ENTRAL GUARDIAN

his column is reserved for news local interest but advertising of nowsy nature may be inserted at ents a word strictly payable in ance.

ERE GUESTS—His Worship Kennedy and Councillor man were guests at dinner in officers' mess of the Cape ton Highlanders last evening.

AGISTRATE'S COURT—A man rged with driving with defective kes appeared before Magistrate ald MacKinnon yesterday. The was dismissed. A man charged driving to the common danger fined five dollars and costs or month in jail.

URVIVORS TO BE PHOTO-APHED — Arrangements have made by a number of the sur-rs of the 25th Nova Scotia Bat-on who are now in camp in the to have a picture taken on day at 5 o'clock. Members in city or in the Province are ask-to be present. An informal re-n may be held later.

NERAL HELD YESTERDAY—funeral of the late Frank H. am, who was drowned in a lake Wakaunocki, in Northern Que-last week, was held on Friday noon at Hunter River, his for-home. The remains arrived on sday evening accompanied by Isbell, a son of one of the s of the Consolidated Chibou-au Gold Fields Co., in whose em-the late Frank Bertram was at time of his death. The funeral held in the United Church at er River and was very largely nded. Tehre was a profusion of l tributes. Rev. F. E. Boothroyd unter River conducted the ser-assisted by Rev. L. B. Campbell ummerside and Rev. M. Quigley ew Glasgow. Mr. George Bow-of Summerside sang "Sometime Understand." The pall bearers first cousins of the deceased, Weeks, Roy Weeks, Herbert s, Benj. Craswell, Harry Cras-and John Bertram. Besides his w and father, Hamilton Bert-four brothers, Stephen, Lory, eick and Louis and one sister Fulton Robertson, are left to n—S.

RVICES FOR MILITIA—All ia units will attent Divine ice Parade on Sunday at 9 ck, Protestants to King Square, hn Catholics, St. Dunstan's ilica. Col. U. G. Dawson, V. D., C, will command the parade. parade will off in column of e via Brighton Road, Euston et, Queen Street, Grafton St. mouth Street to King Square. R. C. party under command Major R. L. Chisholm, 1st Bn., e Breton Highlanders will dis-ge at Church Street and pro-to St. Dunstan's Basilica and the conclusion of the service rejoin the parade at junction Church and Grafton St. The will salute the War Monu-t. On conclusion of the service King Square the parade will e off in column of route via sboro, Grafton, Queen, Euston ets and Brighton Road. The E. I. Light Horse will disengage he corner of Queen and Euston ets and will proceed to their ide grounds. On return march onel, The Honourable George lois, Lieutenant Governor, will the salute in front of the k of Montreal.

PERSONALS

rs. Charles J. Monaghan and nt son Gavan arrived from ntreal recently to spend the mer with Mr. Monaghan's par-s. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Monaghan, mouth St., Charlottetown.

rs. (Dr.) J. S. Bonnell, of Win-g, with her interesting family, summering at their cottage in ndish. Rev. Dr. Bonnell is mak-a tour of Russia, Germany and European countries.

mong he ladies who accompan-their husbands, officers in the e Breton Highlanders, to Char-etown this week are Mrs. Free-n O'Neill. Mrs. Chas. Smythe, C. N. Blakeney and Mrs. J. A nnis.

r. Harry Poirrior, formerly of ague, now of the Headquart-Staff of the Department of ional Defense, Halifax, is at ent with the militia in camp af nton.

mong the newspaper men to ar-in Charlottetown last evening Mr. M. E. Nichols, managing tor of the Winnipeg Tribune former President of the Can-i Press. Mr. Nichols has happy llections of visiting the Island ce thirty years ago, and is ng forward to renewing old dships and making new ones.

BIRTHS

NOR—At the City Hospital, 10, 1934, to Mr. and Mrs. Ev-Trainor, a daughter.

NDRICKEN—At the City Hos-, July 12, 1934, to Mr. and Victor Hendricken, a son.

ard of Thanks

rs. Abijah Burns and family n to extend their sincere thanks their neighbours and friends for r kindness shown to them in e recent sad bereavement. 2-7-14-1i.

