

THE SUMMERSIDE GUARDIAN

and PRINCE COUNTY CHRONICLE

13 CROWN

(Continued from Page 1)

Summerside Bowling

SECTION "B"

Rolling Stones

Dr. Clark	594
Ken Stuart	456
J. Squarebriggs	478
B. Clark	589
L. Hancock	475

2592

Lumber Jacks

G. Williams	454
M. C. Hachey	540
E. Hickey	530
T. Nicholson	491
B. McIntyre	460

2475

New York Rangers

F. Arsenault	558
L. J. Abbott	471
E. Gallant	415
D. Noonan	415

1915

Flying Eagles

H. Gallant	566
C. Lea	444
F. Gallant	518
R. K. Morrison	469

1997

High three H. Gallant, 566.
High single F. Arsenault, 235.

Woodpeckers

B. MacPherson	436
Dr. McMurdo	618
A. Boales	463
Doc MacPherson	787

2327

Lucky Strikes

George Meikle	440
G. Garvelson	454
Guss Arsenault	512
Low score	422

1828

High three Doc MacPherson, 787.
High single Doc MacPherson, 302.

PLAYOFF SECTION "B"

Easy Aces

F. Williams	634
G. Clark	512
G. Houghton	606
E. Ward	636
F. Daley	606

2966

Spare Ribs

F. Callaghan	738
W. Tower	672
P. Noonan	603
C. Montgomery	703
H. Gaudet	703

3327

High three F. Callaghan, 738.
High single F. Callaghan, 263.

Do FALSE TEETH

Rock, slide or Slip? FASTER, a new, greatly improved powder to be sprinkled on upper or lower plates, holds false teeth firm and comfortable. Can not slide, slip, rock or pop-out. No gummy, gooey, pasty taste or feeling. Makes breath sweet and pleasing. Get FASTER today at any good drug store.

Tenders for Farm

—AT—
ALBANY, P. E. I.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned will be received up to Saturday noon, March 14th, next for farm property of late John W. Muttart, said property consisting of 138 acres more or less, situated on the north side of Albany Station and near the Albany Station and near the churches and schools. All land in highest state of cultivation, conveniently watered and well fenced. Large two story Bungalow practically new and all other buildings in good repair. Considerable quantity of hard and soft wood.

MRS. LEVINA MUTTART,
Albany, P. E. I.
L-871-2-18-25-3-2-9.

P. L. Bowness & Son

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS
Prince County Hospital
Ambulance in Charge
Summerside, Bedouque and Kensington
Phone 33-1

SUNGLO

Breeding and Gestation & Whelping Nations at your nearest Dealer.
INTERNATIONAL FOX AND ANIMAL FOODS, LTD.

W.G.T.U. Meeting At Summerside

The regular monthly meeting of the local W.G.T.U. was held at the home of Mrs. Strong Hinton, Summerside on Thursday afternoon. The devotional period was conducted by Mrs. Sharp, who took for the opening exercise an article written by Rev. Dr. F. Crossley Morgan, son of Dr. Campbell Morgan, the famous bible teacher, who took for his text "Then said Jesus unto His Disciples, if any Man will Come After Me, Let Him Deny Himself and Take up His Cross and Follow Me."

After the devotional period the president, Mrs. (Dr.) John MacNeil took charge of the meeting. In the absence of the secretary Mrs. Bowness, Mrs. C. D. MacCallum was appointed.

First on the program was an interesting article on temperance by the President, Mrs. M. F. Schurman read a paper written by Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of Community Church, New York, entitled "two years of repeal of prohibition in the United States." The warnings of the dregs, he says, as to what would happen if prohibition were abandoned have been confirmed down to the last jot and tittle. Drunkenness has increased, as has also crimes of passion.

The Keeley Institute has once more doing a good business after the lean years of prohibition.

Another interesting talk was given by Mrs. MacCallum "Liquor and Progress." A poem was read by Mrs. MacPherson.

Meeting closed with the Mizpah Benediction. A goodly number were present—S.

