We Uphold Anything that is FAIR & JUST

The Leader

If You Don't Like Our Policy KEEP AWAY

MORRISBURG, ONT. FRIDAY, DEC. 27, 1929

XXXI No. 48

Laying Mash

We recommend Monarch Laying Mash for egg production; it contains all the ingredients necessary, such as: Corn Meal; Oat Meal; Wheat Bran; Wheat Shorts; Meat Meal; Fish Meal; Bone Meal; Alfala Meal; Cod Liver Meal; Calcium and Salt. Analysis—20 per cent, protein; 5 per cent. fat; 7 per cent. fibre. The price is $3.30

Argentine Corn

Feed Argentine Corn once a day to your poultry.

Wishing You All

A Happy

and

Prosperous New Year

The MORRISBURG FEED & PRODUCE Co.

MORRISBURG, ONT.

Delight the CHILDREN this

Christmas

Toys for the Little Ones in great variety at all prices. Mechanical Toys—all kinds; Construction Toys; Dolls, all prices; Games; Books; Christmas Tree Decorations.

Gifts of Utility are to Be Found in Abundance at the Hardware Store.

Skates; Skating Outfits; Hockey Boots; Ladies' Skates and Shoes; Pocket Knives; Carvers; Aluminum and Pyrex Ware; Electric Irons; Electric Stoves; Thermos Bottles and Kits; Alarm Clocks; Watches; Wahl Pencils and Pens. Hockey Sticks for the boys from 25c to $1.50

CHINA delights every woman. There cannot be too much of the right kind in any home. English Tea or Dinner Sets, Fancy Cups and Saucers, Vases, Jardineres, Enamel Ware, Roasters all sizes for the Christmas Turkey. Beautiful Antimoney Ware, a splendid variety, very low prices. Your Christmas money will go a long way here.

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.

THE HARDWARE STORE—Opposite St. Lawrence Hall

MORRISBURG—ONTARIO

OPENING OF MORRISBURG ARENA A SPLENDID SUCCESS

As announced in previous issues of The Leader, the official opening of Morrisburg's new Arena took place on Saturday evening, Dec. 21st.

Notwithstanding the very bad condition of the roads, due to the severe storms, a crowd of approximately 400 took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the new rink and also to see the brand of hockey which would be exhibited in the St. Lawrence League during the present season, and all went away saying that the rink was first class and up to date in every particular, and one of the finest in Eastern Ontario. They were also of the impression that this would be one of the best seasons for the St. Lawrence League, as the teams seem to be evenly matched.

Due to the bad conditions of the roads, it was impossible to get started at 7.30 as advertised, and it was around 8.45 when the puck was faced by Mr. John H. Meikle, president of the Arena Co.

The teams were drawn as follows: for the first game, Iroquois vs. Cardinal; for the second game, Spencerville vs. Morrisburg. The first game ended in a win for Iroquois by a score of 4—0. The second game saw the Morrisburg Maroons bow before the Spencerville boys by a 2—1 score. This left Iroquois and Spencerville to play in the final game, and this ended in a tie, 1—1. Due to the lateness of the hour, which was very close to Sunday morning, this tie was not played off.

The players on all teams gave all they had, and after a little more practise, the fans of this district are assured that the games this season will be well worth while seeing. With the covered rinks all being put in shape, and the teams all strengthened, the royal rooters want to get in shape for the opening of the league.

The games were all handled by Alfred Casselman, of Williamsburg, and his decisions met with the approval of all present.

The only drawback of the evening was one due to the condition of the roads, the Winchester Band being unable to keep their engagement to be at the rink, but despite this, the crowd seemed to enjoy themselves throughout the whole evening.

The restaurant, in connection with the rink had a fine patronage from all present. The hot dogs seemed to be in great demand, and the cook and waiters were rather glad when the games were over, as they had had a very busy evening.

At this time, it would be impossible to pick any of the Maroon team as stars. They all did their best, and played very well, considering that they had had only one practise, in addition to the couple of exhibition games, and we can assure the supporters of our team that when the season is under way our boys will be going much better.

Don't forget the opening game of the league takes place at the Morrisburg Arena on January 3rd, with Prescott playing the Maroons. All come and enjoy the game and root for the boys. You will see speed and combination that will thrill you and a strict adherance to the old motto of "Clean Hockey".

ROADS ARE OPEN

Despite the extremely unseasonable weather which has prevailed for this time of the year, as a result of which roads have been blocked in all sections of the country, the Provincial Highway from Toronto East to Cornwall is open. In this section the work has been under the supervision of Mr. W.T. O'Neil, of Cornwall, overseer for the Department of Public Highways, and a one track road has been cleared, although the work in spots was most severe. In the section between Cornwall and Farran's Point, one hundred men, three trucks and a small plough looked after the work, while a larger plough was working its way East to remain in this section for the balance of the winter. The roads all the way to Toronto are now in pretty fair condition, and motorists appreciate the good work carried out by the Department on so long a stretch of highway. Three cars bearing Michigan licenses passed East along the highway on Tuesday and the drivers stated they found no difficulty in making the trip.

MR. ADAM CARLYLE

On Thursday Dec. 19th, there passed away after a brief illness, a highly respected resident of Dunbar, in the person of Adam Carlyle, aged 88 years.

He was born in Dumfrieshire, Scotland, and came to Canada with his parents when he was one year of age. Living three years at Martintown, Glengarry, the remainder of his life was spent in the Dunbar community. In 1874 he married Caroline Barkley of Elma, who died in 1885. He was married again in 1889 to Victoria Coulthart, of Morewood, who died in 1924.

His death closes a long life spent at peace with God and man. The Presbyterian church has sustained the loss of an elder, which office he filled for forty years. He was superintendent of the Sunday school and held other offices for over thirty years.

The funeral service was held in the church on Saturday afternoon, conducted by his pastor, Mr. Fulford, assisted by Rev. Nimmo, of Morewood.

He is survived by two brothers, Tom, of Apple Hill, and George, at home, and a wide circle of friends.

PROF. BARNES' SNOW REMOVING METHOD TRIED

New York's army of snow shovellers mobilized as the first white flakes of the winter began to fall, lookd on with great concern, yesterday as a new wrinke in the snow removing business was tried out on Fifth avenue.

Two sprinkling wagons, containing calcium chloride dissolved in a chemical compound, the secret of its inventor, Professor Barnes, of McGill University, Montreal, sprayed the avenue from 23rd Street to Washington Square. The falling snow turned to slush and in a few hours it was all removed, partly through the chemicals and partly through the shovellers.

The sprayed area remained clear despite the unfaltering fall of snow and sleet, the chemical solution on the pavement continuing its dissolving process.

City officials, who witnessed the test, said that it appeared to be a satisfactory removal plan.

KELLEY—MEIKLE

The marriage of Miss Jean Elizabeth Meikle, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William F. Meikle, of Morrisburg, Ont., to Mr. Norman Sinclair Kelley, of Weston, Ont., son of Rev. E. Richardson Kelley and Mrs. Kelley of Ottawa, was solemnized at the residence of the bride's parents, on Saturday Dec. 21st, at three o'clock.

The officiating ministers were Rev. E. Richardson Kelley, of Ottawa and Rev. Jenkins Burkholder, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church, Morrisburg. The wedding music was played by Mr. Craig Kelley, of Ottawa, brother of the groom. The house was beautifully decorated with chrysanthemums and roses.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an exquisite gown of ivory satin and Chantilly lace, made on long lines, with panel front and longer at the back, the insets of the lace at the sides falling in points to the floor. The veil of bridal tulle was held in place by a coronet of old point lace with clusters of orange blossoms at each side. She carried an arm bouquet of Ophelia roses and white heather, and wore the groom's gift, a pendant of diamonds and sapphires.

The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Grace Meikle, who wore a gown of delicate green chiffon, with shoes and hat to match. She carried an arm bouquet of Talisman roses.

Mr. A.E. Gilroy, of Toronto, was best man.

Mrs. Meikle, mother of the bride wore a gown of rose beige lace with hat to match, and a corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. Mrs. Kelley, the groom's mother, was smartly gowned in blue georgette with hat to match and wore a corsage bouquet of butterfly roses.

Later the bride and groom left for Montreal and New York, the bride travelling in a French gown of blue flat crepe, and mole trimmed velour coat to match, with a wrap of moleskin. On their return they will reside at Weston, Ontario.

DROPPO—EARLE

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Earle, Winchester, was the scene of a pretty wedding on Christmas Day at high noon when their daughter, Minnie Geneva, was united in marriage with Francis Harold, son of Mr. Wm. F. Droppo and the late Mrs. Droppo, of Chesterville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Waddell under an arch of evergreens. The wedding music was furnished by Mrs. Charles French, sister of the bride.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride was attended by her sister, Miss Emma Earle, the grooms man being Mr. Harvey Barkley, of Morrisburg.

The bride wore a dress of mid blue georgette, with silver lace trimmings and a corsage bouquet of pink roses with maiden hair fern. She wore also the groom's gift, a rope of pearls. The bridesmaid's dress was brown crepe, and she carried a corsage bouquet of yellow roses.

The rooms were attractively decorated in red and green, appropriate for the Christmas season.

A wedding dinner was served to about twenty five guests, after which Mr. and Mrs. Droppo entrained at Winchester for eastern points, the bride travelling in a brown velvet dress with brown coat, hat etc. to match.

MERKLEY—BECKSTEAD

A very pretty and quiet wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents when Miss Rennie Evelyn Leola, eldest daugher of Mr and Mrs. Chas. S. Beckstead, was united in marriage to Levi Merkley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Merkley, of Cass Bridge, the Rev. Alex. Nimmo officiating. The bride was given in marriage by her father. She wore a gown of chinchin blue crepe de chine and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Olive Merkley, sister of the groom, was maid of honor, and wore a dress of honeydew satin. Mr. Arza Beckstead brother of the bride, attended the groom. Only the immediate friends of the contracting parties were present. The bride received many useful presents. After the ceremony a wedding dinner was served. The happy couple left on the evening train amid showers of confetti and good wishes, the bride travelling in a gown of goblin blue satin. On their return they will reside in Brockville.

RADIO!

We have the most complete line of radio in Eastern Ontario and prospective buyers will have no difficulty in making a selection.

The Famous New "Rogers"

Complete with 8 guaranteed D tubes, $198. to $358.

The Popular "Majestic"

"MIGHTY MONARCH OF THE AIR", $230. and $273.

The 10-Tube "Victor"

Priced at $255.00 and $375.00.

The Super Heterodyne "Westinghouse"

Priced at $265.00 and $310.00.

The Radiola "33"

The set they are all talking about, with 7 tubes, complete at $121.50 and $136.50

Bargains in Used Radio & Phonographs

We have several radios and phonographs which have been traded in on new radios and combinations, which we are offering complete from $15.00 to $70.00. We invite you to come in and inspect these values.

Fetterlys' Ltd.

Pontiac and Buick—Tires and Accessories—Radios; Frigidaire

"AT THE OLD STAND"

Millfeed

Prices are steady, with a possibilty of a raise in Bran and Shorts in the near future.

POTATOES

A limited supply, very fine quality, P.E. Island Irish Cobblers on hand.

JOHN DAIN

New Sash & Door Factory

OUR NEW Sash and Door Factory and Planing Mills erected since the fire of September 1927, are equipped with the best and most up-to-date machinery. We employ only competent and skilled mechanics. Under these conditions we are in position to execute orders for the various kinds of finish and material required for dwellings and every class of buildings.

Special attention given to Sun Porches, Balconies and similar work, which requires expert designing and attention

We have installed a special grinder which produces a fine meal from Alfalfa. Bring along a load of your Alfalfa and try it.

The M. F. BEACH Co., Ltd.

WINCHESTER ONT.

FARM TO LET

GOOD DAIRY FARM WITHIN THREE MILES OF MORRISBURG. FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

ARTHUR FLYNN Morrisburg, Ont

Sunday School Lesson

ANALYSIS

December 29. Lesson XIII—Fellowship Through Service—Psalm 122: 119; Hebrews 10: 22-25. Golden Text—As his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day.—Luke 4: 16.

I. COMMON WORSHIP, Neh. 8: 1-12; Psalm 122: 1-9; Heb. 10: 19-25.

II. THE MISSIONARY TASK, Micah 4: 1, 2; Matt. 28: 18-20.

INTRODUCTION—Worship is originally "worthship," and is so spelled in some of its oldest forms. It is the recognition of worth or value. In a religious sense, as it is used here, it means doing homage to God, our Lord, our King, our Father in heaven, in whose power, goodness, and love we see the highest and the best of which our minds have, or can have, any knowledge. It is recognition in the Divine personality as revealed in our Lord Jesus Christ of the highest values.

The Christian church began as a fellowship—a group of disciples, sometimes alone, sometimes with others, gathered about a Master, whom they came more and more to admire and love, until admiration and love grew into worship. It continued, after he was parted from them, as a company of disciples and friends of Jesus, with others whom they drew into their circle, who kept alive his memory, who were conscious of the presence of his spirit with them, and who "continued stedfastly in the apostles' doctrine (or teaching) and fellowship, and in breaking of bread, and in prayers," Acts 2: 42. From Jerusalem they soon spread abroad, and similar companies of those who believed in Jesus and endeavored to follow his way of life were formed wherever his gospel was preached. The ideals of such a fellowship are present in many passages of the letters of Paul (see Rom. 15: 1, 2; Gal. 6: 2; 1 Thess. 5: 11-23).

I. COMMON WORSHIP, Neh. 8: 1-12; Psalm 122: 1-9; Heb. 10: 19-25.

Each of us alone may come to God in worship, bringing our thanksgiving, our confessions, and petition for our individual needs. In such private prayer we need not, and do not, forget the needs of others, but pray to God for them as well as for ourselves. But there is no doubt that in the company of others, like-minded with ourselves, our worship seems more satisfying and more complete, we are more conscious of the presence of God and the power of his spirit. That there are exceptions to this experience is true, but it seems to be generally the fact that in fellowship God seems most near. The discipline of common worship is necessary for all who would enter into the fulness of the Christian life.

The story of the great service, or rather series of services, of worship conducted by Ezra and Nehemiah (Neh. 8: 1-18) is full of interest. The Bible was not in those days, as it is now, in every man's hand. Many of the people of Jerusalem and Judah were ignorant of their own history, and their own laws. Ezra had come to them from the schools of Babylon as a teacher. Now to the assembled multitude he reads in "the book of the law," and his companions help him in explaining what the people could not themselves understand. There was, therefore, in the service, reading of the scriptures, instruction, thanksgiving, confession, the celebration of holy days, and in the intervals, remembrance of the poor.

Psalm 122 is one of the so-called Pilgrim Psalms, composed for, and sung by, pilgrims on their way to the city of Jerusalem to take part in the annual festivals. The psalm gives fine expression to the gladness of these holiday excursions, and the warm attachment of the Jewish people to the city and the sanctuary. The word "compact,' in verse 3, should rather be translated "federate." Jerusalem was the federate, or federal, city, belonging equally to all the tribes and people of Israel. That seems to have been in the mind of David when he chose the Jebusite stronghold, and made it his capital city, 2 Sam. 5: 6-9. The coming up of the tribes to the city is a testimony to their unity, as is also the high courts, the "thrones of judgment." Therefore, will the pilgrims "pray for the peace of Jerusalem," for their own and their brethren's sake, and for the sake of their common sanctuary.

The passage chosen in the Epistle to the Hebrews (ch. 10: 19-25) contains an earnest exhortation to Christian fellowship and worship. The writer assumes that he, and those to whom he writes, have come through Jesus, as their High Priest, into the holy presence of God, and now live in that Presence. He exhorts, therefore, that with pure hearts, and in confident faith, they draw near to God in adoration and praise, and that they hold without wavering their good hope of salvation in Christ, for, he says, "We can rely on him who gave us the promise." And, he continues, "Let us consider how to stir up one another to love and good deeds—not ceasing to meet together," (Moffatt). Like many others in the latter part of the first century he believed that "the day," the great day of Christ's return, was drawing near, and the opportunities for helping one another and confirming one another in the faith were, therefore, few.