N. D. MacLean
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
Charlottetown and
North Wiltshire
Phone 149

Information Wanted

Sport Editor, Guardian,

Sir,—For reasons unknown to a number of us concerned in the affairs of the McLean Prince County Baseball League, no annual meeting was called this year to date. Might I ask, through your columns, if Mr. Geo. Lockhart, Summerside, the President of this League, intends calling this meeting, and if he does not, we should be obliged if he would give his reasons for not doing so.

I am, Sir, etc.,
PRINCE COUNTY FAN.

MED. SOCIETY

(Continued from Page 1)

public health in this province during Dr. MacMillan's term of office. Dr. Yeo's motion of congratuation was seconded by Dr. J. F. MacNeill. The Premier replying introduced Dr. J. A. Murchison, Jr., lately appointed Chief of Falconwood Hospital Dr. Murchison during his five years of pos graduate work in the Manhattan State insane institution has had a very thorough training in the treatment of mental diseases. Under his direction great things are looked for toward bringing the Falconwood institution to a par with the best on the continent.

It was ponted out by Dr. MacMillan that preventative medicine should also be extended to the prevention of mental ailments. By treating these diseases in their incipient stages many could be rescued from the hopeless advance stages of insanity. Dr. MacMillan urged the doctors throughout the province to consult Dr. Murchison freely in the treatment of early mental cases.

At 12.30 p.m. a happy and restful interval from Society affairs was provided by an excellent dinner served by the Queen Hotel, where good food and wit mingled freely.

The afternoon session beginning at 2 p.m. was devoted to clinical addresses.

Dr. I. W. Jardine delivered a very interesting and stimulating presidential address. Dr. Grant Fleming conveyed the greeting of the Canadian Medical Association and touched upon some of the many problems engaging the attention of this body, such as medical relief, group insurance against sickness, etc., which matters are to be submitted later to the provincial Society for approval.

Dr. J. C. Meakins gave a very practical and instructive summary of the present day classification and treatment of the anaemias. His paper was applauded enthusiastically by the meeting. Dr. Dudley Ross presented a very thorough and comprehensive address on the operative treatment of a difficult subject (cleft palate.)

Dr. P. A. Creelman, Charlottetown in his address on pleurisy emphasized many practical points in the treatment of this disease with the object of preventing more serious complications such as tuberculosis later.

ODD FELLOWS INSTALL OFFICERS

At the regular meeting of Wildey Lodge No. 27 last evening, a joint installation of officers, St. Lawrence Lodge No. 8 and Wildey Lodge No. 27, by D.D.G.M. A. O. F. Gill, assisted by Grand Officers.

Grand Marshall, F. Adams, P.G.
Grand Warden, J. Campbell, P.G.
Grand Chaplain, D. Waye, P.G.
Grand Sentinel, T. French, P.G.

St. Lawrence Lodge No. 8		Wildey Lodge No. 27
	N.G.	
B. Myers		J. W. Dixon
	V.G.	
T. White		G. A. Cudmore
	R.S.	
L. A. Stewart		H. Thornton
	F.S.	
G. Leitch		K. Burhoe
	Treas.	
J. Webster		N. A. Nicholson
	War.	
P. N. Manuel		G. Snelgrove
	Con.	
D. Bethune		A. O. F. Gill
	O.G.	
G. French		D. Waye
	I.G.	
L. Dawson		Wm. Munroe
	R.S.N.G.	
A. McEachern		J. A. McNair
	L.S.N.G.	
J. Campbell		F. Adams
	R.S.V.G.	
J. McInnis		H. Johnston
	L.S.V.G.	
P. Worth		H. McKay
	R.S.S.	
F. Renouf		P. J. Sentner
	Chaplain	
J. McLeod		H. Platts
	J.P.G.	
S. French		I. E. Watters

TOURING COLLEGIANS WIN

(C. P. Cable)
(By Guardian's Special Wire)

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 13.—Youthful Ridley College cricketers began their tour of Bermuda today with an impressive victory over a team from H. M. S. Malabar.

The collegians piled up 212 runs in a short time and declared for four wickets, the sensational Ridley compiling a total of 109. The naval men replied with a feeble 109, all out.

Before returning to St. Catherines, Ontario, the Ridley boys will play several matches here. Tomorrow they meet a picked team from Bermuda schools.

ANNUAL SESSION

(Continued from Page 1)

Your hands the remaking of this little Province of which we are all so justly proud.