Young People's Unions Meet

On Wednesday evening, March 4th, a joint meeting of the Kensington and the Margate Young People's Unions was held in the United Church Hall at Kensington with about eighty in attendance. A hearty welcome was extended to the visitors by Keir Dugan, president of the Kensington union.

The devotional period, was carried out by the Margate group with their president, Fred Howard, in the chair, and Mr. Ernest Dunning as organist. They also presented an excellent program based on that great social poem written by the poet, "Introduction to the subject was given by Rev. George N. Somers. Sketch of the early life of the poet by Ernest Dunning. Story of the writing of the poem by Mrs. Charles Woodside. Reaction to the poem by Miss Vivian Woodside. The poem, "The Man With the Hoe," was recited by Miss Mamie Conclusion of this program the Kensington Union took charge of the recreation period, after which lunch was served. The singing of Auld Lang Syne brought a very pleasant evening to a close.

KINGSBOTE SCHOOL

Report of Kingsbote School for the month of February:

Grade X—1 Velma Jardine.
Grade IX—1 Mildred MacDonald, 2 Jean Young, 3 Robert Bell.
Grade VIII—1 Gordon MacDonald, 2 Louise Laidner, 3 Pearl Stewart.
Grade VI—1 Evelyn Robertson, 2 Joyce Robertson, 3 Dorothy MacLean.
Grade V (a) 1 Timothy Mossey, 2 Horace MacDonald, 3 Boswell Robertson.
Grade V (b) 1 Stirling Robertson, 2 Arnett Robertson, 3 Peter Stewart.
Grade IV—1 Kenneth MacLean, 2 Carmen Robertson.
Grade III—1 Arthur Robertson, 2 Margaret Yates, 3 Mable Stewart.
Grade II—1 Walena Robertson, 2 Dixie Dixon.
The Ma I—1 Ruth Young, 2 Edwina Robertson, 3 Stuart Coffin.
Perfect attendance: Katherine Stewart, Ruth Young, Arthur Robertson, Evelyn Robertson, Mildred Crisbon, Evelyn Robertson, Mildred MacDonald.
Warren Young—Teacher.
(Patriot please copy)

Could Not Rise From His Bed

Centreville Man Took Dodd's And Soon Felt Better

Mr. Haggerty Thankful He Took Friend's Advice

Centreville, N. S., March 9/36.—(Special)—I am a farmer, 40 years of age, writes Mr. Charles Haggerty, of this place. "One day I felt a numb feeling come over me. The next morning I could not rise from bed. I tried different medicines and got no relief. One day a bed about a month. My friend told me about Dodd's Kidney Pills. I got one box, and when I had taken the first one I felt better. After three more boxes I was completely relieved and was out doing my work as well as ever."

For more than half a century Dodd's Kidney Pills have been bringing relief to sufferers from Kidney and Bladder ailments. Like Mr. Haggerty it is frequently upon the advice of friends and others who have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, that many people learn of the benefits derived from taking this famous remedy. Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold at drug counters everywhere in the familiar blue and red box.

Western Locals

—This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted at a cents a word strictly payable in advance.

—FOR CHAPPED HANDS or face use our Glycerine and Rose Water. Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—GOOD ROADS, good ice, will not last long. Haul your fishing and other supplies from Brace's now. L-3425-3-7-21.

—BRACE'S prices are right on Glidden's Endurance pure white paint. L-3425-3-7-21.

—ANTI-GLARE snow goggles 25c at Taylor Drug Co., Kensington.

—WORK ON POST-OFFICE—Work on Albertson's new post-office has started. Carpenters have commenced work on the interior. They are assisted on the re-modelling job by several laborers.

—HOCKEY AT KENSINGTON—Tuesday, March 10th, at 8 p.m., Highfield Granites vs. Kensington. Skating after match. Admission 10 and 20 cents. L-3778.

—AEOLOGY—A formal apology for the rough handling a few Borden hockey fans were reported to have given members of Summerside Crystals hockey team after a provincial playdown game at Borden has been received from Mayor Willard Leard of Borden.

