount thus levied.

15. Will the price of goods not increase on account of the unearned increment levy? Answer—No. A government committee of experts will examine the spread of price and fix a just price for the goods. This price will be fair to the producer, the distributor and the consumer. It should be lower than the present price on account of the enormous price spreads of today.

16. How can just wages be fixed? Answer—Just wages are fixed today by the Minimum Wage Act. Experts would fix the minimum and maximum wage just the same as they could fix the price of goods. It is understood however, that wages must not be reduced on account of the issuance of the basic dividends.

17. What effect will basic dividends have upon the drink traffic? Answer—There is no real relationship between dividends and the drink traffic. Discouragement and discontent tend to the drowning of sorrow. Contentment and happiness will lead men and women from debauchery. The control of the drink traffic is separate and distinct from the economic problems of today. Men could not be allowed to spend the whole of their basic dividends on drink, and thereby without proper food, clothing or shelter.

18. If a citizen wishes to save credit for a journey, to build a home or enter into a special enterprise, what may he do? Answer—One of the best ways for him to do this would be to purchase provincial bonds with his savings so that they may mature at the time he intends to take the journey or build the home or enter into a special enterprise. The state would then provide him with the necessary credit or money or travelers' cheques to enable him to carry out the enterprise at the time of his intention.

(The significance of the question and answer ought not to be lost. It must be read in connection with clause C of "The Three Factors of the System" (above) which provides that every person will be compelled by law to spend his entire income, however derived, within the year. Saving is forbidden except in the case of provincial bonds (issued presumably without interest). The effect is that no one can build a home or take a journey outside Alberta or enter into a new enterprise without the co-operation and consent of the government.)

19. Would the hoarding of credit by bonds not be detrimental to the system? Answer—No. The credit used in purchasing the bonds would be at once distributed in one of four methods:

(1) Through the compensating price discount. People would be enabled to get their goods at a cheaper price.

(2) Through public works, the building of roads and bridges and public buildings for the purpose of giving employment and wages, thereby increasing the purchasing power which would enable the citizens to buy more goods.

(3) The increase in the rate of just wages.

(4) The increase in the basic dividend per month.

Left At Home

(Vancouver Province)

One of the unhappy results of Monday's election was the complete obliteration of the little group of United Farmers of Alberta who sat through all the sessions of the last four Parliaments in the far off corner of the House of Commons to the left of Mr. Speaker. The members of this group, Irvine of Wetaskawin, Kennedy of Peace River, Spencer of Battle River and one or two others, were the victims of the Social Credit avalanche, and it is the irony of their defeat that it was quite largely their own economic preaching which prepared the way for the landslide that was their undoing.

The members of this little group were associated with the Labor group and the Progressives, during their early years and were more or less closely affiliated with the C.O.F. after that federation of groups was formed. They were sober and serious folk, concerning themselves almost entirely with international affairs and the larger questions of policy having to do with social and economic amelioration. The little-tattle of politics interested them not at all. In their fourteen years in Parliament, they became accomplished speakers and accomplished through arduous investigation and study they made themselves thoroughly acquainted with the field which they chose to cultivate.

The result of this self-discipline was that the members of this group became an influence in Parliament out of all proportion to their numbers and this influence helped materially to raise the tone of Parliament's debates. It is true, the debates which these men initiated and of which they bore the brunt were often academic in tone and, in other respects, failed to interest the members of the House. It is true the U.F.A. members and their interests and their theories were often sneered at as visionary and impractical. It is true that when the division bells rang, they usually stood up to be counted on the losing side. The fact remains that, during their four terms they were a moderating, elevating, humanizing force in the councils of the Canadian nation, and that their speeches, made consistently, courageously and laboriously, year after year, dignified in the consciousness, and laid the Canadian people the need of doing something to remedy monetary and social abuses. For fourteen years, the U.F.A. men have been the teachers of Parliament.

And now, they are gone. There is not one of them left. Alberta sends to Parliament, instead of her veterans, a contingent of tyros. Of these new men, the country knows nothing. They may be the very salt of the earth. But they are new to Parliament and it will take them years to learn the ropes. They go to Ottawa as pioneers of Social Credit, which is an advanced wing of monetary reform, but it is safe to say that the best of the lot is a novice on monetary problems compared with, say, Coote of Macleod or Spencer of Battle River. If Alberta is interested in bringing Social Credit influence to bear at Ottawa, it is, of course, entirely justified in sending Social Credit members to sit in the Commons and speak and vote there. But the province would have been much better advised to have retained some of the old "professors" instead of throwing them into the ditch because they refused to keep step with the procession. The Social Crediters will find themselves tackling a monetary wilderness at Ottawa, and they will lack the help of anyone who has ever been that way before.

in favor of increasing the dividends, however very rapidly at first. We would be more favorable to the distribution of greater purchasing power by means of public works or other projects. We feel certain that the amount of dividends per month will, however, be soon increased above \$25.

