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VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 5, 1928.

NO. 38

## We Will Make It Hot For You This Winter

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**T. McOUAT & SON**

Founders, Machinist,

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## COMING EVENTS

**It Won't  
B  
Long  
Now!**

The Rosemount Dramatic Club will give a play in the Town Hall, St. Andrews East, October 13th., at 8 p.m. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

The Members of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2231, will hold a Dance in McArthur's Hall, Lachute, on Friday, Oct. 12th., at 8 p.m. Gents \$1.00. Good music. Refreshments served. Come and have a good time.

The Literary-Dramatic Society will hold their opening meeting of the season on Tuesday, Oct. 9th., at 8.30 p.m., in McArthur's Hall.

The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church will hold a Tea in the Church Hall, on Saturday, Oct. 6th., from 3 to 6 o'clock. Our Annual Thank-Offering meeting will be held Oct. 27th. Further notice later. Oct. 4-1-P.

**THE MUMMY AND THE MUMPS**  
This is the title of the play which is to be given by the Anglican Church in the Auditorium, on Friday, Oct. 19th. Keep the date open.

## THE LATE MATTHEW J. ROGERS

It is with deep regret we record the death of Matthew James Rogers, who passed away at his home, in Lachute Mills, after a short illness.

Mr. Rogers was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Rogers and was born in Lakefield some 68 years ago. He leaves to mourn his loss his wife, formerly Miss Margaret Scott, of Lakefield and one daughter Hannah, two sisters Mrs. Geo. Tucker and Mrs. S. Moore, of Boiselvain, Man., two brothers Wm. and John in the States. The funeral took place on Tuesday and was conducted by the Rev. G. C. Wadsworth, of the United Church, interment taking place in Lakefield Cemetery.

Among those attending from a distance were Mr. Geo. Tucker Sr. and Mr. Geo. Tucker Jr. and Mrs. Humphrey Hughes, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. Re-lettering & adjustments of stones already erected will be carefully attended to by H. J. Hammond, Monumental Works, East Ward, Lachute.

Large Assortment of  
**CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS  
WATCHES, RINGS**  
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.  
**A. C. LAPIERRE,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller  
Bethany Street, Lachute.

## THE CHAUTAUQUA

The fact that over 30 guarantors signed a renewal contract for the return of Chautauqua next year is evidence of the appreciative value of the entertainments they furnish. The attendance at all the sessions was most gratifying and the guarantors had the satisfaction of meeting their obligations and providing the people of this community with three days of pleasurable and profitable entertainment. All of the artists were experts in their own particular lines and great interest was manifested in the wonderful personality of Dr. Tabyi Hsieh who is one of the foremost men of his race, an example of the modern commercial envoy of China, speaking perfect English, faultlessly attired—a man in whose person are reflected all the possibilities which lie before the awakening Orient. He brought China, her needs and her aspirations very near to us all.

Miss Dorothea Fitch, of New York, was the superintendent in charge and in the few short hours at her disposal she had the Academy children playing their healthful stunts and singing cheerful little songs that urged them to become good citizens of whom the town would be proud to own.

One of the most pleasurable remembrances of their visit with us was that of Sunday evening when a public service was held in the Auditorium. It occupied but an hour, and those who failed to attend missed a real treat as Miss Fitch appeared in her role as Elocutionist and gave several numbers full of true Christian meaning that carried home the message of helpful friendship, love, brightness and self-sacrifice that the Chautauqua are endeavoring to disseminate as they pass from town to town.

From a purely personal idea we are convinced that this is good advertising for the town. These people who are strangers to us are travelling all over the country and they have expressed themselves as delighted with the beauty of our surroundings, the splendid hall and kindness of our people and as they pass along, Lachute will doubtless often crop up in discussion and profit thereby.

## THE LITERARY-DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

Once more Autumn has come, and once more our minds revert to the various activities that re-open at this time every year. The members of the Literary-Dramatic Society are keenly interested in their program for the new season, and they invite as new members all those who desire to join. This year the Society intends to present to the public plays that will arouse wholesome reflection as well as good entertainment, and with this aim in view, they have chosen "What Every Woman Knows" by James M. Barrie, a play that has the criterion of popular success, with the added value of high literary merit. Other important matters of interest concerning both sections of the society are to be discussed thoroughly on Tuesday, October the ninth, when the opening meeting is to be held in McArthur's Hall, at 8.30 p.m. A happy time is expected, and a cordial invitation is extended to all new members.

**SPECIAL**—100 bags of Redpath Granulated Sugar, Medium grained at \$5.95 per bag, as long as they last. H. Whissell.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Ella Giles was the week-end guest of Miss M. Jones.

Mr. Lemuel Dowd, of Calumet, spent the week-end in Lachute.

Miss Kenmore Barron is visiting her sister, Mrs. MacGregor in Toronto.

Miss Willow Lavery, of Montreal, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. McArthur.

Mr. McGillis, and Mr. Southwork, of Morrisburg, were guests of Mrs. John Mackie.

Mr. Lindsey Webster has returned from Montreal, after a pleasant visit with his parents.

Mr. R. R. McKenzie, of Sudbury, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Dobbie last week.

Miss A. Fairbanks, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks visit with her sister Mrs. P. Monette.

Rev. and Mrs. C. M. Hartson, of Watertown, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, of Montreal, Mrs. R. Fonger, of Brantford, are guests of Mrs. W. J. Rodger.

Mrs. Earl Doherty arrived home on Sunday, after spending several weeks visit with friends in Windsor, Ont.

Mr. Jas. Yelland Jr. and Mr. Jas. Logan are amongst other students, who have entered McGill College this fall.

Miss E. Cairns, of Sherbrooke, spent a few days this week in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Bishop, of Gananoque, Ont., were in town Tuesday, and spent a pleasant visit with their many friends.

Major and Mrs. W. C. Churchill and son Aaron, of Covey Hill, Que., were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hamilton.

Mrs. C. I. Hartson has returned to her home in Syracuse, N. Y., after spending a pleasant vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Carkner.

Special Harvest Home services were held in St. Simeon's Church on Sunday last at which the Rev. J. A. Lackey made a special Missionary Appeal.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Gilchrist and Master Gordon Gilchrist, of Toronto, also Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, of Montreal, called on Mr. Aitkin on Sunday last.

Mr. Melville Wilson, who was badly burnt a couple of weeks ago at Brownburg and has since been in hospital undergoing treatment, returned home on Tuesday last.

The Skating Rink has again changed hands and Mr. Jos. Raymond is the new proprietor. He is now busily engaged in making extensive improvements that will be appreciated by the rink patrons.

Mr. Harold Connolly, editor of the Halifax Evening Star was in Lachute this week with his bride, Miss Kitty Burns, who is a niece of Mrs. Jos. Bernier. They left on Monday to finish their honeymoon trip in New York.

Putting back the clock on Saturday night is a gentle reminder that summer is past and we must knuckle down to the rigors of winter, and remember in pleasure the nice long evenings we have been privileged to enjoy during the days that are gone.

As agents of the Montreal Star, Gazette and Herald, the Watchman will be pleased to renew your subscriptions by phoning 27 r 2. Want Ads and Notices of any description, are also handled for these papers at city prices. No extra charge for service.

The "Rex" Theatre is becoming deservedly popular, and owing to its increased patronage the management have found it necessary to enlarge the Hall. Work is now underway on the new extension of the eastern side which will give an additional 50 seats. A new cellar has been excavated and large furnace installed to furnish heat necessary for the general comfort.

**Academy Sports**  
On Saturday next Lachute Academy will hold their Annual Field Day of Sports and we hope that the weather will be favorable to the occasion. There should be greater interest manifested by the parents and friends who we trust will turn out in goodly numbers to witness the sporting events which are always most interesting as the youngsters strive to beat the records set by former members.

## CARD OF THANKS

The family of the late Mr. Milo Hutchins desire to thank their many friends and acquaintances for kindness and sympathy shown them during their recent bereavement.

## IN MEMORIAM.

**ROBINSON.**—In memory of our dear son J. G. Morris Robinson, who departed this life, Oct. 8th., 1908. He shall sleep, but not forever. There will be a glorious dawn. We shall meet to part, no never. On the resurrection morn. Ever remembered by Father, Mother and Sisters.

## TOWN COUNCIL

The regular meeting of above Council was held on Wednesday evening, presided over by Mayor H. M. Gall, with Aldermen A. Larocque, P. Dobbie, A. J. Elliott, C. R. Miller, Jos. Speight, T. Dallaire and Dr. Sauvé being also present.

The Financial Report was read and accounts ordered paid.

It was moved by Alderman A. Larocque seconded by Ald. P. Dobbie, that the former motion granting the Chautauqua the free use of the Auditorium be rescinded.

Moved by Ald. A. Larocque, seconded by Alderman P. Dobbie that the Chautauqua be charged \$75.00 for the use of the Auditorium.

Moved by Ald. T. Dallaire, seconded by Ald. A. J. Elliott that the town lay a 1 inch galvanized pipe from Bedford Boulevard to Sidney Street on Barron Avenue, to Mr. Thompson's property. Mr. Thompson paying \$25.00 per year for 5 years.

Moved by Ald. T. Dallaire, seconded by Ald. Jos. Speight that a 4 inch water main be laid from Camille Raymond's property to Mr. Couvrette's property on Grace St. Mr. McArthur to be paid \$1.00 a foot for furnishing and laying the pipe, and Mr. Braney be paid 25 cts. per foot for digging and filling in a trench 5 ft. deep.

Moved by Ald. Dallaire, seconded by Ald. A. Larocque, that we deposit \$290.00 with the C.P.R. to cover costs of crossing at Gilbert St. and proceed with the work immediately.

The sum of \$15.00 per month was granted to Mrs. Chapman on motion of Ald. A. Larocque seconded by Ald. T. Dallaire.

## THE LATE REV. JNO. FORD.

In the quiet little cemetery at Newington, Ont., the remains of the late Jno. Ford were peacefully laid away on Tuesday afternoon, a very large gathering having assembled there to pay their tribute of respect to one whom they had learned to love.

The service was most impressive being held in the little church by the cemetery that had formerly served that community. The Rev. Mr. Hall, of Calvary Baptist Church, Ottawa, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, secretary of the Baptist Union in Toronto, paid loving tribute to the honored life of deceased, who like Timothy had "Fought a good fight and had finished his course" and was now wearing the crown of righteousness.

The Rev. gentleman was a native of Crookerton, Wiltshire, England, and was 71 years of age. He spent much of his life in the ministry having charges in Trowbridge, London, and Great Yarmouth where he held the pastorate of the Tabernacle for five years. With his large family of 8 children he came to Canada 18 years ago and ministered to the people of Port Perry for 10 years, after which he went to Osnaburk, which pastorate he held for upwards of five years when he took over the joint pastorate of Lachute and Dalesville. Although only with his last field but 10 months Mr. Ford had lent all his energies to building up his new charge and a short time ago, following some 10 days of revival, he had the joy of baptizing 39 converts in the waters of the West River at Dalesville. At the close of this baptismal service, Mr. Ford was heard to remark that he felt now that his work was done.

On Tuesday of last week the Rev. Mr. Ford consecrated the union of a young couple in matrimony which was his last public service for after the ceremony, he and his wife, accompanied by their daughter from Toronto motored over to Newington, for a short visit with their daughter. Mr. Ford was sick upon arrival, having contracted pleurisy and pneumonia and in spite of all loving attendance and medical care he passed peacefully away on Sunday morning.

Last March Mr. and Mrs. Ford were privileged to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Those left to mourn are his beloved wife and four daughters, Mrs. Ellen Pratt, of Cookshire, Mrs. Alice Zerrin, of Osnaburk, Florence and Winnie, of Toronto, as well as four sons, Walter, in England; Stanley, in Calgary; Stewart of Morrisburg, and Maurice, of Chicago.

Large delegations from both Lachute and Dalesville were in attendance and the sympathy of this community is extended the sorrowing family in their deep bereavement. Many beautiful floral tributes bore silent testimony to the love and esteem in which Pastor Ford was held by all who knew him.

## THE LATE MILO HUTCHINS.

It is with deep regret we record the death of the late Milo Hutchins, at his home on Foundry St., on Thursday Sept. 27th. Mr. Hutchins was born in Vermont, U. S. A., on the 8th. day of June 1845 and was a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Hutchins. In 1873 he married Miss Evelyn Gravelle, who predeceased him in 1893. In later years he married Elizabeth Kennedy Burke, widow of the late William Burke who also predeceased him on Aug. 24th., 1923. He leaves to mourn his loss two daughters, Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, of Grenville, and Mrs. M. Shaw, of Toronto, Ont.; and four sons, John, of Lachute; Richard, of Calgary; Albert, of Montreal, and Charles, of Cleveland.

The funeral took place on Saturday from his late residence and was largely attended.

## You are invited!

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The Bargains are yours!

**W. Banford and Son.**

Main Street, Lachute.

## Argentine Corn

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Oilcake Meal (Sherwin & Williams.)

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## Can the World Insure Against War?

For ten years the world's peoples have been seeking some form of peace insurance—in an anti-war agreement. The world must have peace or it will have war. There is no middle ground.

"As a first step toward international disarmament," the Treaty of Versailles demanded perpetual disarmament of Germany. And Germany has completely disarmed in the meaning of the treaty. But the Allies have talked peace and continued to arm, while professing good intentions.

At present, war, war debts, and preparedness for war are absorbing eighty per cent. of every people's fiscal energies. These three monsters consume us in taxes, wasting and destroying annually more than enough to abolish all the world's poverty and wretchedness.

Must we keep them always? I do not think so. We know this is true: The longer the nations postpone the renunciation of war, the nearer war comes. After ten years of peace talk, armaments again are increasing.

Mr. Briand, foreign minister of France, laboring to find a formula for preventing war, suggested that the United States and France unite in a treaty outlawing war for any cause as between them; the treaty to denounce aggressive war and to define aggression as an act of war by a government that had pledged itself not to go to war.

I believed this a good definition of aggression and as a member of this government's Foreign Relations Committee, introduced a resolution in the Senate accepting the Briand proposal the first day that Congress met last year, but changing the phrase, "outlawing war," to "renouncing war," which I think means more. Nevertheless, my resolution has not been adopted by the Senate and has not yet come before it for a vote.

Before the Briand proposal could come before Congress the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, made a counter proposal which laid aside the question of aggression and proposed that the fourteen principal nations unite in an agreement to "renounce war as an instrument of national policy."

Germany promptly accepted it outright, followed by unqualified acceptance from Italy and France. Recently Great Britain definitely accepted the Kellogg proposal.

In correspondence with Mr. Briand, Mr. Kellogg said that his proposal for renouncing war would tie no country's hands if it were attacked, nor would it prevent it from taking sides, if it saw fit, where an aggressive attack was made in violation of a treaty not to go to war.

Now it might be said that with these reservations the Kellogg proposal is merely another pious resolution against war and not in practical effect worth the paper it is written on.

I do not think so. I believe the Kellogg plan will prove to be the most telling action ever taken in human history to abolish war. It will mean these powers must next take up the revision of the code of war. The great merit of the Kellogg plan as a starting point is that it proposes to make several forms of war illegal. It is a long step toward other agreements and measures to be adopted later to carry out this compact.

With the Kellogg proposal adopted by the Powers, the second paragraph of the resolution I introduced last winter in the Senate is as urgent as ever. We must settle by agreement what aggression actually is, for only by so doing is it possible to make renunciation of war practical and effective. What the resolution proposed was that aggression should be defined as the act of a government in going to war, in preference to further negotiation; or, when that failed, seeking further arbitration, or appealing to the World Court for adjudication of the dispute, when that government had solemnly pledged itself to renounce war as a means of settling such disputes.

Certainly such a definition brings us much nearer to the hub of the problem. For if war is to be renounced we must have some settled procedure.

The complete disarmament of Germany, formerly considered the world's most warlike nation, is not generally understood in relation to what it means to general world disarmament.

Not only was the German navy destroyed and the German army disarmed and disbanded, but all munition plants in Germany were prohibited. Germany is forbidden to manufacture arms and ammunition, even to import them from abroad.

The fact declared by the peace treaty, written by the victorious Allies, is that Germany is completely disarmed simply as the first step in their own disarmament. The peace treaty was a pledge to the world of disarmament by the World Powers, and the United States is one of these Powers.

No country has ever had a greater boon thrust upon it than the Allies thrust upon Germany in requiring her perpetual disarmament. A tremendously wasteful burden was thereby lifted from the backs of her people and a formidable obstacle removed from Germany's progress as a nation. This has resulted in a surprisingly speedy rehabilitation of the country economically. By reason of this Germany has reaped the only good which

has so far arisen from the war. The only good which can arise from war today is what may be gained from reducing the enormous waste of war and of preparedness for war.