—TRINITY Y. P. S. MEETING—The regular meeting of the Young People's Society was held Friday night in Epworth Hall. The president was in the chair. The meeting was in charge of Miss Helen Nicholson who took as her subject, "What the World Needs Today." A solo by Miss Helen Davies was much enjoyed. S.

URGE SUPPORT OF PROHIBITION LAW

—Letters from every member of North Bedouque Women's Provisional Society will go to the provincial government representatives urging their support of the Prohibition Law, if any proposal for change in the liquor statute is made, it was agreed at the organization's regular meeting here.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE BRANCH

—A Farmers' Institute branch has been organized to serve the farmers of this district. At the first meeting officers were elected as follows: President, Reuben Large; Secretary-treasurer, Ralph MacCaull; directors, Edward Baker, J. C. MacCaull, Robert Baker, Fred Clark, Heath Clark, Fred Clark. General business was discussed by the meeting and arrangements were made to order seeds for spring planting.

PERSONALS

—John W. Arthur, Summerside, left for Montreal on Friday.

—Mr. Walter Waite, Sherbrooke, has entered the Prince County Hospital for treatment. S.

—Mr. Preston Toombs, Kensington, left on Friday morning on a business trip to Montreal. Y.

—Mr. Theodore Melvor, Kinross, was in Kensington on Saturday on business. He foresees an improvement in business. Y.

—PETERS—At North Rustico on March 4, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Peters (nee Jean Gallant) a son.

—MAGISTRATE'S COURT—A man from Bedouque charged with common assault was fined ten dollars and costs. S.

—Mrs. James H. Arthur, Summerside, has entered the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal for treatment. S.

—Miss Marjorie McKenzie, Kensington, is visiting in Seartown, the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Neil Bradshaw. Y.

—Miss Cornelia Boudreau, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boudreau, Tignish, is a patient in the Prince County Hospital. S.

LAND BOOM ON RAND

JOHANNESBURG—(C.P.)—The Rand Townships Registrar's office figures disclose spectacular increases in property deals during the "land boom" that has been experienced during the past year.

TRIBUTE TO KING GEORGE V

In the course of his Memorial Day address, Gen. Von Blomberg paid a brief tribute to King George. The army leader praised

"Watch On The Rhine" Claimed By Hitler Only Check Against Communism

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with her obligations under the Rhine (Locarno) pact.

He referred to the agreement by which both France and Germany promised to keep their soldiers out of the Rhineland—the area into which the soldiers of the Reich marched today.

He said the German government had no assurance that France would not elect a Communist government, and he declared that, in such case, France would be governed from Moscow and not from Paris.

Invokes "Primitive Right"

He continued: "In the interest of the primitive right of a nation to secure her own borders and to safeguard her possibilities of defence, the German government, beginning today, restored the full, unmitigated sovereignty of the Reich in the demilitarized zone of the Rhineland."

But, stated Hitler, the world should not consider this act militarily.

"In order," he said, "to pledge the purely defensive character of these measures beyond peradventure of doubt, and in order further to give expression to its eternally constant yearning for the real pacification of Europe and states having equal rights and enjoying equal respect, the German Reich Government declares itself willing, on the basis of the following proposals, to enter upon new arrangements for the erection of a new system for the safeguarding of the peace of Europe."

Hitler's Six Points

His suggestion embraced six points:

1. Treaties among Germany, France, and Belgium creating new demilitarized zones along their frontiers;
2. A 25-year non-aggression pact among Germany, France and Belgium;
3. The inclusion of Great Britain and Italy as guarantors of this pact;
4. The inclusion of the Netherlands in this pact;
5. A general defensive aviation agreement among all western European powers to guard against a sudden attack by anyone;
6. A non-aggression pact with Poland and other nations on Germany's eastern border, including Lithuania.

Talked 90 Minutes

After he had delivered his memorandum to the diplomats, Hitler talked before the Reichstag and talked 90 minutes to the accompaniment of cheers from his loyal legislators.

He told them in detail what he had done. He paid tribute to Woodrow Wilson who had envisaged a league of all nations "designed to bring peoples nearer each other in mutual regard and understanding."

