

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1934

TONIGHT'S MEETING

This evening an opportunity will be given to citizens of Charlottetown of hearing an account of the stewardship of the present Mayor and City Councilors, and also the views of prospective candidates for the ensuing civic election on February 14. As present it is not definitely known who the candidates for the City Council are, apart from the two candidates for the Mayoralty. The nominations take place tomorrow and probably Wednesday evening would have been a better time for a pre-election public meeting; but the authorities having ruled otherwise, we shall have to possess our souls in patience until tomorrow evening to discover who are, and who are not, candidates.

So far as the Mayoralty is concerned, His Worship Judge Stewart, the present incumbent, has published his card, as has also Councillor Samuel Kennedy, chairman of the Finance Committee, who is an aspirant for the office.

The present Mayor outlines a programme consisting of the appointment of a competent city manager, the disqualification of the Stipendiary Magistrate as City Recorder, a complete change in the assessing and cost of assessing property, the abolition of all unnecessary offices and the balancing of the city budget within a reasonable time.

Mr. Kennedy, on the other hand, in his card which appears elsewhere in this issue, claims that the adverse criticism of the Public Accounts is unwarranted, and cites the report of Mr. Hart, C.A., in substantiation of his position, together with the eager demand there is for City of Charlottetown bonds. Having had eight years' experience in city administration, Mr. Kennedy does not believe that this is the time to embark on any radical change—such as, presumably, the installation of a city manager in place of the present committee—and expresses the opinion that if this were done the citizens might be called upon to suffer hardships and be the losers in the end. Referring to the unpaid taxes, he emphasizes the fact that for the past three years Charlottetown, in common with other cities and Provinces, has been passing through a period of unusual depression, that notwithstanding this fact the collections for 1933 exceeded those of the preceding year by \$11,000, and sees in this reason to anticipate that the arrears will be gradually wiped out. He claims that with economy the present 2 per cent rate of taxation will enable the city to carry on satisfactorily. At tonight's meeting no doubt both candidates will elaborate on their announcements, and prospective candidates for the City Council will present their claims on the franchise of the electors.

GLOBE VS. MR. KING

"In his presidential address at the annual meeting of the Dominion Bank," says the Toronto Globe editorially, "Mr. C. H. Bogert adds to the recent assurances from informed quarters of Canada's substantial headway toward better times."

Evidently the Globe does not share the view of its federal party leader, Mr. Mackenzie King, that things in Canada are going to the bow-wows. In accepting favorable assurances from "informed quarters" of our economic recovery it implies that Mr. King would do well to drop his ridiculous criticism of the Bureau of Statistics and face the fact that we are doing exceptionally well under the policies of the Bennett Government.

PRISON ENQUIRY

The agitation carried on by the Toronto Globe and other Liberal newspapers for the purpose of securing an official inquiry into Canadian penitentiaries—and particularly Kingston penitentiary—has died down of late. Thus it is in an atmosphere more receptive to calm and judicial consideration of the facts that there comes the report of the committee on criminology of the Social Service Council of Canada.

It may be assumed that such a body as the Social Service Council undertook its investigation in a determination to get at the truth, and it would not be surprising if the inquiry had its origin in a belief that these institutions were badly in need of reform. The com-

mittee found, however, that "the penitentiaries are well conducted institutions in which care is taken of the interests of the convicts and discipline maintained in a firm but humane manner." They found no instance of brutality, no dungeons, or "black holes," no carelessness in the protection of prisoners against contagious diseases. A fine tribute is paid to the character of the present warden. The guards are generally considered by the convicts as straightforward and fair. The chaplains, both Protestant and Catholic, are declared to be men of sympathy and understanding. The report, indeed, renders absurd and ridiculous the sensational series of statements published some months ago. As for the future, the report of the Social Service Council of Canada recommends a series of progressive reforms in keeping with the growing knowledge of prison management. The recommendations deserve and will doubtless obtain careful consideration at the hands of the Government and of the penitentiary authorities.