No harm has come to Germany by reason of not being armed to defend herself from armed nations—Germany has not been attacked. Instead, Germany, absolutely helpless so far as armament is concerned, is nevertheless heard and listened to in international councils.

And another thing, Germany is not asking to be permitted to arm. She is not asking that this prohibition be lifted.

But of this we may be sure: If the other Powers do not carry out their treaty pledge to disarm themselves, the time will come when armament will come back to Germany, for no nation as great as the German people will submit quietly for any long period of time to sit at the mercy of other nations that are armed and arming.

The time for disarmament is here. The civilized Powers, if they are in fact civilized, will keep their promise to disarm, and the people of these countries should demand that they do so and refuse to be put off with evasions and denials.

Our government as an earnest of that opinion, sent Secretary Kellogg to Paris to a meeting of foreign ministers of the principal powers to conclude the negotiations proposing the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war.—Arthur Capper, in "Michigan Farmer."

### Britain and Japan

Leo Maxse in the National Review (London): Englishmen are conscious of the injury inflicted on British interests, as on our whole status in the Far East, by the miserable manner in which the Coalition Government of evil memory allowed itself to be bluffed out of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by a handful of American Jingoists. But few appreciate the other aspect of the disaster, viz., the unfortunate effect it had in Japan and on Japan, who could not but imagine that our renunciation of an alliance that was equally popular in Tokio and London—because equally valuable to both countries—would be followed by some Anglo-American combination at the expense of Japan. . . . If this not-unnatural apprehension has prejudiced Japanese policy and Japanese interests, it has been no less unfortunate for Great Britain, who has found herself effectively isolated, with the United States hostile, and Japan reluctant to incur any responsibility.



### WHAT THEY'D BE

"The times are terrible! What will the girls be in a hundred years?" "Angels, I hope."

### The Outlawry of War

Saturday Review (London): Since the last war the area within which war is an acknowledged institution has been vastly extended. Formerly it was in two dimensions only, but since the discovery of the secret of flight it has been in three. Formerly, again, war, so far as actual violence went, was a relation between Governments and armed forces only; now the only distinction between combatant and non-combatant has broken down, and women and children in raided towns are as liable to be killed as a soldier on the battlefield, and no special guilt attaches to the killing. If the new Pact could only redeem to peace the territory since the last war has been annexed to the operations of war, it would justify its description as an outlawry of war.

### American Tactics in Nicaragua

Walter Lippman in Foreign Affairs (New York): The worst thing about it (American policy in Latin America) is that it does not work. It is designed to prevent interventions and it simply makes intervention more elaborate and costly. It gives us the odor of imperialism, and yet our intention, I believe, is not to create an empire. It involves all the nuisance of empire without the constructive advantages of a well-managed imperialism. We have been respecting the sovereignty of Nicaragua and intervening in her affairs for twenty years, and at the end Nicaragua has less sovereignty and more misgovernment than if we had frankly annexed Nicaragua and set out to rule it.

First Bachelor: "Is there anything in this affair of yours with the heiress?" Second Same: "Millions, I hope."

### Fishing a La Indian



PRETTY PRELIMINARY TO THE FRIDAY REPAST  
A blood Indian, with a keen eye, spearing fish from a vantage edge at Waterton Lake, National Park.

### Elephant Babyhood

Tembo, the elephant, stood beneath the shade of a straggling palm tree. Beyond the occasional flapping of his absurdly large ears he made no movement, and his grey body, spotted with sunlight and shadow, was so still that he seemed more like a great statue than a living creature. . . . His mother, a mighty beast who bore long curved yellow tusks, and whose one thought was for the safety of her baby . . . watched him day and night with true maternal solicitude. He remembered how, to show her affection, she used to stroke him with her long sensitive trunk; never for a moment was he out of her sight as they roamed about the forest while she fed on the succulent leaves of trees and shrubs.

During the early hours of the days, when cold mists lay on the forest-covered mountain, she would seek some secluded clearing to avoid the constant drip, drip, drip from the mist-soaked trees, and then, as the sun burnt its way through and the welcome heat reached the cold ground, she would stand and enjoy its warmth while the baby stood between her fore-legs under her great body, which shaded him from the sun, while, with tiny trunk thrown well back over his head, he enjoyed his breakfast. When the drip from the trees had stopped, the pair would once more seek the deep shade of the forest and wander slowly and cautiously about, avoiding roadways and paths and skirting any openings where there was risk of being seen by other beings. Even when in the densest forest the thought of safety was more important than anything else, and every few minutes the mighty mother would stop feeding and stand absolutely motionless, with her great ears thrown out to catch the slightest sound. . . . It was during these periods of watching that Tembo learned his first lesson, which was to keep absolutely still while his mother listened. If he moved or made the slightest noise, he would receive a gentle smack from his mother's long trunk. If this did not produce the desired effect, he received another and far more vigorous slap, so he soon learned that under no condition must he move until the signal was given.

Several moons passed before the little fellow saw more than a passing glimpse of other elephants. Occasionally his curiosity would be excited by seeing other dwellers of the

great forest—delicately made bush-buck, mighty buffalo and screaming baboons—but he was never allowed to mix with any of these. Then came the day when his mother decided to rejoin her former companions, and he was introduced to the herd who, at the time, were feeding on the shores of a beautiful forest-enclosed lake. . . .

There were bathing parties in the lake, or in muddy pools that were hidden in the forest, and he used to stand on the edge, where the water was shallow, and try to imitate his elders as they sucked up the water with their trunks and sprayed their heads and backs. This was great fun and the cold water was most refreshing; but he wondered why they did not choose the heat of the day rather than the evening, as it would then have been so much more refreshing. It was a long time before he dared roll in the soft mud as the others did, but at last he tried it and found it very much to his liking. Sometimes a dry bath was the order of the day, and then the whole herd would visit some sunlit glade or hillside and dust themselves with bright red earth; and he was amused to see that this would change their color, so that instead of being grey they were all red. This made them much more easy to see in the forest, where red was in such strong contrast to the green foliage.—Maj. A. Radcliffe Dugmore, in "African Jungle Life."

### Our morals Are Not Changing

Lord Birkenhead in Nash's Magazine (London): It is, of course, possible—in it probable!—that we are entering an era where the fundamental facts of family relationship will be inverted. Will our homes be like hives, with woman supreme and man relegated to the baser duties of domestic life? These, of course, are wild ravings. Morality is still based in our Western civilization on family life; and in a family, which is a social unit, the scope for change is inconceivably small. Either our family relationships will remain fundamentally as they are to-day, or the paradoxical reverse which I have advocated above must happen. I do not think the second alternative conceivable. There remains equality, as between husband and wife, and this seems to me even more fantastic. Therefore, since I am convinced that the family as we know it will survive as the social unit, I argue that, in the main, our morals have not changed, are not changing, and will not change.

## M.P.'s From Distant Lands

Members of the Empire Parliamentary Association, from the self-governing communities within the British Commonwealth, are convening in Canada this year. They should benefit much by touring across the Dominion at this time, when the harvesting is in full swing between the Great Lakes and the Rocky Mountains, and when nature's bountiful yield in other provinces is being garnered. The peregrinating M.P.'s will return with a far more comprehensive knowledge concerning the resources and institutions of Canada after having inspected public works and private industries, conferred with provincial and Dominion ministers, dinners and receptions.

While it was arranged to enable the parliamentary delegates to see as much as possible of one dominion under the British crown, the tour is also the medium for promoting mutual acquaintance and friendship between them. In addition to the Canadian members as hosts on this occasion, there are more than fifty delegates from other British parliamentary institutions. They come from Great Britain, the Irish Free State, India, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, Newfoundland, Malta and Southern Rhodesia.

In former times, some political leaders had dreams of the assembling of one Imperial parliament in London, with representatives elected from the distant lands of the Empire. The advocates of Imperial federation included statesmen of vision, but the present structure of the British Commonwealth has outgrown any such plan of centralized political authority. The cause of co-operation within the family of nations is served by periodical conferences of premiers and other ministers, such as the Imperial Conference of 1926. Meetings like the present tour of the Empire Parliamentary Association also serve an excellent purpose. The delegates are representative of the various parliamentary parties. Members of the Swaraj Party of India, the Nationalist Party of South Africa, Liberal, Labor and Conservative members, traveling together across Canada, must find helpful opportunities for discussing questions and exchanging views on problems in which they are mutually interested. The Empire Parliamentary Association is obviously contributing toward the strengthening of ties within the British Commonwealth.—(Editorial in Christian Science Monitor.)

### Britain's Air Defence

Spectator (London): We can console ourselves no longer with our silver sea; a modern bomber can cross it in ten minutes. Nor is there any real defence against bombing, except more bombing. Consider the area of Greater London alone. It covers 700 square miles—a huge target which may be hit without ever being seen, by means of directional wireless, and a target, moreover, on which every hit is a bull's-eye, for it will effect its purpose of shaking the morale of our people. . . . Hitherto it has been necessary to destroy the armed forces of the enemy State. Nowadays it will be simpler to kill its women and children. That, baldly stated, is the truth about modern war.

### Woman in America

Professor Madariaga in Harper's Magazine (New York): (The United States is a land of overgrown boys, where woman reigns supreme.) See the place which woman occupies in her (American) life. The boys have hoisted her on to a pedestal of admiration. Her power and privileges flow from the position she occupies as an idealized type of humanity. In her youth, the inspirer, in her maturer years, the leader of men. First, the sweetheart of the nation, then her aunt, woman governs America because America is a land of boys who refuse to grow up.

## Asquith Writes Candid Opinions

Memoirs Published Recently Reveal His Likes and Dislikes

### BITTER TO SOME

Attacks by Lloyd George and Carson Show Him He is Right

New York, N.Y.—In his "memoirs and reflections," which were issued here recently by Little, Brown and Company, the late Earl of Oxford and Asquith, asserts that the "germ of the League of Nations" lay in a speech of his delivered in 1912.

Lord Asquith, who was an outstanding figure in the Liberal party of Great Britain and Prime Minister during the early years of the Great War, shows admiration in his reminiscences for Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the bitterness of his feelings toward Lloyd George, his contemptuous reaction toward the Labor party when it lost power, and his high regard for Lord Birkenhead.

The speech which the Earl of Asquith asserted held the germ of the League of Nations, explained the "idea of public right." It reads in part as follows:

"It means, first and foremost, the clearing of the ground by the definite repudiation of militarism as the governing factor in the relation of states and of the future moulding of the European world. It means next, that room must be found and kept for the independent existence and free development of the smaller nationalities, each with a corporate consciousness of its own. And it means finally the substitution for force of a real European partnership based on the recognition of equal right, and established and enforced by a common will."

### Labor An "Experiment"

The memoirs devote much space to British experiment with Labor party rule and Lord Asquith's part in the election and his later disillusionment. He considered the Labor party regime merely an experiment "because there is for the moment no practicable alternative."

The book reveals the feeling which Lord Asquith entertained toward Lloyd George after the break-up of the first War Government.

The following extracts show the height of his resentment:

"Life is very different just now. We are under a government of reckless gamblers, and we drift on from one folly and wickedness to another." "I have just been for an hour in the House listening to L. L. G.—a very characteristic performance, teeming with rustian and cheered to the echo by his servile satellites. What a place it is."

"Now that Lloyd George calls me a lunatic and Carson calls me a traitor, I begin to feel sure that I must be on the right lines."

Different was Asquith's feeling toward Winston Churchill, although the latter stayed with the government, with brief interludes and changes of portfolios.

### Fond of Winston

"It is a pity that Winston has not a better sense of participation," he wrote. "I am really fond of him, but I regard his future with many misgivings. I do not think he will ever get to the top in English politics, with all his wonderful gifts."

The attitude of the politician towards the soldier is perhaps well presented in the following paragraph regarding French, which is inspired by the shell controversy and the ensuing newspaper campaign which led to Asquith's resignation:

"I confess that I never knew until I read Lord French's statement that it was to him we owed the Coalition Government. Lord French's suggestion that his action in the matter had something to do with his subsequent removal from the command is hardly worthy of serious notice. He remained in full command for more than six months, and, though I heard strange rumors, I never took the pains to inquire what part he had played, or whether he had played any part in the newspaper campaign he claims to have inspired."

Recounting the story of Churchill's interruption into Antwerp, Lord Asquith writes: "I was away, but Grey, Kitchener and Winston held a late meeting and I fancy with Grey's rather reluctant consent, the intrepid Winston set off at midnight and ought to have reached Antwerp about 9 this morning. He will go straight away and see the Belgian ministers. I have had a talk with K. this morning and we are both rather anxiously awaiting Winston's report. I do not know how fluent he is in French, but if he was able to do himself justice in a foreign tongue, the Belgians will have listened to a discourse the like of which they have never heard before. I cannot but think that he will stiffen them up."

"Here, young man, you shouldn't hit that boy when he's down." "Gwan! What d'yer think I got 'im down for?"

Exacting Publicity Agent (examining artist's drawing of crowded liner)—"Ugh! Not bad—but you've got a passenger on the second deck who isn't smiling."

### Close Call for Empire's Speed King



### WAS CLOSE TO DEATH

When Capt. Malcolm Campbell was driving in the Tourist trophy race at Belfast his machine caught fire. He got out before being badly burned. Flames wrecked the car.



# FINANCIAL NEWS

## Going Ahead

The rapid development of industries, including mining, pulp and paper, power, lumbering, iron and steel, etc., in the territories lying between the eastern and western boundaries of Northern Ontario, and notably between Sudbury and the Manitoba boundary, is changing the entire aspect of the province's timberland. International Nickel and Mond Nickel Companies are growing into huge industrial concerns, while the lead-zinc mining and smelting industry on a large scale is on the way. Add to this the immense plans of the Lake Superior Corporation, now in Canadian hands, new lumbering projects and pulp and paper enterprises recently completed and under way, and the population of the 1,000 miles is growing steadily and is bound to increase. Many thriving communities are being built up. The importance of these developments to agriculture and business in general is great.

## C.P.R. Shows Increase in Traffic Receipts

August traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway showed a substantial increase over those of the corresponding month of last year. According to the weekly statements issued by the company, the traffic receipts amounted to \$19,062,000, as against \$18,796,000 in August of last year, being an increase of \$266,000, or 1.4 per cent.

Income from other sources in August of last year amounted to approximately \$600,000. Assuming that the same amount will be shown this year, the gross earnings of the C.P.R. for August will be shown at about \$19,662,000.

Motor Production Promises Records. U.S. automobile companies reporting their production in August increased the indications that the total output of the industry during the month would exceed \$50,000 units, surpassing all records for August production schedules now are said to be 50 per cent. higher than at this time last year.

## Toronto Bank Clearings Show Increase

Bank clearings in the city of Toronto for the week ended September 6th amounted to \$125,425,539, an increase of \$18,733,765 over the corresponding period last year and an increase of \$13,608,676, as compared with the previous week of this year. Comparisons:

| Wk ended | 1938          |
|----------|---------------|
| Sept. 6  | \$125,425,539 |
| Aug. 26  | 111,636,943   |
| Aug. 23  | 119,318,095   |
| Aug. 16  | 133,578,863   |
| Wk ended | 1937          |
| Sept. 8  | \$106,641,754 |
| Sept. 1  | 112,023,118   |
| Aug. 26  | 114,218,946   |
| Aug. 19  | 101,983,290   |

## Mining Briefs

McIntyre is reported to have struck the south ore, near the Hollinger line, at the 2,375. The ore, as on the three levels above, is very rich, but patchy. The long end-to-end drive at the 2,375 has advanced about 1,200 feet now. An average of 43-45,000 tons monthly is being worked toward. Slightly

greater tonnage may be had in temporary times. Recovery continues to be the highest in Porcupine. McIntyre is one mine that has gone up in grade, now being well over nine dollars.

Bidgood has started drilling on its new showing, 600 feet north of the Moffatt Hall line, and toward the east centre of the property. Here free gold has been found in a closely spaced series of narrow veins and veinlets of graphitic quartz, the whole probably making ore over the surface shown width of 22 feet.

Advice from Rouyn is to the effect that the drift in Amulet's "C" ore body has been driven now for a length of 65 feet. The first 20 feet is said to be massive chalcopryite running approximately 20 per cent. copper, the second 20 feet is high-grade chalcopryite with a small amount of silice, while the last 25 feet is massive zinc and chalcopryite of about equal proportions.

It is understood that the Area drill is being moved again, and that J. C. McGregor, formerly of the Amulet and now with Mandy, has returned from the west to study the geology of this property.