II. THE MISSIONARY TASK, Micah 4: 1, 2; Matt. 28: 18-20.

Prophets of the Old Testament foretold a time when the nations would come to Jerusalem to learn the ways of God, Isa. 2: 2-4; Micah 4: 1-3. Our Lord sent his apostles out to carry the truth of his gospel to the nations, Matt. 28: 18-20. The expectation of the prophets and the commandment of Jesus are in essential agreement. The precious truth committed to Jerusalem must be made to all men. That is the duty of Israel, as Jehovah's servant, to be a "light to the Gentiles," and "salvation unto the end of the earth." It is the fulfilment of propletic teaching in Jesus Christ that his apostles are bidden to preach to all the world. And with the commandment there goes his gracious promise, "Lo I am with you alway."

It was from a company of Christian people in Antioch that the first designated missionaries of the cross went forth. That which they had discovered to be of so great value to themselves they desired to share with others. Through them the Holy Spirit spoke, and Barnabas and Saul were sent, "recommended to the grace of God for the work." A true Christian fellowship is inevitably missionary in spirit (Acts 13: 1-3; 14: 26), as was the church in Antioch.

Radio Quit Rumor Started

Penguin Island, Believed Lost, Still Above Sea, Paris Learns

Paris.—One pleasant report reached the French government recently. The news came to the Ministry of Colonies that St. Paul Island, more commonly known here as Penguin Island, was still standing in the middle of the Indian Ocean, continuing to make a part of the French colonial empire.

Its fate has been worrying M. Tardieu's government and Paris public opinion, since nothing had been heard from St. Paul's inhabitants for more than two months. The suggestion was made that the island had been swallowed up by the ocean as a result of an earthquake.

It is true that news from that tiny bit of rock, somewhere between Cape Horn and Australia, never had been frequent. No boats called there except in case of emergency. Monthly radio flashes were the only contact with the outer world for the Breton fishermen living there..

But two months had gone, and no flashes had come through. The French authorities asked, therefore, that a steamer bound from Cape Town to Australia go somewhat out of its way to see what had happened to St. Paul. The Euripides found the islend still rising out of the ocean on 38.4 degrees latitude, 77.3 degrees longitude.. All the fishermen were alive, indulging, as usual, in fishing for lobster, cooking it in the boiling springs and getting the tins ready to be carried back to South Africa and Europe.

The only trouble was that the radio apparatus had ceased to work.

WHAT IS DUTY?

What is duty? With regard to ourselves, it is to be independent of the senses, and with regard to others, it is to be untiring in giving help and support; help to live well; help by agreement and by opposition, by giving and by withholding, by firmness and by compliance, by praise and by blame, by silence and by words, by what is pleasant and by what is painful. Dwellers on the same earth, travellers of the same hour, and companions along the same road, we ought to help one another; and when we reach the resting-place, we shall have first to render an account of what each has done for the happiness of the rest—for joy, or for goodness. A kind look will win its reward.

Old Town On the Thames Suffers Heavy Loss



HALF-MILLION DOLLAR BLAZE SWEEPS CHATHAM

All the furniture that was saved from the Garner Hotel, Chatham, after the fire of December 8-9, the worst in the history of the city.

Wall Street Crash

"Something Subtly Harmful to the Spirit of the Nation Occurs When So Many People Make So Much Money Without Earning it by Productive Labor

"It was announced by the Stock Exchange that the total market value of all stocks listed on the exchange has declined from about £17,414,600,000 on October 1 to £14,350,400,000 on November 1, a decline of £3,070,200,000. A high record value was reached on September 1st, with £17,933,600,000."

—Daily Telegraph New York Correspondent.

The weekly reviews of America, the organs of serious thought, are concerned about recent happenings in Wall Street. The "New Republic," in a searching article, says:—

"Is there anybody who would argue that the behaviour of the stock exchange during the past year has been a useful element in the nation's life? What good does it do for wealth—even paper wealth—to be won and lost so quickly?

"While the market was going up, the successful bulls and those who profited by their over-confidence loudly proclaimed, despite all critics, the virtues of speculation for the rise, but many of these same forces now console the speculators or their losses only by pointing out their folly. The question is insistent, what could have been done to prevent what has happened? What can be done to prevent its happening again?

"Some of the luxury trades will of course be hit, but they do not constitute the backbone of production and trade. Industry may now decline, but if this happens it will be largely as a consequence of tendencies which would have been injurious even if the market had retained its self-possession. The disturbance which the vagaries of stock speculation cause, in so far as it is economic, occurs as much during the rise of prices as after the fall.

"The diversion of savings and credit to operations in stocks has had unfortunate results. Anyone dependent on bank credit for normal operations has been having a hard time for at least six months. There are localities where even first mortgages, granted to home-owners on the safest of security, have been called or not renewed, where building operations are stagnant because of a shortage of loanable funds.

"If it had not been for the money which the Farm Board was able to lend for holding wheat and cotton, the stock crisis would have hit the farmers a body blow during their chief marketing season, first because people with money could use it to greater advantage in buying stocks or lending on security collateral than in financing crop operations, next because many of those dealings on the commodity exchanges liquidated their holdings in order to protect their shares.

"Many business men deserted their normal occupations because they could make so much more so easily by speculation. This must have affected the total of useful production and trade. Such a vast amount of energy and credit utilised in pursuing a phantom cannot be thought of as anything else than economic waste.

"The tangible losses are also important. Something subtly harmful to the spirit of the nation occurs when so many people make so much money without earning it by productive labor. Senses of values are upset. It is perhaps justifiable to defend our material culture on the ground that a competence of material things is necessary as a basis for leisure, security and appreciation of the finer flowers of human effort.

"But there is not net cultural gain in an economic order which dumps untold wealth into the hands of hundreds of thousands who happen to guess right and gamble well, but who do not thus create a single object or idea. And when the wealth is as suddenly withdrawn, a gaping hole is left. How much might this ingenuity not have accomplished, if it had not been applied so single-mindedly to evanescent personal fortune?

"This argument does not, of course, lead us to advocate either abolition of the stock market or personal renunciation of speculation, on moral grounds. In theory, the stock market is an useful institution in a capitalist order. It is supposed to furnish a place where those who want to buy or sell shares of ownership in productive resources can do so. Such buying and selling is essential, as long as private ownership exists. An industrial organization, let us say, needs capital to enlarge its production. It offers shares of stock.

"People who have saved money want to put it to work for them. They buy shares. It is convenient to have a central market where this can be done. It is useful to have a place where the interplay of buyers and sellers can determine the values of what is for sale.

"Even speculators may contribute, according to theory, to the usefulness of such an institution. By buying or selling according to their estimates of future value, they shoulder many of the risks inherent in such a market. They help to stabilize prices. The use of credit for lending to investors or speculators can also be justified. It helps to carry new securities until they can be absorbed by investors. It smooths over the rough places. If the stock market operated according to theory, there would be little complaint—until we could devise better ways to accomplish the same result.

"Nobody is entitled to say, without exhaustive investigation and discussion, what in particular can be done to plug the gaps in social control of economic processes which the experience of the past months has revealed. Clearly, however, there must be found some means which will adjust the issuance of securities more closely to the real needs of industry, not allowing it to depend on the profits of the promoters and stock-selling institutions.

"There must be some social control of the use which private business makes of its surplus funds. There must be a good deal of popular education concerning the whole matter. We cannot hope to suppress the human instinct to gamble, but we may limit its capacity or harm in a realm which is so closely associated with the life of the nation.. We may do something to make the stock market serve the purpose it is supposed to serve."

John Bull's Hat Is "In the Ring"

Britain Out to Regain Trade Lost to U.S. in South America

London—William Graham, president of the Board of Trade, at a dinner to diplomats of three South American countries, said that it was the immediate British task to regain the former trade position in South America, with all friendiness toward the United States, and to improve on it if possible.

He stated that Great Britain had held important positions in the markets of Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay before the war, but found after the conflict that the United States had largely stepped into his shoes. He referred with appreciation to the manner in which a recent British trade mission was received in those countries.

The Brazilian Ambassador, Uruguayan Minister and Argentine Charge d'Affaires were the guests of honor in the crimson and gilt banqueting room of Lancaster House. In addition to Mr. Graham, Foreign Secretary Henderson, Lord D'Abernon and Sir Ronald Lindsay, recently appointed Ambassador to Washington, were among the distinguished leaders present.

In proposing a toast to the prosperity of the three South American countries, Mr. Henderson referred to the gigantic strides made by them during the last century in agriculture, industry and education, and expressed the keen British interest in these developments.

Lord D'Abernon told of his recent visit on a trade mission and, with reference to the $45,000,000 trade agreement negotiated with Argentina, quoted Sir Malcolm Robertson, a former Ambassador to Buenos Ayres, as saying that this order was not only valuable in itself, but represented the beginning of "an enormous thing."

FOUNDATIONS

Human society rests on inscrutably deep foundations, which he is of all others the most mistaken who fancies he has explored to the bottom.—Carlyle.

How Baden-Powell Was Neary Killed

Matabele Up Tree Missed Boy Scout Founder by Hair's Breadth

London.—One of London's most interesting December visitors is Major Frederick Russell Burnham; once described by Lord Baden Powell as "the greatest scout alive," and referred to by Sir Rider Haggard as "more interesting than any of my heroes of romance."

This American holder of a British D.S.O., and chief of scouts under Lord Roberts during the South African War, told the hitherto undisclosed story of how a single Matabele warrior, in 1896, nearly prevented the creation of the Scout movement.

Resting Under Tree

The then Major Baden Powell was resting with his officers under a big tree—"where he learned the lesson that a scout must look up as well as down," said Major Burnham, who continued.

That morning the Matabele warrior had seen the last great attack of his nation to capture Bulawayo and destroy the hated white man end in utter route and disaster. To avoid the charge of mounted white men he had climbed with his big gun into this tree, and they had swept by him. But strangely the white indunas incautiously chose his particular tree to stand under while they rested their tired horses and gathered their scattered men.

Suddenly the thought must have come to this Matabele—I hold the life of any one of these indunas in my hand. They are only a few feet below me, my nation is lost, my race is constantly defeated by the white. I will select the most commanding induna, kill him, and die.

The Chief Scout was the one selected to die, but the Matabele missed his victim by a hair's breadth. The next instant the Matabele lay crumpled at the base of the tree. Let us hope that as his soul sped from the black body some angel of solace relieved his despair. For, if he had but known, had he killed that induna he would have destroyed an idea that in due time will assuage even such hatred as he and his people had for the whites.

Scouting will enable his people and all his race to live without humiliation and have their proper place in the sun, yet not destroy the white man.



"Neckers who don't want an audience should be careful where they park."

OPPORTUNITIES

"Difficulties are opportunities," my old schoolmaster used to tell us, but he wisely left us to discover what he meant and to find for ourselves the answer to the question, "Opportunities for what?" He never allowed us to plead the existence of a difficulty as an excuse for leaving anything undone, nor were we permitted to hope to survive our trials in place of overcoming them. Probably this is why so many of his pupils have found a high place in every sphere of life. He was inflexibly opposed to the modern tendency to make everything easy and to banish the need of effort, with its disastrous effect of robbing us of the power to conquer circumstances.

MUTT AND JEFF— By BUD FISHER — That Makes Everything Even.



Are your hands shaky?

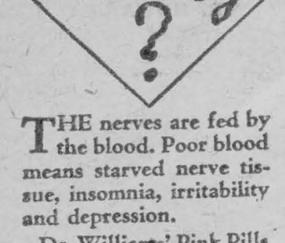
THE nerves are fed by the blood. Poor blood means starved nerve tissue, insomnia, irritability and depression.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will enrich your blood stream and rebuild your over-worked nerves. Miss Josephine M. Martin, of Kitchener, Ontario, testifies to this:

"I suffered from a nervous breakdown," she writes. "I had terrible sick headaches, dizziness; felt very weak and could not sleep; had no appetite. I felt always as if something terrible were going to happen. After taking other treatment without success, on my sister's advice, I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and now all these symptoms are gone, and I am strong and happy again."

Buy Dr. Williams' Pink Pills now at your druggist's or any dealer in medicine or by mail, 50 cents, postpaid, from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ontario.

529



50¢ PER BOX

Dr. Williams' PINK PILLS

"A HOUSEHOLD BANK IN 84 COUNTRIES"

A Business Conference

"The country must get away from the influence of old controversies," said Lord Melchett at a recent meeting of the Empire Producers' Association.

"The British people already believed in the development of the Empire as an economic unit. They were working for an ideal object, and a practical form would have to be reached. The machinery and methods to be used would have to be varied and elastic. One of the most practical methods of achieving the desired object was concurrently with the Imperial Conference to hold an Empire Conference of Business Men to discuss new developments there were and what measures had better be adopted for the prosperity of the Empire.

"There was no central organization in existence which could deal with these matters. The agenda of the Imperial Conference was always so full, and those attending had always to consider domestic politics that it was not possible to get going during its sessions. Therefore, it was of the utmost importance that those who understood British trade and Imperial trade should sit down together to a frank and free discussion of the problem wtih the endeavour to find solutions.

"There was no doubt that with good will and a real desire to promote the Empire economic unit that any apparent difficulties could easily be overcome. The country, irrespective of party or faction, was paying more attention to the requirements of the economic situation. More and more interest was being taken in the question of greater inter-Imperial trade. The statistics showed that the only direction in which British trade was advancing was in itner-Imperial directions. This alone should be sufficient to convince any doubters. A start should be made to develop this growing trade on organised lines."

GREAT MUSIC

Great music is always sad, because it tells us of the perfect; and such is the difference between what we are and that which the music suggests, that even in the vase of joy we find some tears.

For Toothache—Minard's Liniment.

Plain Tales From the Seas

In these days of rapid transport, when people move, live, and think at top speed, most of us have our little weakness for the "good old days" when things were a bit quieter—a bit more easy going. We look at the sixty-mile-an-hour express and hanker after the stage-coach, for instance.

The romance and glamour of those days call to us from books and pictures; but we sadly acknowledge that they are gone for aye. Even the great adventure of a sea-voyage is denied us now that liners start to the minute and arrive on the second.

The "Survivors'" Story

"Those were the days!" we sigh, when we read of smugglers, pirate kings, mutiny on the high seas, and other gory doings. To-day our smugglers are rum-runners, our pirates have their "opposite number" in the hi-jackers, and mutiny simply doesn't exist!

Well, that's where we go wrong. Mutiny isn't as much a back-number as we imagine. There have been cases of mutiny, just as desperate and bloodthirsty as any in the history of the sea, in this present century. Take the story of the three-masted barque, Veronica, of 1,167 tons burden, which sailed from Ship Island, Mississippi, for Monte Video, with a cargo of timber.

A forlorn group of men, picked up from an uninhabited island off the coast of Brazil, declared themselves to be the sole survivors of the Veronica, and told a terrible tale of fire at sea and the loss of the rest of the crew.

Spared Because He Could Cook

But one of the rescued was Moses Thomas, a negro, and his tale ran on different and still more terrible lines. The other survivors were four young Germans; Thomas swore that these four had murdered the captain, the mates, and the rest of the crew, and then fired the vessel. Thomas himself was spared because he was the only one who could cook!

"But for the grace of Heaven," he concluded, "I was murdered, too!"

The Germans made away with their victims one by one, the last being the first mate and the captain, who, though wounded, took refuge in the navigation-room, only to be brutally murdered later on, when the mutineers found it necessary to enter the room where they had barricaded their quarry. The cook's story, backed up later by one of the Germans, who gave evidence against his fellow-mutineers, reads like a lurid flight of imagination. Few novelists could have conjured up a more terrible tale. Yet this happened in 1902.

Murder for Murder's Sake

The story of the Veronica is graphically told in "Strange Tales of the Seven Seas," by J. G. Lockhart. Mr. Lockhart's book lives well up to its title. Indeed, as he himself says in his preface: "Reading them through in bulk, I find there is rather more bloodshed than I bargained for. As in the old-time 'penny dreadful,' there is a murder on almost every page . . . Mutiny is the theme of more than half my stories, and mutiny is a desperate, bloody business."