You have taken a special interest in the work of our schools in providing suitable equipment for the comfort of the pupils, in beautifying the school grounds and adding in every way to the cultural development of our young people. You have already done very much to instill into the minds of our young people pride in their school life and pride in their home life. In short you have given our boys and girls a county to be proud of and this can be more and more developed as your work goes on and you see the harvest from your sowing and planting grow larger year after year. I know it is perfectly safe to leave this work in the hands that has so capably and labouriously carried it on in the past few years. I know that having put your hand to the plow so to speak, you will not turn back until the furrow is completed to your satisfaction.

I may say here that the Women's Institute is regarded by our people generally as the handmaid of the government. I do not mean by this that the Institute is in any way a political machine for it has nothing to do with politics, nor has politics anything to do with Institutes, and I feel sure that this will always continue to be so as long as it is in the hands of the women of this Province.

I should feel sorry indeed for the politician who would try to influence the Women's Institutes for partizan purposes. I know that it would go very hard with him when our women, organized or individually, would tell him where he was getting off at.

And now, ladies, I hope your short stay in Charlottetown will be very pleasant and profitable in the highest sense, both to yourselves and to the city.

Mrs. Malcolm MacLeod, in replying, stressed the necessity of building boys and girls into staunch citizens and thanked Mr. MacNutt for his words of welcome.

The nominating committee appointed consists of Mrs. S. J. Rose, South Lake; Mrs. Cowan, Lower Montague; Mrs. Howard, Cornwall; Mrs. Callbeck, Crapaud; Mrs. Leard and Miss Donald.

The resolutions committee appointed is as follows: Mrs. Aeneas MacPhee, Mrs. Malcolm MacLeod, Lorne Valley; Mrs. A. B. Martin, Mt. Stewart; Mrs. Alice MacMillan, Fairview; Mrs. Ernest Gaudet and Mrs. L. P. Chappelle.

A letter of appreciation from Miss Eva Beers was read by the Secretary. Thanks for assistance given the Protestant Orphanage was expressed.

HOME CANNING

Miss Myrtle Hayward, B.S., M.A., MacDonald College, Montreal, P.Q., spoke on "Home Canning." Two outstanding principles were necessary for good canning, sterilization, and perfect sealing. The most damaging micro-organisms were moulds, which were very common. Bacteria also did much damage, and were very difficult to kill. A pressure cooker was recommended for canning of fruits and vegetables. Yeasts were a third cause of damage, and could be eliminated even without the use of heat. Control of food, moisture, and heat was means of controlling causes of injury.

"Flat-sour" could be prevented by canning the vegetables immediately after picking.

As to methods, Miss Hayward referred to the "open kettle" method. In order to carry out this method carefully, it was necessary to boil the jars for twenty minutes. Speedy work was necessary to transfer the food to the jars. This method was good only for fruits and tomatoes, which contained acids.

The hot pack method consisted of placing the material in the jars and boiling. It was simply boiling after the open kettle method. The cold pack method and the cold water method were also referred to. The speaker also made reference to the advantage of a canning budget, and to the relative advantages of various types of jars.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Following is the address by Mrs. Harrison MacFarlane, President:

In this, my first opportunity of coming before you as Provincial President, I am glad to look into the faces of so many women from all over our Province and feel that we are sisters working together "for Home and Country" and if we are endeavoring to live up to our "Club Woman's Creed" we cannot be other than a great force for the betterment of our race.

Those of you who were present at the Convention last year will probably remember that our President's address was largely of an inspirational nature. In it she suggested ways in which we might improve our educational work, assist our young people and promote public health. We have done our best to carry out her suggestions and to help in every way we could to make our little Island Province a better place to dwell in.

Even in this time of great financial stress we have made progress and it is indeed encouraging that in the past year the Institutes have shown a much greater interest in the Sanatorium than ever before and have helped to a considerable extent with the finances as well as in other ways. Some are glad to lend their support because they have friends and relatives who are in a physical condition to need the Sanatorium, but those of us who do not need it should be doubly thankful and therefore should be glad to double our giving to this splendid Institution.

