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CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.



South Americans Sign Peace Pact

Six Power Anti War Treaty Approved By Nations.

(Associated Press)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 11—A six-power anti-war pact among South American nations and 10 bilateral accords between Brazil and Argentina were signed here yesterday in the presence of the Argentine and Brazilian Presidents and scores of ministers and diplomats. The anti-war treaty, signed by Chile, Mexico, Uruguay and Paraguay in addition to Argentina and Brazil, sets up South American conciliation machinery, complementing the Kellogg-Briand Pact. It outlaws aggressive war and forbids forcible acquisition of territory.

Bolivia Not Included

The signers did not include Bolivia, at war with Paraguay over the Gran Chaco territory. Neither Peru nor Colombia signed the pact, which was framed to include all South American Nations. They indicated, as did Ecuador they wished further time to study the outcome of disputes over upper Amazon territory, notably Leticoa.

Among the 10 accords signed between Brazil and Argentina, claiming a visit here of President Agustin P. Justo of Argentina, was a commerce and navigation treaty containing a most favored nation clause.

District Convention

A District Convention of Women's Institutes was held in New Glasgow Hall on Tuesday, Oct. 3, with the President, Mrs. Jerry Simpson in the chair. The meeting opened with singing the Institute Ode, followed by all repeating the Creed. An address of welcome was given by Miss Mervyn Bulman and responded to by Mrs. J. M. MacGuigan of Sterling Institute. The following committees were appointed: Nominating, Mrs. E. Laird, Mrs. N. McCoubrey, and Mrs. Blair Andrew. Resolution, Mrs. M. MacLeod, Mrs. W. Orr and Miss Ella Clark. The President gave a short address on the Institute motto "For Home and Country".

The reports from the various Institutes were read, Sterling, by Mrs. MacGuigan, Bay View, by Mrs. Blair Andrew, Anglo-Rustico by Miss Ella Clark, New Glasgow by Mrs. Harland Hill and Avonlea by Miss Anita Webb.

An address by the Supervisor Miss MacMillan was much enjoyed. This was followed by a reading by Miss Marguerite Houston, Mayfield, a solo by Miss Irene Wyand, Avonlea, a sketch of the history of Sterling Institute, the oldest institute in the group by Mrs. MacGuigan, remarks by Mrs. W. Simpson, Bay View; a reading by Mrs. Jas. Stewart, Bay View, a paper "Honour" by Mrs. A. Wyand, Avonlea, and a discussion on the forming of Girls Clubs.

The Nominating Committee reported as follows: President, Mrs. T. Bolger, of Sterling, Vice President, Mrs. Wakefield Orr, of Mayfield, and Secretary, Mrs. M. MacLeod, New Glasgow. A motion was passed to hold the next Convention in the latter part of June, 1934.

The resolutions reported by the Committee were as follows: That this Convention place on record that all use their influence in every way possible to lessen the evils of the liquor traffic, and to assist in the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Second, that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the Supervisor for her splendid address, to the retiring president and her helpers and to the entertaining Institute. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

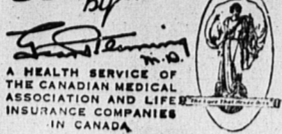
The evening session was called to order by the President. The first number of the program was a chorus, followed by a paper on Temperance by Mrs. B. C. Woolner, and a solo by Frank Kohout.

Judge Arsenault, who was the speaker for the evening gave a very interesting account of his travels in South Africa. The remaining numbers were: Flag Drill by New Glasgow young ladies solo, Mrs. Paterson, Avonlea, duet, Bernice Ferguson and Dorothy Warren, Bay View, dialogue by members of Avonlea, violin and organ music by Hattie Parrish and Mrs. E. McEwen, Sterling. Duet, Bernice LePage and Alma Rollings, Anglo-Rustico, reading, Mrs. T. Bolger, Sterling. Chorus, New Glasgow. God Save the King.

Geneva View Of Treaty

(Associated Press)
GENEVA, Oct. 10—The South American anti-war treaty signed today in Rio De Janeiro was styled in League of Nations circles as a potent regional pact strengthening the League covenant as well as the Kellogg-Briand Pact. The opinion was expressed it will aid the Chaco Commission to settle the Paraguayan-Bolivian conflict through its conciliation machinery and the moral influence it gives to arbitration.