On February 22nd, 1864, five men were executed in a batch, after a trial at the Central Criminal Court, London. And so ended the story of the mutiny of the Flowery Land, a vessel which sailed from London in July, 1863, for Singapore.

Among her cargo were several bags of metal coins, polished to look like sovereigns, and actually worth about one penny each. Round these bags grew up a legend that the Flowery Land was a treasure ship, and this legend had a great deal to do with what followed.

The crew were a very mixed crowd, only five of them being English—the captain, John Smith, his brother George, who was a passenger, the first and second mates, and the ship's boy. The others represented nearly a dozen different nationalities.

There was much unpleasantness right from the start of the voyage, which culminated on the night of September 7th, when the ship's boy, Jim Early, who was at the look-out, heard the mate cry out: "Murder! Help! Captain Smith!"

Young Early, running courageously forward, saw the mate lying on the poop, with a half-breed member of the crew belaboring him with a "heaver," a wooden tool used for splicing ropes. From that moment the work of cold-blooded murder went ahead until only one of the officers remained.

When it came to sharing out the loot, it fell to the lot of this officer to tell the mutineers that the "treasure," which had caused so much bloodshed, consisted of worthless tokens. The Flowery Land was afterwards scuppered, the survivors escaping in two boats and reaching the coast of Brazil.

In so many of these tales of terror the motive is very small in comparison with the cost. Lives were taken regardlessly and ships burned or sunk for a few pounds gain. At times, it is true, there were "grievances" alleged by the mutineers; but usually it would seem to be just murder for murder's sake.

One of the most curious of these stronge tales recalls the case of a man who was forced by mutineers to walk the plank, and yet lived to tell the tale. He was Mr. S., who held an appointment in India, and embarked at Singapore with his wife in a vessel containing a large number of Chinese convicts. It was these men who mutinied and forced the British crew to walk the plank.

A Night of Horror

Mr. S.'s turn came at midnight. He could not swim a stroke, the sea was full of sharks, land was a thousand miles away, and the ship was in complete possession of the convicts. Yet he lived to tell the tale at a London dinner-party!

"In falling off the plank he caught a rope towing overboard. By this he hung, invisible, hearing successive victims fall, and distinguishing between the dead and living bodies by the absence in the former case of the last frantic struggle for existence. At length his chilled fingers lost hold of the rope."

But Providence was kind. As Mr. S. made his final effort to keep afloat his legs struck a hard substance. It was one of the ship's boats which was towing astern, half-submerged. So he managed to support himself till dawn came, when he was discovered and brought back on dack. Later he was confined to his cabin, but one or other of his captors came each day to inquire what he would like for dinner!

Foundered in Calm Sea

What spinner of "tall stories" has ever had an inspiration to match that? In the sequel, the mutineers were captured by a British naval boat.

Famous sea mysteries, such as the cases of the Mary Celeste and the Waratah, are touched upon by Mr. Lockhart, who quotes other cases of equally mysterious accidents where, however, there were survivors to tell the tale.

One evening, while the Trevessa was in the middle of the Indian Ocean, her holds began unaccountably to fill with water. The crew took to the boats, and most of them came safely through the ordeal; but not one of them could ever explain what caused the sudden and tragic leak.

More recently, in July, 1927, the Shahzada left Calcutta only to founder next morning on a calm sea just after entering the Bay of Bengal. The captain was roused by a strange tremor. Going on deck, he found water pouring over the rail on the starboard side. Everything possible was done to save the vessel, but in vain. There was not even time to get out the boats; the steamer sank with twenty-one men still on board.

A Marine Court, after hearing all the evidence available, decreed that "the cause of the foundering of the Shahzada was water finding its way into the interior of the vessel. What caused the water to enter is unknown."

As Mr. Lockhart adds: "We send our ships to sea equipped with all that science can provide for the safety of crew and passengers. Yet the incalculable remains; and the incalculable is at once the charm and the danger of the sea."

Royal York Buys Champs



In order to ensure a full larder for the coming festive season the Royal York Hotel entered the list of buyers at the Rayol Winter Fair, Toronto, and secured the special carload lot of champion steers which created a great sensation among cattle experts throughout the fair. This Champion herd of fifteen hand picked steers, bred and raised on the famed MacIntyre ranch in southern Alberta, weighed in at slightly under 1200 lbs. apiece and was heralded on all sides as the finest bunch of beef cattle ever to have been finished in Canada. It was quite a dramatic moment when the steers were brought into the Coliseum and herded in the center of the ring.

The managament also purchased the Grand Champion Wether of the fair and in addition the first prize carlot of ten lambs. A final purchase was the Grand Champion Steer, "Play Boy"—a perfect specimen of the Shorthorn Class—was raised by Ernest Robson, Denfield, Ont. The Royal York paid $1.25 per lb. or a total of $1,093. "Play Boy" weighed 875 lbs. He is shown in the above cut.

WHEN YOUR BABY CATCHES A COLD

In spite of all precautions little ones will take colds—especially during the changeable days of our Fall season. When the first symptoms appear—sneezing, redness of the eyes, running nose—Baby's Own Tablets should be given at once. They will rapidly break up cold and prevent more serious complications.

Mothers who keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the home always feel safe. In fact they are like having a doctor in the house. They are a gentle but thorough laxative that sweeten the stomach and regulate the bowels, thus driving out constipation and indigestion and relieving the baby of the many childhood ailments which are the direct result of a clogged condition of the bowels or sour stomach. They are absolutely safe—being guaranteed to contain no drug at all harmful to even the youngest babe. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good.

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Afghan King Orders Gasoline From India

Calcutta—Telegrams have reached India from King Nadir in Kabul requesting the dispatch of various merchandise including 2000 gallons of petrol, and asking for quotations for copper and silver.

This is taken to mean that Nadir hopes to mint coin in Kabul, but until the Kabul Government establishes credits it is improbable that its requirements can be supplied.

Habibullah seized all the available money in Kabul substituting leather and paper money. While small quantities are still in circulation yet no value is attached to Habibullah's money. Nadir Khan is therefore negotiating with foreign banks in the hope of arranging loans and is understood to have dispatched many cables to Italy and France on this urgent question. So far however, consideration of the risks involved has prevailed with those addressed, banks being loth to invest money in a country disrupted and torn by internecine strife.

The Wheat Pool's Policy . .

Quebec Soleil (Lib.): (Germany, France and Italy have imposed high tariffs on foreign wheat.) Canadian wheat-growers see the danger and admit that European Governments are doing all in their power to increase local production. They realize that in wishing to give the Canadian farmer the greatest possible protection, they have united against him all the productive forces in Europe which formerly bought wheat from us. It is quite true that the British market remains largely open to us. But John Bull is not going to pay more than he should for his wheat and he buys at the best possible price, wheat from all parts of the world, from the Argentine, the United States, Australia and Canada. Britain, we must not forget, has forty million mouths to feed and the bread item is a large one in the national budget. She must buy in the cheapest possible market, without regard to the cost of production in the market where she seeks her supply.

Minard's Liniment for Chapped Hands

CHARACTER

Character is a garment which the invisible fingers of the soul are ever weaving.—George Eliot.

ISSUE No. 51—'29

Ill-Fated Ring Placed on Exhibi

Tragedy Followed Use of Wedding Band by Rudolf's Bride

Vienna.—It is a popular tradition that marriage rings should not be used twice. That there is something in it is proved by the rings which were made for the wedding of Empress Maria Theresa to Emperor Franz I and used a second time at the wedding of Crown Prince Rudolf with Princess Stefanie of Belgium.

The eight years of Rudolf's married life were filled with matrimonial strife and ended with the drama at the hunting lodge of Mayerling, when the Crown Prince shot his friend, Baroness Vetsera, and then made an end to his own life. These rings are shown in the newly opened "Ecclesiastical Treasury," whose famous collection has been enlarged by the "Treasure of the Capuchines," which hitherto was not accessible to the public.

The monastery of the Capuchines held a privileged position under the Hapsburgs, who were baptized by Capuchine monks and buried in the monastery's vaults in the Neuer Market in the heart of the city. In recognition of the many services of the monks to the Imperial family, the latter made them precious gifts, and individual Hapsburgers bequeathed them art works and sacred objects.

Sacred Relics on Display

In the monastery the gifts were added to the treasury to remain there entombed like their donors until after the revolution when the treasurers were handed over to the state, which has added them to the ecclesiastical exhibition in the former imperial palace.

Some quaint mementos, including the reliquaries of the pious Empress Anna, are in the collection. There is a tree of embossed gold, which bears as fruit little receptacles containing teeth and other relics of saints. The receptacles hold relics of the Virgin mother, it is said, also of St. Peter, the founder of the Church; St. Catherine, St. Joseph and St. Christophoros.

Another reliquary of the same empress has the shape of a miniature altar, richly ornamented with gold and set with precious stones. In the centre is a picture showing the flagellation of Christ and the setting up of the crown of thorns.

The picture, of elaborate mosaic work, consists of countless little patches of variquary, richly set with pearls and rubies, contains in a niche a thorn of the crown.

Christening Robes

In the course of the centuries the Capuchine monastery received from its patrons many precious church utensils and embroidered vestments, which are exhibited in glass vitrines. Most of the latter are the work of archduchesses. The christening of a Hapsburg was always a great event and surrounded by tradition-hallowed ceremonies.

The garments, which the newly born archduke or archduchess wore on such occasion, generally were elaborate miniature state robes with heavy gold and silver embroidery and fine lace. Several of these garments are to be sen in the Capuchine treasure, among them one worn by Francis Josef at his baptism. It served for a whole generation of baptismal candidates and also was donned by Archduke Maximilian, the later emperor of Mexico, by Archduchess Marie Anna and the Archdukes Karl Ludwig and Ludwig Victor.

"Never play cards with a bad loser," is the advice of a famous sportsman. But that is better than playing with a good winner.

Classified Advertisements

SITUATIONS VACANT

MORE MEN WANTED QUICK, BIG pay easy work. Earn while learning barber trade under famous Moler American plan, world's most reliable barber school system. Write or call immediately for free catalogue. Moler Barber College, 121 Queen West, Toronto

WET CELLARS

CEMENT CELLARS, LEAKY TANKS, cisterns made bone dry. Instructions free. Iron Waterproofing. Agents wanted. Caulking Company, 116 Edith Drive, Toronto.

FOR SALE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT, GOOD condition; with radio battery charger. Cheap. Peter Abrogast, Mitchell, Ontario.

The Dispute

"Thousands wonder,
Thousands ask:
Why the struggle,
Why the task?

"Why the burden,
What the yoke?
Is it all
The devil's joke?

"Why the bar,
And why the bond,
If there is nothing
There beyond?

"Head and heart
Quarrel and cry;
Head shouts: nothing!
Heart—you lie!"

—Philip M. Raskin.

Search not who spoke this or that; but mark what is spoken.— Thomas A. Kempis.

LUXO
FOR THE HAIR
Ask Your Barber—He Knows

We Pay the Highest Prices for
DRESSED POULTRY
Write for quotations
The Harris Abattoir Co. Ltd.
St. Lawrence Market, Toronto 2

Saws repaired
SIMONDS SAWS
Old saws repaired and sharpened to give good work. Complete stock on hand of new circular and band saws.
Write us about saws
SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO. LTD.
MONTREAL · TORONTO
7-29 VANCOUVER · ST. JOHN, N.B.

That Irritating Cough
A half teaspoon of Minard's taken internally with molasses will stop a cough, and prevent complications.

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

DON'T DO THIS
Deafness
HEAD NOISES
RUB IN BACK OF EARS—INSERT IN NOSTRILS....
Leonard EAR OIL
$1.25 All Druggists Descriptive folder on request
A. O. LEONARD, Inc.
70 Fifth Ave., New York City

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO EMPLOYERS OF LABOR

Attention having been directed to the scarcity of work in this City at the present time, employers of labor are asked to try and help to relieve the situation by engaging only bona fide residents of Toronto on any available work.

NON-RESIDENTS

Notice is hereby given that no assistance or relief will be given to non-residents of the City on account of their being out of employment.

SAMUEL McBRIDE,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office,
Toronto, December 12th, 1929.

High School Boards and Boards of Education
Are authorized by law to establish

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL AND ART SCHOOLS

With the approval of the Minister of Education

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION
is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Application for attendance should be made to the Principal of the school.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS, MANUAL TRAINING, HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE are provided for in the Courses of Study in Public, Separate, Continuation and High Schools, Collegiate Institutes, Vocational Schools and Departments.

Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

APPLICATIONS
Are Filled As Far As Possible in the Order in Which They Are Received.

APPLICATIONS
Offering Annual Work Are Invariably Given the Preference.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Farm Help Supplied

The Colonization and Immigration Branch of the Department of Agriculture for Ontario will have available a number of Experienced Married Men With Their Wives and Families—Married Couples Without Children—Also Single Men.

Farmers requiring help will be well advised to make early application to

Geo. A. Elliott
Director of Colonization
Parliament Bldgs.,
Toronto, Ont.

File Your Application at Once

All Men Placed Subject to Trial Period

HON. JOHN S. MARTIN, Minister of Agriculture

MR. MILO CASSELMAN

The funeral service of the late Mr Milo Casselman, of Dundela, was held in the Lutheran Church on Monday afternoon, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Cronmiller. His death occurred suddenly on Saturday night Dec. 14th, 1929, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Whitteker, with whom he has resided for a number of years. The late Mr. Casselman was in the 80th year of his age, and was of a quiet and unassuming disposition.

He leaves to mourn, two sons, Levi, of Shanly and Colin, of Haddo, and four daughters, Mrs. Wm. Whitteker, Dundela; Mrs. Forsythe, of Finch; Mrs. Bernice Henderson, of Morrisburg, and Mrs. Wm. Casselman, of Williamsburg. Two sisters, Mrs. Ellen Mallen of Morrisburg, and Mrs. Diana McIntosh, of Williamsburg, also survive. A very kindly sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

PREMIER FORECASTS PENSION CHANGES

Amendments to the Pensions Act, with the object of giving more liberal treatment to ex service men, will be introduced at the coming session of parliament. Just what will be the nature of the amendments, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declined to say. He stated, however, that the government believed that provisions of the act should be interpreted in a broad and liberal way by the pensions board. The government felt that the board of pension commissioners should regard itself rather as "trustee of the rights and benefits which Canada intended for ex service men and their dependents," and not so much trustee of the public funds.

Mr. King said that the government proposed to follow the usual course with respect to the proposed amendments. After they were introduced into the House of Commons, they would go to a committee representative of all parties in parliament. There they would be threshed out before finally being enacted into the law.

The prime minister stated that for the past day or so the cabinet had been going over the legislative program for the sessioi, with particular reference to the needs of ex-service men. With reference to criticism which had been voiced respecting the treatment of the returned soldiers, Mr. King said that it should be borne in mind that the board of pension commissioners was a creation of parliament, not of the government. The government had absolutely no control over the pensions board.

There was no doubt in the mind of anyone but that the board of pension commissioners was doing its duty, said the prime minister. The question arose, however, as to whether the act was being administered in a way which would attain its real object. He felt that the pensions board should interpret th act in a "broad and liberal way." It should be interpreted in the light of the interpretation clause of the act itself. The government felt that parliament, in enacting the legislation, wished for fair and liberal treatment of the men who went out, without bargaining, to serve their country.

The prime minister sketched very briefly what had been done for the ex service men in the way of appointing the federal appeal board and soldiers' advisers. He emphasized that the pensions board was a judicial body free from control of any kind in making its decisions. The federal appeal board was in exactly the same position as far as interference of any kind was concerned.

The Leader

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

$1.50 per year strictly in advance to any address in Canada; when not paid within three months$2. per year to any address in Canada. Foreign subscriptions $2.00 inadvance. All subscriptions date from the first day of the month

ADVERTISING RATES

Display or open advertisements, one insertion, 50c per inch; 2nd and following insertions, 35c per inch; 200 inches and over by contract not over one year, 20c per inch

LOST, FOUND, TO LET, WANTED, ARTICLES FOR SALE, ETC.: 5 lines and under,1st insertion 50c; each subsequent insertion 25c.