Strength in Barry-Hollinger may be attributed to the fact that Mine Manager Richard Treloar, is now in the city and is expected to make some important announcements soon, states a report on the street. Another factor in the rise was a wire from the north which stated that Barry was in very rich ore in a cube from the 1,125-foot level.

Activity in Vipond comes as a result of a report which states that slashing at the 700-foot level has shown the width of the vein to be at least 17 feet. Previously reported grade was about \$8.50, but the present report states that values have increased considerably.

Despite the illness of J. B. Tyrrell, mine manager of the Kirkland Lake Gold, it is said that he left for the property last night and that news of development may be expected very shortly. This company is at an important stage of development, and Mr. Tyrrell's theory that the two rich zones on the property converge at around 2,000 feet depth will hinge upon the results of the next few days.

A despatch from Amos states that a rich strike has been made on the Graham Bonquet property, which adjoins the Thompson-Cadillac. No further details were given. Officials of the company could not be reached at the time of writing, but official news will be forthcoming shortly.

An electrical survey has been completed on the property of Bess-Tretheway in Glendon Township. A wide mineralized zone has been traced across the property and encouraging values in copper have been obtained. The electrical survey was undertaken with the idea of determining the best point at which this might be attacked.

## French Culture in Egypt

Pierre Cabirolle in the Nineteenth Century and After (London): (Britain has made no attempt to Anglicize the Egyptians by school training, while France supports many powerful educational institutions in Egypt, whose deliberate purpose is to propagate Gallic culture.) England has assured to Egypt a prosperity that the fellah has possibly never known since the dawn of history. Her success is all the more remarkable because it has been achieved among a people who are not in intellectual communion with Britain. It is not suggested that Englishmen or Englishwomen should depart from certain practices that have stood the test of ages. It is, however, suggested that if Egyptians were in a position to comprehend Englishmen as they are able to follow the trend of thought of Frenchmen, it might perhaps be possible for London and Cairo to avoid many obvious pitfalls.

## THE DEVIL BY THE HORNS

Truth (London): (The noise made by motor traffic in London is now almost unbearable.) I recommend those who desire to silence the devil in the car to take him first by the horns. . . . Whether by day or night, the only excuse for sounding your horn at every corner is to save the time that would be lost by slowing down. I doubt if in one case in a hundred would this trifling loss of time be of material consequence to anybody; the chief sufferers in London would be people who are in a hurry to catch trains, because, like the man who is hurrying home in the small hours, they did not start soon enough, and these people would continue to suffer in exactly the same way if there were a policeman at every corner to keep the way clear for them. The fact is that the cult of speed for its own sake has become a craze, and it is indulged at the expense of every other consideration.

The difference between a good and a bad reputation is that the former is easily lost.

The mercury's rapidly climbing. With never a hint of a stop; Some fool has encouraged it, saying: "There's plenty of room at the top." —New York Sun.

In the days of Cromwell fine quality tea cost as much as thirty dollars a pound. To-day, you only pay a few cents more for Red Rose Orange Pekoe than for ordinary tea, but you get the highest quality and greatest value. Put up in clean, bright aluminum packages.

# COMPLETELY RUN DOWN

## Symptoms That the Blood is Thin Should Not be Neglected.

Weak, run-down, lacking strength, energy and ambition, nervous, sleepless, poor appetite, digestion disturbed—these are the symptoms named by a great majority of people who have been benefited by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These tonic pills correct the condition described and if you have any of these symptoms you should give these pills a trial. Their great value in cases of this kind is shown by the statement of Mrs. James A. Tibbitts, Halifax, N.S., who says:—"I was completely run down in health. My blood was thin and watery, and my nerves so bad that I did not sleep well at night. My appetite was poor and the least exertion left me weak and trembling. When I went out I would have a severe headache, and would have to lie down as soon as I got in the house. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I soon found they were helping me and by the time I had taken the sixth box I felt like a new woman, and have enjoyed good health ever since. For this reason I can highly recommend the pills to anyone who is run-down or troubled with their nerves."

Not only do Dr. Williams' Pink Pills help the nerves. Their main function is to enrich and increase the blood, and as the blood supplies the whole body, new life is given to the entire system. Better sleep, steady nerves, improved appetite, increased vigor—all these can be yours by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Begin them to-day. Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail post paid, at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Sweden Sends Questionnaire to Listeners

### Results of First Public Referendum on Programs Is Basis of Future Efforts

Stockholm—Every license holder in Sweden has received a printed questionnaire from the state Radio Department regarding radio programs were to be answered before June 15th. So many were the responses, more than one-third of the license holders having replied, that considerable time must needs be consumed to analyze the replies. The results will, however, be ready by autumn when regular radio programs are taken up again. The extremely light nights in Sweden during the summer months interfere with reception, but this summer the programs will be more lively than they have been in past summers.

A public referendum on taste in radio programs is perhaps the first of its kind in the world. That 140,000 replies were received shows the interest of the Swedish public in radio. Radio service managed by the state, has given programs now for several years and these radio programs play an important role in the lives of many.

During the last year the radio service radiocast programs covering 2000 hours. The larger part of this radio public has never had an opportunity to hear an opera other than through radio and their first acquaintance with classic music has come to them through radio. Furthermore, the opportunity of studying languages by radio has been given them.

Therefore, the radio service believes it will be of great value to know the wishes of this vast audience and to regulate the radio programs after their desires and needs.

The questionnaires were divided in three parts: the first with the present programs and as to how they should be limited or increased. The second deals with lecture subjects and language courses. The third group asks questions about the time most suitable for listeners, etc.

A complete inventory of the interests of the Swedish people is obtained by this inquiry and, completely classified and applied, a better and more thoroughly democratic—in the best sense of that word—radio program will result.

## Immigration of Miners

Melbourne Australasian: Among the countries which have coal reserves Australia is seventh. Her coal resources are estimated to be almost as great as those of Britain, whose coal and iron made it for a century the greatest manufacturing country of the world. Yet Australia has reached the astounding position when it would be profitable to leave her coal untouched, pay her miners a pension, and buy coal from abroad. By restricting the migration of farm-workers and settlers on land labor has done much to slacken the development of the Commonwealth, but it is probable that as many settlers have been lost through the inability of the coal-mining industry to absorb skilled miners who are prepared to come from Britain to work in Australian mines.

There's one thing to be said for capital punishment. You seldom hear of a man who has been hanged committing another murder.

# Engines Ready for Big Airship

## Trials for R-100 and R-101 to Begin January and Last Several Months

London—Five Diesel engines, each of 450 horsepower, will arrive soon for the new Air Ministry passenger airship nearing completion at the royal airship works at Cardington. These engines, being worked by a compression ignition system, carburetors and magnetos are eliminated, and two possible causes of fire avoided, while the use of heavy oil instead of petrol will also obviate this danger.

This, in fact, is one of the most notable differences between the R-100 and the R-101, which is being built by the Airship Guarantee Company at Howden. Both ships will be ready for trials in January, which occupy three to six months.

Another interesting feature of the R-101 is that she is designed to withstand the most violent vertical currents which impose severe internal stresses, and which were partly responsible for the disaster to the Shenandoah. Seven tons of water ballast are being carried in emergency bags and the load in the ship can be shifted at any moment.

The R-101 is 724 feet in length, its maximum diameter full is 122 feet and height 140 feet. Its gross lift is 195 tons and speed 70 miles an hour with a fuel capacity for 4000 miles.

Passengers will be accommodated on two decks inside the ship, containing lounges, promenade decks and sleeping cabins. A careful study has been made of weather conditions on the route to India, for which the airship is intended, and the first synoptical chart has been prepared for an area comprising the whole of Europe, Siberia, South Africa, Asia Minor and India.

# MANY MOTHERS RECOMMEND THEM

## Baby's Own Tablets Are Fine for Nervous, Sleepless Children.

From Canada the fame of Baby's Own Tablets is spreading over the world. Mothers recommend them to other mothers and wherever they are tried nothing but words of praise are heard for these pleasant tasting little tablets that promptly relieve the minor ailments of young children. "Baby's Own Tablets are one of the best remedies for children's ailments I have ever used," says Mrs. Arthur T. Allen, of Auburn, Me. "My little girl was nervous and could not sleep. I tried the Tablets and she was relieved at once. She was also troubled with constipation and nothing seemed to help her. I had used the Tablets but a short time before her bowels were regular. All mothers should keep Baby's Own Tablets in the house, for they are a valuable remedy."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists or will be mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents per box, by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Isolation or Empire?

Lord Melchett in the London Daily Telegraph: I visualize the future of Empire as a future of imperial trade combines, with factories and research stations, not only in Britain, but in every Dominion, producing, not for millions, but for hundreds of millions of people. There can only be one answer to the question of Empire or isolation. Every day with new discoveries and advances in transport and communications, new annihilations of time and space, makes that answer more obvious and the task less difficult. On the other hand, there is no room for delay. Unless we tackle the problem with all our ability and with all our determination there is real danger of a gradual drifting apart of the great complex which so much blood and so much selfless sacrifice has helped to build. Civilization itself calls for our answer.

Veterinaries use Minard's Liniment.



Excess acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention. One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. It is harmless and tasteless and its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, never continue to suffer, when you learn how quickly, how pleasantly this premier method acts. Please let it show you—now.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any druggist.

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

If you want the very best, ask for Red Rose Orange Pekoe In clean, bright Aluminum

## Where Everybody's Happy

(Contributed by Pauline Tremblay)

There's a town called Don't-You-Worry.

On the banks of the River Smile, Where the Cheer-up and Be-Happy Blossoms sweetly all the while; Where the Never-Grumble flower Blooms beside the fragrant Try, And the Ne'er-Olive-Up and Patience Point their faces to the sky. In the valley of Contentment, In the province of I Will, You will find this lovely city At the foot of No-Fret Hill; Rustic benches, quite enticing, You'll find scattered here and there, And to each a vine is clinging, Called the Frequent Earnest Prayer; Everybody there is happy And is singing all the while, In the town of Don't-You-Worry, On the banks of River Smile.



## MIGHT BE A WALK

He: Going for a nice long walk. I suppose?

She: Well, I'm going for a ride in William's old Ford.

## On Leaving Home

Y. Y. in the New Statesman (London): We who have grown up know that it is impossible to live in any part of the world without making friends, but no boy, if he has had a happy life, can believe that anywhere on earth are friends who can take the place of his own. The young are supposed to be imaginative, but few of them have imagination enough to conceive surroundings unlike their own, and yet more desirable. If you wish to make youth adventurous, I am inclined to think that children should be brought up as miserably as possible. The great ages of adventure were ages of fogging parents and fogging schoolmasters. . . . I fancy the boys of the present age are, apart from the lack of cousins, the happiest boys in the world's history. Children were never so well treated since the world began. That certainly is not the way in which to persuade the rising generation to emigrate to Canada or Australia. Home life must be made harsher before the great open spaces can seem a Paradise to the imagination of English boys.

## Minard's Liniment for aching joints.

## Pacifism

Leo Marx in the National Review (London): That the Great War has taught Pacifists little or nothing is evident from the amiable delusions now rampant, which are, if possible, more ubiquitous than in the spacious days when Viscount Haldane of Cloan perambulated the planet certifying to the innocuousness of the Fatherland, which was represented as harboring no more thought of war than our peace-loving selves. Before 1914 war was declared by the pundits of peace to be "unthinkable" because it hadn't occurred. Since 1918 it has been pronounced impossible because it is over.

## Classified Advertisements

POLICE PUPS—REGISTERED males and females. Ship anywhere. H. Gorman, Cobourg, Ont.

HILL THE MOVER—PIONEER DIS-TANCE movers of Canada. Largest surveyor, packed, and New South-west methods. Two experienced men every trip. All loads insured. Beyond compare for skill and care. Before you move, write us or write and reverse the charges. Head office Hamilton, Ontario, Canada. Hill the Mover.

## Motion Picture City Celebrates 25 Years' Growth

### Old Settlers in Hollywood Hold Picnic—Pioneer Tells How Place Was Named

Hollywood, Calif.—Twenty-five years of progress in the world's motion picture centre were commemorated here when approximately 900 early residents and pioneers gathered at Plummer Park for the annual old settlers' picnic.

Following a parade, Eugene Plummer, a resident of Hollywood since 1888, mounted on horseback and garbed in picturesque Spanish attire, led the procession to the park, which is a small portion of what was once his extensive hillside holdings.

John Day, pioneer, told of the naming of the city when he was an employee on the Wilcox ranch that occupied the present site. He said:

"I planted two holly trees right at Calumena Pass. So Mrs. Ida Wilcox Beveridge, who owned 100 acres there, decided to call the place Hollywood. The trees died, but as for the city—well, just look at it!"

Sanford Rich, who took office in 1903 as Hollywood's first Mayor, attended, as did Carrie Jacobs Bond, a composer. She claims 11 years of residence in Hollywood. Miss Ann Sullivan, first American child born in Hollywood, was a visitor.

## Indias' Claim to Status

Bombay Daily Mail: Britain now asserts that by willingly conceding the claims of the Dominion she is morally certain of their support in times of danger. If that is the right policy to be adopted towards parts of the Empire occupied by people belonging to the same race as the British, it stands to reason that that policy is even more necessary in the case of a country like India. The sooner Britain recognises it the better would it be for the Empire.

## CANCER FREE BOOK

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it to-day, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

## A Rubdown

Exercise will not cause stiffness if you'll massage your body with Minard's.



## "HELPED ME WONDERFULLY"

Woman Strengthened by Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Port Colborne, Ont.—"After having an operation, I was very miserable, weak, nervous and very near unfit to work. I saw Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised and tried it and believe it helped me wonderfully. I have no weak spells any more, the pains have left me and my nerves are much better. I feel so in saying Lydia E. Pinkham's medicine has helped me wonderfully." Mrs. Wm. H. Brechtelmeier, Box 143, Port Colborne, Ont.

# It May Be Urgent



## When your Children Cry for It

Castoria is a comfort when Baby is fretful. No sooner taken than the little one is at ease. If restless, a few drops soon bring contentment. No harm done, for Castoria is a baby remedy, meant for babies. Perfectly safe to give the youngest infant; you have the doctors' word for that! It is a vegetable product and you could use it every day. But it's in an emergency that Castoria means most. Some night when constipation must be relieved—or colic pains—or other suffering. Never be without it; some mothers keep an extra bottle, unopened, to make sure there will always be Castoria in the house. It is effective for older children, too; read the book that comes with it.



# Acid Stomach

Excess acid is the common cause of indigestion. It results in pain and sourness about two hours after eating. The quick corrective is an alkali which neutralizes acid. The best corrective is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia. It has remained standard with physicians in the 50 years since its invention. One spoonful of Phillips' Milk of Magnesia neutralizes instantly many times its volume in acid. It is harmless and tasteless and its action is quick. You will never rely on crude methods, never continue to suffer, when you learn how quickly, how pleasantly this premier method acts. Please let it show you—now.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any druggist.



# DIAMOND RINGS

Perfect blue-white stones, in white, green,  
and yellow gold mountings. \$25. and up.

Frank E. Earle, Lachute.

## Cash Central Meat Market

WHOLESALE & RETAIL



All kinds of Choice Meats, Fish,  
Vegetables and Fruits in Season.  
Also all kinds of Canned Goods,  
Butter and Lard

We sell cheaper because of no  
book-keeping charges.

Phone 55 F. P. O. Box 25.  
Adolphe Raymond,  
Main St. Lachute

## Perfect Fit Guarantee

Why not have your Clothes made to your measure. Be-  
sides our regular line, we have now a hundred differ-  
ent patterns, all English fabrics, to make Suits and  
Overcoats.

French Cleaning a Specialty

Geo. Licop, Main St. Lachute.

## Real Bargains in Fence Wire.

|         |              |
|---------|--------------|
| 4 Lines | 20c. per Rod |
| 5 Lines | 23c. per Rod |
| 6 Lines | 25c. per Rod |
| 7 Lines | 30c. per Rod |
| 8 Lines | 34c. per Rod |
| 9 Lines | 40c. per Rod |

John McFaul & Son, Main St.

## Five Roses Flour Feed, Hay, Coal, and Salt.

Beef Scrap, and all kinds of Hen Feed.

R. Hamilton, Main Street.  
Phone 240. Lachute.

## Clocks and Watches

Typewriters, Scales & Gramophones Promptly Repaired. Picture  
Framing, Sporting Goods, & Camping Equipments.