HEALTH



MEASLES

There was a time—and too many parents are still living in that time—when it was thought that every child had to have measles, and that the sooner each child did have it, the better it was for all concerned. When one child of the family contracted measles, no effort was made to keep the disease from spreading through the family, for it seemed more convenient that all the children should have it together.

Measles is a very serious disease because of the fatal pneumonia which so often follows in its wake. The younger the child is, the greater the danger. Measles is one of the most readily spread of all diseases. The germ which causes measles has not been discovered, but we know that the living agent which is responsible is present in the secretions of the nose and throat, even before the appearance of the rash, at the time when the nose is running and there is a cough, or what appears to be a common cold.

The prevention or control of measles is one of the most difficult problems in preventive medicine. To begin with, the disease is highly communicable, and it is communicable during the early stages, before the rash shows itself, when the condition seems to be an ordinary cold, and often measles is not even suspected unless the child is known to have been exposed. This is one reason why a child who has a cold should be isolated from other children.

In the blood of those who have recovered from measles, there are present the antibodies, or fighting forces against measles, which the body manufactures. It is the continued presence of these substances which renders immune, or protected against further attacks, the person who has had an attack. The transference of blood from such a person to another person furnishes the latter with fighting forces against measles.

When a young child is exposed to measles, at an age when the disease is dangerous, it is recognized as good practice to inject the child with blood drawn from the parents. As practically all adults have had measles, there is every likelihood that these injections will give the children sufficient immunity or fighting forces against measles, occasionally to prevent the occurrence of the disease, but usually to modify the attack so as to lessen greatly and dangers associated with the disease.

This is real progress. No longer

WANT DEFINITE PROPOSALS FROM GERMANY

United States Seeks to Break Disarmament Deadlock at League.

By Joseph E. Sharkey, Associated Press Staff Writer.
GENEVA, Oct. 10.—(A.P.)—United States delegates to the Disarmament Conference said tonight they were trying to induce Germany to make definite, written proposals as to just what armaments it wants as equipment for its projected new conscript army.

Concrete Terms

A spokesman for the delegation said that the request of the written proposal from Germany was made in an effort to clarify the disarmament problem and reduce it from abstract to concrete terms, without, however, committing itself in any way as to whether the German figures can be accepted by the United States or any of the other powers. The American experts divided the projected German army of 200,000 men into divisions in an effort to decide from a technical standpoint what each division would need in standard equipment.

Problem Divided

The various factions at the conference seemed to be agreed that the transformed Reichswehr (German army) would have the small arms authorized by the Treaty of Versailles and the Germans themselves insist they did not want offensive weapons.

The problem was divided into the three following points: (1) The Versailles armaments level; (2) Offensive armaments level; (3) Offensive weapons level.

The Germans wished to enter the second area and because of this, the Americans asked them how many aeroplanes, tanks, and artillery pieces up to 155 millimetres they claim they are entitled to have.

When the Germans furnish their estimates to the Americans, United States delegates expect to consult the British and the French in an effort to reach a decision as to what allocation, if any, can be given Germany.

Hold Conference

Dr. Rudolf Nadolny, German representative to the Conference, conferred with Joseph Paul-Boncour, French Foreign Minister, personally tonight. He told the French statesman Germany's precise desires and reiterated his hope that an agreement might be reached.

From French sources it is learned that Paul-Boncour told Dr. Nadolny that France was unable to make concessions on armament fundamentals but was ready to meet Germany half way on questions of form.

German sources said that Dr. Nadolny explained that Germany does not wish to ask too much but that the transformation of the Reichswehr necessitates suitable equipment for the army and its reserves. The German said he believed this attitude was especially justified when the big military stocks of France and other countries were taken into consideration.

need we stand by and let measles do its worst. The procedure we have described is safe, painless and effective. To parents, therefore, we say: when your doctor advises this procedure, give your consent to its being done, because measles is a serious and frequently a fatal disease for young children.

Questions concerning Health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

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Heavy Jumbo Knit Coat with three piece collar backed by Regent's guarantee. Royal, Navy, Navy and White. All wool **\$3.50**

MEDIUM WEIGHT

For rough wear a Jumbo Knit Coat Sweater with a shawl collar. Oxford Grey **\$1.50**

V Neck Coat Sweater of wool and cotton mixture made to withstand hard wear. Brown Heather **\$1.00**

The same yarn as above in a pull over style, trimmed at the neck with scarlet. Brown Heather **\$1.00**

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WAR DEBT DISCUSSIONS ARE RESUMED

British and United States Representatives Enter Into Negotiations.