This year we are celebrating the Four Hundredth Anniversary of the coming of Jacques Cartier to America. What wonderful progress has been made in those four centuries! Just in your own minds compare this country as you have read about it at the time when Jacques Cartier raised the Cross on Mount Royal, with the Canada of the present day and think of the great improvements that have been made, such as clearing the land, building homes, churches, schools and hospitals, making of roads, railroads, steamships and even airships. In fact we cannot begin to enumerate all the accomplishments of these four hundred years and the great inventions that Canada has contributed to civilization. Yet Honourable Stanley Baldwin has said that "the Women's Institute is the best thing that Canada ever gave the world." Isn't that a reputation to live up to? Another has said that "The peace of the world depends on the women." If this is true we women have our work ahead of us to bring about Lord Tennyson's prophesy "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World" with the result that "The Kindly earth shall slumber, lapt in universal law.

HAZEL D. MACFARLANE,
Provincial President.

SUPERVISOR'S REPORT

To the Hon. Thomas MacNutt, Minister of Agriculture, and to the representatives from the various Institutes assembled in Annual Session, it is my privilege to submit the twenty-first Annual report of the Women's Institutes of this province.

While on all sides we hear discouraging reports of conditions, it is my great privilege to be able to report that the year just closed shows continued progress in every line of the work, and reflects credit on the co-operation and efforts of the Institute members throughout the Province.

This year we are pleased to welcome to our convention as guest speakers Miss Myrtle Hayward, of the teaching staff of MacDonald College, Quebec, who will speak to us this afternoon and Dr. W. V. Longley, Director of the Extension Service of the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, who will address our evneing meeting.

Nine Institutes have been organized since our last convention. These include Long River, Whim Road, North Wiltshire, Upper South West, Brookfield, Fortune Cove, Coleman, Roxbury and Milltown Cross. One that had lapsed has been reorganized, while nine have suspended operations leaving a total of two hundred and fifty five (255) branches. We welcome the new Institutes to our organization and wish them every success in their work.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Convenors of our Standing Committees who have been enthusiastic and untiring in their efforts. They have spent considerable time and effort in the preparation of their questionnaires which were sent out early last fall in order that the branches might have a longer time to devote to the study of these various branches of our work. This year the returns have been much better than formerly and we thank the local branches for their co-operation and ask for your continued support. We believe that practically all of our Institutes try to study some branch of committee work for we have had an increased demand for program material during the past year and have sent out seven hundred and seventy-five (775) papers on different phases of our Standing Committee work and eight hundred (800) entertainment papers from our Loan Library Collection.

We look forward to the time when all of our branches will fully realize that organized Constructive Study is necessary in order to continue to make the Institute a progressive organization.

Although this year's Financial Statements show a slight decrease in the total receipts and expenditures, we are pleased to report that the total amount raised by the Institutes amounted to $20,966.70 and the total amount expended amounted to $13,398.45. Of this amount $5,303.64 was expended on school improvements which is a marked increase over last year's school expenditure. Fortunate indeed are the boys and girls attending schools in communities where we have Women's Institutes. Prizes, hot school lunches, holiday treats, improved sanitary conditions and modern equipment are only some of the ways by which the Institutes have made school life more attractive. But let us remember that our educational responsibilities do not rest entirely with our young people, for our adults are also in need of inspiration, and our rural people have never had a better opportunity to receive this inspiration than at the present time, for we in Prince Edward Island are extremely fortunate in having such splendid library facilities as we now enjoy through our Carnegie Library System. We are pleased to hear that our Institutes are so enthusiastic and willing to lend their support in the establishment of these library centers, and also to hear that some of the branches are making such splendid use of these libraries.

As usual our Institutes have carried on extensive community work and the sick and visiting committees of the various branches are doing a noble work in bringing cheer to the sick and shut-ins. A great deal of charitable work has been done by our Institutes during the past year, for the opportunities for charitable service have been many. Medical supplies and nursing care were provided in a number of cases, and many donations of food, clothing and money have been given to the needy. In addition to this help, donations to hospitals, orphanages and welfare institutions amounted to $1,022.60.

Public Health and Child Welfare continue to be of great interest to all, and the institutes have served as valuable mediums in aiding the Provincial Public Health Department to carry forward a wider program of education in these subjects. Special credit is due the Institutes for their increased interest and splendid financial response to the Provincial Sanatorium. We are pleased to report that the Public Health Department in response to our Institute plea has made a beginning in rural dental clinic work. Home Nursing classes were conducted by Miss Mona Wilson, Chief Public Health Nurse, at our Home Economics Short Courses. Our Provincial Executive in response to a resolution from one of our branches asking for some means of further educating our rural people regarding venereal diseases, has obtanied literature from the Department of Pensions and National Health for distribution among the Institutes.