P. H. Eadie, Phone 143  
131 West Main St. Hawkesbury, Ont.

## Semi-ready Special Order Tailoring

Your Suit made to your order just as you want it.  
The choicest Novelties of the Season in styles and  
fabrics are ready for your choosing. Guarantees  
with each Suit. Also a large assortment of foot-  
wear. Extra Special in Ladies' Shoes.  
Hats & Caps, Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, Men's  
Working Boots, Club Bags & Trunks.

Dr. Scholl's Foot Comfort Service.

W. G. Staniforth,  
Main St., Tel. 65.

## The Watchman

AND  
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE  
Published at Lachute every Friday.  
J. B. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, OCT. 5th, 1928.

Subscription Rate per annum.  
In Canada—\$1.50.  
In United States—\$2.00

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts,  
Announcements etc., 10 cents per  
count line. Minimum 50c.—if billed  
60c.

(Note:—All local advertising any  
event from which there are financial  
proceeds will be charged at the above  
rate.)

Card of Thanks, In Memoriam No-  
tices, Births, Marriages and Deaths  
50 cents.

With each verse additional—25c.

Want and For Sale advertisement:  
10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.  
—if billed 60c.

Note:—When estimating, count  
every six words or fraction thereof  
as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch.  
Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per  
inch.

### "THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR"

The Great War is ten years gone.  
For many years no one has worried  
much about who did best in that war  
except some of our friends in the  
United States. But all along, in  
American magazines and newspapers  
there has been more or less writing  
about the greatness of the American  
effort; and recently there has been  
a sort of epidemic on the subject over  
there, several magazines which claim  
millions of circulation having launch-  
ed into special articles elaborating  
the wonders the United States did,  
and elaborately belittling the efforts  
of other countries, and calling it "The  
Truth About the War."

These magazines have a large cir-  
culation in Canada. It is not well  
that our people should swallow what  
they say. But it is ten years since  
the war ended, the public mind does  
not keep details vivid; and if false-  
hood is reiterated often enough and  
long enough, without denial or cor-  
rection, the public mind is apt to ac-  
cept it as truth. Therefore, although  
the war is long gone and had best be  
let alone so far as comparisons of  
national effort in it are concerned, it  
is desirable that misrepresentations  
in American quarters should not be  
ignored when these are serious and  
widely-circulated in our own country.

In Maclean's Magazine, a Canadian  
publication of high standing, appear-  
ed recently an article by Major Geo.  
A. Drew, a Canadian soldier in the  
war, an expose of the American mis-  
representations in the Cosmopolitan  
Magazine, the Saturday Evening Post  
and Liberty. Major Drew's state-  
ment of the facts in the case looks  
complete and is admirably put. The  
article contains a fund of information  
and arguments that cannot be hon-  
orably refuted and it should be read  
by every Canadian. We congratulate both  
Major Drew and Maclean's Magazine  
upon the illuminating and valuable  
recital of what is real "truth about  
the war." We understand that the  
complete article is published as a  
booklet, and can be had of the Mac-  
lean Publishing Co.

No one in this country or any British  
country can desire to belittle the  
American effort. But, we repeat, it  
is not well that British effort should  
be derided among our own people  
without answer. The British effort  
was the greatest thing the world has  
ever known in war, both positively  
and comparatively. The British Isles  
were greatest; but all the Em-  
pire was great. Canada, Australia,  
New Zealand, South Africa, each and  
everyone in proportion to population  
an wealth did more than the United  
States. The comparatively small  
Canadian army alone took more pris-  
oners and guns and lost more men  
in actual battle than the big American  
army. The same would be true of  
the Australian army. If such  
facts were so because the American  
army entered the fighting at a late  
date, the comparison is certainly fair  
as a comment on American articles  
which endeavor to make out that the  
British Empire did not do all it might  
in the war, in comparison with the  
United States.

The prolonged uneasiness which  
seems to continue at this late date  
in some quarters in the United States  
about what happened in the war may  
even suggest a secret suspicion there  
that the United States did not do as  
well as it might have done about that  
war—or since.

### NEW PLAN FOR TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS

The Bell Telephone Company of  
Canada is introducing in this district  
a new plan of rendering subscribers'  
accounts, it was announced to-day by  
Mr. McIntosh, local telephone man-  
ager. This new plan, known as "Rota-  
tion Billing" will become effective in  
this part of the system during the  
month of October.

Under the new plan the Company's  
thousands of accounts, instead of be-  
ing sent out in one batch at the end  
of each month, will be prepared and  
mailed in six equal groups. The  
groups will be dated the first, sixth,  
eleventh, sixteenth, twenty-first and  
twenty-sixth of each month, and ac-  
counts in each group will be mailed  
within five business days of their date.

Telephone subscribers served from  
the local exchange will receive ac-  
counts under the new plan dated the  
twenty-first of each month.  
Mr. McIntosh pointed out several  
decided advantages of the new plan.  
Each account will show charges up  
to date. For example, the October  
1st account, now being mailed as the  
last under the old plan, shows long  
distance charges only up to the 20th  
of September. Under the new plan,  
such charges will be right up to the  
date of the bill.

Another innovation, the advantages  
of which were clearly apparent on a  
specimen bill account which Mr. Mc-  
Intosh displayed, is the making out  
of bills on special machines. Each  
figure is clearly typewritten and  
totals are made up mechanically. The  
account itself is on white paper, as-  
suring the subscriber a clear, neat  
and accurate statement.

During the transition period be-  
tween the old and new systems, it  
will be necessary to include charges  
in the different groups for periods of  
varying lengths. However, when the  
change has been completed, accounts  
will cover the regular periods, that is,  
the month preceding the date of the  
account for long distance and direc-  
tory advertising charges, and ex-  
change service charges for one month  
following.

Each subscriber, Mr. McIntosh  
stated, will receive a notice with his  
October 1st account and also with the  
following one. These notices ex-  
plain the new system and indicate the  
period to be covered by future ac-  
counts. The members of Mr. McIn-  
tosh's business office staff are well  
plan and will be pleased to furnish  
acquainted with the features of the  
any additional information.

### CUSHING.

Mr. C. F. Watson and C. Hartley  
are in Magog, Que., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlton, of St.  
Johns, Que., were guests at Mascot  
Lodge on Sunday.

Mrs. Jsa. Harcourt, of New Glas-  
gow, spent the latter part of the week  
with her parents here.

Messrs. Douglas and Wilfred also  
Mr. Ernest Hartley were guests of  
their mother on Sunday.

Mrs. S. O. Hartley has closed her  
Cushing residence and left on Sun-  
day last for Montreal, where she has  
taken an apartment for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Whelehan, accom-  
panied by Miss Mae Murphy and Miss  
Katie and Mr. Eddie Whelehan motored  
up and spent Sunday in Cush-  
ing.

The Misses Evans, of Toronto, who  
are at present visiting their brother  
Col. Evans at St. Andrews motored  
up and visited Miss C. L. White on  
Monday.

Dr. H. B. Cushing accompanied by  
a party of friends from Montreal,  
also Mr. and Miss Barron, of Lachute  
and Mrs. W. Y. King, of Cushing,  
motored up and had lunch at the cot-  
tage, which has just been completed  
on the doctor's recently acquired prop-  
erty here and afterwards spent the  
afternoon visiting some of the pic-  
turesque scenes along the river.

Two of the missionary sisters be-  
longing to the Order of the Imma-  
culate Conception, Montreal, were  
here last week collecting for their  
Chinese Missions amongst the Ro-  
man Catholic residents of the dis-  
trict. These ladies one of whom is  
a member of a distinguished Scot-  
tish family, being a niece of the late  
Sir Douglas Haig, Field Marshal of  
the British Army during the War, are  
leaving shortly for China to spend  
the remainder of their lives laboring  
amongst the orphans and lepers at  
their missions near Canton.

### ST. ANDREWS EAST

Miss Mock has returned to St. An-  
drews for the winter.

Mr. Melville Ballantyne was in St.  
Andrews on Saturday.

Miss Roberta Dunn, of Pasadena,  
Cal., is a guest at Miss Hibbard's.

Rev. and Mrs. Macaskill and Miss  
Hendry were in Montreal on Tuesday.

Miss Lucy Fletcher and Miss Ida  
Hopper, of Montreal, spent the week-  
end with Mrs. Charman.

Miss Mary E. Sharman, of Pasade-  
na, is visiting her mother, and her  
sister Mrs. W. Pitcairn.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McQuat have  
returned from their wedding trip.  
We wish them long and happy resi-  
dence among us.

Our community is glad to welcome  
here Mr. Jas. Pitcairn and sisters  
of Point Fortune, who have moved  
into the residence of the late Miss  
Laura Harrington.

The Rosemount Dramatic Club on  
Oct. 13th, will stage a fine play in  
the Town Hall. The amusing "Hello  
Bill" play given by them last fall is  
remembered with pleasure. We hope  
to see many friends there from La-  
chute.

The Rev. Mr. McLennan, of the  
British and Foreign Bible Society  
gave a very interesting illustrated  
lecture on Northern Quebec on Tues-  
day evening in the United Church.  
The Rev. Mr. Macaskill presided and  
the Rev. Mr. Windsor, Mr. Neve and  
Mr. Fulford were on the platform  
and took part.

### CUSHING.

Miss Leila Cleland returned from  
a visit to friends in Montreal.

Miss Alberta Cleland left for Mon-  
treal on Tuesday of this week.

Mrs. Rev. F. Jobb and Miss Muriel  
Jobb were in Lachute on Thursday.

The W.M.S. of St. Mungo's Church  
met at the home of Rev. Mrs. Jobb  
on Tuesday.

Master D. Jolley, of St. Therese,  
is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Archie  
Graham for a few weeks.

Mr. W. Chambers, Mrs. Albert  
Lighthall and Mr. D. W. Candlish  
were guests on Sunday of Mr. and  
Mrs. Andrew Graham Sr.

Mrs. Maw, Master Bobbie Maw,  
Mr. Albert Davidson, Mr. S. and B.  
Beecher and Mr. W. Bickardike were  
guests of Miss B. Nicholls on Satur-  
day.

### RAWCLIFFE.

Mr. R. D. Mott of Montreal, spent  
the week-end visiting his parents, Mr.  
and Mrs. P. Mott.

Miss Minnie Mott spent Sunday  
visiting friends in Lachute, return-  
ing to Montreal the same day.



## Do you watch the pressure of your balloons?

THEY are designed for low pressure. That's  
the reason why the pressure of balloons  
should not drop even three pounds.

Under inflation means premature trouble — ex-  
cessive wear on side walls — bruises and breaks  
in the cord fabric that lead to blow-outs — treads  
worn out before their time.

Drop in at a Dominion Tire, Decot once a week  
and have your tires inspected. Ten minutes ser-  
vice by an expert will add miles to the life of  
your tires.

You are never far away from a

## DOMINION TIRE DEPOT

GEO. Y. DEACON

## For Dynamite and Blasting Supplies

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Hawkesbury, Ont.

### Business and Professional.

DR. G. A. CLUNIE, L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist

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Here Every Day

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

DR. W. M. HOOPER,

Dental Surgeon

Office in the McFaul Bldg.

Main Street, Phone 209.

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CHAS. CALDER & CO.

Concerning

Insurance of any kind.

COURT HOUSE, LACHUTE.

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Builder and Contractor

Estimates given on House or Barn

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Agents for all kinds of Farm Im-

plements.

PHONE 246 J.

GRACE ST., LACHUTE.

Z. N. RAYMOND, L.L.B.

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Money to loan. Farms for Sale.

Bell Telephone No. 166 w.

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

—Hemstitching and Pokoe Edge,

properly done. Quick Service. Tele-

phone 71 ring 2-4.

Mrs. A. Habib, Brownsburg, Que.

J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.

Notary Public

Municipal, Provincial and Victory

Bonds Handled

Telephone 178.

Opposite Post Office

Main Street, Lachute, Que.

E. M. JONES,

LIFE INSURANCE

Representing

The Imperial Life Assurance Co.

of Canada

Phone 202 J. LACHUTE, QUE.

GAETAN VALOIS, L. L. L.,

Notary

Money to loan on security

Depositor of the late J. E. Valois,

notary's papers.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

P. A. LEGER,

Barber and Hair-dresser

next to "Rex" Theatre

Main Street, Lachute,

Clean and efficient service.

### Lachute Marble and Granite Works

We deal in Foreign and Domestic  
Marble and Granite, first class  
work and the best material, in all  
latest designs, always on hand.

Satisfaction guaranteed in all  
kinds of Cemetery work, Monu-  
ments, Headstones.

W. M. Scott, Proprietor

## SIMONDS SAWS

Cross-cut, Crescent Ground, will saw 10% more  
timber, time and labor being equal, than any other  
made. This guarantee has never been challenged.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED,

ST. REMI STREET AND AGORH AVENUE, MONTREAL, QUE.

VANCOUVER, B.C. TORONTO, ONT. ST. JOHN, N.B. 5283



## Here and There

(144)

An effort is being made to establish an airport at Banff, Alberta. Government officials have inspected a site near the present golf links and the project that a field will be prepared within the next year is bright.

A further supply of airplanes and airplane parts arrived in Montreal recently when the Canadian Pacific freighter "Beaverford" brought two De Havilland Moth planes, one case of wings and two cases of spare parts.

A call for tenders for a large elevator with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels has been sent out by the Saint John Harbor Commission. The new structure is to be erected on the Colwell Fuel Company's site, in West Saint John, the work of construction to be got under way as soon as possible.

A Cadillac sedan equipped with rubber insulated steel flanged wheels has been specially equipped by the Auto Shops of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal for the use of the engineering department of that company on inspection trips. The machine has an extra braking system operated by the steering wheel and can make as great a speed on the rails as it can on the highway. Over seventy miles an hour was made on a trial run.

A big black bear tried to stop a Canadian Pacific freight train the other day near Arndale station in Northern Frontenac county in Ontario, and when the encounter was over there was not enough of the bear left to make a pair of mitts. Bruin evidently wandered on to the tracks during the night and was blinded by the glare of the headlights. Black bear are found throughout Eastern Canada but are not often seen, except during the berry season, as they are night prowlers.

Addressing the Board of Trade of Vancouver, recently, E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, stated that present prosperity in Canada is clearly indicated by four main factors: Record of railway car loadings (showing the volume of business), employment returns, reports of financial houses, and building construction. These indices were of special value, he remarked, because of the wide range of activity which they reflect. The gross earnings of the company, he added, had been greatly decreased, however, by reduced freight rates.

A unique piece of railway equipment, a dynamometer car, has been constructed by the Angus shops for the Canadian Pacific Railway. The apparatus is intended to test the efficiency of locomotives at various speeds and is placed between the tender and the train during operation. The forces exerted on the coupler of the car are transmitted hydraulically to an instrument known as a chronograph, which records upon a moving sheet of paper. It is stronger by far than any of its predecessors and is said to be the finest car of its kind on the continent. One of its first duties will be the testing of the new "3100" passenger locomotive of the C. P. R., the largest engine in the British Empire.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

ERNEST MORRISON,

The Glen, 12 miles North of Lachute,

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10th, 1928.

2 work horses, 10 milk cows, 2 spring calves, 1 two and a half year old pure bred Ayrshire bull, 2 spring pigs, 50 hens, Massey-Harris drill seeder, one land roller, set disc harrows, set of spring tooth harrows, set of smoothing harrows, plow, 1 No. 12 Fleury plow, (almost new), McCormick mowing machine, self dump horse rake, wagon, and hay rack, wagon box and manure box, tumbler cart, heavy express, factory express, buggy, 2 sets of bob sleighs, 2 cutters, rack sleigh steel snow plow, and sleighs complete, 2 sets single harness, set double harness, set cart harness, 1 No. 12 De Laval cream separator, good as new, 2 sets whiffletrees complete, 2 milk cans, 2 eight gallon cream cans, one crock churn, barrel churn, ice cream freezer, 2 cross-cut saws, carpenter's tools, 2 hill chains, binding chains, wrapping chains, neck yokes, cant hooks, axes, scythes, and snaths, vices, forks, shovels, manure forks, hand rakes, grindstone, set pole straps, pick, crowbar, drills, 2 potato grubbers, ice saw & tongs, skidding tongs, 3 farmer's boilers, a quantity of cedar fence posts, 15 tons horse hay, a quantity of cow hay, straw, oats, potatoes, 1 organ, cabinet gramophone and records, cupboard, sofas, chairs, tables, bedsteads, springs and mattresses, bedroom suite complete, writing desk, clothes cupboard, lamps lanterns, butter crocks, milk pails, 12 gauge shot gun, 122 calibre rifle, 1,385 Winchester rifle, washing machine and wringer, refrigerator, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash,

over that amount 12 months credit

on furnishing approved joint notes. 5

per cent discount per annum off for cash.