NOTE—All small advertisements received by mail must be paid for in advance.

CARDS OF THANKS AND IN MEMORIAM NOTICES 10c per line minimum 50c.

GOVERNMENT, LEGAL AND MUNICIPAL NOTICES, BY-LAWS ELECTION READERS ETC.: 15c per line for the first insertion; 10c per line for each subsequent insertion; 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements orderd for insertion without instructions will be published until orders are received to discontinue same.

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary that may appear in the contract, cuts left in our possession more than 30 days after date of insertion will be destroyed.

LEO LAURIN Ed. & Mgr.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE

This age-old adage applies just as well to the eyes as to other things.

It is a peculiar fact, that in spite of the splendid facilities now availabe for the scientific examination and care of the human eye, many people disregard the Optometrist's existence until they have eye-strain to such a degree as to make them uncomfortable.

Many people who dread the thought of wearing glasses would never have to wear them, except perhaps for reading, if they would consult a competent Optometrist in time.

The best time to have your eyes examined is before you feel your eyesight failing, not after. It is dangerous to gamble with your eyesight.

Eyes should be examined at least every two years, and, under some conditions, more often. Phone for an appointment.

J. MILES WHITTEKER
Optometrist
MORRISBURG Phone 18

SAW MILL READY

Saw mill, located at C.N.R. crossing, is ready to do custom sawing.

WANTED—500 cords of Poplar Pulp.

W. SALMON,
dp Morrisburg.

BY-LAW NO. 536

A By-law for fixing the assessment of the property owned and used by the Morash Foundry Company, in the Village of Morrisburg, for manufacturing purposes.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient in the interest of this Municipality to fix the assessment of the property owned and used by the said The Morash Foundry Company for manufacturing purposes as hereinafter mentioned for the promotion of manufactures in this Municipality.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the Village of Morrisburg as follows:

1. For the purpose mentioned in the preamble and recital the property now owned and used for manufacturing purposes by Frederick Henry Broder and Richard Michael Morash carrying on a foundry business under the name and style of The Morash Foundry Company, being Lots numbers Twenty-three, Twenty-four, a sufficient strip off the West side of Lot number Twenty-five to make one hundred and thirty-five feet, more or less, East from Church Street along Ellen Street, and Lot number Forty-nine in Block number Three in the said Village of Morrisburg according to the registered map of said Village made by Walter Beatty, P.L.S., and any other property hereafter purchased and used by the said The Morash Foundry Company for manufacturing purposes during the period of years hereinafter limited shall be assessed at not more than the sum of One Thousand Dollars during the period of ten years from the First day of January, A.D. 1930, provided the said The Morash Foundry Company uses all of the said property for manufacturing purposes during the whole of the balance of said period of ten years as hereinafter mentioned; in the event of the said The Morash Foundry Company, at any time during the said period of ten years, being organized into an incorporated company, and by whatever name it may be known, this By-law shall apply to the new organization for the balance of the said period of ten years; but this By-Law shall not apply to or affect taxation for school purposes or local improvements.

2. The said The Morash Foundry Company shall enter into a contract with the said Corporation, at the time of the final passing of this By-Law, covenanting to carry on for the balance of the said period of ten years upon the said property the manufacture of stoves and castings, and any other manufactures of iron or other manufacturing industry the said Company may hereafter decide to carry on; and also covenanting to employ approximately ten workmen in the said manufacturing industry immediately after the final passing of this By-law and the execution of the said contract, and shall, where practicable, employ such workmen from residents of this Municipality.

3. This By-law shall take effect on the day of the final passing thereof.

This By-law shall be finally considered by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation, and if the same shall be assented to by the Electors, shall be then passed on Wednesday, the 22nd day of January, A.D. 1930, at the hour of eight o'clock in the afternoon.

By-Law read a first time in open Council, this 9th day of December, A.D. 1929.

F. R. CHALMERS,
Clerk.

By-law read a second time in open Council, this 9th day of December, A.D. 1929.

F. R. CHALMERS,
Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE that the foregoing is a true copy of a proposed By-law of the Corporation of the Village of Morrisburg to be submitted to the votes of the electors at the same time and places as the annual election.

AND THAT the 4th day of January, A.D. 1930, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Clerk's office, in the said Municipality, has been fixed for the appointment of persons to attend at the polling places, and at the final summing up of the votes by the Clerk.

AND THAT if the assent of the electors is obtained to the said proposed By-law it will be taken into consideration by the Municipal Council of the said Corporation at a meeting thereof to be held after the expiration of one month from the date of the first publication of this notice, and that such first publication was made on the 13th day of December, A.D., 1929.

F. R. CHALMERS,
Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE

Comprising 150 acres, more or less; a good sugar bush, comprising about 10 acres. Will be sold on easy terms.

Apply,
G. W. REDDICK,
Phone 47. Spencerville
dp

COAL

STOVE AND NUT COAL

All coal screened and full weight guaranteed.

M. J. CASSELMAN

FOR SALE

One set of Bob Sleighs with box; one two-seated cutter; one single cutter.

J. D. BECKSTEAD,
Hotel, Williamsburg.

STILES, CHEVRIER & HESSELL,
Barristers, — Solicitors
Notaries Public, etc.
wish to announce they will continue the Law Practice of Mr. Irwin Hilliard, K.C., in Morrisburg, with
MR. HOWARD O. HESSELL
in charge of the Morrisburg Office.

R. F. LYLE
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, Etc.
Solicitor
For the Village of Morrisburg.
Barry Block, Main Street,
Morrisburg, Ontario.

ARTHUR FLYNN
BARRISTER, ETC.
MORRISBURG — ONTARIO

A. L. CREWSON, M.D. C.M.
(McGILL), L.M.C.C.
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat
Office open 9-12, 1-5; Saturday 9-12, 1-3; Doctor's hours 1-3 and by appointment
Tel. 1245 122 Sydney St.,
CORNWALL

For Insurance
LIFE, CASUALTY,
AUTOMOBILE OR FIRE
TRY
Merrill
THE INSURANCE MAN.

Purity Flour Cakes Keep Fresh

A cake shown at Toronto Exhibition made from this Recipe kept fresh for five days in the heat and air without protection. Try it today—with Purity.



1 cup of white sugar, ½ cup butter, cream together, add 2 beaten egg yolks, ½ cup milk and water (lukewarm), mix 3 teaspoons baking powder in 1½ cups of PURITY FLOUR, pinch salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla, beat egg white stiff and stir in mixture. Bake in moderate oven (375°) for 20 minutes.

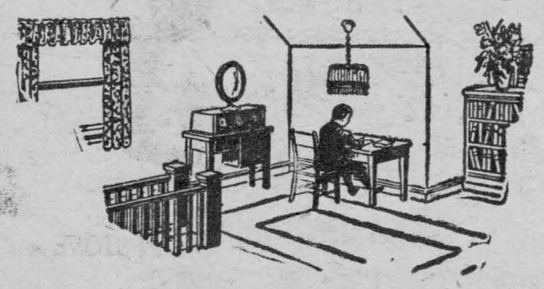
Purity is a strong, rich Flour—always use less of it than ordinary pastry or soft wheat flour.

"Still the best for bread."

Send 30c for Purity Flour Cook Book.

Western Canada Flour Mills Co. Limited
Toronto 99

PURITY FLOUR



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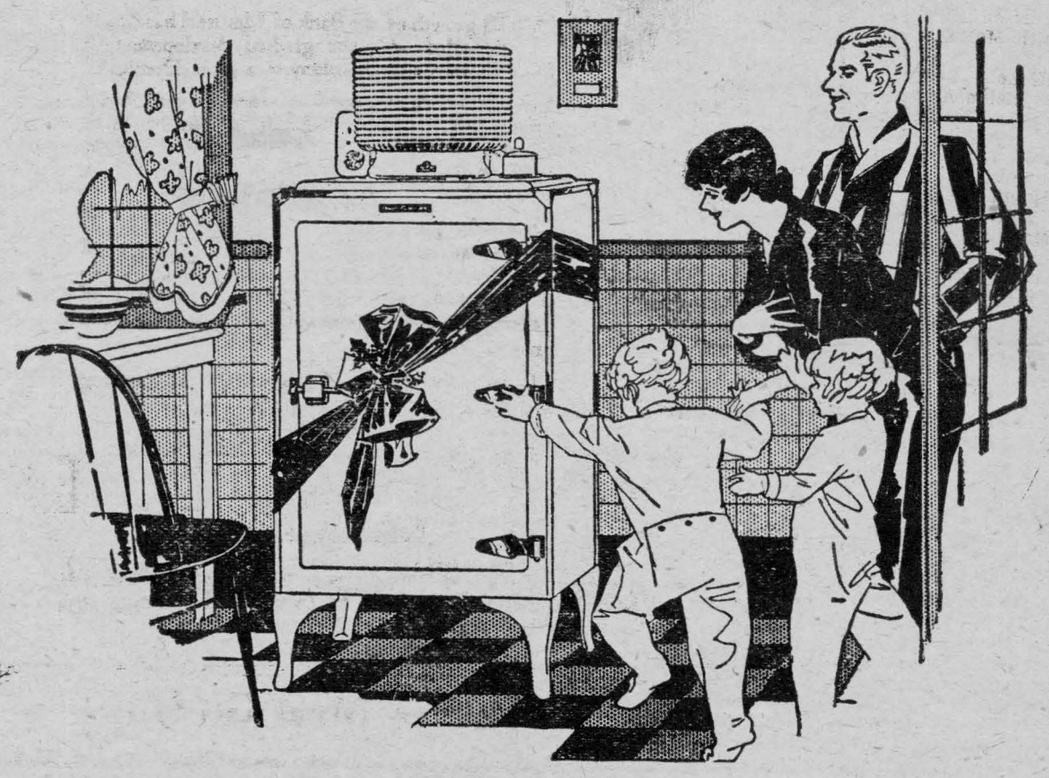
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The General Electric Refrigerator appeals to women particularly because it is so absolutely automatic that it never even needs oiling. It is unusually quiet. All the mechanism is enclosed in an hermetically sealed steel casing, mounted on top of the cabinet, forever safe from dust and difficulties.

More than 350,000 owners are enjoying the comfort, convenience and economy of General Electric Refrigerators and not one of them has ever had to spend a dollar for repairs or service. Here is a record that stands alone. Come to our showrooms and choose the model you prefer. Delivery can be made in time for Christmas.

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MORRISBURG— ONTARIO

OUR CORRESPONDENTS

WILLIAMSBURG

A happy New Year.

The Misses Dora and Lucy Merkley, R.N., of Brockville, spent Christmas day at the home of Mr. David Short.

Mr. and Mrs. F.J. Donevan and baby of Oshawa, John E. McIntosh and Mrs. Edgar McIntosh, of Kingston, are spending Christmas holidays at Sunny Brook.

Mr. Harold Casselman of Belleville, is spending the Christmas holidays at the home of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Casselman, Jr.

Miss Iva Whitteker spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Whitteker.

Mr. and Mrs. Lynden Barkley of Massena, N.Y., are spending Christmas holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M.O. Trickey.

Mr. Alfred Casselman of Queens University, Kingston, is spending Christmas holidays at his parental home.

Miss Myrtle Casselman returned to her home in Morewood to spend the Christmas holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis McIntosh and family were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Merle McIntosh last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Whitteker visited at the home of Mr. Elza Barkley, Dunbar, this week. We regret to report the illness of Mr. Barkley, who was taken to the Civic Hospital on Tuesday of this week for treatment. Mr. Barkley's many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hanson and family spent Christmas day with Dr. P.A. McIntosh and Mrs McIntosh at Spencerville.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Merkley and children were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willis McIntosh last Sunday.

Miss Opal Hess, R.N. is spending a few weeks at the home of Mr. Malcolm Froats, nursing Mr. Kenneth Froats, who is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Miss Kathleen McIntosh spent last Sunday at Sunny Brook.

Mr. Manson Coons spent last week end at the Temperance House with Mr. and Mrs. J.D. Becksted.

S. S. 13, WILLIAMSBURG

Elma; pass 360.

Sr. 1V—Flossie Robertson, 534; Dorothy Deeks 519; Keith McMillan 496; Ruth Deeks 350.

Jr. 1V—Evelyn MacKenzie, 508; Beatrice Dillabough 491; Helen Ault 410; Edwin McMillan 455; Harold McIntosh 439.

Sr. 111—Hazel Robinson 527; Lee McMillan 471; Charlie Ault 469; Jessie Morrison 459; Emma Deeks 382; Doris Herriman 338; Isabell Morrison 273; Audrey McMillan 217

Jr. 111—Donald Dillabough 318; Harold Bouck 310; Willis Herriman 295; Clifford Bouck 293.

11—Allan MacKenzie 447; Greta Burton 387; Gladys McIntosh 381; Pearl Robinson 366; Ritchie Warren [illegible]9; Rae Merley 216; Leda Burton [illegible].

1—Gerald Herriman; Alex McMillan; Roy Lewis; Lila Merkley; Clara Deeks.

Pr. C—Glenna Whitteker; Ella Deeks; Helen Lewis; Grace Dillabough.

Pr. B—Rae Weegar; Marion Herriman.

Pr. A—Lois Robinson; Emerson Barkley; Gerald McMillan; Garnet Harper; Lee Merkley.

J. Winston McMartin, Teacher.

WINCHESTER SPRINGS

Mr. and Mrs. C.J. Robinson entertained to a Christmas dinner Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Craig and family, Metcalfe, Mr. and Mrs. Wilburn Robinson and family, and Mrs. L. Woods of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter McIntosh entertained to Christmas dinner Mr. and Mrs. Elzie Johnston and family of Toys Hill and Miss Lucy McIntosh of Garryowne.

Mr. and Mrs. Heber McIntosh and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Beckstead of Williamsburg.

Mrs. Herman Summers is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Willis McKercher, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Alva Steele attended a family reunion Christmas evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Steele, Toys Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Holmes and son spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Lee Montgomery of Hulbert.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hummell and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Willis Tupper, Williamsburg.

Mr. and Mrs. A.J. Casselman and daughter Melba spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey Peterson, Toyes Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Myers entertained Mr. T.D. Nesbitt, Mr. and Mrs. Alvie Steele and family to Christmas dinner.

Mrs. Florence McIntosh entertained to Christmas dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield McIntosh and family; Mr. and Mrs. Carman Johnson and son of Inkerman, Mr and Mrs. Kenneth Durant of Cass Bridge, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Casselman of Williamsburg, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Holmes and family of Winchester.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Cunningham spent Christmas with the former's mother and brother at Williamsburg.

Miss Mabel Allison entertained Mr. and Mrs. Anson Deeks and family, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Deeks and family of Elma to a Christmas dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Holmes entertained to a Christmas dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Almon McIntosh and daughter of Inkerman, Mr. and Mrs. Alvy Steele and son, and Mr. Oliver Holmes of Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Bolton spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Wally Bolton.

Mr. T. Durant of Winchester, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Orrin Casselman.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmon McIntosh and family of Chesterville, spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Robt Bell.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil McIntosh entertained to Christmas dinner, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Reveler and family of Winchester.

Mr. Ralph Allison spent Xmas with his father at Morewood, who is ill at present.

Mr. Willie Davidson and daughters entertained to Christmas dinner Mr. Alex Davidson of Queens, Kingston, and Mr. Archie Wright.

Mrs. A. Dillabough and daughter Sybil of Morewood spent Christmas with Mrs. Ralph Allison.

Mr. Wm. Honshay of Montreal is spending Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Heber McIntosh.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bailey entertained to Christmas dinner Mr. and Mrs. Ross Morrow and daughter Sybil, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Patterson and family, and Mrs. John Patterson.

AULTSVILLE

Born—At the Hotel Dieu, Cornwall, on Dec. 19th, 1929, to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Haney, Aultsville a son.

Mr. Walker, of Toronto, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Chas. Shaver, Second Ave., spent a few days this week with her father, Mr. A.E. Fetterly, and Mrs. Fetterly.

