

# Whirlwind

by Norma Newcomb

## CHAPTER TWO

### Part One

"It was a very nice negligee, dear. Though I must admit that it's a bit too on the modern side for me."

"Roger will love you in it." "Sally!" "Mother, stop pretending. You know perfectly well that Roger is simply crazy about you. He's trying to get up enough courage to propose."

"I am sure he is not that stupid, dear. Uncle Roger, as you call him knows perfectly well that we can never be anything more than good friends." "A little of the buoyancy went out of the girl. "But why not? Mother, I've told you over and over again that you're sacrificing yourself in vain. Grandfather Jethrup would never let Philip marry me. Not in a million years."

"The decision will be Philip's, my dear. And I am confident that he will some day realize that that he loves you. I will not make matters difficult by giving him a chauffeur for a father-in-law."

"Mother, did you ever stop to think that I might not be in love with Philip?" "Mrs. Allison smiled serenely. "It isn't always a question of love, Sally. It's a question of intelligence. Philip is right for you, therefore you must marry Philip."

And still smiling serenely, Mrs. Allison left to inform the Jethrups that she was now ready to have her party begin.

It was a good party despite the little fact that her mother contrived to throw Sally and Philip together whenever an opportunity presented itself. Never had food been tastier, never had company been gayer, and never, never had Grandfather Jethrup told so many interesting stories about the "good old days."

ment overlooking Central Park later, Sally grudgingly admitted to herself that she really liked the old codger. When she was a child, living with her mother at the Jethrups, she had always been somewhat afraid of Grandfather Jethrup. He had a way of barking at her that especially disturbed her that afternoon he'd overheard Philip telling her about the house he intended to buy for her some day! But he'd mellowed somewhat since then—or was it simply because she had agreed with him, let him have his own way? She shrugged her shoulders dismissing the whole business as red-headed Helen Stafford came out of the kitchen. Why go into details? Why try to analyze a simple thing like that? She was fond of Grandfather Jethrup and that was that.

The bed sagged as Helen added her weight to it. "Do you think I ought to make a play for Philip?" "Huh? What happened to your high sense of honor?" "In a way, Mother is right. What is there ahead but years of working and doing without?" "Mr. Perkin would collapse with horror if he heard you hinting that Comet Airlines doesn't pay enough."

"Oh, I don't mean the salary is too little. I meant doing without luxuries. I'd like to wear a mink coat and have a chauffeur the way other girls do. And Philip could give me those things, and many more, besides." "I think you really better go to sleep, Sally. Helen was good-humoured no longer. "You've had a hard day. You're too tired to wrestle with problems like that."

"What is this conversation embarrassing you?" Helen hesitated after she had switched off the light. Then, surprisingly, she said, "Yes, Sally. It is. I like to believe that all my friends are decent."

### ROMAN ORIGIN

The English words palace and palatial are derived from Palatine Hill in Rome, traditional site of the founding of Rome.

# May Bring Down 1952-53 Budget Early In April

By D'ARCY O'DONNELL Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, Feb. 16—(CP)—A record peacetime budget, containing tax reductions and announcing a surplus of possibly \$500,000,000 for 1951-52, will be presented to the forthcoming session of Parliament. The session opens Thursday Feb. 23 and Finance Minister Abbott may bring down the 1952-53 budget Tuesday, April 8, a short time before the Commons adjourns for the Easter recess. The 1952-53 budget was presented April 10 last.

The contents of the budget will remain a secret until read in the Commons, but hints dropped by Mr. Abbott in the last few months have launched a flood of speculation. Some political observers have predicted tax reductions amounting to between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000, despite forecasts that record peacetime defence expenditures of \$2,200,000,000 are planned for 1952-53.

Mr. Abbott has said that in preparing the budget he and his officials will look closely at heavy cigaret taxes blamed for large-scale smuggling of American cigarets into Canada, a drop in consumption of Canadian cigarets and unemployment in Canadian tobacco factories. The Federal tax now amounts to 25 cents on a package of 20 cigarets retailing for 42 cents in Ottawa. There has been speculation in unofficial circles that Mr. Abbott will cut the tax by from two to five cents a package.

Some also have predicted reductions in the 15-per-cent excise tax on electric stoves, washing machines and refrigerators.

### Defence Surcharge

Mr. Abbott has said he plans to incorporate into the regular tax structure the 20-per-cent defence surcharge placed on personal income taxes and corporation profits in the last budget. In doing that, he may effect some reduction in the general taxes on corporations and personal incomes. Two per cent of the yield from personal income taxes, from corporation taxes and from the 10-per-cent sales tax will be earmarked to pay the cost of \$40-a-month pensions to all 70 and over, regardless of means.

The healthy surplus compiled during the current year gives Mr. Abbott a fair amount of leeway for making tax adjustments. He also has forecasts from experts that the outlook for 1952 is good. The value of Canada's gross national production in 1952 is expected to be \$22,500,000,000, an increase of \$1,300,000,000 over 1951.