But the reality was that the League regarded the world as separated into victors and vanquished, and Germany, for the honor of her own people, had to withdraw from the latter classification. He said the League was designed to bring peoples nearer each other in mutual regard and understanding.

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BRITAIN TAKES

(Continued from Page 1)

the Treaty of Versailles provides that if Germany violates in any manner whatever the provisions with regard to the demilitarized zone, she shall be regarded as committing a hostile act against the powers signatory to the present treaty and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.

The difficulty of applying sanctions in the event of unilateral repudiation of a treaty without resort to war was recognized when Germany reestablished conscription a year ago in defiance of the Versailles Treaty.

Denounced Move

Britain, Italy and France met at Ginebra and denounced the German move. The council of the League met subsequently at Geneva and again denounced it. But nobody proposed economic sanctions.

Feeling that the peace structure needed strengthening in this regard, the League Council appointed a committee—of which Canada was a member—under the leadership of the Governor general, to study the possibility of a "show in future a state, whether a member of the League or not, endanger peace by unilateral repudiation of its international obligations."

The French Government later submitted a plan to the committee. This suggested the European members of the League should adopt a certain interpretation of the Covenant and embody it in a protocol and should secure the assent and cooperation of non-member states.

This interpretation was to the effect that the duty of the League under article XI of the Covenant to take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard peace means that when a state violates a treaty in such a way as to endanger peace, it is the duty of the members of the League to adopt economic and financial measures to make it more difficult for the violation to be successful.

For instance, if the violation should take the form of illegal armament, the members of the League which were parties to the proposed arrangement should take steps immediately to prohibit the export of raw materials particularly suitable arms, implements of war and all for the manufacture of implements of war or any product of which it might be considered that the treaty-breaking state should be deprived.

The French plan proposed that in the first place the European states controlling markets and essential raw materials should take steps in this arrangement through regional or other treaties. The agreement should include as many expert to terms which should be adopted as possible. Once it was decided that steps should be taken to terms with non-European states with a view to making it easier to carry out these various arrangements.

The non-European states, it was argued, must desire consolidation of peace because peace all over the world is indivisible. Following the traditional way of League committees by appointing sub-committees. Its activities subsequently were lost in the clamor over the Ethiopian war.

that one-sided alliances and sanctions are forces that prepare the way for "future explosions." They did so because of reports, emphasized by the German news bureau, that France is preparing sanctions along with appeals to the League and to Locarno signatories held the commission observers held the relations to Austria might be brought to the forefront because of Nazi success heretofore in getting what they wanted. On the surface, however, there was little concerning this conjuncture.

Preparations went forward, meanwhile for the plebiscite called by Hitler for March 29 for a new Reichstag. Hitler dissolved this rubber stamp body yesterday in a move to prove to the world that his Rhineland step was the will of the German people.

TAP DANCING POLICEMAN

CAPE TOWN—(C.P.)—Geoffrey Middleton, tap dancer star of the Gaiety Theatre, London, was one of 15 Englishmen who arrived recently to join the British South Africa Police in Southern Rhodesia.

Watch On The Rhine

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the late British sovereign's "spirit of true chivalry."

In the opera house's former imperial box sat Hitler, surrounded by Major-General Hans Von Seeck, military adviser to the government, former Field Marshal August Von Mackensen; Admiral Erich Raeder; General Werner Von Fritsch, chief of staff of the army; General Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Minister of Air, and other members of the cabinet and generals and admirals.

He was creator of the third Reich, who is our supreme commander, the defence force renders thanks from an overflowing heart for the most honorable task ever assigned to a German soldier—that of rearing a new defence force, anchored in the people through a universal obligation to the League of Nations.

A huge black iron cross on the rear wall of the stage and 39 battle-torn flags of the Great War, held by 36 young soldiers and three blue-jackets, formed an impressive background as the military leader continued:

"Today and for all time the defence force feels itself indissolubly bound up with the National Socialist Party and all of its formations. The party will carry the new state and which cooperate most intimately in forming a new Germany."

Hitler, somewhat pale, and his face never relaxing in its seriousness, sat impassive as Von Blomberg paid his personal tributes.