Mr. and Mrs. E. VanAllen, Mrs. James VanAllen and Mrs. Sanford Wells were in Cornwall Tuesday.

Mrs. Clarence McCracken, of Montreal, is spending the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Sampson.

Mr. Ed. Gibson, of Louisville Landing, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R.A. Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Wells spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wells.

Mr. Roy Poapst of Massena, N.Y. is spending the holidays with Mrs. Poapst and son, Harold.

PRESENTATION

(Cornwall Standard)

Just before the closing of College last week for the Christmas holidays Mr. G.F. Smith was approached in his office by a student committee, who requested his presence in the assembly room. Upon entrance, he was surprised to be met by a storm of applause, followed by a presentation of a de luxe edition of Henry Van Dyke's poems and essays, together with a pair of very beautiful bronze book ends.

A junior student, Miss Margaret Bouck of Tuscan, Arizona, presented the gift; and this was followed by an address read by Mr. Galen Prime, who as spokesman for his classmates, was the author of an address, the sincerity of which affected Mr. Smith very deeply. In his response, Mr. Smith assured the student body that because of their loyalty and friendship, of which the gift was a "beautiful gesture" it would continue to grow more valuable to him throughout the years; that while the best efforts of his life had been given to his classes past and present, he had looked upon the success of his students as its own reward, and that such an expression of appreciation meant more to him than words could express.

The address follows:—

Mr. Smith:

In reviewing the past few months that we have been enrolled in this splendid school, of which you have the enviable distinction of being the founder and principal, we find much for which to be deeply grateful.

When we enrolled in your classes a few short months ago, many—in fact, most of us—had but the most vague comprehension of how interesting and valuable a Business Training Course could be. However under the guidance of yourself and your most competent staff of instructors, the classrooms were soon humming with interest and enthusiasm.

Nevertheless, we have also found much in our school life that has been entertaining as well as instructive, and we have done our best to live up to the old adage—"Laugh and the world laughs with you."

You, yourself, have been a factor in promoting this spirit of cheerfulness and friendliness. The school bulletins which you have published from time to time, besides causing much amusement with their ample instructions and sparkling write-ups, have contained much material for deep and profitable thought. We want you to know that we have enjoyed reading them, and we believe that they have been one of the big factors in building up feeling of strong friendship whi exists here to such a marked degree.

This Fall Term is fast drawing to a close. Many of us will soon be travelling homeward for the Christmas holidays, and the concentrated work of the past few months on the part of students and instructors will temporarily cease.

Your classes of 1929 sincerely wish you a Merry Christmas, an we ask you to accept this small of our affectionate regard—presented in appreciation of your untiring efforts in our behalf.

CLASSES OF 1929.

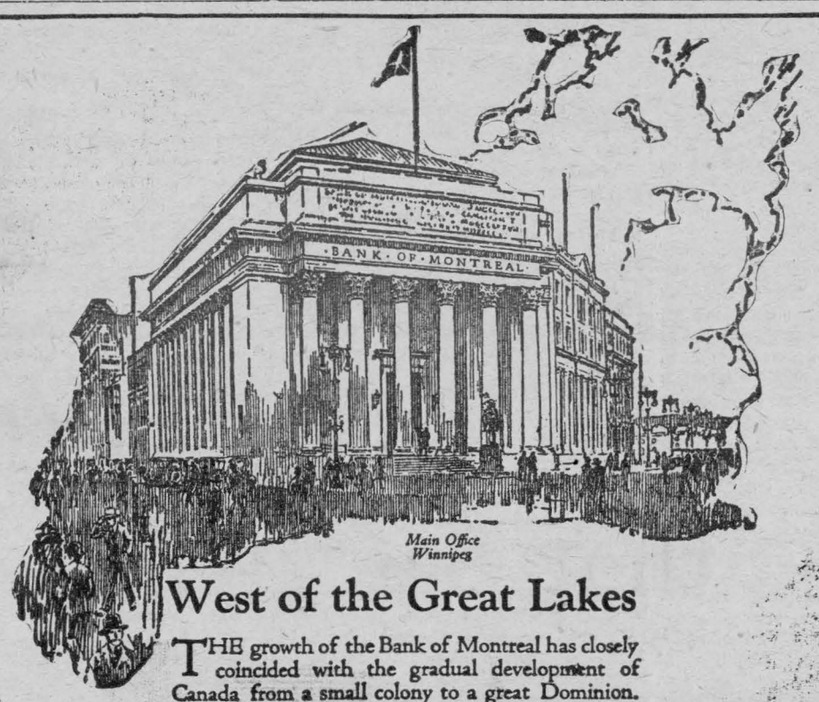
December twentieth, nineteen twenty nine.

Ending PILES for 20 years!

For twenty years NATURE'S PILE REMEDY has been healing stubborn forms of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, without an operation or expensive treatment. This simple herbal compound works internally on the cause of piles and effects a swift and positive relief. Successful in hundreds of cases where every other kind of treatment has failed. At all good druggists, $1. Money back if not satisfied.

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None genuine without name A. W. Merrill



Main Office Winnipeg

West of the Great Lakes

THE growth of the Bank of Montreal has closely coincided with the gradual development of Canada from a small colony to a great Dominion.

In the Bank's westward advance to the Pacific Coast, one of the important links in its transcontinental chain of Branches was formed in 1878 at Winnipeg, when the Bank opened its first Branch west of the Great Lakes.

This forward step, taken seven years before railway communication was opened up between Montreal and Winnipeg, made available to the incoming population on the prairies the stabilizing co-operation of a strong, conservative and at the same time energetic financial institution.

Total Assets in Excess of $900,000,000

Of the Bank's 667 Branches, 14 are in Winnipeg and 188 in the Prairie Provinces.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Established 1817

MORRISBURG BRANCH—H. E. PAULL, Manager.

WILLIAMSBURG BRANCH—C. G. DIXON, Manager.

Service Must Go On



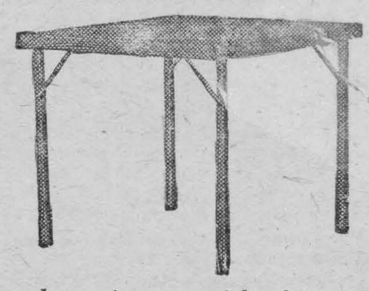
Little Johnny Johnson playing with matches behind the shed, back of hit summer home, didn't know and didn's care anything about the busy business men in the big cities east and west. Johnny went right ahead and started his fire.

By the time his short legs had carried him on the run to his home and mamma, the shed was a roaring furnace and the uplicking flames had burned through the long distance telephone cable passing overhead.

While Johnny was sobbing out his story to his startled mother, a big business executive miles away in the metropolis was placing a memo on his desk pad to call a business associate by long distance next morning regarding a deal involving thousands of dollars.

At the same instant the watchers of the wires had discovered trouble on the line and "trouble shooters" from nearby towns were hurrying to the scene of the fire as fast as repair cars could carry them. Almost before the fire died down the wires had been spliced and communication restored. Long before the stock market opened next morning the wires were singing their messages. The business executive had completed his transaction by long distance and a very repentant Johnny slept peacefully in his little cot.

FURNITURE



AS *Christmas Gifts*

Last-minute special sales of Boys' and Girls' Sleds, Doll Carriages, Kiddie Cars, Velocipedes, Skis and Ski Poles, Kindergarten Sets, Children's Rockers and High Chairs, all reduced in price to clear.

Eiderdown Quilts, covered in art Sateen, $9.98 to $15.00

Smokers, $1.50 to $20.00.

Special Folding Card Tables, felt or leatherette tops, $2.48

Dinner Wagons, $25.00 to $50.00.

Spinet Desks, $35. to $50.

Jardinere Stands, $1.50 to $10.00.

Bathroom Mirrors, $1.50 to $8.00.

Library Tables, $15.00 to $30.00.

Victor Victrolas, $15.00 to $150.00.

Victor Records, 3 for $1.00; V.E. recording records 75c. All latest selections.

Picture framing neatly and promptly done.

Fancy Chairs and Rockers, $4.00 to $38.00.

Dressing Tables, $25-$50

Dressers, $15.00 to $50.

Rattan and Fibre Suites, 5 pieces, $55.00.



Wishing you all
A Merry Christmas
and a
Happy, Prosperous 1930

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Motor and Horse Equipment. Phone 11

MORRISBURG, ONT.

CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL



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CELEBRATED SCRANTON COAL

THE "CANARY" MURDER CASE

© Charles Scribner's Sons

by S. S. VAN DINE AUTHOR of THE BENSON MURDER CASE

THE STORY THUS FAR:

Because Skeel's finger prints were found in the "Canary's" apartment, Markham believes Skeel was Margaret Odell's murderer. But Vance thinks he had been hiding in a clothes closet, his presence unsuspected, while the murderer did his work. He is led to this belief because of a jewel case that had been opened with a steel chisel after having been pried with a poker; and because he holds that the crime was the work of a man with superior intellect. Markham ridicules the theory and Vance, investigating on his own, traces a picture found in the Odell apartment to Alys La Fosse.

CHAPTER XXVII.

As we walked across town Vance explained.

"That first morning, when we were inspecting the Canary's rooms, I was convinced that the murder would never be solved by the usual elephantine police methods.

"It was a subtle and well-planned crime despite its obvious appearances. No routine investigation would suffice. Intimate information was needed. Therefore, when I saw this photograph of the xanthou. Alys half hidden under the litter of papers on the escritoire, I reflected: 'Ah! A girl friend of the departed Margaret's. She may know just the things that are needed.' So, when the sergeant's broad back was turned, I put the picture in my pocket.

"There was no other photograph about the place, and this one bore the usual sentimental inscription, 'Ever thine,' and signed 'Alys.' I concluded therefore, that Alys had played Anactoia to the Canary's Sappho. Of course I erased the inscription before presenting the picture to the penetrating sibyl at Browne's. . . . And here we are at the Balfield, hopin' for a bit of enlightenment."

The Belafield was a small, expensive apartment-hotel in the East Thirties which to judge from the guests to be seen in the Americanized Queen Anne lobby, catered to the well-off sporting set.

Vance sent his card up to Miss La Fosse, and received the message that she would see him in a few minutes. The few minutes, however, developed into three-quarters of an hour, and it was nearly noon when a resplendent bell boy came to escort us to the lady's apartment.

Nature had endowed Miss La Fosse with many of its arts, and those that nature had omitted, Miss La Fosse herself had supplied. She was slender and blonde. Her large blue eyes were heavily lashed, but though she looked at one with a wide-eyed stare, she was unable to disguise their sophistication. Her toilet had been made with elaborate care; and as I looked at her, I could not help thinking what an excellent model she would have been for Cheret's pastel posters.

"So you are Mr. Vance," she cooed. "I've seen your name in Town Topics."

Vance gave a shudder.

"And this is Mr. Van Dine," he said sweetly, "—a mere attorney, who, thus far, has been denied the pages of that fashionable weekly."

"Won't you sit down?" (I am sure Miss La Fosse had spoken the line in a play: she made of the invitation an impressive ceremonial.) "I really don't know why I should have received you. But I suppose you called on business. Perhaps you wish me to appear at a society bazaar, or something of the kind. But I'm so busy, Mr. Vance. You simply can't imagine how occupied I am with my work. . . . I just love my work," she added, with an ecstatic sigh.

"And I'm sure there are many thousands of others who love it, too," returned Vance, in his best drawing-room manner. "But unfortunately I have no bazaar to be graced by your charming presence. I have come on a much more serious matter. . . . You were a very close friend of Miss Margaret Odell's——"

The mention of the Canary's name brought Miss La Fosse suddenly to her feet. Her ingratiating air of affected elegance had quickly disappeared. Her eyes flashed, and their lids drooped harshly. A sneer distorted the lines of her cupid's-bow mouth, and she tossed her head angrily.

"Say, listen! Who do you think you are? I don't know nothing, and I got nothing to say. So run along—you and your lawyer."

But Vance made no move to obey. He took out his cigaret-case and carefully selected a Regie.

"Do you mind if I smoke?—and won't you have one? I import them direct from my agent in Constantinople. They're exquisitely blended."

The girl snorted, and gave him a look of cold disdain. The doll-baby had become a virago.

"Get yourself outa my apartment, or I'll call the house detective." She turned to the telephone on the wall at her side.

Vance waited until she had lifted the receiver.

"If you do that, Miss La Fosse, I'll order you taken to the district attorney's office for questioning," he told her indifferently, lighting his cigaret and leaning back in his chair.

Slowly she eplaced the receiver and turned.

"What's your game anyway? . . . . Suppose I did know Margy—then what? And where do you fit into the picture?"

"Alas! I don't fit in at all." Vance smiled pleasantly. "But for that matter nobody seems to fit in. The truth is they're about to arrest a poor blighter for killing your friend, who wasn't in the tableaux, either. I happen to be a friend of the district attorney's; and I know exactly what's being done. The police are scouting round in a perfect frenzy of activity, and it's hard to say what trail they'll strike next.

"I thought, don't y' know, I might save you a lot of unpleasantness by a friendly little chat. . . . Of course," he added, "if you prefer to have me give your name to the police, I'll do so, and let them hold the audition in their own inimitable but cruel fashion. I might say, however, that, as yet, they are blissfully unaware of your relationship with Miss Odell, and that, if you are reasonalbe, I see no reason why they should be informed of it."

The girl had stood, one hand on the telephone, studying Vance intently. He had spoken carelessly and with a genial inflection; and she at length resumed her seat.

"Now, won't you have one of my cigarets?" he asked, in a tone of gracious reconciliation.

Mechanically she accepted his offer, keeping her eyes on him all the time, as if attmpting to determine how far he was to be trusted.

"Who are they thinking of arresting?" She asked the question with scarcely a movement of her features.

"A johnny named Skeel. Silly idea, isn't it?"

"Him!" Her tone was one of mingled contempt and disgust. "That cheap crook? He hasn't got nerve enough to strangle a cat."

"Precisely. But that's no reason for sending him to the electric chair, what?"

Vance leaned forward and smiled engagingly. "Miss La Fosse, if you will talk to me for five minutes, and forget I'm a stranger, I'll give you my word of honor not to let the police or the district attorney know anything about you. I'm not connected with the authorities, but somehow I dislike the idea of seeing the wrong man punished. And I'll promise to forget the source of any information you will be kind enough to give me. If you will trust me, it will be infinitely easier for you in the end."

The girl made no answer for several minutes. She was, I could see, trying to estimate Vance; and evidently she decided that, in any case, she had nothing to lose—now that her friendship with the Canary had been discovered—by talking to this man who had promised her immunity from further annoyance.

"I guess you're all right," she said, with a reservation of dubiety; "but I don't know why I should think so." She paused. "But, look here: I was told to keep out of this. And if I don't keep out of it, I'm apt to be back hoofing it in the chorus again. And that's no life for a sweet young thing like me with extravagant tastes—believe me, my friend!"

"That calamity will never befall you through any lack of discretion on my part," Vance assured her, with good-natured earnestness. . . . "Who told you to keep out of it?"

"My—fiance." She spoke somewhat coquettishly. "He's very well known and he's afraid there might be scandal if I got mixed up in the case as a witness or anything like that."

"I can readily understand his feelings." Vance nodded sympathetically. "And who, by the bye, is this luckiest of men?"

"Say! You're good." She complimented him with a coy moue. "But I'm not announcing my engagement yet."

"Don't be horrid," begged Vance. "You know perfectly well that I could find out his name by making a few inquiries. And if you drove me to learn the facts elsewhere, then my promise to keep your name a secret would no longer bind me."

Miss La Fosse considered this point. "I guess you could find out, all right . . . . so I might as well tell you—only I'm trusting to your word to protect me." She opened her eyes wide and gave Vance a melting look. "I know you wouldn't let me down."

"My dear Miss La Fosse!" His tone was one of pained surprise.

"Well, my fiance is Mr. Mannix, and he's the head of a big fur-importing house. . . . You see"—she became clingingly confidential—"Louey—that is, Mr. Mannix—used to go round with Margy. That's why he didn't want me to get mixed up in the affair. He said the police might bother him with questions, and his name might get into the papers. And that would hurt his commercial standing."