During the winter months the usual three weeks' Short Courses in Home Economics' were conducted in the Household Economics Department of Prince of Wales College. This year we omitted the night classes for city women and were thus able to hold an extra weeks' course for rural women and girls.

Twenty-two students were enrolled for the first course which commenced on February 5th. During the three weeks classes were held daily in Sewing, Home Nursing, Cooking, Millinery and Handicraft as well as lectures and demonstrations on Nutrition and Table Service. Much good work was accomplished and many interesting and attractive articles were made.

The second course commenced on March 5th and was attended by eighteen (18) rural girls. With the exception of Millinery, the classes and instructors were the same as in the first course and equally good results were obtained.

The students who attended these classes expressed their full appreciation of the service rendered by the Department of Agriculture in the promotion of these practical and educational courses for rural women and girls.

Last fall we endeavoured to introduce through the Institutes, a phase of Home Economics training in the form of Girl's Sewing Clubs, and have been successful in getting clubs organized in six of our Institute centers where eighty of our rural girls between the ages of ten and twenty are receiving instruction in Sewing. These clubs have their own officers and hold regular meetings once every two weeks with a local leader in charge. During the months of May and June I visited and coached all of these clubs and was very much encouraged by the enthusiasm of both the leaders and club members. In the fall when the clubs have finished the prescribed outline of work, we shall arrange for Achievement Days when the work will be judged. We are also making arrangements for some very interesting competitions which we hope to introduce at the Central School Fair for our club members.

This work is really in the experimental stage, but we are looking forward with confidence to the results, and to its extension to many new centers during next fall. If your branch is interested, write to your Supervisor for further particulars.

From July 10th to October 20th, 1933 twenty-one District Conventions were held and Miss Haszard and I came in touch with one hundred and sixty-five (165) branches. The majority of these conventions were well attended and the programs were excellent showing the growing realization of the value and importance of this District work. During the month of June just past we attended twelve Conventions comprising one hundred and one (101) branches in the Western and Eastern sections of the province. We trust that the groups will continue to co-operate and put forth every effort to make their District Conventions of ever increasing interest and value..

During the month of September our time was devoted to judging the Home Economics exhibits at the Georgetown, Souris, Alberton and Egmont Bay Exhibitions and at the Central School Fair in Charlottetown.

Three meetings of our Provincial Executive were held during the year to confer on matters of Institute business.

During the past winter we have revised and enlarged our Hand book. The printing of these new hand books has cost the Department of Agriculture a considerable amount of money, but we are very grateful for this expenditure and trust that the Institute members will find these hand books practical and helpful.

The Handicraft Exchange was carried on from June to September 1933 at the Tourist Association, under the management of Mrs. MacFadyen, and during that time one hundred and five (105) rugs were sold realizing $600.00. During the past year the demand and the price for rugs has greatly decreased, but we hope that the present season will show increased returns.

Our quarterly periodical "The Institute News" has concluded its sixth year of publication, with three hundred and sixty-six (366) subscriptions from one hundred and sixteen branches which shows that less than one-half of the Institutes receive this paper. The purpose of this periodical is to stimulate a keener interest in the general work of the Institute and to assist the officers in making their branch activities of real educational value. Those who follow it closely find it a helpful source of information and suggestions for Institute work, an dwe appeal to the branches for more subscriptions to our "Institute News."

This survey of our work gives but a general idea of what the Institutes are doing in our province, but each Convenor will give you a detailed report of her special phase of the work.

During the past few years our Institutes have been going through a testing period, and some of our women tend to grow discouraged and abandon the Institute now that their material achievements are not so spectacular. For the coming year let us abandon this mistaken attitude and ever keep in mind that the Institute ideals are educational progress, and home and community betterment, and if we make financial standing our objective, we must be prepared for disappointment, for this is often impossible.

And so we face a new Institute year. A year which we eagerly look forward to and which will be outstanding in the Institute history of our province, when Prince Edward Island will be hostess to the 1935 Biennial Convention of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada.

On behalf of Miss Haszard and myself I take this opportunity to express to the Department of Agriculture and the officers and members of the Prince Edward Island Women's Institutes our sincere appreciation for their generous co-operation and the valuable assistance rendered us throughout the year.