A DECREPIT ISSUE

The latest proponent of Maritime Union is Mr. George H. Smith, first vice-president and general manager of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Toronto. At the annual meeting of the organization Mr. Smith brought forward the bright suggestion, "As you know," he said, "as long ago as 1864 the Charlottetown Conference was convened with the object of merging the three provinces by the sea. That object having later been lost sight of in the greater project of Confederation, it is, however, of even greater importance now, and after its Rip Van Winkle repose for 70 years might very well be aroused to action."

Mr. Smith's simile is unappreciated. Rip Van Winkle awoke to find himself a doddering old fellow, out of touch with everybody, and incapable of "action" or of inspiring anything but sincere regret on the part of beholders that he hadn't snored away the rest of his useless existence. We are not interested here in attempts to revive Rip Van Winkle issues. The time wasted by business men in Central Canada in discussing such matters would be better employed in endeavouring to understand something of the modern conditions and requirements of the Maritime Provinces.

TOO LONG TO READ

Appropos of Mr. King's marathon oratorical effort in the Draft Address debate, the Ottawa Journal says: "There can't be much value in the sort of blame that goes on blaming for four and a half hours. It isn't criticism. It's just nagging. Mr. Bennett, after all, is a reasonably good citizen. He works hard, doesn't drink nor smoke, goes to bed early, goes to church on Sunday. Such a man, it occurs to us, must do something right sometimes. There must be occasions when, if not by wisdom then by sheer chance or accident, he's betrayed into doing the right thing. Yet, if we are to listen to Mr. King, Mr. Bennett hasn't one blessed good deed to his name, and in 1933 was 365 times worse than a good Boy Scout. Honestly, we can't answer an indictment like that. So we have to abstain from replying to Mr. King, and what is more we think we'll abstain from reading him in Hansard. When Heywood Brown was asked the other day if he had read "Anthony Adverse," he said that he was waiting till it got into the Reader's Digest. That's what we think we'll do about Mr. King's speech."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The report on Labor Organization Canada, 1932, the twenty-second in a series which began with the report for the year 1911, has been published. It states, among other interesting facts, that the Province of Ontario has 1,023 of the total of 2,736 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, Quebec being second with 484, and British Columbia third with 278, followed by Alberta with 271. The remaining five provinces rank as follows: Saskatchewan, 201; Manitoba, 194; Nova Scotia, 137; New Brunswick, 121, and Prince Edward Island 12. Eleven of the 26 Canadian central labour organizations reported payments for benefits in 1932, the total amount disbursed being \$27,972.75, a decrease of \$27,568.06 as compared with 1931.

Notes By The Way

Very tardily, the world is recognizing the fact that health depends very largely upon the condition of the teeth. Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, professor of anthropology at Harvard University, goes further than that. He believes that upon control of dental disease, the survival of the human species depends. Professor Hooton holds that "the dental profession has been for too long a time a neglected and disowned child of medicine and surgery." It is a generally accepted fact that the development and preservation of the teeth depend very largely upon diet and clean habits. Savages and most animals have good teeth, else they would long ago have become extinct. But man has become addicted to soft living and unwholesome food. His teeth and jaws degenerate through lack of exercise, just as any other parts of his body would become enfeebled or useless through lack of employment.

"You don't seem to have any notoriety spots here," said the exacting tourist to the guide at the famous beauty spot. "You know, in the last village we stopped at they showed us a place where a man had lain in his rival's house and had attacked him with a fendish gusto." The guide had never heard of this terrible crime, but his professional pride was aroused. "That is quite true, sir," he answered. "But you are not right, perhaps, that the villain afterwards made his escape to this village, and you are standing on the very spot where he threw away that fendish gusto."

We in Canada, with tremendous forest resources, are sitting back idly and watching their depletion each year at a rate which is little short of a crime, since it means that within far fewer years than most people imagine our forest wealth will have been irretrievably impaired to a very serious extent. From time to time there are heard pious expressions of horror at this sort of thing from various members of Parliament, but nothing is done that even begins to measure up to the actual necessities of the situation.