By Richard L. Turner, Associated Press Staff Writer.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—(A.P.)—A plea of radically altered world economic conditions, unforeseen when war debt settlements were made, was advanced today by Great Britain as justification for the reduction she hopes to obtain from the United States.

Beyond this, Sir Frederick Leth Ross, negotiator for the London Government, emphatically expounded the argument that the loans made to this country before and after the armistice were not commercial in character, but a matter of necessity and were used for war purposes.

Representatives Meet
With his colleagues, Sir Ronald Lindsay, the British Ambassador and T. K. Bewley, economic adviser to the British Embassy, Sir Frederick called at the treasury. He was met by Dean Acheson, the Undersecretary, Frederick Livesey, Assistant economic adviser to the State Department, and Daniel Wabell, the Treasury's Commissioner of Accounts and Deposits.

In Acheson's office, the six took seats around a glossy oval table and the British representatives produced documents and statistics to back their request for a reduction in the \$9,600,000,000 total of interest and principal payments scheduled for the next 61 years.

Sympathetic Listening

Acheson described the American attitude as one of "sympathetic listening." At the same time, the American representatives were alert to the difficulties they must surmount in reaching a solution. Essentially, their task is that of reconciling the popular British demand for an end to war debt payments with the insistence of the American Congress that the debts be paid in full as funded.

After today's conference, Acheson met newspapermen and described what had taken place. Sir Frederick began with the origin of the debts, he said, and traced their history. There was no suggestion, the Undersecretary added, of what the London Government might have in mind to offer as a basis of settlement. As Acheson outlined it, the British argument took the following course.

Bought U. S. Goods

Sir Frederick stressed that the British Government made extensive

purchases of American goods during the war, amounting roughly to more than \$12,000,000,000 before the United States entered the conflict.

He went over the sources from which his Government derived the funds to pay for these—trade balances, a mobilization of American gold and securities owned by British citizens, shipping services and commercial loans.

Just before the United States entered the war the British capacity to make additional purchases here was virtually exhausted, but with the Washington Government an active ally, the situation was changed. The question of how Great Britain was to carry on was solved by loans from the United States Treasury.

These could not be regarded as commercial loans, he said. They were a matter of necessity. They were used to pay for materials already bought and to buy additional war supplies, largely munitions. These were put to their intended destructive use and so cannot be said to have any continuing capital value.

Loans after the armistice, Sir Frederick said, were for the purpose of settling war contracts and the payment of interest on loans previously existing.

The British spokesman, then turned to a comparison of the settlement given his country with that accorded other debtor allies at a later date. On the basis of the 1923 funding agreement, he said, Great Britain would be repaying 99 percent of all money advanced, while the French were left off with a 62 percent payment and the Italians with 34 percent.

Successfully Defends Title

MANCHESTER, England, Oct. 9.—(C. P. Cable)—Jock McAvoy tonight successfully defended his British middleweight championship and the Lonsdale belt by knocking out Archie Sexton of Bethnal Green, London, in the 10th round of a scheduled 15-round bout.

THREE QUARTER MILE RECORD

PARIS, Oct. 9.—(A.P.)—Jules Ladoumeque, French runner, today was timed in two minutes 59.2 seconds for the three-quarter mile run, one and four tenths seconds under the mark he set as an amateur but which never was officially listed as a record.

The listed world record for the distance is three minutes 2.2 seconds, set by Jack Lovelock, New Zealand Olympian and holder of the unofficial mile mark, in London in the summer of 1932.

Ladoumeque, who was barred from the last Olympics, recently has been competing in professional races.

HONOR OFFICER OF IMMIGRATION

(Canadian Press)
HALIFAX, Oct. 11—Goodwill between American and Canadian immigration departments in this old seaport city was exemplified when Herman Akerlund of the United States staff here retired after 33 years in the immigration service. Representatives of the railways' steamship agents, Canadian immigration and immigration catering departments gathered in the United States quarters and presented the retiring official with a purse of money.

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