RURAL EXTENSION WORK

Dr. W. V. Longley, Director of Extension, Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, gave an interesting and informative address on rural extension wor[illegible] two aims in extension said. Firstly, to increase the income of farmers, and secondly to better living conditions. Women's Institutes have done much in the latter regard.

In Nova Scotia garden clubs had been encouraged with excellent results. The extension work carried the work of the Experimental Farm and Agricultural Colleges into the farming communities. The work involved acting with and meeting with groups of people, rather than with individuals. It implied group and community activity. The procedure was to attempt to adapt the methods of the most successful to all the members of the group.

Extension work also implied co-operation in work. Of all groups in the world, the farmer and fisherman were most poorly organized. Better organization was necessary. Poultry marketing in Prince Edward Island had been looked to for years as an example.

Dr. Longley related how school fairs had been used in Nova Scotia to develop the co-operative spent in the community. The speaker made a plea for the support of farmers' co-operative organizations. There never had been a greater need for holding the co-operative business units together.

Dr. Longley had one criticism of the Womens' Institutes. The men were not allowed in. The speaker advocated organizations which included men, women and children. In the Women's Institutes more and more subjects relative to community activity were being taken up.

It was necessary that all extension work have the right economic background.

In 1929, girls' clubs were organized in Nova Scotia. If there were to be a rural culture of which the people could be proud, it was necessary to have the boys and girls trained. In club work there was required local leaders who were willing to give of their time and work. Last year there were 3,300 such workers in Nova Scotia.

Dr. Longley dealt at some length with the garden club work done in Nova Scotia. There was no line of work which the Women's Institutes would do so well to back up.

The speaker wished the Institutes every success in their community and social work.

Premier MacMillan, prior to giving the illustrated lecture, expressed his appreciation of being asked to speak at the meeting. Recent distinguished visitors had stated that there was no province which had a more glorious scenery than had Prince Edward Island. A distinguished doctor had said that the greatest export of the Province was brains. The Premier stated that he regarded the Women's Institutes as his greatest friends. For the past 26 years of labour in this Province there had come to him in every phase of life the problem of dealing with children. He loved the work, and followed it as a matter of duty, as did also the women present. He urged the women to bring the men into joint discussions on community problems. Everywhere he went he saw evidence of the work of the Women's Institutes. At Lorne Valley, where the community centenary had been observed, the Institute intended to build a new school. In Georgetown fifteen years ago, the Institute which had done much for the library branch, recently opened in the town, had put a library in the school.

Much credit for the work in connection with crippled children went to Miss Mona Wilson of the Red Cross Society, and to Dr. T. B. Acker, who came here from Halifax twice a year for the past seven years.

Other things had been done under the Public Health Department, such as accomplishing the vaccination of 80% of the children in the school. Such a record had been lauded by the visiting doctors at the medical association meeting, as the best report they had heard for a long time.

Dr. MacMillan stressed the importance of following up the treatment of crippled children once the treatment was begun.

The moving pictures showing the progress made in cases treated at the crippled children's clinic were screened by Mr. O. C. Craswell, and were much appreciated.

HITLER

(Continued from Page 1)

fraction of the misfortune that might have descended upon tens of thousands of German men and women."

PRAISES HINDENBURG

In the course of his charges regarding Roehm and Von Schleicher, Hitler paid tribute to President Von Hindenburg of whom he spoke with the greatest respect throughout his discourse.

"I could never have considered putting the Reichswehr and a nationalistic organization under one management," he said, referring to the alleged plans, "for I always insisted that such fighting organizations were part of a political institution that had nothing to do with the army.

"Besides the head of the army is the field marshal general, the Reichs president. His person is untouchable for all of us."

The storm troopers, the beginning of whose July vacation was marked by the summary executions among their leaders, did not lack for a good word, however.

Confessing that on three occasions the storm troops had leaders who cheated the rank and file, Hitler said:

"But I also had an opportunity three times to see that the moment when his actions were proved to be treason the traitor remained alone and was avoided by everybody.

"In a few weeks the brownshirts again will be dominant on the German streets and will show everybody that it is unmistakable as a fact that National Socialist Germany is all the stronger now that it has overcome great difficulty."

A hint, nevertheless, that there will not be so many brownshirts — the number had grown to 2,000,000 or more—had been given earlier in the speech when Hitler said that Roehm expanded the organization without his authority.