EDGAR BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

DR. J. O. TOUCHETTE,

Veterinary Surgeon

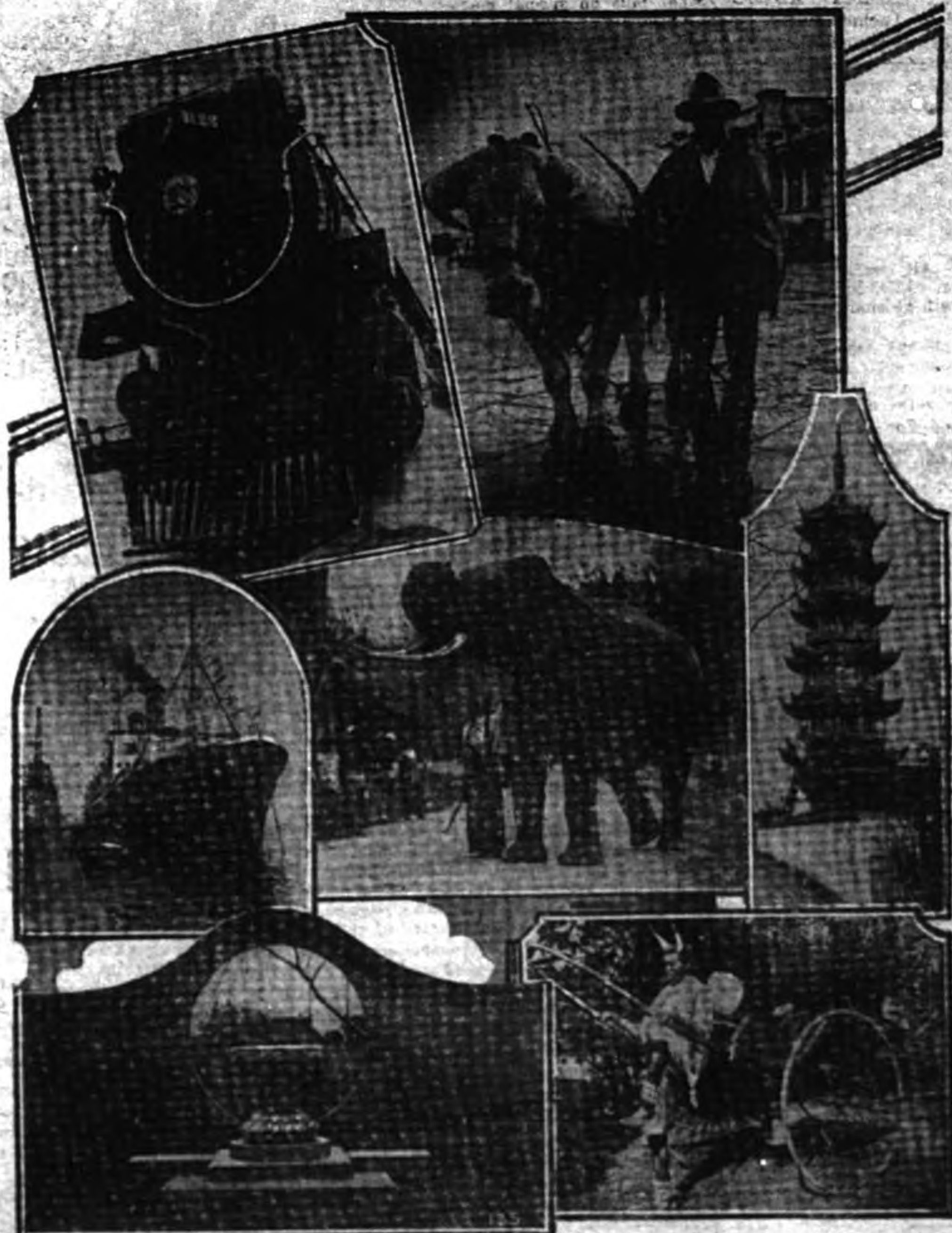
Box 62, Phone 206.

Prompt and Efficient Service

is always ours.

LACHUTE, P. QUE.

## Composing Room Divulges Secrets



The cut above was reproduced from a collection of photographs plus a little art work, and it came about this way. There was a need for an illustration to brighten and balance the page. So we looked through the files. The photograph of the new Canadian Pacific engine came to light first, but, while it illustrates the largest passenger engine in the British Empire, our readers already knew all about it. Then we saw the picture of the ox which is engaged in shunting freight cars at Trieste. This we thought we could tie up to the engine in some way, but when we saw the photograph of the elephant at Kandy, we thought that it would be much better and easier to write a feature on, say, "power" or "World transport". The African Zulu with the Huksha would have helped a story of this nature, but when we saw the beautiful curves of the Lungwa Pagoda and the graceful lines of the Moon Arch in the garden of the Jade Tree Studio at Shanghai we thought that perhaps we could make an appeal of sorts to the cultural side of our readers. But the office boy was very keen on the locomotives, the make-up man thought he could design a better lay-out with just the animals, and our fair-haired stenographer considered the architecture more artistic.

We compromised by deciding to make a three-column instead of a two-column lay-out and using them all. What then remained was to tie them up in some way, so we got out our best-looking photograph of the "Empress of France," and—there you have a complete short story. One gets aboard a Canadian Pacific train first and at New York boards a Canadian Pacific steamship for the ports and sights of the world. The "Empress of France" doesn't really belong to the set, because this year she will not make a cruise, but here she is last year at Rio de Janeiro. The "Empress" is replaced in cruise service by a "Duchess". Not that this makes a great deal of difference to your editor, but there are many readers of this page too, who will spend Christmas in the Holy Land, and cherry-blossom time in Japan. They will tour the West Indies in comfort in January or February. They will spend the winter in luxury travelling round South America and South Africa, round the world or round the Mediterranean. They have shown us their booklets, and before Spring is here again they will be showing us their tan and their souvenirs.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DAVID MORROW,

Lost River, Que.

TUESDAY, OCT. 9th, 1928

The following effects:—3 heavy

work horses, 2 milk cows, 2 one year

and half old heifers, 1 one year old

bull, 3 spring calves, 6 sheep, heavy

pig, spring pig, wagon with box

and rack, express, buggy, buckboard,

mowing machine, horse rake, light

double sleigh, 2 sets bob-sleighs, set

disc harrows, land roller, horse fork,

with rope, set double harness, set of

light harness, set heavy tugs with

butt chains, Massey-Harris cream sep-

erator, 2 eight gallon cream cans, 2

milk cans 25 gallons, 50 bags pota-

atoes, 350 bushels of oats, a quantity

of hay and straw, set whiffletrees and

chains, No. 5 Wilkinson Plow, set of

spring tooth harrow, shovels & forks,

50 hens and many other articles too

numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 a.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash,

over that amount 12 months credit

on furnishing approved joint notes. 5

per cent off for cash.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

REV. JOHN FORD,

DALESVILLE, QUE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12th, 1928,

The following effects:—One horse,

(good driver), and buggy, Willis

piano, (Rosewood), living room suite,

dining room suite, 2 sideboards book

case writing desk, 2 bedroom suites

(complete), tables, chairs, rugs, car-

pets beds and mattresses, crockery,

kitchen utensils garden tools & many

other articles too numerous to men-

tion.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

JAS. YELLAND,

EAST WARD, LACHUTE,

SATURDAY, OCT. 6th, 1927

The following effects:—One range,

cooking stove, Quebec Heater, side-

board, 2 dressers, stand, 2 beds, 2

mattresses 2 sets of springs, kitchen table, refrigerator, rug, oilcloth, curtains, shades, a quantity of books, chairs, cooking utensils, dishes and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

### BROWNSBURG.

Miss Grace Moncrieff has returned to Smith Falls, after spending some time at her home here.

Mr. Ward McAllister, of Wataskin, Alta., is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McAllister and many other friends.

Miss Millie Campbell, of Ottawa, nurse-in-training in the Montreal General, is spending her holidays among her many friends in Dalesville and Lachute.

Mrs. M. Moncrieff and her sister, Mrs. John McPaul returned on Wednesday, after a very pleasant trip through the States, visiting friends in Buffalo and Cleveland, also Smith Falls, Ont.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.

No. 4882.

CIRCUIT COURT, ARGENTEUIL.

The Corporation of the Township of Gore, a body politic and Corporate duly incorporated according to law and having its chief place of business in the said Township of Gore.

vs.

Plaintiff.

Miss Male E. Cooper, formerly of the said Township of Gore said county and district now of parts unknown.

Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, September 27th, 1928.

G. F. CALDER,

Clerk of the Circuit Court.

Oct. 12-2.

### MISS M. V. SLATER

JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE

WATCHES & CLOCKS

CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY

Wedding Gifts of Taste

Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs

MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

## Stockings ! Stockings !

Who has the Stockings ?

Just received 100 doz. in Cashmere, Silk, Silk and Wool from Kayser, Mercury & Penmans.

McFaul Bros. - West End  
THE QUALITY STORE

## "Rex" Theatre

### THE FOUR WALLS

With John Gilbert, Joan Crawford, Carmel Myers, Vera Gordon and many other stars.

Com: Early to Bed

Pathe News

### SUNDAY ONLY

#### RIN TIN TIN in RINTY OF THE DESERT

Rin-Tin-Tin out stars himself in this Western Wow. You'll root for him as never before.

Com: Sleepy Head

Serial: Without a Face

### MONDAY and TUESDAY

#### SPECIAL ! SPECIAL

#### FRED THOMPSON in JESSE JAMES

The Six Gun Man—Reins in his teeth a blazing gun in either hand—Two pistols strapped to his belt. A sawed off shot gun at his saddle. A hell-riding Arsenal. Another page of the American History.

FELIX in OILY BIRD

Com: Limousine Love

### WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

#### L. CODY & AILEEN PRINGLE in BEAU BROADWAY

The man about town and the woman who understands him.

Com: Cash Customers

Serial: Haunted Island

Added Attraction: Western Featurettes: The Card of Destiny.

### FRIDAY and SATURDAY

#### POLA NEGRI in THREE SINNERS

Com: The Fight Past

M. G. M. News



If you want good, reliable, tender meat just phone Speight's at 136

## Sports Programme of Lachute Academy

### EVENTS.

### RECORDS.

9.00 a.m.

1. Throwing Baseball Eric Middleton, '27, 26 yards 1 foot.
2. Broad Jump, Intermediate, N. Jacobson, '24, 16 feet 2 inches.
3. Broad Jump, Senior, Lawrence Smith, '08, 13 feet 5 inches.
4. Broad Jump, 10 to 12, John MacKith, '27 13 feet, 5 1/2 in.
5. Broad Jump, 8 to 10, Clifford Armstrong, '27, 12 feet 2 in.
6. Broad Jump, 8 and under, Lloyd Graham, '26' 10 feet.
7. Hop, Step & Leap, Intermediate Owen Todd, '11, 34 feet 2 inches.
8. Hop, Step and Leap, Senior, Melvin Burk, '17, 33 ft. 3 1/4 inches.
9. High Jump, Intermediate, Owen Todd, '11, 4 ft. 10 1/4 inches.
10. High Jump, Senior, Lawrence Smith, '07, 5 ft. 6 1/4 inches.
11. High Jump, 12 and under, Melvin Burk, '12, 4 ft. 3 inches. John MacKith, '27, equalled seconds.
12. Vaulting, (open), Ian Hay, '21, 8 ft. 4 inches.
13. 100 yard Dash, Intermediate, James Hay, '18, 12 seconds.
14. 100 yard Dash, Senior, Henry Murphy, '20, 10-2-5th seconds.
15. 100 yard Dash, 10 to 12, Henry Murphy, '15, 13 seconds.
16. 75 yard Dash, 8 to 10, Hartland Paul, '20, 11 1-5th seconds.
17. 75 yard Dash, 8 and under, Howard Morrison, 13, 12 1-5th sec.

### EVENTS.

### RECORDS.

1.30 p.m.

18. Old Boys' Race, (100 yards.) Handicap allowed.
19. Teachers' Race, (75 yards.)
20. 440 yards, Intermediate, Roy Kennedy, '12, 1 min. 8 4-5th sec.
21. 440 yards, Senior, Harry McIntyre, '09, 1 min.
22. 75 yards, Girls over 14, Mary Cruise, '23, 2 seconds.
23. 75 yards, Girls 12 to 14, Doris Campbell, '13, 10 seconds.
24. 75 yards, Girls 10 to 12, May Yelland, '19, 10 seconds.
25. 50 yards, Girls 8 to 10, Jean McGibbon, '07, 7 1/2 seconds.
26. 50 yards, Girls 8 and under, E. Aitken, '26' 8 seconds.
27. 75 yards, Needle Race, Girls open.
28. 120 yards, Hurdle Race, (4 hurdles) Intermediate, Owen Todd, '11, 14 seconds.
29. 120 yards, Hurdle Race, (4 hurdles) Senior, Mossman Gail, '06, 13 1/2 seconds.
30. Putting 16 lb. shot, Percy Carpenter, '18, 23 ft. 1 1/2 in.
31. Class Race, Junior, Grade V.
32. Class Race, Intermediate, Grade VI.
33. Class Race, Senior, Grade IX.
34. Tug of War, (Picked Sides.)



# THE YELLOW SEVEN A GAME OF CHANCE

BY EDWARD SHILL

This unusual series of stories deals with the exploits of "Chinese" Pennington, a detective sent by his government to British North Borneo to run to earth the Yellow Seven, a gang of Chinese bandits.

It was one of those gray, close, unhealthy days that Major Armitage came to Jesselton, B. N. B.

He stood in a commanding position in the center of the first-class deck of the little Barudu—moored alongside the white jetty—a tall figure with an aristocratic stoop and a monocle that delighted all native beholders. When Captain John Hewitt—Commissioner of Police—observed him through his binoculars from the verandah of his bungalow—the newcomer appeared to be giving orders to everybody within hearing.

"Jack," called Monica from her chair, "who is it?"

Her brother glanced back. "You're merely guessing," he retorted. "You couldn't possibly see from where you are."

"I can. Would you like me to prove it? A long, lean, stoopy man with a funny pug nose and red tabs."

"And—there you are!" interpolated Chinese Pennington through the office window. "Monica has the eye of an 'awk'!"

Pennington climbed through the window and took the glasses from the other's hand. Monica gave a little impatient toss of her shock of fair curls, folded down the page of the book she had been reading and joined them by the rail.

"That," said Pennington, pointing down the hill, "is Major James Lacy Armitage."

"D.S.O.," murmured Monica. "I fancy you're wrong there. He has three ribbons—almost as broad as they are long. One is for going to Messina just after the earthquake, the second I don't know, and the third he obtained by giving up his seat in a bus to a Russian Grand Duchess!"

Monica laughed. "The question is," said Hewitt, "what's his particular object in coming here?"

"What's his particular stunt?" "Blood and Iron! Addresses a dinner party as if he were back on parade with the Umpteenth Hussars. Armitage is one of those men who talk until they give him a job simply to get rid of him."

"I see," said the Commissioner. "You don't happen to know, I suppose, what sort of billet they've fixed him up with this time?"

Chinese Pennington was engaged in rolling a cigarette. "They couldn't find him a vacancy—so they made a job for him. He's a sort of traveling inspector."

"Oh!" gasped Monica. "You don't think they've sent him here to take Jack's place?"

"Not on your life! Armitage don't like work. He's on the cushiest thing he's ever struck—and nothing short of an earthquake'll induce him to chuck it up. He'll inspect the barracks, parade all the native troops, drill them himself, nose into the cook-houses, waste everybody's time—and write a stinking report home to England condemning everybody."

Monica Vinay's forehead wrinkled. "Won't that be rather serious?"

Pennington smiled. "It'd be disastrous—if anybody at home took Armitage seriously. As far as I can make out, to be condemned by our friend in the monocle is the finest recommendation for promotion and increase of pay a police officer can have."

The Commissioner wound the leather along carefully round the binoculars.

"I wonder if he's heard that I'm still in the land of the living," mused Pennington. "Did I ever tell you that Varney buried me with all due pomp and ceremony—and placed a suitable inscription over my head?"

"Peter," Hewitt said earnestly, "do your damndest, but for heaven's sake take precautions. Chai-Hung deprived of one hand will be like a wounded wasp."

"I know," returned the man with the Chinese eyes. He smiled across at Monica. "But he's still the same delightful, yellow-skinned scoundrel whose habits I've made a life-study. I came here to get him and, although I've failed to do so a score of times, I've kept him on the run. There'd have been the deuce to pay in Borneo if he'd been left quietly to his own resources."