From a recent opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes of the United States Supreme Court on constitutional freedom of the press: "The administration of government has become more complex, the opportunities for malfeasance and corruption have multiplied, crime has grown to most serious proportions, and the danger of its protection by unfaithful officials and of the impairment of the fundamental security of life and property by criminal alliances and official neglect, emphasize the primary need of a vigilant and courageous press, especially in great cities." From which it is clear that the press in this country has not only a legal right but a public duty to print news fearlessly and speak its mind freely.

If the meteors that have fallen upon the earth during the past hundred million years were to be evenly spread upon its surface they would form a layer hardly more than one-hundredth of an inch in thickness. This is the calculation made by Dr. Harold Jeffreys, F.R.S., of St. John's College, Cambridge and communicated by him to the scientific periodical, Nature. Dr. Jeffreys, however, takes the average, in ordinary circumstances, about three meteors are visible per hour at a given place, and that represents meteors that have fallen within a radius of at least 100 kilometers about the observer. In casual meteoric showers do not occupy enough time to more than double the number of calculated meteors, in Dr. Jeffreys' estimation.

Official records and those of unofficial and cooperative observers strongly suggest that "we are in the midst of a period of abnormal warmth which has come on more or less gradually for many years." In Washington District of Columbia, for example, eighteen of the last twenty-one winters have been warmer than normal with the winter of 1931-32 the warmest in a century, whereas fourteen of the nineteen winters between 1854 and 1873 were colder than normal with the winter of 1856-57 the coldest in more than a century.

As though language alone can change human habits, the word colander is always busy in some field of current interest. It is but natural that they should be so active now in social and economic affairs. A professor of psychology at a social case work has issued business cards advertising his practice as that of "sociologist." Probably it was a tired statistician who sought a word that would mean "automobile accident fatality," and finally arrived at "vehicled." Reporting this coinage, the Ohio Health Department says that "vehicled" was rejected as identical with suicide. Let's be grateful that there was apparently no enthusiasm for "trafficed." The U.S. National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs has announced a series of conferences on "buymanship," or the art of buying for consumers of household goods. If the word colander persists in this direction people will be compelled to exercise more vigilance in avoiding the verbal atrocities imposed on them to improve their habits of eating, sleeping, talking and playing.

The Herald Tribune says: "It is unfortunate that together with rumors of war in eastern Asia comes a revival of the misleading propaganda about the British naval base at Singapore. The fact that work has continued there in the last few years—apparently with renewed activity—has been seized upon by pacifists as a fresh 'threat' to the stability of world peace. The exact opposite is the case. The British naval base at Singapore is strictly defensive. It serves as the easternmost effective outpost of the British fleet, situated at a strategic spot controlling the approaches to the Indian Ocean and one of the principal routes from Europe to Australasia and to China. It is not built against Japan or to serve as a step in an expansionist policy. Rather is it the outpost from which Great Britain can defend the Indies and Australasia in the event of a war in the Far East—a matter of vital concern to Holland as well as to the British Commonwealth. The British naval base at Singapore is strictly defensive."

That Body of Ours

By James W. Banta, M.D.

FIGHTING INFLUENZA OR FLU

There is always a considerable number of cases of "flu" or influenza, and you may wonder if by any means you may be able to avoid an attack.

Every health department or organization will tell you that by using certain precautions you may be able to avoid flu or if you are attacked how pneumonia (which is really the serious part of many cases of flu) may be prevented. The usual symptoms of the disease are: (1) aching of the face and hands frequently and always before eating; (2) if you must cough or sneeze, do so in a clean handkerchief; (3) do not visit your neighbor; (4) follow exactly the advice of your health officer; (5) don't visit those who are sick unless it is absolutely necessary; (6) don't worry about the flu.