A high dramatic point was reached by the Chancellor as he concluded what he promised would be —and that turned out to be — a "brutally frank" statement of his reasons for acting as he did.

"Just as I am ready before history to take the responsibility for the 24 hours in which I made the bitterest decision or my life," he said, "in which fate again taught me with every fibre in my body to love the German people and the German Reich, so let all Germans feel themselves responsible for the most valuable possession Germany can have—peace within and peace without."

CHEERED BY THOUSANDS

Hitler went to the Kroll Theatre, where the Reichstag met, in an open car which moved along a thoroughly guarded street amid cheers of thousands of spectators shouting over heads of the assembled police and Schutz Staffel men, with a sprinkling of brownshirted storm troopers.

Inside he faced an audience composed almost entirely of men in the uniforms of the storm troops and the Stahlhelm (steel helmet war veterans organization).

Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Prussian Prime Minister, who assisted Hitler in his suppression of the revolt, rang a bell to bring the Reichstag to order and Hitler shouted, "deputies, men of the German Reichstag!"

From then on he spoke earnestly, sometimes shouting, sometimes growing calm and persuasive, often interrupted by applause.

"The Reichstag president Goering called you together today," he explained, "to afford me the possibility to explain to the people before this competent forum of the nation the events which may live in our history as a said and warning memory for all times."

Then he launched into his story, telling first of the troubles which beset the Reich before he came to power and the Nazi view that Hitler's ascendancy to the chancellory was not just "another government" but the beginning of a new era.

He was nearly halfway through his speech before he got to the details of the revolt.

Contrary to his expressed orders, Hitler said, "and contrary to declarations given me by Ernst Roehm the storm troops had been filled up to such an extent that their inner homogenity was in danger.

"The relationship between the Nazi party and the S. A. (storm troops) began slowly to loosen. Efforts wert under way to estrange the S. A. more and more from the mission I set far it."

The bearing of individual storm troop leaders became, he continued "not only not national socialistic, but repulsive."

"I referred these facts to Roehm without his supplying the remedy," the Chancellor said.

"Soon reports came that S. A. leaders were propagating the idea of a new revolution.

"Roehm tried to represent them as merely cowardly attacks upon the S. A."

The chief of the troopers Hitler declared, was guilty of many acts of sabotage which showed he was out of tune with the policies of National Socialism.

HAD AMBITIOUS PLANS

"From the month of May onward," the speaker charged, "there could no longer be any doubt but that Roehm was occupied with very ambitious plans which in the event of their realization must have led to most serious consequences.

"If I hesitated it was because I could not reconcile myself to the thought that a relationship I had believed was built upon fidelity could be nothing but a lie."

He continued to hope that the storm troop movement and the Nazi party could be spared the disgrace of the sort of purge which eventually came about, Hitler said, but a plot arose "not only against the normal conceptions of healthy people but against the security of the state."

At this point Hitler detailed his charges against Roehm and Von Schleicher, and then came to the dramatic story of June 30.

Roehm, Hitler said, tried to realize his purposes by force.

"The contention was spread that the Reichswehr was intending to dissolve the S. A.," he continued. "This was later augmented by the damnable lie that I had unfortunately also been won over to the plan."

Through collections of money from the storm troopers, Hitler charged, Roehm assembled millions of marks to carry out his plot.

Sub leaders were told, he related, that the second revolution was "for the purpose of making it possible for me to act freely again."

"I importuned him of his own accord to oppose this madness," Hitler said of a five-hour conference he had with Roehm early in June, "and to lend the weight of his authority to prevent its development—that thus only a catastrophe could be ended.

"Roehm left the conference with assurance that he would see everything put in order.

"Seeing that he could not win my support, he made preparations for my removal.

"The counter-revolution was to begin with an assault upon a government building and with my arrest. Orders were to be given to the storm troops in my name.

"By the end of June, I was determined to put an end to this impossible development before the blood of tens of thousands of innocent persons had been spilled in this catastrophe."

Hitler then related the events of June 29 telling how he was to Bad Weisse and seized the rebels, having them shot.

By July 1, Hitler insisted, normal conditions had been restored to Germany.

The German Reich, he assured his hearers, no longer is "a geographical conception, but a political unity."