Referring to Hitler's offer to sign a 25-year non-aggression pact with France and Belgium, Von Blomberg admonished: "May common sense, not passion, guide the decisions of European statesmen. The acceptance of Der Fuehrer's offer will secure the peace of Europe."

He described the late Marshal Pilsudski of Poland as a "pathetic international understanding."

He warned youth against "the false romanticism of a happy, jolly war" and told them instead, "war today destroys the flower of humanity and brings gain neither to the victor nor to the vanquished."

That rumors of frequent fatal crashes in the new German air force seemed well founded was for the first time officially indicated when Von Blomberg paid tribute to the memory of "those of our comrades who in the most recent past have sacrificed their blood to the spirit animating this defence force, especially its youngest—the newly-organized air force."

Gen. Von Blomberg closed with a long appeal for peace and with assurances to assembled diplomats that Germany harbors only the most peaceful intentions.

Hitler reviewed the honor companies of the army, navy and air forces after the exercises and was enthusiastically cheered by thousands of spectators.

Germany could occupy the position today of being able to sit back and tell international questioners about policy was much like that of May 21, 1935, when Hitler unannounced 13 points of foreign policy and offered to restrict German armaments. Those who asked then "what next?" had to be content with the reply that Hitler had spoken, offered the world something new, offered the world something that the world was not expected to have.

Von Blomberg pleaded for peace in his speech, saying:

"We soldiers, and with us the entire German people, thank Reichsfuehrer Hitler especially that this, the first year of military independence, at the same time was a year of peace."

"We have learned bitterly of war servitude and the disgrace which accompanied missing battalions. We have in present-day Germany no name of loss in the world.... we have the single goal of being able to work in security and quiet for peaceful reconstruction of the new Reich."

"This work is the rearing of upstanding, clean, industrious and brave men. We ask nothing according to this standard. Unilateral military agreements and sanctions.... are preparations for future explosions."

Some quarters attached importance to Von Blomberg's statement

EVIDENCE IS

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chose to be tried by a judge and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

Margaret McRae appeared on a charge of receiving stolen goods and pleaded "not guilty."

The case of the King vs. Richard Keefe was called first. Mr. D. Edgar Shaw, K. C. appeared for the Crown and Mr. R. R. Bell for the accused.

The first witness called was Mr. Cecil Campbell, North Wiltshire. He lives at North Wiltshire where he keeps the store and post office for his father. On February 22 last on going to the store in the morning he found the door unlocked and on entering the store he found the wicket into the post office broken. The office is separated from the store by a partition. In the main store the wall on one side was broken in. There had been at one time a window there and the opening had been closed up and a show case put there. The opening made would be large enough to admit the entrance of a man. Mr. Campbell then proceeded to enumerate the different articles he misused. Included in the list were: a 100 pound bag of feed corn meal, 24 pound bag of flour, a five pound and two one pound boxes of chocolates, a box containing 24 chocolate bars, ten pounds of tea, one-quarter caddy chewing tobacco, several packages of pipe and cigarette tobacco, a pack of playing cards, a box containing about ten bolts strings, eight pounds of butter, several boxes of yeast, cakes to ten fifteen pounds of lard and shortening, one pipe, four or five mouth organs, several cans of salmon, a box of cigars and a quantity of copper coins from the tills of both the store and the post office.

The witness could identify only a few of the above mentioned articles, most of which were produced in court, as those taken from his store but the brand and quantity corresponded to what had been taken. The articles identified by the witness were the box of violin strings and the mouth organ boxes on which in each case was the name of what the witness said was his own writing.