How are you to recognize flu? It is good sense to treat all colds in the head, all feelings of tiredness or even disturbance of digestion, as if they were flu.

The usual symptoms at the beginning of an attack are a feeling as if the whole body had been pounded, a general ache of all the muscles, the head becomes "snuffy" or "snutty"; there is a slight cough, a slight rise in temperature, an uneasy feeling in the stomach.

How should you fight an attack of flu? The suggestions of the Canadian Social Hygiene Council and these suggestions are now in general use are: 1. Go to bed immediately. 2. Call your physician at once and follow his advice exactly. 3. Stay in bed until your doctor tells you to get up. 4. Remember the period of getting well is longer than the time you are ill. 5. Keep your room at 68 degrees F. and well ventilated.

Your doctor will tell you that the most important part of the treatment is not the medicine he gives you but getting the rest, the sign of flu, and staying there a few days after your temperature is down to normal. It is getting off the feet and staying in bed the best chance of preventing pneumonia, or a heart condition later.

LOBSTER MEASUREMENT

(Bangor Commercial)

According to a newspaper statement the other day, Maine lobster fishermen propose to demand a referendum upon the so-called double-gauge measurement law enacted at the recent special session of the legislature. Proposal for such a law had been introduced at the regular session, as it had in several previous sessions. Opponents of the measure claim that the law is not in favor of the fishermen, although it was favored by the special session hearing by some fishermen.

In view of the action of the legislature and the lack of knowledge of the subject by the general public, it is rather difficult to believe that the endorsement of the act can be defeated, even if a referendum is ordered. It is the natural tendency of voters to endorse legislative action if they are not particularly interested in the matter under discussion, although that tendency was present in the last referendum vote when several legislative acts failed to gain public approval.

What are the arguments advanced pro and con? Proponents of the double-gauge law say that the Maine lobster catch is steadily diminishing, that from a catch of 25,000,000 pounds in 1928 it has fallen to 12,000,000 pounds as many fishermen say now operating, and using about half as many traps, the catch fell to 6,620,000 pounds in 1929, that because of this decrease it is obvious that the large producing lobstermen must be protected and allowed to breed as long as they live; that tests have shown that very few lobsters under the present law have eggs and that the proposed law will result in a greater supply of lobsters and improve the condition of the lobster fishermen.

That reasoning does not meet with agreement by opponents of the double-gauge law, who argue that the men would be compelled to throw away the considerable portion of their catch; that the fishermen are just getting by under the present law and that if compelled to throw away the large lobsters they cannot obtain a livelihood; they say further that even if it is granted that the catch would be increased, which they do not believe, what would be the advantage when the fishermen sell their catch at the market at prices that yield a profit; that the new double-gauge law is for the benefit of the dealers not the fishermen.

Singapore is strictly defensive. It serves as the easternmost effective outpost of the British fleet, situated at a strategic spot controlling the approaches to the Indian Ocean and one of the principal routes from Europe to Australasia and to China. It is not built against Japan or to serve as a step in an expansionist policy. Rather is it the outpost from which Great Britain can defend the Indies and Australasia in the event of a war in the Far East—a matter of vital concern to Holland as well as to the British Commonwealth. The British naval base at Singapore is strictly defensive."

Britain And Arms Problem

(Montreal Gazette)

The arms problem will not go down. This much is manifest and acknowledged. For the time being the matter is shelved and international negotiations are in a state of deadlock. Following the lamentable breakdown of the last conference upon this all important issue, the parties have lapsed into an exchange of notes among the major powers concerned. Interposed by sundry proposals of regional non-aggression pacts assumed to be helpful by keeping in hopeful countenance the paramount interests of world peace in Meinings, the gradual pressure of the armaments issue increases and has become the source of deepest anxiety, it being beyond any doubt that the major powers are suggesting their armaments equipment and calling for fresh and, in some cases, huge fiscal appropriations to swell the quota of naval and air force defensive weapons. Full limits of existing treaties. In spite of all the professions of peaceful intentions and the desire to preserve peaceful relations, it is undeniable that the present situation is in favor of the reduction of arms, but rather in the opposite direction; whilst nations watching each other with vigilant eyes are inclined to stress more than ever the need for arms parity as a means of securing their position, facing conditions which have brought the peace-or-war question to a critical stage. The gravity of the general situation is beyond dispute.