"Just as in the interior organization of the Reich we have secured unity and thereby the future of the German people, we have undauntedly also presented the interests of our people toward foreign nations," he continued.

"When I entered the Wilhelmstrasse as Chancellor of the Reich, the authority of the Reich had become a worthless phantom. The spirit of rebellion and opposition dominated in the state. This spirit we extinguished and removed within a few months.

"Whatever our opponents may criticize, they cannot deny that we did not capitulate to our problems, that we always tried bravely to solve them and in countless cases did solve them."

Paying tribute to the co-operation of the people, Hitler said that it was "the chief reason for our success."

The fight for Germany's reconstruction, he declared, spread from the old and trusted leaders of the Nazi movement to the newly converted millions of laborers in the nation, representing "the healthy element of our people."

On the other hand, Hitler continued, there is still opposition to be found in a small negative group which he describes as follows:

"First of all, a small coterie of international apostles of political and economic Communism. The overwhelming majority, especially of German workers already have learned to know these Jewish international benefactors of mankind.

"Second, those political leaders who recognize that with Jan. 30, 1933, their future had to be considered as ended, but who cannot reconcile themselves to the irrevocability of this fact.

"Third, those revolutionaries who in 1918 became uprooted and who now want revolution for revolution's sake and as a permanent condition."

He said a revolution of deserters and mutineers had compelled the Nazis to separate themselves from the conceptions of the former group.

"There is no such condition as permanent revolution," he said, "or more than that, there is no beneficial development with the aid of periodically recurring revolt."

"Fourth, the small group who had time to do nothing and who feel themselves changed in their otherwise unimportant lives. They conceive their misgivings to be identical with the call of the nation."

EXHAUSTED BY EFFORTS

That the address of almost two hours taxed Hitler's strength was indicated by his attitude at the conclusion.

After returning to his seat he sat stooping, with head bent forward in repose as if weak from exertion.

Even when Goering was enunciating the party's faith in the leader, the Chancellor did not raise his head though Goering kept pointing at him.

When the cheering audience rose for the Hitler salute he showed signs of returning strength, but after the salute immediately resumed his seat.

Two little girls in the uniform of the feminine division of the Hitler youth presented him with an armfull of roses at the conclusion of the address.

Goering, whose numerous offices include that of President of the Reichstag, expressed thanks on behalf of that body for Hitler's actions against Roehm and the other mutineers.

"The Reichstag thanks the Chancellor for his saving the nation from chaos and civil war," he said.

"Foreign nations and the foreign press, believing the atrocity stories, might ask any German what is his standpoint toward the leader.

"They would receive the unanimous answer:

"We all approve of what is done by our Chancellor.

"After all, loyalty is the basis of today's Germany. Everybody who shakes this foundation will hear the fate of the disloyal leaders who were shot."

Goering said he begged Roehm on his knees to be loyal, but the chief of the storm troopers only laughed.

"He evidently even at that time was minded to commit treason," he said. "The Fuehrer's action against mutineers is bound to win over to his side the last German who still is off on the sidelines."

Library Opened At Georgetown

The opening of the Carnegie branch library at Georgetown took place Thursday evening. This branch is the eleventh opened under the Carnegie Library Demonstration. An excellent library room in which adequate provision has been made for heating and electric lighting has been secured.

His Worship Mayor MacLaren of Georgetown presided at the opening. Addresses were delivered by Premier MacMillan, who spoke of the value of the new Prince of Wales College and of the Carnegie Library Demonstration; Captain Wallace of the Church Army; Rev. C. U. MacNevin who stressed the fact that the library is for the use of the people of the rural communities as well as of Georgetown; Miss Nora Bateson, director of the Demonstration, who pointed out that the library was supposed to supplement all other community activities, that the great interest now evidenced in libraries in the Maritime Provinces indicated that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick would soon consider rural libraries, and that in Prince Edward Island when the three year period would be up the province would doubtless take over the libraries. Others who spoke were Mr. J. Howard MacDonald, M.L.A., Mr. Wade Hughes and Mrs. MacLaren, who on behalf of the Women's Institute which had done much to assist in having the library established, expressed satisfaction on seeing the objective achieved, and stated that fourteen years ago a small library had been started in Georgetown.

There was a large attendance at the meeting, and much interest was evidenced. The library room, which is located above the post office, was opened for inspection. Miss Isobel MacPhee is the librarian.