"And yet," said Monica, still unconvinced, "you haven't a notion where he is now."

"No, but my men are beating the island pretty thoroughly and, from what I gathered this morning, they're getting warm."

"This morning! But you haven't been out!"

Pennington's face wrinkled. "I'm going to let you into a state secret. Did you happen to hear a Dusan gong beating between nine and ten?"

"Yes," said the Commissioner. "I had half a mind to send an orderly down and have it stopped. I only permit gong-beating in the vicinity of my house on feast days and times of national rejoicing."

"That would have been a pity," returned the other, "because I should have lost the interesting portion of a most breezy despatch from the zone of war."

Hewitt grabbed his hat from a peg. "The worthy Major has found his way to our slope. All things consid-

## Cancer Starts in the Kitchen

By SIR W. ARBUTHNOT LANE, President of the New Health Society. Cancer is by no means a "mystery disease," the secrets of which can be discovered only by scientists armed with microscopes, ultra-microscopes, test-tubes, etc.

There are various facts which show to all endowed with plain common sense that cancer is a commonplace disease, due to commonplace causes which can easily be avoided.

Tell of the Cities

Cancer is a disease of civilization. It is practically unknown among the primitive races leading primitive lives. Hundreds of medical men who have practiced for decades among the South African Negroes have never seen a cancer case, although many African Negroes live to the so-called cancer age and beyond it. On the other hand, cancer is not uncommon among the South African Negroes in the coast towns who for decades have lived more or less on the white man's diet, and it is very frequent among the Negroes in the United States who live like white men.

Mr. J. Ellis Barker (in his new book, "Cancer—The Surgeon and the Researcher," published by Mr. John Murray, 7s. 6d.) has shown very clearly and with a vast amount of reliable evidence that cancer is indeed a disease of civilization, or rather of over-civilization, of faulty civilization, and that it is essentially a nutritional disease.

It is far more prevalent in the towns where people subsist on artificial food than in the country where men eat fresh, natural food, take plenty of exercise, and are less troubled with intestinal stagnation and auto-intoxication than are the sedentary inhabitants of the large cities. We need not abolish civilization in order to abolish cancer. We need only reform our lives in accordance with the dictates of Nature and the recommendations laid down by the New Health Society.

Food Follies

The fact that cancer is a disease of faulty living, and particularly of faulty feeding, is shown by Mr. Barker by means of very remarkable statistics. Cancer is currently supposed to be a disease due to old age. Mr. Barker points out that the cancer mortality among the short-lived public-house workers and butchers is approximately three times as great as it is among the long-lived agricultural laborers and clergymen.

The extreme rarity of cancer among primitive races leading primitive lives, and its relatively slight prevalence among the plainly-living clergy and agricultural workers, who live to a far higher age than the people in other occupations, proclaims to all who have eyes to see that cancer is a disease of faulty feeding.

Mr. Barker shows convincingly that cancer is not a local disease of unknown origin, but that it results from chronic poisoning of the tissues of the body during decades. Cancer never affects a healthy organ.

Most cancers occur significantly in the alimentary tract and the organs connected with it, and the disease is, as a rule, discovered only when it is too late for successful operation. This is particularly true in the case of cancer of the stomach and of the bowel. Hence prevention is an infinitely more important means of dealing with this scourge than operation can ever be.

Mr. Barker's book is the result of deep thought and of unceasing labor done during many years. I consider it to be of very great scientific and of very great practical value. It ought to be read by all medical men and by all heads of families, and particularly by the women, for the foundation of cancer is laid in the kitchen and in the dining-room, and women have it in their power to limit its ravages and even to eliminate it altogether.

I hope that this book will have an even larger sale than Mr. Barker's previous cancer book, and that it will bring about those sound and sensible reforms which will lead not only to a striking diminution of deaths from cancer, but to an equally striking diminution of avoidable disorders and diseases of every kind, for cancer is merely the last link of a chain.

The author has severely criticized the scientific researchers. It is true, cancer research, though pursued for decades at enormous expense, has been terribly barren. It has yielded little of practical value. Mr. Barker criticizes with undue severity the scientific investigators, who are undoubtedly doing their utmost to advance our knowledge of cancer.

The instruction of the people in the laws of health and the efforts which are being made with remarkable energy and with such extraordinary

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# "SALADA" ORANGE PEKOE BLEND TEA

"Pekoe" comes from the Chinese word "Pak-ho", meaning silver hair, which was applied to the tip leaves on the Chinese tea bush. Tip leaves are wiry in shape. In India they were more orange in colour, so were called "Orange Pekoe" (Pak-ho).

success to reduce disease by dietetic means can run parallel with cancer research. The two movements are in no way antagonistic to one another, since both are devoting their energies to the elucidation of a difficult problem for the advantage of the race.

## Hamilton Bans Radio Speakers in Street

Hamilton, Ont., has decided that loudspeakers should be heard in the home and not on the street. Persons whose radios or loudspeakers cause a disturbance to the peace and rest of others will be warned that they must abate such a nuisance. Failure to heed the warning will result in prosecution under the anti-noise by-law.

In Toronto similar complaints have been recorded. Music and radio stores are in the habit, both downtown and in the residential districts of operating loudspeakers outside their stores. Private individuals in Toronto who have caused a nuisance in this manner, government officials state, have turned their speakers indoors when requested. But the use of this form of advertising may result in a law similar to that of Hamilton in the city of Toronto, officials state.

## The Miner Harvesters

Aberdeen Press and Journal: It may be that the present experiment will prove a test sufficiently convincing to persuade the Canadian Government to extend its scope beyond mere harvest hands and to establish a system which will give properly-selected British immigrants the prior claims on all the work going in the Dominion. It is unfortunate that the heavy concentration of United States capital in Canadian manufacturing industries has tended to keep the Dominion a little under the thumb of its wealthier neighbor, but closer co-operation with Britain would shortly remedy the situation.

Minard's Liniment cleanses cuts, etc.

## Political Parties in Britain

Phillip Snowden in the Pall Mall Magazine (London): The most likely result of the next general election seems to be that no party will have a clear majority in the House of Commons. What is going to happen then? Suppose we assume the probable, namely that the Labor and Liberal members have together a working majority over the Conservatives. What will happen? Well, one thing will not happen. The Liberals will not put the Labor Party into office in the loose fashion in which they did in 1924. Both Labor and Liberal learnt a lesson from that brief experience which will prevent them repeating the mistake.

It's as easy to approach some men as it is difficult to get away from them.

## Labor Troubles in Australia

Capetown Cape Argus: Australia is now at the crossroads. She is reaping the consequences of legislative experiments in the creation of purely artificial conditions, which as experts clearly saw, would only suit times of abounding prosperity. It is now clearly demonstrated that undue concessions to particular classes of workers are detrimental to labor as a whole and that the country must stand or fall by its ability to produce at costs commensurate with those of its competitors.

## Greatness

"How much greater," says Cicero, would the greatest man appear, if any one about him could perceive those innumerable filaments of thought which break as they arise from the brain, and the slenderest of which is worth all the wisdom of many at whose discretion lies the felicity of nations!"

## AGENTS WANTED

Selling Four-Piece Boxed Pipe Sets  
A GUARANTEED MONEY-MAKER  
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Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer. Beware of cheap imitations. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer, many people do not know the Bayer Cross. The tablets will be stamped with their "Bayer Cross" trade mark.

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Vol. No. 37-28

Will Thorne, M.P., the veteran Labor leader and secretary of the National Union of General and Municipal Workers recently celebrated his 70th birthday.

Minard's Liniment for Every Pain.



## OFF THE EARTH

BY F. W. THOMAS.

Some years ago a friend of mine named Bertram Cadwallader Wimpledyke, which wasn't his fault, poor chap; because before her second marriage—but this looks like being a very long and involved sentence. And I'm not. So perhaps we'd better take a deep breath and start a new paragraph.

Before her marriage to old man Wimpledyke, Bertram Cadwallader's mother-to-be was the widow or relict of a man with one eye, named Winterbottom. I don't know the name of his other eye. And if you've heard that one before it isn't my fault.

I'm not. And a man who trots out as many Joe Millerisms per annum as I do is bound to repeat himself now and again. Like history or radishes.

Very well then! On the demise of the late Mr. Winterbottom, Mrs. W. looked round for a substitute; and having a lot of spoons and table napkins and pillow slips marked with her initials, she decided to stick to W. for the sake of economy. Hence Wimpledyke.

In due course a child was born; and, taking advantage of his extreme youth, his parents christened him Bertram Cadwallader; Bertram after an uncle with houses in the bank and a fatty heart, and Cadwallader after a horse that Mr. Wimpledyke had successfully backed each way. So now you know the facts about Bertram Cadwallader, and we can start all over again.

Some years ago Bertram went out to New Zealand to grow sheep, and I am beginning to be a little bit nervous about him. I don't think he was very successful, and when I last had a note from him, back in 1926, he said he was "just managing to hang on by the skin of his teeth." Since then I have heard nothing, and I fear Bertram must have fallen off.

### A HARD LIFE

Because last week I received a book called "Does the Earth Rotate?" by a Mr. William Edgell. And Mr. Edgell has properly put the wind up me. According to his theory, if the earth is really and truly round, all the people in New Zealand, the horses and cows and churches and chapels, and so on, must be hanging head downwards. I hadn't thought of that myself, but it probably accounts for poor old Bertram's failure. All his money must have dropped out of his pockets.

Rather a dreadful position to be in, when you come to think of it. During the day you are going about your work right way up, riding in trams and buses, or sitting quietly at home reading the paper.

Suddenly the earth in its rotation reaches that point where it turns upside down, and all the buses and trams and New Zealanders fall off into the Milky Way. All except those who happen to be indoors; and they get a sudden rush of blood to the head, and the house turns over, and they have to go to bed on the ceiling.

I don't wonder that Bertram has never made much of a success of his life down under. It must be very difficult to do one's best work when one is walking about head downwards. Especially if one hasn't a hat-guard.

Now, although I am dreadfully sorry for Bertram, I am immensely grateful to Mr. Edgell. He has put down in cold print a lot of things I have been dying to say for years. For instance:—

According to astronomers, the sun is 330,000 times larger than the earth. But consider for a moment. If that is true, why doesn't it keep the rain off? Again, assuming that the earth rotates, as our scientists say it does, when I jump up in Chiswick I ought to come down in China, the earth having buzzed round underneath me. Whereas I don't. Nor anything like it. And here is another point worth considering. If the earth went round at a speed of eighteen miles per second there would be such a colossal draught, says Mr. Edgell, that it would lift us off our feet, uproot giant trees, and kill every living creature. To account for the absence of these phenomena, Mr. Edgell puts forward the interesting theory that the earth is not spherical at all, but a flat disc, shaped like a muffin, or a frying-pan, with icebergs all round the outside edge.

I am not quite sure that I agree with him there.

### ALARMS AND EXCURSIONS.

If the earth is shaped like a frying-pan, as Mr. Edgell suggests, then two or three wet summers would RH the jolly old thing up to the brim, and we should all be drowned dead.

I had a whole lot more to say on this subject; illuminating, elevating, instructive, uninteresting, and dull, but as I was sorting them out in my mind and arranging the details I heard a commotion outside. And suddenly there appeared against my window the top end of a bright red ladder, and I heard an agitated voice telling somebody to "hurry up with that there bucket."

With wonderful presence of mind I grabbed at my manuscript, my pass-book, cigarette-case, and pyjamas, and dashed downstairs so rapidly that I only touched two of them.

"Fire!" I shouted. "The escape has come. Where's the kitchen? And the chow can get for my lunch? And the receipt for the rent? And my other trousers?"

Then I remembered that the kitchen was in my room in the waste-paper bin, and though the kitchen was already full of smoke I wrapped a

blanket round my head, took a long breath, and dashed gallantly upstairs again.

And the man with the red ladder and the bucket, who was cleaning the windows, said, "What's the matter, gunvor? Can't you keep yourself warm?"

### EXPLANATIONS.

I told him exactly what I thought of him for frightening me like that, and then went downstairs to have a few harsh words with Mrs. Gollop.

When she had dried her tears and given me notice three times, she explained that the smoke in the kitchen was due to the fact that her brother-in-law, who was a policeman by profession, had called to read the gas meter.

So I forgave her and she very kindly withdrew two of the notices she had given me.

But when I got back to my desk all my astronomical lore had departed from me like snow upon the desert's dusty face; and I was so thankful for having been rescued from the fire that I didn't care whether the jolly old earth was flat or square, egg-shaped or round with knobs on.

## First Time In England

I set foot in England for the first time in March, 1903. The first thing that I remarked was the apparent nearness of the grey sky. In quick succession I was surprised by the youthful look of the people, by the fresh, damp smell, by the dirtiness of the walls of the houses, by the vivid green of the fields, and last—but by no means least—by curious stripes that lay across many of the meadows. It was not till years later that I discovered that these stripes were caused by rolling the grass in spring. . . .

Two or three of us went down the Strand to Piccadilly that Saturday night, and I was accosted by a benevolent old gentleman who presumed that I belonged to the Wild West show at Olympia. I had never heard either of the entertainment or of Olympia; and I was highly indignant that an Englishman could not recognise a fellow-Englishman when he saw him. But this incident called my attention to my sun-bleached peaked hat. . . . I determined to get a bowler.

I awoke the next morning to a tremendous silence reigning over the City of London, a silence broken only by the twittering of numbers of sparrows down in Charterhouse Square. As soon as I had had breakfast I hurried outside to see Lord. The sparrows appeared to me endously; every breath of the dam, air seemed fraught with new things. . . . I peered through the iron railings at old Charterhouse School; I found an old friend, a very grimy fig-tree, growing against a wall in the Square. Then I went forth into Aldersgate Street and discovered St. Paul's. I knew it was really St. Paul's because a policeman told me. . . .

Soon after my arrival I went down to Welwyn, in Hertfordshire, for the day. And there, for the first time, I saw a daisy. I went down on my hands and knees on the wet turf to see it closer, and when I looked up I saw that all the field before me was carpeted with daisies. I rose and went forward among them as it were upon wings. This was the land of my fathers. From "The Autobiography of Kingsley Fairbridge"—with a Preface by The Right Hon. L. S. Amey and an Epilogue by Sir Arthur Lawley.

## U.S. Feels Canadian Prosperity

Regina, Sask.—A reflex of the prosperity prevailing in Western Canada which touches the United States is indicated by Canadian purchases of farm implements in that country. In July these purchases are stated to have broken all records. During that month the Dominion import shipments of this kind totalled \$5,958,603 in value, making a record of \$29,277,301 for the first seven months of the year. The bulk of these purchases consisted of tractors and harvesting apparatus. During the month of July, more than 1,800 tractors were shipped to Canada, of which 1,422 were wheel tractors of from 15 to 32 horse-power. Other large items among the Canadian purchases were 3,945 harvesters and binders, 914 combines and 553 threshers.

These purchases from the United States are, of course, in addition to great quantities bought from Canadian manufacturing concerns, and represent only a portion of the activity in the farm implement field due to this year's record crops.

## Britain's Colonial Empire

Yorkshire Herald: Canada, Australia and South Africa appear to lack that feeling of reciprocity which is essential to the success of Imperial trading. Canada leans more and more towards the United States in commercial matters. Australia has a penchant for tariff walls, South Africa would rather trade with Germany than with England, and India prefers to boycott us. This, of course, is regrettable, but it need not make us despondent. Without these Dominions we still possess a mighty Empire with which we can trade and which is destitute of trading with us rather than with any other nation. We must organize this Empire on a commercial basis and give a quid pro quo to those of our possessions which show their preference for British goods. This is the only sane and fair way of conducting business.

## Empire Ties



PRESENTED TO PRINCE

Some of Britain's "Young Ambassadors," touring Canada, met H.R.H. Prince George at Vancouver. The young lady exchanging smiles with the Prince is Etta Buchanan of Stirling, Scotland.

## A White Woman Gold Prospector Powerful as Queen

The cannibal boy of New Guinea, who had come to the strange white medicine woman for help, was ungrateful. He had been desperately ill. It was blood poisoning from an infection of his big toe, but he did not know that. It was necessary to amputate the member and without an anesthetic, for in the jungle there was none to be had. But when he was cured, instead of thanking his benefactress, he insisted that since he had given her his toe she should give him some present. He wanted a steel weapon, but he did not get it, for the whites had to keep the natives unarmed for safety's sake. That was only one of the many experiences which befell Mrs. Doris Booth of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia, while she prospected in the wilds with her husband. In the New Work Sun, Dorothy Dayton tells more of her life there.