Under these circumstances the intimation made by Sir John Simon to the House of Commons that Great Britain is making an effort to clarify her position and has despatched a memorandum to other European powers concerned with a view to contributing towards a settlement, has aroused considerable interest, along with it, no small amount of speculation. Beyond this bare statement the Foreign Secretary gave no details as to the contents of this document, merely indicating that the Government's manifesto might give a fresh lead to the negotiations and would tend in the direction of placing the disarmament problem to the fore. The British communiqué is a positive contribution toward an arms agreement. Its publication will follow only after its provisions have been studied and digested by the powers concerned.

Trade With Russia

(Sydney Post-Record)

The hardy annual question of trade between Canada and Soviet Russia seems to be another full-dress debate in the House of Commons. A return tabled in the House on Friday contains particulars of a proposal made by Colonel H. J. Mackie of Ottawa to Premier Bennett for an exchange of commodities between the two countries. This return has been brought down in response to a resolution adopted late last session.

Colonel Mackie's proposal was made to the Prime Minister in March 1933. In his letter under that date Mr. Mackie wrote the Premier saying that he had been asked to negotiate "a million dollar purchase of Soviet crude and fuel oil" for cash, as well as an exchange of dairy cattle for gasoline. He said that he considered it desirable that a sale of Canadian cattle or other products should be made against the oil purchase, and he asked for an assurance that no taxes would be levied on Soviet oil.

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Backache is Nature's warning that there is something wrong with your kidneys. Never neglect a backache. If not corrected, it often follows by more serious forms of kidney trouble such as Rheumatism, Dropsy or even Bright's Disease. At the first sign of kidney trouble, such as Backache, turn unhesitatingly to Dodd's Kidney Pills—which for over three generations has been the favorite kidney tonic and remedy. Dodd's Kidney Pills

The Poet's Corner

GLIMPSE

The shine of a sudden road-bend steaming in the sun. The blue smoke twisting coolly from unsuspected trees; None of your poems, poet; no, not a single one, Has the swift, the sure, the divine simplicity of these.

The sudden cry in the loved voice lifting into song. The gray eyes suddenly widened to heavens of wonderful birds; Hands that are suddenly mute visibly moving along. Life caught through wells in her act of rhythm beyond all words.

O, at what sudden road-bend hidden in the years Will the wells be utterly lifted, and Beauty pure be seen. Naked by naked eyes, and heard by untrammeled ears, Without a shallow of mortality to step between?"

—Geoffrey Johnson, in the Glasgow Herald.

Planes To Fight Locusts

(Mail and Empire)

Airplanes have been used frequently in Canada to dust crops with insecticide, but it is claimed that the first experiment in direct aerial attack on migrating insects will be made in Rhodesia. Equipped with special apparatus attached to the wings, a three-engined British airplane is to be employed in Rhodesia to spread a poison barrage before swarms of locusts as they pass over the country, in an effort to destroy them before they settle. Mechanism devised to spread a fine curtain of sodium arsenate powder has been sent out from England to Broken Hill, where it will be fitted to the airplane for a series of flights in search of the deadly insect armies.

Immediately locusts are reported the machine will be taken up to locate them. Once the swarm is found the pilot will steer the machine along the front, spraying poison into the air in the hope that the locusts will fly into it. Three hundred pounds of the poison powder can be carried on the machine and, because the powder is fine enough to remain suspended in the air for some time, there is ground for hope that the swarm will be largely destroyed. The losses caused by locusts, which strip the land when they settle of every trace of vegetation, are enormous and the cost of aerial destruction is relatively insignificant. Indeed, the airplane in this new guise may transform agriculture over many thousands of square miles of Africa.