"I quite understand," murmured Vance. "And do you happen to know where Mr. Mannix was Monday night?"

The girl looked startled.

"Of course I know. He was right here with me from half past ten until two in the morning. We were discussing a new musical show he was interested in; and he wanted me to take the leading role."

(To be continued.)

SELF-KNOWLEDGE

We, ignorant of ourselves,
Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers
Deny us for our good; so find we profit,
By losing of our prayers.

—Shakespeare.

How to Be Happy Though Famous

By DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS AND MARY PICKFORD

We, like all other mortals, are busily engaged in the quest of happiness.

The reader will please not infer that we take ourselves to be authorities on the subject of success and happiness. It is our belief that no one upon whom fortune has heaped a full measure of success has really the slightest idea of how it all happened. We would be great hypocrites if we did not acknowledge that luck has played a leading part in our lives. So, let us set down our little homily thus: "Be as lucky as possible and nothing can prevent your ultimate success."

If there is one thing that exceeds the futility of telling people how to be successful, it is telling them how to be happy. The very term "pursuit of happiness" is misleading, for it implies that, like some kind of game, it should be chased to its lair. Whereas everyone knows from common experience that the harder you go after it, the less chance you have of finding it.

To us, happiness is the direct result of learning to be contented with conditions that cannot be remedied, and discontented with conditions that can be improved—and then striving to improve them. This almost exhausts our total stock of wisdom on the subject.

We invited a newspaper writer to our home in Beverley Hills for the week-end. Although he politely did his best to conceal it, it did not take a mind reader to detect that he had come to study us so that he could pass on to others the secret of our supposed success. He left us, we fear, baffled and disappointed.

For what did we do that evening? Before dinner we stood out on the lawn and watched the yellow full moon with binoculars, and observed that the top was dented by a huge crater. Going indoors, we sat before a log fire while George Ade and Charles Chaplin, who were among our guests, engaged in a spirited contest to see who could remember and sing the oldest songs. At dinner, we fear, the conversation did not soar to any great heights. We talked of the usual things: the future of California and the motion-picture business, our next productions, and so on.

After dinner, someone made the assertion that no one in the company could walk naturally through the dining room, without exhibiting a particle of self-consciousness, precisely as if no one were watching him. This led to other similar diversions. They were not very intellectual, no doubt, but they caused endless merriment. Then we walked outdoors again, planned a picnic breakfast on a mountain top at sunrise, and went to bed before 11. Our newspaper friend was unquestionably disappointed at such a commonplace evening.

The most unhappy people we have met are those who are constantly seeking new and more extraordinary ways of gratification, who feverishly follow every new cue to pleasure, and careen madly after happiness. The pleasure seeker is nearly always a discontented person, finally deserted even by the illusion of happiness, and the man who makes a business of pleasure is the last person to find it.

But this philosophy is not very original either. Disguise it as we may, it is only another plea for simplicity, a brief for the simple, ordinary (and unfashionable pleasures—a suggestion that the feverish rush after enjoyment is carrying us way past our goal into a land of satiety and boredom.

This experiment we would recommend because we have found it successful: that those whose lives are crowded with amusements look over their list of social engagements for the week and ruthlessly cancel three-fourths of them. We think they would be surprised to find with what a quickened sense of enjoyment they would greet the ones that remained and with what a feeling of relief they would welcome a few evenings in which they could do exactly as they liked.

When once the adjustment is made—and that is always difficult—one is sure to find that, for no reason other than force of habit or some social coercion more fancied than real he has been doing things that not only did not add one jot to his general happiness, but actually bored and depressed him.

It has been our experience that one can come closer to a full enjoyment of life by this process of simplification and elimination than by adding and multiplying one's forms of amusement. There are a lot of non-essentials masquerading as pleasures that one can dismiss without the slightest sense of loss. It sounds paradoxical, but it is really a fact that one of the best ways of adding to our happiness is by decreasing the number of our pleasures. The needs of life, the requirements for happiness, are so few and simple that they are within the reach of everyone.

Good digestion, which means good health, plenty of fresh air and exercise, occupation with some worthy purpose, even if one does not get very far with it, and the zest of life and peace of mind that go with these thingsthis, so far as we know, boxes the whole compass of human enjoyment.

Take away one item, and you may chase happiness to the ends of the earth and not find it. Add to them ad lib.—set the sumbersome machinery of pleasure running at full speed, introduce every new device for enjoyment that man can invent—and you will have added nothing important.

Such a philosophy runs against the restless current of the times. Yet we know that it suits us. We discovered long ago that what we liked best were simple things, freedom from social compunction, the right to live without dictation. And here at home, resting quietly after a day's work, seeing people we want to see, affecting nothing we do not feel, refusing to do things because someone else finds them amusing, looking forward to the future with enthusiasm—this is the best way we know of being happy.

Being ordinary is, under the conditions of modern life, something of an art. One of the commonest illusions is that in order to make an impression on other people we must assume qualities we do not possess, adopt airs that sit but poorly upon us, and in general try to sustain the fiction that we are more gifted, important, and splendid than we really are. The temptation is particularly great for a person in the public eye.

The motion-picture star is in constant danger of believing what his press agent writes about him and trying to behave so as to uphold the illusion. The best corrective is a sense of humor. When someone tells us that we attract larger crowds, when we appear in public, than the President, we reflect that a white elephant walking down Main Street would draw a larger crowd than any one of us.

The strain of acting up to people's expectations has grown too great. We have fallen back on the simple expedient of being ourselves and reserving our acting for the screen. Incidentally, cultivating a taste for simple things has been a great benefit to us in our work in that we find it easier to speak the common human language of hope, love, fear and the other elemental emotions.

And we are inclined to believe that nothing great of any kind can be achieved with a feeling of superiority to what one is doing or for the people for whom it is done—that nothing notable has ever been written, composed, chiseled, or acted with the tongue in the cheek or with a sneer.—"Liberty."

Minard's Liniment for Coughs.

Still Travel in Old Fashioned Style



RED MEN MIGRATE DOWN NORTHERN RIVER BY BOAT

Indian braves, with their squaws, papooses, dogs and canoes, migrate down the Mackenzie River by steamboat and land at likely looking spots.

This unquestionably is the finest green tea

"SALADA"

(GREEN)

JAPAN TEA

'Fresh from the gardens' 656

"Quality of Mercy" Tale of Old Bailey

And a New Kind of Prison the Inmates of Which Will Be Given a Fortnight's Holiday After Good Behaviour and Return to Complete Their Sentence.

"Judge Gregory, K.C., made a strong appeal at the Old Bailey for Government assistance in finding work for discharged prisoners.

"When a man had ben convicted many times, he said, an employer rightly hesitated to take him into his employment.

"'In my view,' he went on, 'it is wrong in a highly civilised State that such a state of affairs should exist, and I cannot help feeling that some steps should be taken by the Government to provide employment for men i nthis position in order that they may have an opportunity of becoming good citizens if they really so desire.'

"The Judge was dealing with a man who had pleaded guilty to a number of charges of uttering forged cheques and who had been previously convicted ten times.

"Work had been found for the prisoner, said the Judge, and he would be bound over. 'I am going to try a great experiment,' he added."

"The man, said Judge Gregory, had stated that when he came out of prison he found it almost impossible to obtain a situation to enable him to live an honest life. In consequence he had been driven back to crime,"

"'I hear that same story from many other young men who are brought before me,' went on the Judge, 'and I believe it to be true. It is a matter that has oppressed me very much in recent times. I recognize that it must be correct that when a man has been convicted many times for serious offences, the ordinar tradesman or manufacturer, or other employer hesitates, and rightly hesitates, to take a man with such a history into his employment.'

"The Judge made the reference to State action quoted above, and continued:

"I Hope Somebody . . . Will"

"'How it can be done it is very difficult to say without inquiry, but I hope somebody, either some Department of State, or, if that cannot be done, some association will voluntarily undertake to inquire if it is not possible in some way to provide productive employment for men who leave prison without any reasonable chance of obtaining work.

"'If that is not done it appears to me that there must be hundreds of young men who will be, from time to time, discharged from prison, whose only chance of getting a living is to go back to their evil companions and ask for their assistance. Unfortunately, that assistance is only granted, on most occasions, upon terms that they share again in some crime.

"'In the present circumstances I believe your cry for help, and I have taken steps to try and assist you. I am going to try a great experiment. Through the kindness of Colonel Cecil Bevis, of the Central Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, I am in a position to say that you will be found employment.'

"The Judge then bound him over."

A Real Departure

"A novel experiment in prison life, in which 'high grade' prisoners will be given a fortnight's holiday a year, permitted to accept work from outside employers, and given a share in the management of the prison, is about to be tried out in Germany.

"For the purpose of the experiment, a model prison is under construction near Brandenburg (and will serve the province which includes Berlin). Provision will be made for 900 prisoners, and it is expected that the new institution will be ready for its first occupants early in the coming year."

—Daily Chronicle.

"The new prison will be divided into two sections, for "hard labor' and 'ordinary' prisoners," adds the writer in the Daily Chronicle.

"At the end of six months of their incarceration, prisoners who have worked and conducted themselves well are to be permitted to buy, out of the money they earn by their prison work, luxuries, including tobacco, books, drawing material, and such things, and to subscribe to a newspaper.

"Their cells will remain lighted until 9.30 p.m., and they may be used to help in the house, the garden, or the kitchen, and be permitted more freedom in connection with social gatherings, etc.

"A prisoner who has a rived at this stage may be promoted to Stage II, where the aim of the authorities is to bring the prisoners to feel that confidence is placed in them, and that they are expected to prove themselves worthy of that confidence.

"Their doings are not strictly watched and supervised, they are permitted a certain amount of self-administration, and any group may elect a species of prefect who shall form a connecting link between them and the prison authorities.

"Prisoners in Stage II no longer wear prison uniform, but are given clothes hardly distinguishable from those of free civilians of the artisan class.

"Rooms are provided in which, after the day's work is over, they may meet to read, write, or enjoy themselves in some other quiet way.

"Among many further privileges granted to prisoners in Stage II is that they may possess musical instruments, decorate their cells with pictures, and may keep plants..

"When a prisoner has been six months in Stage II, and has served altogether, half of his term of punishment, he may be permitted a week's holiday to visit his family, or for a purpose which advances his education or helps in providing for him when he is released. . . .

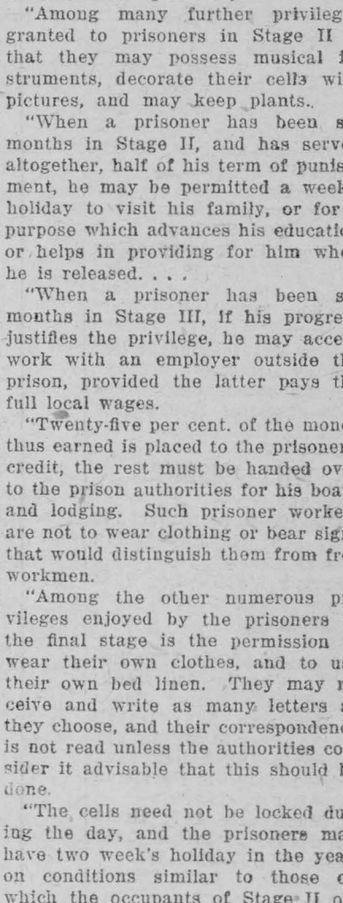
"When a prisoner has been six months in Stage III, if his progress justifies the privilege, he may accept work with an employer outside the prison, provided the latter pays the full local wages.

"Twenty-five per cent. of the money thus earned is placed to the prisoner's credit, the rest must be handed over to the prison authorities for his board and lodging. Such prisoner workers are not to wear clothing or bear signs that would distinguish them from free workmen.

"Among the other numerous privileges enjoyed by the prisoners in the final stage is the permission to wear their own clothes, and to use their own bed linen. They may receive and write as many letters as they choose, and their correspondence is not read unless the authorities consider it advisable that this should be done.

"The cells need not be locked during the day, and the prisoners may have two week's holiday in the year, on conditions similar to those on which the occupants of Stage II obtain their one week's holiday.

"While the necessary improvement of the morals of criminals is aimed at, the view is held in the Ministry for Justice that more will be accomplished by cultivating the psychology of the offenders."



"The call of the wild reminds a man that his best friend is his dogs.

Gasoline Receipts Counted

Not counting refunds made, the total amount of the gasoline tax collected by forty-seven of the states and the District of Columbia in the first six months of 1929 amounted to $175,140,140, says the Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, on the basis of figures reported to the bureau. In New York the tax became effective May 1, and the Illinois law did not become effective until August 1. A total of 5,693,872,662 gallons was taxed in the forty-seven states and the District of Columbia. The average tax paid per gallon was 3.07 cents. Our southern neighbors once more prove "Save or take the pennies, the pounds will look after themselves."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

"You know, dear, it's a funny thing, but whenever father comes home and catches dear Algernon calling on me,' my love flies out of the window."

Spokesmen of Peace

By Vernon Bartlett

I have suggested that words are sometimes more important than deeds, and I am going to deal here with President Hoover's address to the American Legion in Washington on Armistice Day, and General Smuts' lecture on November 9 in Oxford.

Now, that part of Hoover's speech which has attracted most attention, namely, the suggestion that ships carrying food should be allowed to pass unhindered in time of war, just as hospital ships do, is certainly not the most important passage in it. His suggestion, on the face of it, should be particularly attractive to people in this country because, although we used the weapon of blocade with considerable success in the last war, the development of the submarine and the fact that we have to import so much food from abroad now combine to make us more susceptible to blockade than any other Great Power. But one may doubt whether much will come of this food-ships' proposal, and for several reasons. One reason is that it is so difficult to distinguish between food supplies for civilians and for soldiers. A woman in a munitions factory, for example, is at least as dangerous an enemy as a man in the trenches. Again, oils and fats are essential for food, but equally essential for munitions. And yet again, so many products which are not foods in themselves help in the development of food. Thus, I believe that during the last war the stoppage of fodder and fertilizers, the raw materials of food production, hit Germany even harder than the stoppage of food itself. Another reason which seems to lessen the value of Mr. Hoover's proposal is that, in the past rules drawn up in peace time to make war more humane have been forgotten as soon as hostilities have broken out. A country fighting for its life is no more likely to worry about whether it is hitting above or below the belt, than a boxer would if he were attacked by someone who obviously intended to kill him. But a third and much more important reason is that the Kellogg Pack says no country will, in the future, go to war at all except in self-defence. A country which breaks this pledge and fights in order to further selfish national ends is to be looked upon as an outlaw, and it is not very logical to supply a criminal with means for carrying on his crimes. Yet a fourth reason is that a country can only afford to import food if it can export some of its own products by way of exchange, and it would be a little odd if the whole civilized world were to declare one country was a criminal and were the next moment to trade with it as though nothing had happened.

It is obvious that if a war breaks out between two countries, of which one has expressed itself quite ready to accept outside arbitration and only fights in self-defence, and the other [illegible] arbitration and is fighting to further [illegible] national policy, you cannot treat them on the footing of equality. The one country is breaking neither the Kellogg Pack nor the League of Nations Covenant; the other is breaking both.

This brings me to what was, I think, much the most important part of Mr. Hoover's speech. Referring to the Kellogg Pact and to the settlement of international differences, he said:

"What we urgently need in this direction is a further development of methods for the reference of unsettled controversies to joint enquiry by the parties assisted by friendly nations, in order that action may be stayed and that the aggressor may be subjected to the searchlight of public opinion."

The Americans do not like the League of Nations Covenant which has fairly adequate machinery for deciding whether a country which is involved in war is the victim or the aggressor. Sooner or later, if the Kellogg Pack is going to mean anything at all, we shall have to devise some similar sort of machinery to decide whether a country is fighting in self-defence or to further its own national policy, since the one is permitted by the Kellogg Pact and the other is forbidden. General Smuts, in his lecture, recalled the fact that the Powers interested in the Pacific Ocean agreed at Washington in 1921 that whatever circumstances arose which might threaten the peace, they would hold a meeting to discuss measures for the prevention of war:

"There could be no objection,' he went on, 'to the United States being party to such a general conference system outside the League It would include al the Powers in any area in which d and in practice in most cas was fighting in self-defence, there would be no hesitation on the part of American public opinion in demanding that the two countries should not be treated alike. And if the conference recommended the free passage of food for relief purposes to the peace-breaking country, the League would presumably raise no objection, since its aim is to put a stop to a breach of the peace as quickly as possible but with the minimum of suffering.