Mrs. Booth is young, tiny, and pretty. She is probably the only female gold prospector in the world. For three years she lured it over 200 native New Guinea men, running her own mine in a country which never before had seen a white woman, while her husband prospected. And over her domain she was as powerful as a queen.

Sometimes it was even necessary to beat the natives when they became obstreperous, and once there was a strike. That time Mrs. Booth had to travel heavily armed for nine days through cannibal country with native boys. Five were captured, and Mrs. Booth believes they were eaten by the cannibals.

Mrs. Booth has been in America recently with her husband, Charles Booth, carrying a huge twenty-eight ounce gold nugget as a souvenir and proof that the New Guinea rainbow's end really has its pot of gold, and that she found it. And we read further:

After three years of prospecting and mining the young couple are ready to retire. They have purchased a large ranch in California, and will sail for England, where they will visit Mr. Booth's relatives in Yorkshire. After that—well, they will choose some place to live where the climate is good, where nobody ever hears of cannibals and malaria, where women dress for dinner, and you buy

orchids in florists' shops instead of picking them wild.

Mrs. Booth among other things has been cited in a League of Nations report for her heroic services in fighting a fever epidemic which swept both natives and white prospectors in the New Guinea gold fields. There was no doctor closer than 900 miles, but Mrs. Booth had been a trained nurse before she and her young husband set out after the rainbow. She built a hospital for natives, and nursed the white men in her own home.

"The native tribes—cannibal tribes, these, for no missions have ever been established in this country—soon heard of me," she said.

"We used native boys from the coast country to work for us in the mines and to carry our provisions on the nine-day journey over the mountains from the coast to the mines. But in the interior there are cannibal tribes, in a stage not so far from the Stone Age. All their instruments, both for farming and warfare, were of stone and flint. They had never seen a steel instrument. And, of course, they had never seen a gun. Naturally, it was easy to terrify them, but one had to be firm to keep them under control. It was necessary sometimes to chastise them physically, but I never did this except when justice demanded it. Their outstanding trait is curiosity. They seemed to regard me as some peculiar creature, who, they said, had nothing in common with them, except teeth. That was the only point of similarity they could see. They soon heard that I was a medicine woman, and they often brought the sick to me to be cured. They were afraid of the men. None of the cannibal tribes would go near the white men."

Her arrival in the country was unpropitious. She went with her husband three years ago, at a time when word of gold in the New Guinea mountains had not been generally noised about, not even in Australia. On the New Guinea coast the couple hired 200 natives to carry the provisions over the hills. They had no sooner got under way than the coast boys, frightened by the mountain torrents and the cannibals, who had captured five boys, deserted. They were left with five natives and a six months' supply of food and implements in the wilderness, with savages tribes pointing bows and arrows at them whenever opportunity presented.

Mrs. Booth let her husband go on while she remained to guard the sup-

## Success for the Friendly Pansy and Points for its Culture

"Should I be asked to name my very first choice of all the flowers I know and love," a certain garden enthusiast remarked earnestly, "I would promptly say pansies. They are so beautiful, they possess such a dainty, sweet fragrance and charm. It seems that each little face reveals an individuality or character all its own, just like real persons."

Indeed, there is an alluring, appealing friendliness in pansies that wins the heart, and it is delightfully satisfying to have, not one bed of them, but many little trails here and there in the flower garden—among the tulips and narcissi and blue brollias (B. alata demissa). The brollias will grow a few inches above the pansies, spreading a little canopy of blue stars for the pansies to see.

With all the pansy's charms, many flower lovers do not grow it or, attempting to do so, do not have success. To obtain an abundance of large, attractively colored pansies, the seeds should be sowed by the latter part of August, and the plants will bloom in early spring. Sowings can be made in the open ground or in the coldframe or a spent hotbed.

Pansy seed older than nine months is not recommended, as a great many of the seeds will have lost vitality and will not germinate properly. As an offset to the doubtful fertility of old seeds, however, rather than delay

planting, it is better to use last year's seed and sow very thickly. Usually a satisfactory number will grow, although slowly, and slow germination insures the rarest colored, largest sized flowers. Remember, too, that the rare varieties are shy seeders and therefore most expensive. One is amply rewarded by buying the best to be obtained. The "Ant Trimmer" is a fine strain, and is available in the special colors usually wanted in large quantities like Lord Beaconsfield, color purple shading to white; Giant Yellow, yellow with dark eye; Snow Queen, pure white; Giant Royal Blue, a rich royal blue; Cardinal, a rich red; Royal White, white with purple eye; Golden Queen, pure yellow; and Giant Adonis, a dainty lavender blue. The Giant Cassier is another lovely strain.

### Cultivation

Open Ground Method: Pulverize a perfectly clean soil to a depth of at least six inches and level the surface. Over this spread an inch-thick layer of barnyard fertilizer and over this, in turn, spread a half-inch-thick layer of the best soil available. Pansy plants are shallow rooters but put out many fine surface roots, and placing the fertilizer below the top surface encourages a deep root growth; with a shallow root growth even a temporary drying out of the top soil proves quite injurious, if not fatal.

plies with only two oys, her exciting story continues:

"But we had guns and a bulldog," she said. "So with the crude implements of the natives we felt fairly safe. I recruited enough labor for the packs to be carried, and followed my husband. We had to cross, speaks 7,000 to 8,000 feet high, and swift mountain currents. The natives made bridges of logs and vines, or else hand bridges, when the streams were shallow enough for this."

It took nine days to cross the mountains and to rejoin her husband. Then she learned how to operate a mine, and often remained alone in her native hut for six to eight weeks at a time, while her husband and the other half dozen white men were out prospecting. At such periods she had full charge of the mine and the 200 native boys.

"The interior tribes were the hardest to deal with, but I succeeded in recruiting some of them," she went on to relate. "They would do anything for a few tablespoonfuls of table salt. They knew nothing whatever about money, and had never used it. Some of them lived in the tree-tops—built their huts out of vines, grass, and saplings. But for the most part they were a very stupid people, and treacherous. I'm glad to be away from there, although it was interesting and worth while, while it lasted."

Mrs. Booth has written a book of her experiences, which is to be published in London. She also was interested in the bird life of the country, and the native flowers.

"You can't imagine the brilliant butterflies, moths, birds, and orchids in that country. It is like nothing else I've ever seen," she said.

"That country is practically untouched, although now the mines have really opened up, and there are a great many prospectors, and an airplane service which carries the men in forty-five minutes over the route that required nine days for us. It is wonderful in many other ways. It has the most wonderful timber I've ever seen—cedar and pine, and could be developed agriculturally, too."

When he was a young man, Charles Booth went out to Australia in search of fortune, as many young Englishmen do. Mrs. Booth was born in Australia, and became a trained nurse during the war. They decided to go adventuring together when the first news came that there was gold in New Guinea.

"We went through three years of danger and hardship," Mrs. Booth said. "But it was more than worth it. This is the first trip I've ever had away from that part of the world,



IN MODERN NIGERIA

Chief of Shagamu, Nigeria, dressed for a state occasion. Note the intricately beaded roya; robes.

and you can't imagine what it means to me. Mr. Booth is taking me to see all the places I've always read about."

## Unemployment and Immigration

Melbourne Australasian: The report of the Commonwealth Development and Migration Commission on "Unemployment and Business Stability" is a State paper which merits serious consideration. . . . Not the least valuable feature of the Commission's report lies in passages calculated to disabuse the mind of some prevalent misconceptions about the causes of unemployment. One of these relates to immigration. Undoubtedly, if large numbers of immigrants came in a body to a country in which there was widespread unemployment it would temporarily aggravate the trouble. But the commission is decisive in asserting and the graphs which accompany the report leave room for no doubt on the point—that "immigration is not a fundamental cause of unemployment. . . . The flow of immigration into a country will to a great extent automatically adjust itself to the economic conditions in that country." That is to say, if there is unemployment the tendency will be for immigration to stop. Immigrants will flow into a country which is prosperous and where they will have a good prospect of finding employment promptly, but they will not care to go to a country where several people are already competing for one job.



BILLOWY

"My, how stout Berle is, and as smiling as a summer sea." "Yes, and how bilowy."

## A Good Conscience

A good conscience is better than two witnesses—it will consume thy grief, as the sun dissolves the ice; it is a spring when thou art thirsty; a staff when thou art weary; a screen when the sun burns thee; a pillow in death.—Koppel.



E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, photographed at the C.P.R. Station, North Toronto, recently together with the party of business men and directors of the company who are accompanying him on an extended inspection of the railway's lines and activities throughout the Dominion. From left to right: A. D. MacTavish, vice-president, eastern lines, Dr. W. W. Chipman, Hon. Senator Smeaton White, Ross H. McMaster, C.P.R. director and president of the Steel Co. of Canada, Sir Charles Gordon, director of the C.P.R. and president, Bank of Montreal, W. A. Black, C.P.R. director, E. W. Beatty, Sir Herbert Holt, C.P.R. director and president of the Royal Bank of Canada, F. W. Molson, C.P.R. director and Beaudry Leman, general manager Banque Canadienne Nationale.



## Electricity On The Farm

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## Canadian Pacific Directors & Eastern Financiers Inspect the West



From left to right, front row—F. W. Molson, director; Sir Charles Gordon, president Bank of Montreal; Sir Herbert Holt, director C.P.R. and president Royal Bank; E. W. Beatty, chairman and president; N. W. Tilley, K.C., director; W. A. Black, president Ogilvie Milling Co. and director; Col. Henry Cockburn, president Cockburn Flour Co. and director.

Standing—Mr. Beaudry Leman, general manager Banque Canadienne Nationale; D. C. Coleman, vice president Canadian Pacific western lines; Dr. W. W. Chipman, Montreal; James A. Richardson, director, Winnipeg; Ross H. McMaster, president Canada Steel and director; W. J. Blake Wilson, director, Vancouver; Hon. Smeaton White, president Gazette, Montreal. This group was photographed at Banff Springs hotel.

One of the most outstanding groups of eastern business men that ever visited western Canada together accompanied Mr. E. W. Beatty, chairman and president of the Canadian Pacific on his recent annual tour over the company's western lines. The party which was representative of the financial and industrial activities of all Canada left Montreal at the end of August and spent a full month travelling about the country between Montreal and the Pacific coast.

The purpose of the tour was to become more conversant with western conditions and problems—and more particularly to visit the Peace River country, most of the party never having been there before.

The party returned east with optimistic views regarding the entire country visited.

"I have never seen the country looking better at harvest time," said Mr. Beatty on his return, "and in all my experience I have not previously found so general a feeling of complete confidence in this country and its possibilities as was observed in the cities and districts where we made stops and had an opportunity of talking things over with their representative citizens. More than ever am I impressed with the potentialities of Canada's north land. I think it almost too much to say that Canada's future lies to the north and that the opportunities already discernible there are a challenge to the coming youth of the older parts of the country."

"We had an excellent opportunity of learning this," said Mr. Beatty, "during our visit to the Peace River country which most of us had not previously seen. As a result of that visit we have arranged to take over and operate the E.D. & B.C. Railway, which arrange-

ment, I believe, will prove very greatly to the advantage of that country and the people who live there. "It is a beautiful as well as a fertile country," continued Mr. Beatty. "I can perhaps liken it best of all to some parts of old Ontario. It is a rolling country, in some places quite heavily wooded and much broken by lakes and rivers. The soil is generally a rich, black loam and highly productive, and although there is a steady movement of settlers into the area which will no doubt increase in volume as it becomes better known, its extent is so great that it must be years before the available land is all taken up. Our party took every advantage of the opportunities offered to see the country. We motored over three hundred and fifty miles of its excellent roads, and almost everywhere we found fine farms or newly broken homesteads and in some cases well settled communities having every appearance of prosperity. In town and country alike we met with a cordial welcome and I think our visit was taken as a friendly gesture of interest on the part of the East towards the new, far Northwest. We motored over the British Columbia border line as far as Rolla and as far north as Peace River Landing, and still feel we did not touch the edge of Canada's great north."

"It is hardly possible to say what the next few years will bring to that country, but we must recognize the fact that there is a new Canada being opened up well beyond what we have previously considered to be the northern limit of habitation and production. We hope that we shall very shortly be able to go to work on the task of putting the E.D. & B.C. Railway into better shape, to serve the communities it reaches. Much money will have to be spent in order to bring it up to standard and it will also take some time."

## WANT ADS

**STALLION FOR SALE.**—A four yr. old Clydesdale Stallion, fully pedigreed, and having passed 1928, No. 1 Inspection. Well broke single and double. Apply to T. A. McAdam & Sons, St. Andrews East. Oct. 5-2-F.

**FOR SALE.** Dwelling house, 2 lodgements, on Foundry St., close to old Charlebois' Foundry, owned by the late Miss Hutchins. For conditions apply to Z. N. Raymond, Notary. Oct. 12-2.

**HOUSE TO RENT.**—Situated on Grace Street, with modern conveniences. Apply to Arcade Ethier, Butcher, Lachute. Phone 49.

**HOUSE TO LET.**—Six rooms with bath, shed and garage, corner Hugh and Main Sts., East Ward, Lachute. Apply Mrs. Thos. Foreman, Lachute, Box 385. X.

**HONEY AND APPLES FOR SALE.**—The best of Honey and apples from the Laurentian Fruit Farm on the Brownsburg Road. Call 119 r 2-2 or secure your supplies through most of the town stores.

### CHURCH NOTES

Lachute Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry Cousens, Minister. August 30th, 1928. Hours for Worship, Lachute 11 a.m. Brownsburg 4 p.m. (Standard Time.)

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. Geo. MacKinnon, B.D. Minister. Sunday, Oct. 7th. Lachute 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, B.A., B.D. Sunday School 10 a.m. Thos. Gore 3.00 p.m., Rev. G. C. Wadsworth. East Settlement 3.00 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Rally Day, Oct. 7th. Services 11 a.m. Subject: "The Child in the Midst". 7 p.m. Subject: "The Christian Adventure". Preacher, Rev. Norman Coll, M. A., B.D. Sunday School Rally at 10 a.m. Special music at all services. Come and welcome.

Baptist Church Services on Sunday next will be conducted by the Rev. R. J. MacLaren, at Brownsburg 11 a.m.; Daleville 3 p.m.

A special service in memory of the late Jno. Ford will be held in the Daleville Baptist Church on Sunday morning next when the Rev. Mr. Hall of Calvary Baptist Church, Ottawa, will conduct service, after which the Sacrament will be administered.

Regular service at Brownsburg at 2.30 p.m. Lachute 7 p.m. (Standard Time.)

Printing of any description is procurable at the Watchman Office. Orders executed on shortest possible notice. Phone 27.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE, NO. 4860.

### Summary Procedure. CIRCUIT COURT.

Agnas Lavigne Machinist, of the village of Calumet, county of Argenteuil, District of Terrebonne. Plaintiff.

vs. The Heirs of the late George Nolan, in his lifetime of Niagara Falls, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America. Defendants

The Defendants are ordered to appear within one month.

G. F. CALDER, Clerk of the Circuit Court. Lachute, September 21st., 1928. Oct. 5-2.

### NOTICE

Province of Quebec, Municipality of Chatham.

Special notice is hereby given to all the ratepayers who have not paid their taxes that I will be at Brownsburg Club House, Tuesday the 16th. day of October from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. for the collection of taxes. Special attention is called for personal tax. Signed, Albini Lamarche, Sec'y-Treas.

**WARNING.**—Poachers and violators of the Fishing Laws had better stay away from Lake Louise again this year. Mr. Wm. J. Boyd is on the job once more and any one found fishing illegally will be severely dealt with.

### SCOUT NEWS.

The weekly meeting of the 1st. Lachute Troop was held in the Auditorium. A period was spent at Figure Marching and another period at First Aid. The troop is very fortunate in having the assistance of Mr. Trotter, the first Scoutmaster of the Troop, who will give his services for the coming two months.

The competition as follows: Wolf Patrol,—99 points. Crow Patrol,—99 points. Bull Dog Patrol,—96 points. Fox Patrol,—68 points.

## Telephone Accounts

We have now completed the introduction of our new plan of rendering telephone accounts.

Notices accompany the special accounts now being mailed to local subscribers. They explain the changes made and give full details of all charges.

Our Business Office people will be pleased to explain more fully the features of the plan.

J. A. McINTOSH, Manager.



THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

Thursday Will be Observed World Over on Behalf of Dumb Beasts

Thursday is to be observed as the World Day for Animals, the object of which is to focus attention upon the sufferings of dumb-beasts for the purpose of sport, entertainment and science, according to an announcement issued by the Anti-Vivisection League of Canada yesterday.