The second witness was Corporal Cordwell of the R. C. M. P. who had been called to investigate the break at North Wiltshire on the morning of February 22 last. Constable Swindell had accompanied him. As the result of investigations in the district he had obtained a search warrant to search the Keefe's farm, the farm of the father of the accused, Richard Keefe. The police officers arrived there on the afternoon of February 22 last, the day of the break. They found the door locked and after a short delay, by Margaret McRae, he could not read himself. The police then proceeded to search. Keefe sat down in the kitchen and the officers went first to the corner of the kitchen where there was a flour barrel. A bread board over which was spread an empty 24 pound flour sack covered the barrel. On top of the sack was a freshly baked loaf of bread, still warm. On looking into the barrel the witness said he saw a pyramid of what appeared to be newly placed flour as there were no marks to show where any had been removed. Asked where the sack had come from Margaret McRae said that Christopher Keefe had brought it home on the previous Saturday, February 15. She also said it had been put in the barrel the same night. Richard Keefe said also that the flour had been bought the previous Saturday. Asked when she had baked bread Margaret McRae said that morning and that she had taken the flour from the barrel.

Continuing the search in the kitchen the witness testified that he looked next on top of a cupboard where he found what appeared to be a freshly opened package of tea. He asked Richard Keefe where he got the tea and Keefe had replied at Hunter River. He then produced two bills from a firm in Hunter River one on Feb. 15 and the other on Feb. 17. The witness said that he called attention to the fact that the bill called for a half pound and the package was a pound one. Keefe had no answer and could not understand it. Margaret McRae said she had emptied the tea into the canister

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sergeant fainted.

The accused lad, Arthur Bannister, was seen trudging through the snow towards Pacific Junction on Jan. 5 witness Hartley Steeves told the court.

Albert A. Powell of Moncton told of his "frequent visits" to the Bannister home and identified a hunting knife produced as evidence as one owned by Arthur Bannister.

Mrs. Maud LeBlanc, Moncton police matron and Inspector H. V. Harris of the Moncton city force gave evidence of the finding of the six month old "extortion" infant at the Bannister home following the grim crime.

A mitten found near the scene of the crime was identified by Corporal J. H. Pettigrew as one belonging to the accused.

Earl O'Brien, friend of Philip Lake's said Arthur Bannister was at the Lake shack Jan. 2 and had informed Lake "he might be back Sunday to stay a few days and tend his snare."

"I was satisfied the body was that of Philip Lake," declared Dr. E. J. Caldwell, coroner, who viewed the charred body lying in the ruins of the Lake ramshackle hut.

"The extortion" child, Betty Lake, was born to Mrs. Bertha Lake as her home, Mrs. Mary Cusack, Catamont told the court. "I know the Lake baby, it looked like its mother," she declared. "Children don't change in features" continued the elderly woman who had befriended the unfortunate Bertha Lake.

Mounted Police officers and their assistants gave evidence of finding parts of a rifle which the accused, according to the Crown, had thrown away in the snow in the trek back to his home with his sister and the kidnapped Lake child the early morning of Jan. 6. Then court adjourned until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

There were indications tonight that four witnesses might be called by the crown tomorrow, including Dr. J. W. Rousell, associate of Dr. Rosario Fontaine, Montreal, ballistic expert, who is expected to give evidence regarding the bullet, said by police to have been extracted from Lake's skull after his body had been exhumed following its first burial. Dr. H. Paul Manson, Moncton, who made an examination of Lake's burned corpse soon after it was discovered and who found the bullet on examination of the body following exhumation; Dr. A. R. Landry, Moncton, who assisted in the autopsy, and possibly, Marshal Ring, Saint John, husband of Bertha Lake, common law wife of Philip Lake.

FRANCE MAKES

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Reich for unilaterally denouncing treaties and that subsequently Europe will concentrate upon building up a new system of security.

Officials emphasized that a tri-power resolution adopted at the Stresa Conference in 1935, alluding to Germany's proclamation of compulsory military service, declared Germany's repudiation of the treaty of Versailles "had undermined public confidence in the security of peaceful order."

Officials also recalled that at Stresa, Great Britain and Italy in a declaration reaffirmed all of their obligations as guarantors under the Locarno Treaty, which Adolf Hitler has now denounced, and declared their intention "should the need arise faithfully to fulfill" these obligations.

that morning. The witness said he turned the canister on its side and found the tea in the bottom lighter than the top. Margaret McRae said it was another brand.