There is one other passage in President Hoover's speech to which I must refer. "We will reduce our naval strength," he declared, "in proportion to any other. Having said that it only remains for the others to show how long they will go. It cannot be too low for us." Such a declaration coming from the President of what is now so much the most wealthy country in the world must surely be a case when words are at least as important as deeds. Many people believe that General Smuts, in his unassuming way, is the greatest statesman in the British Empire to-day, and, in his opinion the extent to which governments have abandoned their old ideas of national sovereignty in order to club together against war is, in his own words, "one of the greatest miracles of history." 'The result," he went on to say, "is a foregone conclusion and war will inevitably disappear from the civilized practice of the world."

Twelve Women Shot by Police

Grave Disorders Reported in Southeast Nigeria, British Colony

London.—Twelve women were shot by British police and troops in Southeast Nigeria, Great Britain's West African colony, during grave disorders on December 12th.

Hon. Dr. Drummond Shields, undersecretary of State for the colonies, told a questioner that British authorities had been having trouble in dealing with native unrest in the southeastern section. This had resulted in a clash between natives and troops and police in which there were 12 casualties among the natives, though it was not known how many were fatal.

Dr. Shields regretted to announce that all of the casualties were among women.

He said that on December 11, a large group of natives had looted and destroyed property despite assurances from British officials that the Government did not intend to impose taxes on food. A misunderstanding about the imposition of a poll tax had already developed.

Additional bodies of police, reenforced by a detachment of the Royal West African frontier forces, were sent to the troubled area, and on December 15 the Governor of Nigeria reported that he had enough troops and police to deal with any situation.

But on December 16 the Governor reported that it had been necessary to bring up more troops and police.

A large group of natives, including many women, then attacked British officials, and the troops fired.

Shaw Sees Danger In Mussolini Plan

Loans of Capitalists to Weak Nations Also Viewed With Alarm

East Aurora, N.Y.—George Bernard Shaw predicts in an article for publication in an American magazine that capitalists of rich nations lending money to weak nations might lead to war.

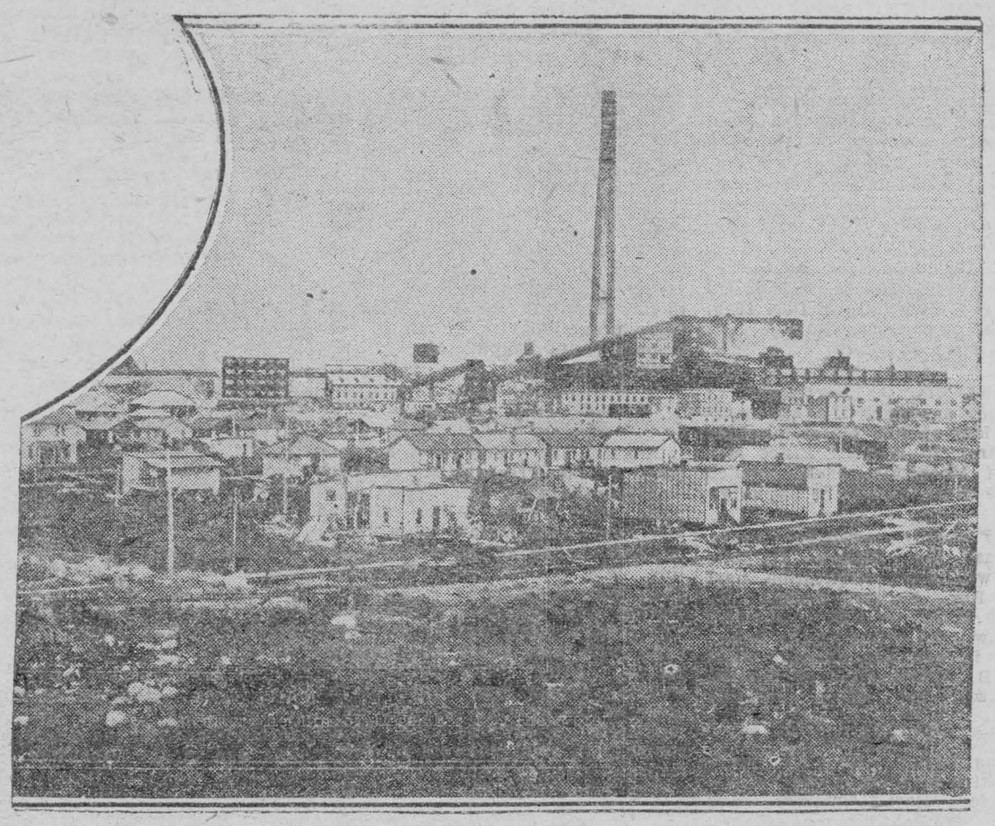
The article, sent to Judge Henry Neil here, intimated strongly that many weak nations would be unable to pay their obligations in full and that creditors would "distrain" when the time arrived.

Discussing Premier Mussolini's borrowing of large sums from capitalists, Shaw wrote:

"Mussolini is placing his people of the next generation in bondage from which they will never be able to free themselves except by the taxation of big incomes so drastic that he could impose it only by using the full weight of the anti-Fascist proletariat against the capitalists. The alternative is revolution and repudiation, with war possibly to follow.

"It was a serious step; for if [illegible] borrow at home you can [illegible] terest with one hand [illegible]

Stock [illegible]ets Can't Effect Intrinsic Values



One of the large smelters at plant of Horne Copper Corporation at Noranda, Quebec, in the Rouyn copper-gold area.

No Truth Told Says Lloyd George

London. — Lloyd George reaches his greatest heights from the Opposition benches. His wit and tongue never work best when he is in a sweet tmper. No speech since the inception of the present Government has made such an impression as his recent oration upon "Armed Europe." Under his sarcasm, the high place talk of the past decade shrank pitifully before the spectre of animosity is as deep and armies as great as they were before 1914.

He did not spare his own countrymen. One single phrase of his address had an illuminating touch of genius. It concerned war books. No Englishman, he said, had written even the approximate truth about the war. That remained for the veterans of other nations. In his country, ten years had left only a glamorous memory.

Quickly Vindicated

Scarcely ever does a public orator find himself so quickly vindicated. A quarter of the daily newspapers in London seem to have undertaken to prove that Lloyd Gorge was right. They are riding the wave of reaction against the "realistic" war stories—and, at least by implication, against the correlated peace campaigning. On paper, a daily runs full page stories designed "to show the Cockney spirit in the war" with ten prizes of fiv guineas each weekly for the bets. Four others are paying their readers a giunea each for similar articles All are in the Kipling tradition of a "thin red line of heroes."

There can be no doubt of the purpose of the articles. The papers producing them have taken care to point out they believed the flood of somber war literature has tarnished heroism While the Cockney "wise cracks" from the trenches have occupied the more popular papers, the dignified organs of Consrvative tradition have come to the defense of the war as fought by Englishmen in a more ponderous way.

In the pages of one Conservative organ there have even appeared criticisms of "Journey's End," as belittling war and heroism. Lately, scarcely a day has passed without a tirade against the "indignities to the spirit of our dead." as exemplified in the tendency of the rest of the world to consider the late war as sordid.

Merely reading the newspapers has afforded a striking example of the two conflicting psychological currents. On the one hand the pages of "Cockney Spirit." They have not appeared unprotested. Lloyd George's speech in th House of Commons is no more bitter than a cartoon a few days later from the pen of the artist Low, showing the war god triumphantly escorted by a Gouty Beef-Eater having the banner "Damme, Sir the War was Gentlemanly," and a newsboy bearing a sheet of "jokes about the late good-humored war."

Lord Dawson on Mental Diseases

"There has grown up in the public mind the notion that any kind of mental disease is associated with some slur, some disability, some permanent disadvantage," said Lord Dawson, the eminent physician, in the House of Lords.

"The result is that anybody afflicted with mental ailments and their friends unconsciously enter into a conspiracy, to prevent that ailment being handled. They know that there is only one way of that condition being treated and there is a danger of that person being dubbed insane and treated as an insane person.

"To my mind, therefore, it is necessary to make the machinery as new and as fresh as the ideas which inspire it.

"With our present civilization and the increasing speed and strain of life associated with our material progress, it will inevitably follow that you will get a large number of temporary mental troubles.

'There will be a blend of mental and physical troubles, and you will find physical trouble covered by mental symptoms, and mental symptoms covered by physical ailments. There will be a greater merging between one and the other. The fact is that disease breeds less and less true—it conforms less and less to type.

"I would therfore plead that, in approaching this question, we see to it that we have buried not only old ideas as to mental ailments but we should also see that the old machinery is made as new in its outlook, and not simply cramped by a too close adhesion to the machinery of old Acts of Parliament."

Ennui, perhaps, has made more gamblers than avarice, more drunkards than thirst, and perhaps as many suicides as despair.—C. C. Coulton.

Giant German Has to Use British Dry Dock



Australia Pipes Water Supply For 335 Miles

Rock Catchment Scheme Serves 332 Firms Through Hitherto Dry Region

Perth, W. Aust.—A vast and impressive rock catchment scheme to supply water to nearly 500,000 acres of farms, eight towns and three railway centers in the Lake Brown, Trayning and Bencubbin wheat-growing areas, about 200 miles east of Perth in one of the many dry regions of the State, has just been opened by P. Collier, the Premier.

This water supply scheme consists of three rock catchments—Barbalin, 350 acres in area, with a 40,000,000-gallon dam; Waddouring, 180 acres in area, with a 22,000,000-gallon dam, and Knungajin, 80 miles in area, with an 8,000,000-gallon dam. These dams have service reservoirs of 300,000 gallons, 250,000 gallons, and 150,000 gallons, respectively, and each has a pumping station. The dams are several miles apart, but their waters flow into a common reticulation of 335 miles of pipes which serve 332 farms. The water was available to the farmers last summer and was a great boon to them, but not until January next will they be rated for it. The water rate will then be about eight pence an acre yearly.

The scheme was estimated to cost £267,000, but it has been completed for less than that amount, and the Premier says that the money saved will be used to cover the cost of reticulating the eight towns in the area instead of the towns having to bear the cost themselves.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, which was performed by the Premier, the chairman of the Nungarin road board (Mr. J. Jolly) said: "The scheme is certainly a great one and it saved man and beast last summer." The pioneers of the district, he added, had to spend two days out of every three in the summer carting water 20 or 30 miles and then attend to their farms on the third day.

The Premier said the scheme, which was the third of its kind established in farming areas during the past five years, would enable the farmers to increase the productivity of their lands. The idea of utilizing the rock catchments was new to Australia. In other parts of the continent running streams or artesian water were relied upon for irrigation purposes. The new scheme would enable farms to carry sheep on their holdings in addition to growing wheat.—Christian Science Monitor.

A National Theatre

Manchester Guardian (Iib.): If the representatives of the various theatrical interests will genuinely work for an agreed scheme with which to approach the Prime Minister we may really be drawing near at last to the joint achievement of a proper Shakespeare Memorial in London and of a National Theatre. . . . The State recognizes and even encourages the other arts. It subsidizes galleries, museums and libraries. Why, then, uld it single out the drama not neglect but for persecution nd for oppression by tish theatre has ssel of the and

Admiral Beatty Wants Cruise[illegible]

Declares Situation Is Serious And Proposes Laying Down of Twenty Additional Vessels Within Ten Years — Supported by Earl Stanhope

London.—Earl Beatty, who [illegible] manded the British Grand Fleet [illegible] ing the latter part of the w[illegible] who until his retirement [illegible] First Sea Lord, warned [illegible] Lords recently that the [illegible] tion in regard to cruisers was "indeed serious," and urged that 20 cruisers be laid down within the next ten years.

Earl Stanhope, former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, had asked the Government whether, in consequnece of the reduction announced in the number of cruisers to be maintained, the Admiralty had been relieved in any way of its responsibilities for defense, and whether the cruisers so reduced will be taken from those allotted to the battle fleets or from those guarding trade routes. Since the end of the war, said Earl Stanhope, the policy of successive British Governments has been one solely for defense and preservation of peace.

"This policy has been for the defense of the whole Empire, and to carry out this policy experts have consistently recommended, among other things, 70 cruisers," he said. "These cruisers included ships belonging to the Dominions' navies, and also ten ships over age.

"A recent announcement, apparently authoritative, however, made it appear that a position was reached where Britain would be content with 15 8-inch gun cruisers, of, roughly, 10,000 tons, and 35 cruisers of approximately 6,500 tons each, and carrying 6-inch guns. This made a total of 50 cruisers instead of 72.

"Does this include the ships belonging to the Dominions and those which Britain can retain although they have reached no age limit?"

A reduction of 20 cruisers from 70, said Earl Stanhope, would either mean reducing the 33 cruisers on the trade routes to 13, or practically taking away all cruisers allotted to the battle fleet.

Intrepid Flyers Lost in A[illegible]

Two Royal Air Force [illegible] Meet Fatal Mishap on [illegible] From England to Cape [illegible] — Official Announcem[illegible] Of Tragedy Is Mad[illegible] House of Lords

London.—Two distinguished pilots of the Royal Air Force met death in an attempt to fly without stop from Cranwell Areodrome, Lincolnshire, to Capetown, and thereby establish a new distance record.

Lord Thomson, Air Minister, announced that the plane, which natives had reported, crashed in the Zaghouan region of Tunis, Northern Africa, was the Fairey monoplane of the British pilots, and that both had been killed. He had no further details, but it appeared that they had struck the mountainside soon after nightfall.

Radioed of Progress

The men were Squadron Leader A. G. Jones-Williams and Flight-Lieut. A. H. Jenkins. They left Cranwell early in the morning and had kept the Air Ministry informed by radio of their progress until they were about 50 miles northwest of the Mediterranean island of Sardinia.

More than 30 hours of silence followed, and anxiety for their welfare rapidly mounted here. After Lord Thomson informed newspapermen of the fatal ending of the flight, he carried the news to the House of Lords, which was still sitting.

Details Are Missing

"I am sorry to say," he told the House, "I have just heard that the Fairey-Napier monoplane crashed 20 miles south of Tunis (the city) and both occupants were killed. I have no further details. The report was undated and comes from the Consul-General at Tunis."

The news was confirmed by the French Resident-General at Tunis, who reported to Paris that the aeroplane had been identified as the missing British craft.

The fliers were already credited with having made the first non-stop flight from England to Karachi, India. They covered those 4,130 miles last April. It was partly to establish Empire comunications that they attempted the 6,000-odd-mile flight to Capetown.

Duty

Let us not stay for questioning
The service to be done.
We argue not with powers that bring
The rising of the [illegible]

[illegible]mpered by [illegible]
[illegible]ted by [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Douglas B. Smith of Mont- spent Sunday in town.

• • •

Mrs. R. McKeegan spent Christmas with her parents in Cornwall.

• • •

villa Heagle is spending tmas holidays in Brockville aunt, Mrs. Jack R. Todd.

• • •

t Meikle of Montreal, with his parents, o. D. Meikle.

• • •

Miss Edna Pyper of New York City spent Christmas with her parents, Mr and Mrs. Harry Pyper.

• • •

Mr. John Sherman and Mr. Wm. Sherman of Montreal, are spending the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sherman

• • •

Mrs. M. VanAllan and daughter, Miss Gladys, R.N., of Kingston, spent Christmas with Mrs. Scott and family in Winchester.

• • •

The Misses Winnie and Maud Farrer of Toronto, are spending the holiday week with their mother, Mrs. E.M. Farrer.

• • •

Misses Nellie and Irene Ryan of Montreal spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. S.P. Ryan.

• • •

Mr. Andrew Barr, of Hamilton, spent the Christmas holiday at his home. Miss Mona Barr, of Queens versity, Kingston, is also enjoy- the holidays at home.