Test Of Age

(Scottish Newspaper)

Sir John MacFarland, Chancellor of the Melbourne University, suggests as a test of old age the ability or inability of the man to put on his trousers without sitting down. Another test is whether he can take off his trousers without sitting down. but, as trousers are usually taken off at night, and put on in the morning, much depends upon how and where the owner of the trousers has spent his evening. So that we may keep to the first mentioned point—

"You are old, Father William," the young man said. "Indeed, I have not a grey hair in my head, And my muscles are supple, my teeth are sound, And I can dance the whole year round."

"You are old, I tell you!" the young man cried. "No, a man is not old when he's young inside. Could you see them, I'm sure you would send for my gran, The thing I can do with my disparum."

"It's no use, Old Bill!" the young fellow declared. "Your teeth are sound and you're golden-haired, Strong is your stomach and tender your chansson, But I've seen you at down when you're putting your pants on."

A Lesson Learnt

(London Morning Post)

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, on an occasion, to an impatient disputant, "Sir, you have no idea how sorry a figure you cut." The censure recurs to the mind on reading Sir Stafford Cripps' latest attempt to explain away his recent indiscretion in representing "Buckingham Palace" as an adverse influence to be overcome by any future Socialist Government. The offence was rank, indeed; but not more rank than the explanation now offered. Being a guest of the London Branch of the Society of Auctioneers yesterday, and being confronted with a vigorous repudiation of the suggestion that the Crown existed only on Socialist sufferance, Sir Stafford Cripps tried to persuade his audience that he was further from his thoughts. "I firmly believe in a constitutional monarch," he protested. So what it comes to is this—this in warning that "no doubt we shall have to overcome opposition from Buckingham Palace," he was not dragging the Crown into Party controversy, nor showing hostility to it; he was simply manifesting his faith in a constitutional monarchy.

As if to give greater verisimilitude to this surprising argument, Sir Stafford on this occasion not only joined in drinking the Toast of the King, but fervently added "God bless him!" Yet, what is more satisfactory and instructive in this



sitting pretty!

A little home is your own. Your comforts supplied . . . to the end of your days. No need for the bounty of others . . . true Maritime independence. Would it not be pleasant to be sure of these things . . . when you reach, say, the age of 65? Make this security possible. Insure with the Maritime Life and keep your premiums at home, for the development of Maritime industry and protection of your present income.

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Marshfield, P. K. L. December 28, 1933.

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We invite your inspection of these beautiful models and whether you wish to purchase or not, we will be glad to show them. Our new line includes Mantel type, Kitchen, Boudoir Dressing Table, Desk or Electric Alarm. All Clocks guaranteed.

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episode is, not the assurance that Sir Stafford Cripps approves of the Monarchy—as to that, no one cares—but his rapid discovery that an affront to the Crown is bad business politically. Since his speech of Saturday, he has been busily endeavoring to unshy what he said, lest a worse thing befall him. He is even, in his desperate extremity, driven to make an effusive profession of loyalty, without being too much impressed by these exercises, it is possible to believe that Sir Stafford Cripps has learnt a useful lesson, however, much at the expense of his credit and dignity. If he had stood to his ground, it would have been possible to admit his courage; and if he had frankly apologized and withdrawn, it would have been possible to acknowledge his despatch. The way he has chosen for himself, however, is to show these qualities, "Sir," we may say again, "you have no idea how sorry a figure you cut."

A new amphibian seven-seater aeroplane built entirely of wood is being completed at Leningrad by the Scientific Research Institute of Aeronautics of the Civil Air Fleet. It is able to take off from land, water and snow. It will be used on the sea lines of the Leningrad district.

Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Chills, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. Treaties in Infant and adult by Mac's Syrup Tar and Cod Liver Oil Compound. This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tested. Eradicate Colds quickly before they become deep-seated thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchitis and pulmonary conditions. 40c Per Bottle at the The 2 Macs