21. What is meant by the Compensating Price? Answer—The Compensating Price is a price less than the fixed or Just Price. It is given for the purpose of increasing the sale of goods and is fixed in the following manner:

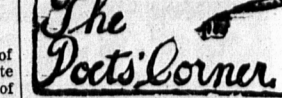
Total Consumption Mkt. Price—X Just Price = Total Consumption

22. Suppose a citizen smuggled goods into the province contrary to the act, what would be done? Answer—Smuggling has always been looked upon as a criminal offense. The citizen would be duly punished.

(Can there be smuggling from one province to another? Section 121 of the B.N.A. act reads: "All articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of any one of the provinces shall, from and after the union be admitted free into each of the provinces." No customs houses along provincial boundaries. A citizen of Alberta cannot import anything he chooses from other Canadian provinces and neither Mr. Aberhart nor his officials can say his nay. If he seeks to sell goods thus imported, they can be subjected to a tax on consumption, but if he uses them himself, they cannot be interfered with. The expedient of imposing goods for personal use would likely result in a large scale of the discomfitures of the Aberhart policy. Any attempt by an official of the social credit government to interfere with the right of an Alberta citizen to bring in goods for his own use would undoubtedly be looked upon by courts as an offense. And the interfering official would be duly punished.)

23. What would you do if a person did not wish to join with the Social Credit idea? Answer—In the first place he would not receive any monthly dividends. It would be impossible, in the second place, for him to evade the Price Control feature. In the third place, he would have to be taxed just in the same way that he is taxed under this present system which he wishes to maintain.

(This is the application of the big stick. A difference of opinion with the Aberhart government will result in increased taxes and in economic penalties. Non-believers would be an outcast and persecuted class just as the bourgeoisie in



ALL MEN ARE PIONEERS

All men are pioneers inside their hearts. They are forever seeking wilderness. Behind strong teams they ride in hooded cars, Avid for life, and masterless.

They would take their women west or north, They would invade a country terrible with peril, They would eternally be riding forth

Out of the cities they have found so sterile. In their hearts they are forever cutting clover, They are forever drawing water from a well.

In their dreams they are observing over and over, The ground they would clear, the forests they would fell, They are dreaming of lands uncivilized that sprawl

Unfound, or unimagined, or forgotten . . . Knowing they will not leave the town at all, As like as not.

—Lionel Wiggam, in "The Forum"

Gilbert And Sullivan

(New York Times)

Hesketh Pearson's account, in Harper's, of Gilbert and Sullivan's joint work in composing text and music of those comic operas which still after fifty or sixty years, hold a foremost place on the contemporary stage, adds little to what was already known regarding the constantly strained relations of the two collaborators. Each was privately convinced that his own part was the more important; each believed he was capable of greater things. Sullivan complained that his own part in the production was becoming "dominated by Gilbert's words." Gilbert declared of another opera that which, from 1871 to 1896, the Gilbert and Sullivan operettas were produced, is able to draw a picture of the circumstances that made possible the long and immensely effective collaboration of these two jealous personalities. He believes that Gilbert "was the first comic-opera librettist to 'achieve equality of standing with the composer'; that Sullivan recognized the fact; that, indeed, 'the composer was always the disciple, the librettist the master.'" Sullivan, he thinks, however grudgingly, "was aware that his best light music would never have been written but for Gilbert," and he quotes Gilbert's own remark that "the same humor always struck us in the same way; with Sullivan I never had to do that fatal thing—explain a joke."

This was at least a possible beginning. But who took the leadership in preparing the comic operas? Was the music written and the libretto more or less cleverly adapted to it? Was the opera a simple case of "words set to music"? Or were both words and music prepared in a series of conferences? These are questions which have been put by two generations of music-hall patrons. Mr. Pearson describes the actual method:

(Gilbert) usually began by writing out the story of the piece about twelve times, until he had got it right. He then read it to Sullivan, who sometimes made suggestions which were duly incorporated in the final version. After that he commenced the libretto, writing only the baldest dialogue and leaving out both songs and jokes. This merely carried on the action in the fewest possible words. Later he wrote the songs for the first act, which were sent to Sullivan, who set them to music while Gilbert was writing the songs for the second act. The songs completed, Gilbert returned to the dialogue, elaborated and polished the crude suggestions in the first draft and filled it out with the necessary number of jokes."

This certainly, on its face, looked like Sullivan's abdication of the right of initiative. Other composers of comic operas, as Mr. Pearson points out—had very generally written the music and then left the librettist to do the best he could in fitting words to it. Sullivan may have awaited Gilbert's text before beginning work because he believed that a more perhaps he did so partly because unlike Gilbert he was an incurable procrastinator. The score for "The Yeomen of the Guard," we are told by Mr. Pearson, was written in the month before its production on the stage. Sullivan worked on it "all through the nights, seldom 'turning in' before midnight, and he looked upon 'The Mikado' was similarly composed in belated all-night toil and was 'finished a week before it would be sung.'" The result was fortunate, perhaps even in the composer's befated inspiration. There can be no doubt that the method adopted was a paramount influence in creating the perfect adaptation of text to score and score to text, which has had so much to do with the unbroken popularity of these productions.

Russia and the Jews in Germany have no rights except the privilege to live if they can manage it.) (To be Continued)

Apply Minard's Lintment to