• • •

Miss Mary McDonald, of Henrys Business School, Ottawa, is holidaying with her mother, Mrs. J.D. McDonald.

• • •

Miss Margaret Empey of Montreal spent the Christmas holidays, accompanied by Mr. P.H. Meades, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A.R. Empey.

• • •

Mr. Leo Locke has arrived home from Sioux City, Nebraska, U.S.A. to spend some time with his parents and Mrs. Geo. Locke.

• • •

Raymond Mallen, of the staff London Technical—Commer- ool, is spending the holidays s mother, Mrs. Ellen Mallen.

• • •

McLaughlin of Queens spending the holidays ents, Mr. and Mrs. ughlin.

• • •

rs. Geo. Godfrey, of r, and Mrs. Wilson and of Valleyfield, enjoyed mas holidays with Mrs. n and family.

• • •

Miss [illegible] Robertson of Toronto and Mr. Don. Robertson of Guelph, are spending their holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ern. Robertson.

• • •

A fire starting in the kitchen of the home of John A. Kennedy, farmer, near Spencerville, Christmas eve, completely destroyed the property. The family of eight escaped in their night clothes. One boy got confused in the smoke, but was rescued by the father. He was badly burned but will recover.

• • •

Married—In Toronto, on Saturday Dec. 14th, 1929, Lorraine Buchann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Buchann of Williamsburg, and Roy Hamilton, son of Mr. Ed. Hamilton of Brinston. The happy young couple will take up residence in Hamilton.

• • •

Toronto, Dec. 26—Christmas greetings to the citizens of Ontario and Canada came yesterday from Premier G. Howard Ferguson. "To extend Christmas greetings to every Canadian," he said, "and to wish each and all a happy and prosperous New Year is alike a privilege and pleasure."

• • •

Plans for prohibition enforcement which include a unified border patrol and limitation of the number of ports of entry from Canada will be submitted by the Treasury to Congress as soon as the joint Congressional committee to consider prohibition questions is named.

• • •

Dr. S.W.D. Frith of Edmonton, a former resident of Winchester, and a brother in law of Mr. Robt. Mulholland, South Mountain, captured the highest honors, by winning the sweepstakes in hard wheat at the Toronto Royal Winter Fair this year. The Doctor owns a farm at Edmonton and is also a poultry fancier winning many prizes.

• • •

The total number of seizures by customs officers, working under the direction of Collector John C. Tulloch, of Ogdensburg, along the Canadian border for the month of November, were: 28 automobiles carrying liquor, consisting of 8,756 bottles of ale, 809 bottles of assorted liquors, 31 bottles of alcohol and 74 bottles of home brew. During the month four ali[illegible] two head of cattle, one hor[illegible] one skiff were also seized.

[illegible] A. for[illegible]

UNITED CHURCH

Rev. Dr. McRae, Minister

10.30 A.M.—Sermon, Message: "Three Steps To Take In The New Year".

11.45 A.M.—Sunday School.

7.00 P.M.—Subject of address, "The Year Ends—When Will The World End?"

Died—At the House of Industry and Refuge, Cornwall, on Dec. 19th, 1929, George Cooper, formerly of Iroquois, aged 84 years.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. D. MacGregor, of Morewood, announce the approaching marriage of their eldest daughter Edna Carol, to William Bruce Mac Lean, of Moosomin, Sask., which will take place quietly in January.

• • •

A new weekly newspaper, to be known as the Ottawa Catholic Times, will start publication next month. Rev. Father Joseph R. Birch, O.M.I., of St. Joseph's Church, will be editor of the publication, it was announced, while Austin B. O'Donnell, of Seattle, Wash., will act as a business manager.

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E. Gus Porter, for 23 years Conservative member in the Federal House for East Hastings, and prominent criminal lawyer, died on Monday morning at his home in Belleville. He had been ill for the past several years, and had been confined to his bed since early last summer.

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The appointment has been made by order in council by the Ontario government of S.A.V. Martin, president of the Young Conservative Club of Ottawa, and legal partner of Arthur Ellis, M.L.A., as Crown Attorney for the counties of Prescott and Russell, to succeed the late Fred Thistlelethwaite, formerly of Vank leek Hill, whose death occurred recently. Mr. Martin is a son of W.H. Martin, prominent Cornwall business man.

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The Atlas Construction Co., Ltd. of Montreal, contractors for the 5,500,000 bushel Lower Lakes Terminal Elevator at Prescott, now under construction for the Dept. of Public Works for Canada, report that preliminary work on their contract is now well advanced. Some 400 men will shortly be em ployed at the site. Contracts for the supply of equipment have now been placed, which will immediately give employment to a large number of men in various cities between Montreal and Winnipeg. It is the desire of the Dominion Government to furnish winter work for as many men as possible on this elevator con struction.

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Dr. C.J. Hamilton, of Cornwall, who on Nov. 27 observed the fiftieth anniversary of the commencement of the practise of his profession in Cornwall, was, on Sunday afternoon honored by the Members of the Board of Governors of the Cornwall General Hospital, when he was waited on at his residence by the members of the board and a few friends, and presented with an address of congratulation on the auspicious event and a remembrance of the happy occasion in the form of a beautiful silver Loving Cup, suitably engraved. Dr. and Mrs. Hamilton were enjoying a quiet hour on Sunday, when their home was invaded at 4 o'clock by the delegation, much to their surprise. As soon as the usual holiday greetings had been exchanged, Mr. F.B. Brownridge, President of the Board, explained in a few words the object of the gathering, and read the address, Mr. John C. Alguire, secretary treasurer, presenting the Cup to Dr. Hamilton, while Mr. John H. Cline presented Mrs. Hamilton with a magnificent bouquet of chrysanthemums.

DURANT—McLEAN

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the Presbyterian parsonge at Ogdensburg on Dec. 23rd, at 6 p.m., when Verna Alma McLean and Ross Clark Durant were united in holy bonds of matrimony, the Rev. Wm. O. McIntyre officiating. They were attended by Miss Mildred Durant and Mr. Henry Grareline. The bride's gown was of pale blue satin with hat, shoes and hose to match. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served at the home of the groom's parents. Immediately afterwards the happy couple left amid showers of confetti and rice for a short honeymoon

The bride is a daughter of Mr. J.A. McLean and the late Mrs. McLean of Chesterville, Ont.

MRS. JOHN KECK

On Wednedsay Dec. 11th, after only a few days' illness with pneumonia, there pased away Eva Morrell, beloved wife of John Keck, of Iroquois, at the age of 34 years.

Besides her husband, she leaves to mourn her loss one daughter, Mildred, and two sons, Charles and Teddy. She is also survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Morell of Iroquois; five brothers, Fred, of Dundela; Kenneth, of Mountain Station; Charles, of Chesterville; Earl, of Hammond, N.Y. and Wm., at home, and one sister, Mrs. Floyd Duval, of Toronto.

After a brief service at the family residence at Cardinal, conducted by Rev. A.L. Sisco, the remains were taken to Brinston, where the funeral service was conducted in the Brinston United Church by Rev. A.F. Fokes. The body was placed in the vault to await burial in the family plot at Brinston in the Spring.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, owing to the prevalence of Smallpox in Eastern Ontario, any person, residing within the Corporation of Morrisburg, desirous of being vaccinated may have the same done, free of charge, by applying to Dr. P.G. Mulloy, Medical Officer of Health, Morrisburg.

By order of the Board of Health,
F. R. CHALMERS,
Secretary

Dated Morrisburg, Dec. 26th, 1929.

ANNUAL GAME SUPPER IS HELD BY ORANGEMEN

(Free Press Evening Bulletin, Winnipeg)

Hunting songs, venison on the menu, and a cage of pheasants gave the atmosphere of the chase to the annual game supper of Juniper Royal Black preceptory No. 733 of the Orange order held in the Mikado banquet hall on Saturday evening. "Caribou" James Black, preceptor, presided and the others who were on th program were called by various picturesque hunting names.

A pleasing feature was the presentation of a writing set to "Bull Moose" Dr. C.H. Weagant, originator of the annual event, in appreciation of his services to the lodge. The presentation was made by Hugh Wallace, grand master of Manitoba, who praised the recipient for his work in the order and his prowess as a hunter. Venison, pronounced as tender as pheasant, was a feature of the menu.

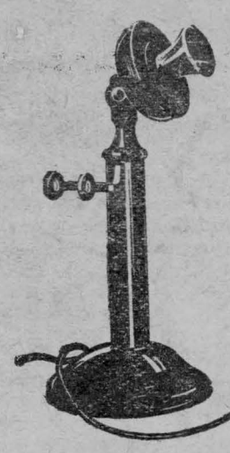
The toast to the County Black chapter was responded to by V.W. Gilmer and G.B. McCready. Mr. Gilmer pointed out that the order stood for loyalty to the king, religious toleration and the preservation of law and order. Mr. McCready spoke of the institution of the county in 1910 and the fine spirit that had always prevailed in its efforts.

The guest speaker of the evening was John Moncrieff, who was characterized by Dr. Weagant, in introducing him, as a great hunter and one of the sponsors of the splendid Manitoba Game Act, which had done so much to protect the game in Manitoba. Mr. Moncrieff spoke of the early days of Manitoba. Stating there was a vast difference in game conditions between now and the '70's, he recalled shooting ducks near where St. Marys church now stands, and seeing prairie chicken roosting in the trees around the town of Selkirk. The public must be aroused to protect our wild life, he said. We owe it to future generations to see that the useless waste of game life for mere sport is not permitted. A strong public sentiment would strengthen our governments in this regard. Statistics showed that every year there was less fur coming out of the north country, and the same was true of our game birds, who were in danger of disappearing.

Referring to some of the stirring incidents of Manitoba history, Mr. Moncrieff told of Dalton McCarthy, John Norquay, Clarke Wallace and other great figures of the earlier days. Hon. Joe Martin was a stormy petrel of Manitoba politics who, Mr. Moncrieff said, was a dominating figure in public life and father of the national school system in Manitoba, with one language and one school as his motto.

A vote of thanks to the speaker and artists was moved by Capt. Tom Smith, grand organizer, and Owen E. Chapman.

Lambert Fenney was soloist for the occasion, singing as one of his songs the famous hunting song, "John Peel." W.J. McBurney led in a number of choruses, with Went Agnew at the piano.



. . . here is one cause of . . .
"LINE'S BUSY"
. . . time wasted

ANYONE trying to call this telephone will be told by the operator: "Line's Busy". But the line is not busy. It is really idle. Someone at the other end of the office is wanted and the telephone waits there until he arrives.

The idle telephone, with its receiver off the hook, is a common cause of "Line's Busy", and a common cause of uncompleted calls which are wasting two million minutes every day in Ontario and Quebec. Other causes of unnecessary "Line's Busy" are inadequate office equipment, long conversations during peak hours, trying to repeat too soon after the "busy" report, and asking another to get your party for you.

Many offices may not need more telephones, but they do need to have their present telephones more conveniently located. You may be losing calls because your line is thus "Busy" but really idle. And you may be losing business.

We want you to have the best possible telephone service and we are making every effort to provide it.* We are ready at any time to survey your telephone equipment and submit a report.

*New telephone plant and service improvements will mean an outlay, for 1929 alone, of more than $27,000,000.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA — LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

MORRISBURG ARENA LIMITED

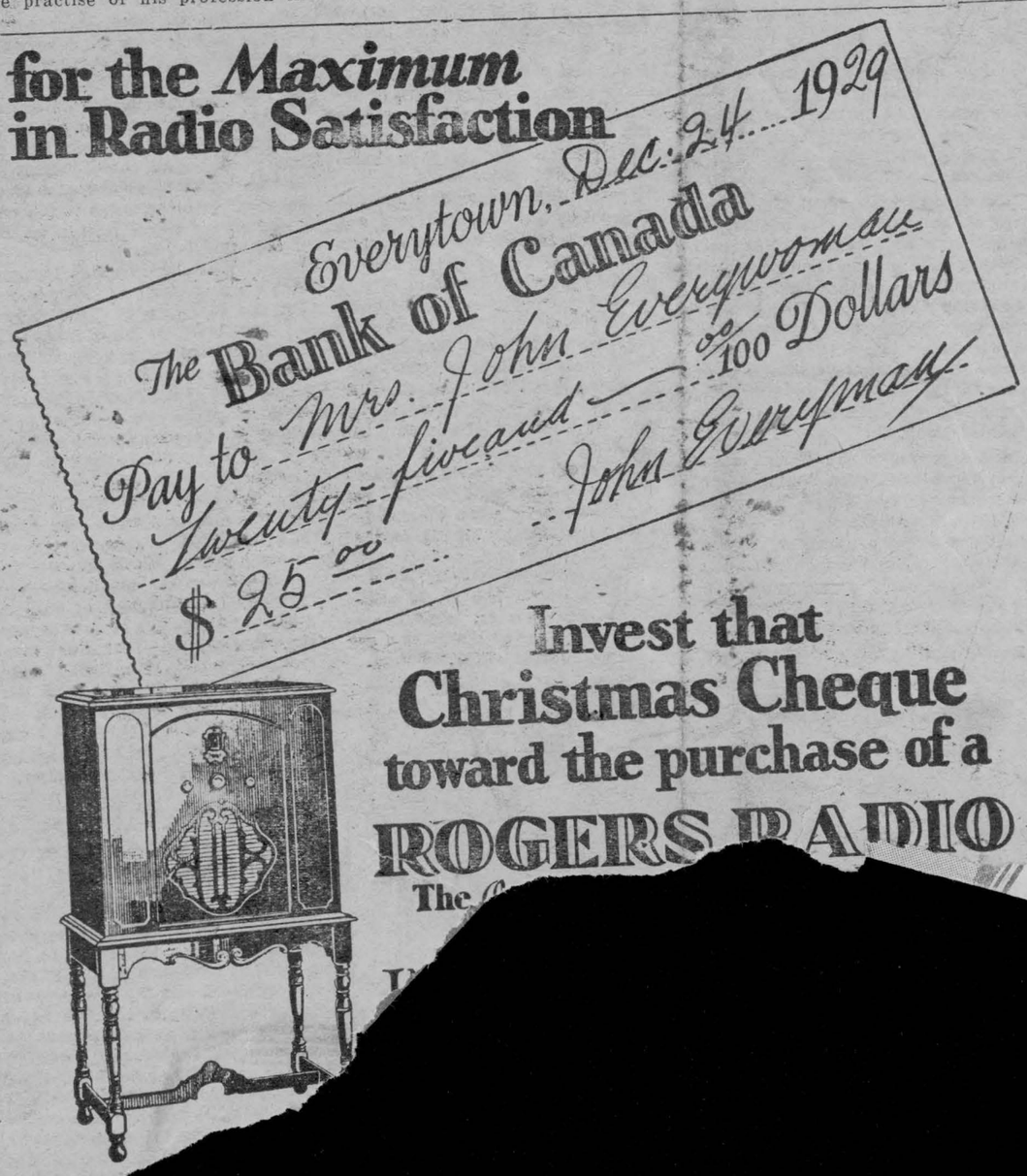
The Morrisburg Arena will be open for skating each afternoon and evening, except on the nights when there is a hockey game on. Season Tickets are now on sale at the following stores:

R. H. BRADFIELD & CO.
N. McGILLIS,
JOHN CASSELMAN

The prices for these tickets are as follows:

Family Tickets	$10.00
Gentleman's Ticket	4.50
Lady's Ticket	3.50
Child's Ticket, 16 years and under	2.50
Child's Ticket, afternoons only	1.50

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DOMINION STORES LIMITED — Personal Service — Where Quality Counts

WE WISH YOU ALL
A Happy New Year

WE DELIVER ANY ORDER

California Seedless	Raisins 2 lbs.	25c
Australian Sultana	Raisins, 2 lbs.	23c
Bulk Hallowi	DATES 2 lbs	25c
Shelled Walnuts,	Pieces lb.	39c
Choice Creamery Butter		42c
Bulk Mincemeat, lb.		17c
Cut Mixed Peel, per lb.		29c
[illegible] CAKE	3 lbs.	99c