The court adjourned to meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

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(Continued from Page 1)

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He was creator of the third Reich, who is our supreme commander, the defence force renders thanks from an overflowing heart for the most honorable task ever assigned to a German soldier—that of rearing a new defence force, anchored in the people through a universal obligation to the League of Nations.

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That rumors of frequent fatal crashes in the new German air force seemed well founded was for the first time officially indicated when Von Blomberg paid tribute to the memory of "those of our comrades who in the most recent past have sacrificed their blood to the spirit animating this defence force, especially its youngest—the newly-organized air force."

Gen. Von Blomberg closed with a long appeal for peace and with assurances to assembled diplomats that Germany harbors only the most peaceful intentions.

Hitler reviewed the honor companies of the army, navy and air forces after the exercises and was enthusiastically cheered by thousands of spectators.

Germany could occupy the position today of being able to sit back and tell international questioners about policy was much like that of May 21, 1935, when Hitler unannounced 13 points of foreign policy and offered to restrict German armaments. Those who asked then "what next?" had to be content with the reply that Hitler had spoken, offered the world something new, offered the world something that the world was not expected to have.

Von Blomberg pleaded for peace in his speech, saying:

"We soldiers, and with us the entire German people, thank Reichsfuehrer Hitler especially that this, the first year of military independence, at the same time was a year of peace."

"We have learned bitterly of war servitude and the disgrace which accompanied missing battalions. We have in present-day Germany no name of loss in the world.... we have the single goal of being able to work in security and quiet for peaceful reconstruction of the new Reich."

"This work is the rearing of upstanding, clean, industrious and brave men. We ask nothing according to this standard. Unilateral military agreements and sanctions.... are preparations for future explosions."

Some quarters attached importance to Von Blomberg's statement

EVIDENCE IS

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chose to be tried by a judge and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

Margaret McRae appeared on a charge of receiving stolen goods and pleaded "not guilty."

The case of the King vs. Richard Keefe was called first. Mr. D. Edgar Shaw, K. C. appeared for the Crown and Mr. R. R. Bell for the accused.

The first witness called was Mr. Cecil Campbell, North Wiltshire. He lives at North Wiltshire where he keeps the store and post office for his father. On February 22 last on going to the store in the morning he found the door unlocked and on entering the store he found the wicket into the post office broken. The office is separated from the store by a partition. In the main store the wall on one side was broken in. There had been at one time a window there and the opening had been closed up and a show case put there. The opening made would be large enough to admit the entrance of a man. Mr. Campbell then proceeded to enumerate the different articles he misused. Included in the list were: a 100 pound bag of feed corn meal, 24 pound bag of flour, a five pound and two one pound boxes of chocolates, a box containing 24 chocolate bars, ten pounds of tea, one-quarter caddy chewing tobacco, several packages of pipe and cigarette tobacco, a pack of playing cards, a box containing about ten bolts strings, eight pounds of butter, several boxes of yeast, cakes to ten fifteen pounds of lard and shortening, one pipe, four or five mouth organs, several cans of salmon, a box of cigars and a quantity of copper coins from the tills of both the store and the post office.

The witness could identify only a few of the above mentioned articles, most of which were produced in court, as those taken from his store but the brand and quantity corresponded to what had been taken. The articles identified by the witness were the box of violin strings and the mouth organ boxes on which in each case was the name of what the witness said was his own writing.

The second witness was Corporal Cordwell of the R. C. M. P. who had been called to investigate the break at North Wiltshire on the morning of February 22 last. Constable Swindell had accompanied him. As the result of investigations in the district he had obtained a search warrant to search the Keefe's farm, the farm of the father of the accused, Richard Keefe. The police officers arrived there on the afternoon of February 22 last, the day of the break. They found the door locked and after a short delay, by Margaret McRae, he could not read himself. The police then proceeded to search. Keefe sat down in the kitchen and the officers went first to the corner of the kitchen where there was a flour barrel. A bread board over which was spread an empty 24 pound flour sack covered the barrel. On top of the sack was a freshly baked loaf of bread, still warm. On looking into the barrel the witness said he saw a pyramid of what appeared to be newly placed flour as there were no marks to show where any had been removed. Asked where the sack had come from Margaret McRae said that Christopher Keefe had brought it home on the previous Saturday, February 15. She also said it had been put in the barrel the same night. Richard Keefe said also that the flour had been bought the previous Saturday. Asked when she had baked bread Margaret McRae said that morning and that she had taken the flour from the barrel.