Last spring, Mr. Abbott estimated his revenues for 1951-52 would amount to \$3,730,000,000 and expenditures to \$3,700,000,000, leaving a March 31 surplus of \$30,000,000. He revised his estimates and indicated he expected to end the fiscal year March 31 with a surplus of between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

His second estimate appeared conservative as the year neared an end. Figures for the first nine months of the fiscal year showed that the surplus had reached a total of \$721,000,000. It was expected the surplus would be slimmed down in the final months of the year, but there were some guesses it would total at least \$500,000,000.

Parliament voted \$1,700,000,000 for defence expenditures in 1951-52 and later it was estimated that not more than \$1,400,000,000 would be spent before the end of the year. The amount not spent was reflected in the surplus.

### Defends Policy

Mr. Abbott has frequently defended his policy of high taxation in periods of prosperity. He has said that to carry on deficit financing in times such as these would be a "fraud on the public." The surplus is used to reduce the country's debt.

The surplus will be his sixth in a row since the end of the Second World War. He had surpluses of \$373,648,901 in 1947; \$676,191,636 in 1948; \$595,502,741 in 1949; \$131,521,953 in 1950 and \$203,456,000 in 1951. The 1947 surplus broke a string of 17 consecutive deficits compiled during the years of the depression and of the Second World War.

Canada's net debt, amounting to a mere \$268,480,004 at the turn of the century, climbed to \$335,996,850 by 1914—the year of the outbreak of the First World War. By 1916, the debt had reached \$1,191,384,063. In 1939—the first year of the Second World War—the debt totalled \$3,152,559,314. It climbed to a peak of \$13,421,405,449 in 1946. The surpluses in the last five years have reduced it to \$1,441,100,000.

The trend of the debt reflected the movement of Federal Government expenditures. In 1901 expenditures totalled \$46,866,368—an amount that now barely covers the expenditures of one department of government. By 1914, the government was spending \$127,384,473 and by 1918 the amount had grown to \$178,284,313. At the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 expenditures were \$553,063,087. They skyrocketed to a peak of \$5,332,255,505 in 1944. They tapered off from 1944 until the war broke out in Korea. Since then they have again swung upward.

# Six Of World's Rulers March In Funeral Procession Of Late King



KING HAAKON Norway KING ADOLF Sweden KING PAUL Greece KING FREDERICK Denmark QUEEN JULIANA Netherlands KING FEISAL Iraq

# To Be Fitted For Royal Crowns

LONDON, Feb. 16—(Reuters)—Queen Elizabeth has a date with the royal milliner before she can wear her two royal crowns. The crowns themselves will remain unaltered in their regal splendor. It's the velvet "cap of maintenance" inside the crown that is refitted and padded for each sovereign's head.

Queen Elizabeth II really has three crowns but one of them will never be worn. Since India now is a republic, the Queen is not "Empress of India" and the "Imperial Crown of India" will remain in the ancient Tower of London. The Sovereign's principal crown is the crown of St. Edward. It is used only at coronations. But since it weighs more than five pounds it is worn only for a few minutes and then is replaced by the lighter Imperial Crown.

These two crowns are beyond pricing. No monetary figure is available. Even if the original value of the individual jewels could be computed it would be meaningless due to the tremendous change in values over the centuries and the historical significance of some of the jewels.

The Imperial Crown of India is known to have cost about \$300,000 but this does not give a true indication of the value of the other two crowns, of which the Imperial Crown is the more valuable. The original Cullinan diamond, a large piece of which is embedded in the Imperial Crown, was valued at \$7,500,000. It is expected that \$14,000,000 worth of crown jewels will be used in King George's funeral.

The crown of St. Edward and the Imperial Crown are similar in shape but can be distinguished by the outstanding gems in each and by their over-all color. Both have a jewel-studded main circlet at the base, ringed with ermine. In front there is a main cross, in which is embedded the major gem. Crossed arches form a dome topped with a jewelled ball and a Maltese Cross. Filling out the space under the cross pieces is

the purple velvet of the cap of maintenance.

The Crown of St. Edward is gold in appearance, the cross piece is lined with pearls. The Imperial Crown looks silvery from the massed diamonds and pearls on platinum. Queen Elizabeth's husband, the Duke of Edinburgh, may also be entitled to wear a crown if the queen so decrees. It will be a comparatively-simple coronet, a circlet of gold adorned with straw-berry-leaf crosses. The use of precious stones is prohibited.

The original crown of St. Edward dated back to Edward the Confessor (1065-66), last of the Saxon line. It was destroyed during the rule of Oliver Cromwell (1653-58) and was remade when King Charles II was restored to the throne. In the crown are five rubies, 11 emeralds, 17 sapphires, 277 pearls and 2,675 diamonds. The smaller Imperial Crown was made by command of Queen Victoria in 1838. This crown contains one large ruby, one large sapphire, 15 smaller sapphires, 11 emeralds, four smaller rubies, 1,363 brilliant

diamonds, 1,378 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, four drop-shaped pearls and 376 other pearls.

CANNOCK, England — (CP) — During a heavy storm in this Staffordshire town, radio and television sets became red-hot, bulbs exploded and electric kettles heated in seconds. Officials said the overflow of electricity was caused by lightning striking power lines.

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