Continuing the search in the kitchen the witness testified that he looked next on top of a cupboard where he found what appeared to be a freshly opened package of tea. He asked Richard Keefe where he got the tea and Keefe had replied at Hunter River. He then produced two bills from a firm in Hunter River one on Feb. 15 and the other on Feb. 17. The witness said that he called attention to the fact that the bill called for a half pound and the package was a pound one. Keefe had no answer and could not understand it. Margaret McRae said she had emptied the tea into the canister

FRANCE MAKES

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Reich for unilaterally denouncing treaties and that subsequently Europe will concentrate upon building up a new system of security.

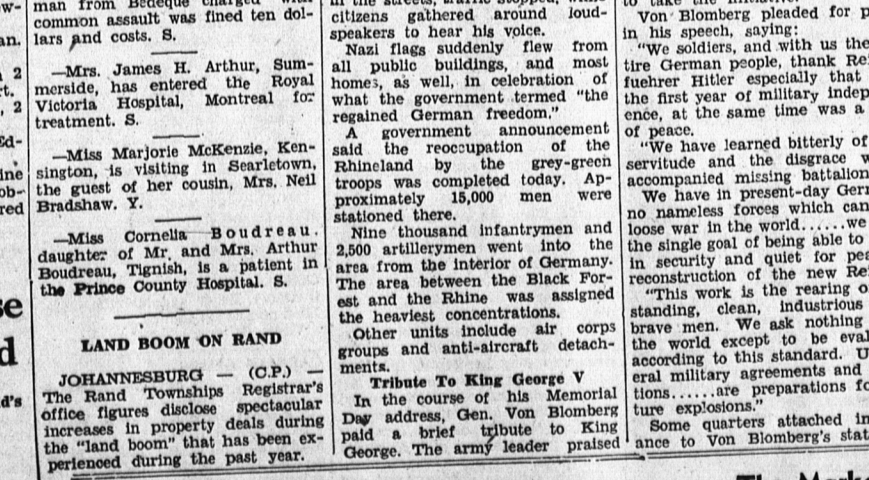
Officials emphasized that a tri-power resolution adopted at the Stresa Conference in 1935, alluding to Germany's proclamation of compulsory military service, declared Germany's repudiation of the treaty of Versailles "had undermined public confidence in the security of peaceful order."

Officials also recalled that at Stresa, Great Britain and Italy in a declaration reaffirmed all of their obligations as guarantors under the Locarno Treaty, which Adolf Hitler has now denounced, and declared their intention "should the need arise faithfully to fulfill" these obligations.

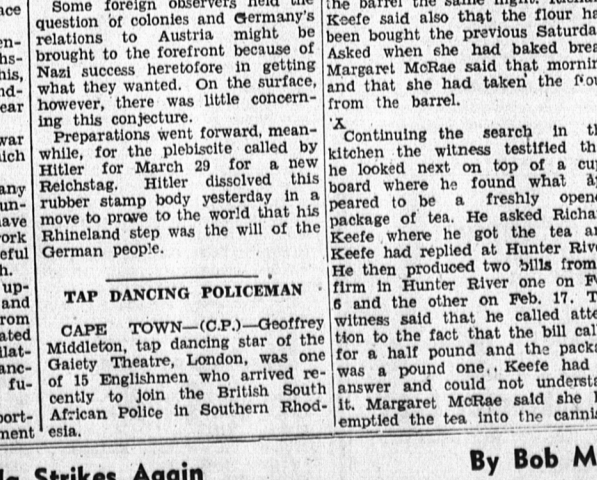
that morning. The witness said he turned the canister on its side and found the tea in the bottom lighter than the top. Margaret McRae said it was another brand.

The court adjourned to meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

GORDON FIFE, Soldier of Fortune



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