The League here were in receipt of despatches from Philadelphia, and London, apprising them of the great measure of action taken there to stir public opinion against the wrongs suffered by animals, particularly in the case of vivisection, where experiments are carried out upon them while they are yet alive.

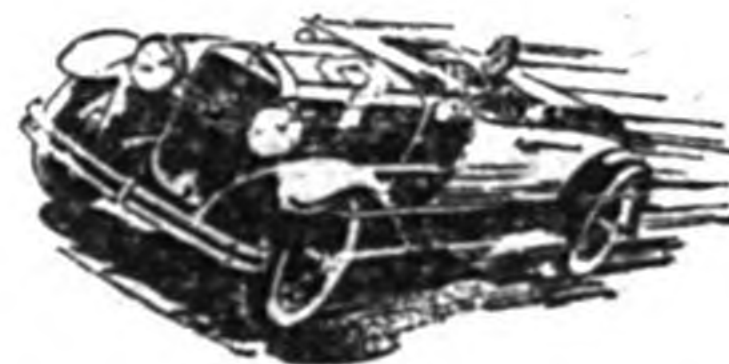
## GUNS

RIFLES • CARTRIDGES  
SPORTSMEN'S SUPPLIES  
Chas. or Bate  
Price for Cash only  
T. W. ROYD & SON  
41 Rue Duquesne S. W., MONTREAL



LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14, L.O.O.F. LACHUTE  
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in McARTHUR'S HALL, R. A. Giles, Noble Grand, H. Cunningham, Rec-Sec'y, Lachute  
Visiting Brethren always Welcome

## STUDEBAKER holds 114 official records\* for speed and stamina more than all other makes of cars combined!



BENEATH the smart lines and colors of the new Studebakers is endurance, speed, brilliant performance—not merely claimed, but proved.

Proved by The President's great record of 30,000 miles in 26,326 minutes—The Commander's 25,000 miles in 22,968 minutes—The Dictator's 5,000 miles in 4,751 minutes—The Erskine's 1,000 miles in 984 minutes. Every Studebaker-built car has proved beyond question performance leadership in its class.

In 4 great lines of cars ranging from \$1095 to \$3280, see the heritage of Studebaker's 76 years of quality manufacture, clothed in style a year ahead.

\*In addition to 114 American records, Studebaker holds 48 official Australian records for speed and stamina

**J. P. MacKimmie & Sons**  
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STANDARD TIME GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.  
No. 423 daily, due at Lachute 10.46 a.m.  
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.33 p.m.  
No. 424, daily, due at Lachute 8.18 p.m.

GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.44 a.m.  
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 7.12 p.m.  
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 1.04 a.m.  
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only due at Lachute 2.47 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

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For complete information, call, please or write McGill Building, Montreal or any City or Cdn. Agent. 280

## WHITE STAR LINE CANADIAN SERVICE

J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute, or any Railway or S. S. Agent

### NOTICE

Province of Quebec, School Municipality of Chatham No. 2. The undersigned will be at the Club House, Brownsburg, Que., on Oct. 2nd. and 16th., 1928, from 2 until 8 p.m. to receive School Taxes. Interest of 5% charged after 17th inst.

Mrs. John McQuat, Asst. Sec.-Treas.

## It Costs No More To Fireproof Your Building

WHEN you build a new house or repair an old one be sure to use Gyproc.

Gyproc also gives quick construction, insulation against cold and heat—and fuel economy.

Write for free book, "Walls That Reflect Good Judgment," containing interesting information on home planning with Gyproc, Rock-board and Insulux.

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**Jersey Cream**  
Rich Colour  
Fine Flavor  
**35ct. a pint**

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Phone your order to  
**LOCHABER DAIRY**  
K. McQuat, Phone 122.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 12, 1928.

NO. 39

## We Will Make It Hot For You This Winter

If you place your order for coal with us now  
(Only best grades sold)

**T. McOUAT & SON**

Founders, Machinist,

Lachute Mills, Que.

### LACHUTE DAIRY.

Bradford and Matthews, Props.

We are now registered under the above name and our New Dairy on Grace Street, which is nearing completion, will be equipped with the most up-to-date machinery, including Steam Sterilization of bottles for everybody, and Pasteurization for those who want it. We expect the Dairy to be in operation within a month and as we are living in town, we will be able to give our customers better service. Phone 74, Lachute Mills.

### COMING EVENTS

#### IT'S JUST ONE LONG LAUGH!

If you are feeling blue, and down in the dumps, just come along and see "Mummy and the Mumps." No doctor could prescribe a better tonic for anyone feeling run-down. So don't fail to miss this great farce in three acts, on Friday, Oct. 19th., in the Auditorium.

The Rosemount Dramatic Club will give a play in the Town Hall, St. Andrews East, October 13th., at 8 p.m. Admission 50c. Children 25c.

The Members of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2231, will hold a Dance in McArthur's Hall, Lachute, on Friday, Oct. 12th., at 8 p.m. Gent's \$1.00. Good music. Refreshments served. Come and have a good time.

A Chicken-Pie Supper will be held in St. Munro's United Church, Cushing, on Friday, Oct. 26th. Supper served from 6.30 to 8.30. Good programme. Admission 50 cents.

The Annual Thank-Offering Meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church, will be held in the church on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 18th., at 3 o'clock. Miss Lamont, Field Secretary of the Society will give an address, and tea will be served at the close of the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies interested in Missions to be present.

#### SALE OF WORK & TEA

The Ladies of the Baptist Church will hold an Afternoon Tea, Sale of Work, Home-made Cooking & Candy on Friday, Oct. 26th., in the Victoria Hall, from 3 to 6 p.m.

#### HOCKEY

An official meeting of the Argenteuil Hockey Association is called for Monday, Oct. 15th., at 8.30 p.m., in the offices of the Argenteuil Motor Sales. Those interested are kindly requested to attend this meeting without further notice.

E. Laberge, Sec'y.

I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. Re-lettering & adjustments of stones already erected will be carefully attended to by H. J. Hammond, Monumental Works, East Ward, Lachute.

Large Assortment of  
**CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS  
WATCHES, RINGS**

and all kinds of small fancy and  
useful articles for all occasions.

**A. C. LAPIERRE,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller  
Bethany Street, Lachute.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Shirley Hamilton spent the week-end in Montreal.

Mrs. Jas. Catton spent last week visiting friends in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldworthy spent a few days in Quebec last week.

M. E. Bradwin, of Clifford, Ont., spent a few days in town this week visiting friends.

Miss Ella Riddell left on Thursday for a three weeks' stay in Jackson, Mich., and other points.

The many friends of the Rev. Mr. Cousens are glad to see him out again, after his severe illness.

Miss M. James, Miss Hazel Drysdale and Mr. Norman Drysdale were in Montreal for the week-end.

Mrs. W. K. McArthur is spending a few days visiting friends in Huntington and Montreal this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Beers and daughter and Miss Edith Beers, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. A. Beers.

Owing to the Teachers' Convention held in Montreal, the Lachute Academy will be closed Thursday and Friday of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Giles were in Ottawa this week, attending the wedding of Miss Mary Kelly which took place on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Massie and son, also Miss Evelyn Hamilton, of Montreal, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hamilton.

Miss Gaudin, of Montreal, and Miss Jennie Hume, of Iuffell, Ont., were guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume for the week-end.

Mr. J. H. Pollock and Mrs. J. N. Hume and daughter Jean, of Saranac Lake, N. Y., spent the week-end at their home in Hill Head.

Mr. and Mrs. John Tooke and family, of Joliette, also Mr. Tooke Sr. visited friends in Lachute and St. Philippe last week.

The many friends of Mrs. Dave Dixon, of Daleville, are pleased to see her home again, after her serious operation in the Montreal General Hospital.

Mrs. Leslie Handy and daughter Muriel, of Summertown, Ont., are at present visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Berry, of Hill Head, also Miss Doris Berry, of Hawkesbury, Ont.

Mrs. Ellen Pratt, of Cookshire, Mrs. Alice Zerrin, of Osnabruck, the Misses Winnie and Florence Ford, of Toronto, and Mr. Stewart Ford, of Morrisburg, were week-end guests at the Daleville Manor.

Mrs. Arthur Gauley, of Calumet, Mr. and Mrs. Roddie Campbell and family, of Harrington East, and Mr. and Mrs. James Gauley and Mr. Melvin Dewar, of Rivington, spent the week-end the guests of Mrs. Howard Gauley.

As agents of the Montreal Star, Gazette and Herald, the Watchman will be pleased to renew your subscriptions by phoning 27 or 2. Want Ads and Notices of any description, are also handled for these papers at city prices. No extra charge for service.

The many friends of Mr. L'Abbe were much surprised at the announcement that he was leaving Lachute, having purchased the Staynerville Hotel; the purchase price of which was \$5,600. Mr. L'Abbe expects to ply his trade as barber in addition to handling the hotel business.

Last Saturday the folks at Lake Louise had their first thrill at the visitation of a hydro-plane which landed in Boyd's bay. Its occupants were two young Montrealeers who were bound for Ste. Agathe but missed their bearings. They took off in the morning and doubtless reached their objective in short time.

For some time workmen have been engaged in the enlargement of the "Rex" Theatre by which the accommodation will be increased by 50 seats. This will be in readiness for October 18th. when a special Picture, "Laura Laplante in Cat and Canary" and "The Virgin Queen" in colors is to be the feature. The proceeds of this evening are donated by the management between the Lachute Fire Brigade and another worthy cause that will interest a great number of our citizens, but which will be made known that evening. Don't forget to come on the 18th.

The Memorial services for the Rev. Jno. Ford held on Sunday last in the Daleville and Lachute Baptist Churches were very largely attended. The Rev. Mr. Hall, of Calvary Baptist Church, Ottawa, preached at both services, and paid loving tribute to the deceased pastor who had been so suddenly removed from his field of labor. To the bereaved family the services offered a lasting memory of appreciation for the kindly ministrations and faithful sermons during the 10 months which he had been their pastor and whom all had learned to love and honor.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT

HOOPER-SAMSON.—The marriage of Pauline Frances, daughter of Mr. Kenrick Samson, and of the late Mrs. Samson, of Rome, New York, to Dr. Willis M. Hooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hooper, of Brownsburg, Que., has been arranged to take place quietly on October 20th., at Rome, New York.

### ACADEMY ENJOYS DAY OF SPORTS

The outlook on Friday last was anything but encouraging for the Sports Committee of the Academy but happily Saturday dawned bright and fair and good weather prevailed throughout the day to the enjoyment of all concerned.

There was a fine programme of Sports in which the keenest of rivalry existed and Winston Drew had the honor of breaking four records. We were pleased to see a goodly number of parents and friends present to lend encouragement to the young folk in their struggle for honors.

The following is a list of prize-winners:—

1. Throwing Baseball.—S. Jones, 92 yds.; R. Underhill.
2. Broad Jump Intermediate.—W. Drew, 16'7" New Record, Hugh Gall.
3. Broad Jump Senior.—S. Jones, 16'10"; R. Underhill.
4. Broad Jump, 10-12.—G. Falconer 12'8"; C. Drew.
5. Broad Jump, 8-10.—J. Clarke, 11'8"; Harry Lister, Bernard Jenkins.
6. Broad Jump 8 and under.—A. Barclay 10' equalled record; Sydney Drew, D. Morrison.
7. Hop, Step & Leap, Intermediate.—H. Gall 30'9"; W. Drew.
8. Hop, Step & Leap, Senior.—S. Jones, 33'5"; R. Underhill.
9. High Jump, Intermediate.—W. Drew, 5' new record; H. Gall.
10. High Jump Senior.—S. Jones, 4'8 1/2"; R. Underhill.
11. High Jump, 12 and under.—C. Drew 3'9"; C. Armstrong.
12. Vaulting.—S. Jones 6'7 1/2"; W. Drew.
13. 100 Yards Dash, Intermediate.—W. Drew 11 4-5" new record; Hugh Gall.
14. 100 Yards Dash, Senior.—R. Underhill 11"; S. Jones.
15. 100 Yards Dash, 10-12.—Kenneth Falconer 14 2-5"; C. Armstrong.
16. 75 Yards Dash, 8-10.—Leonard Armstrong 11 2-5"; Jas. Clarke.
17. 75 Yards Dash, 8 and under.—Alex. Barclay 12 4-5"; Sydney Drew.
18. Old Boys' Race.—Mr. Bradford Alex. McGibbon.
19. Teacher's Race.—Miss M. Jones.
20. 440 Yards Dash.—W. Drew, 1'3 2-5" new record; H. Gall.
21. 440 Yards Senior.—S. Jones 1'7"; R. Underhill.
22. 75 Yards, Girls over 14.—Florence Hay 9 4-5"; M. Kettyle, C. MacKenzie.
23. 75 Yards, Girls 12-14.—Louisa Goldsworthy 11"; G. L'Abbe, D. Boyd.
24. 75 Yards, Girls 10-12.—Betty Clunie 10 4-5"; J. Hay, J. McPaul.
25. 50 Yards, Girls 8-10.—G. Couvrette 8 3-5"; G. Robinson, Edith Gall.
26. 50 Yards, Girls 8 and under.—D. Hammond 8 2-5"; V. MacKith, R. Tasse.
27. 75 Yards, Needle Race.—Doris Boyd, E. Goldsworthy, B. Clunie.
28. 120 Yards, Hurdles, Intermediate.—W. Drew 17 2-5"; A. MacKenzie, H. Jones.
29. 120 Yards, Hurdles, Senior.—W. Robertson 17 3-5"; S. Jones, R. Underhill.
30. Putting 16 lb. Shot.—W. Robertson 22'6"; R. Underhill.
- Class Race Junior.—Grade V.
- Class Race, Intermediate—Grade VII.
- Class Race, Senior.—Grade X.
- Tug of War.—W. Robertson's team defeated S. Jones' Team, 2 pulls.
- Academy Team defeated outside challenger in 2 pulls.
- Consolation Races:  
Junior Girls.—G. Morrison.  
Senior Girls.—D. Armstrong.  
Junior Boys.—Leslie Cox.  
Senior Boys.—G. McPaul.

### THE LATE J. T. HAWKINS

The death occurred on Sunday, Oct. 7th., at the Military Hospital, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, of Private J. T. Hawkins, 811711, 138th. Battalion, of Calgary, Alta., who so faithfully and ably served in the World War, from 1915 until the end. As a Bomb thrower he was one of the best, so calm and collected through all of his engagements.

After the battle of Vimy Ridge he was reported dead. Investigations proved it to be another soldier of the same name. Notwithstanding, Mr. Hawkins was severely wounded, and from the effects he lost the sight of one eye. At Passchendaele, he was found in a shell hole with sixteen dead soldiers, he was then removed to Bramshott Hospital, England. Later he was presented by the Prince of Wales with a Passchendaele ring, a plain gold seal, a ruby ring of Vimy Ridge.

Deceased was born in Montreal, on Nov. 9th., 1864 and was an employee of the C. P. Railway Secret Service for a number of years. He is survived by two brothers William, of Alhambra, Cal.; Geo., of Superior, Wis.; also two sisters, Miss E. Hawkins and Mrs. Jas. Denmore, of Stonefield, Que. For the past eight years he spent the greatest part of his time with his sister Miss E. Hawkins, of Stonefield, renewing old acquaintances and making new friends who held him in high esteem and who will regret to hear of his suffering. Interment took place at Grenville, Que., from the Church of England; service being conducted by the Rev. J. Irving.

**Womens Cashmere, and  
Silk and Wool Stockings 59c.**

**W. Banford and Son.**

Main Street, Lachute.

## Argentine Corn

Due to arrive this Week.

Also Bran, Shorts

Oilcake Meal (Sherwin & Williams.)

Corn Meal & Cracked Corn

Everything in Groceries & Provisions.

**J. D. Campbell,**

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## POTATOES!

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New Spirit**

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Lachute, Que.**

## NATIONAL CEMENT

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**GEO. Y. DEACON**

GARAGE AND TINSHOP  
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**Lachute, - Que.**

EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING

**J. W.  
COTTINGHAM  
LIMITED**



## Nine Years' Progress in European Aviation

Proposal Made That Airway Chiefs of Europe Should Assemble to Outline Concreted Plans for Improvement Most Urgently Needed

By HARRY HARPER

London.—At a critical stage of their progress, when they are emerging from a phase of experiment into one of practical operation, the passenger airplane lines of Europe are preparing to celebrate the completion of their first nine years of pioneer flying.

It was on Aug. 25, 1919, that the world's first daily airplane express was instituted between London and Paris. With the arrival this summer of the ninth anniversary of that historic occasion, it is proposed that airway chiefs of Europe should meet together to discuss the lessons learned during these nine years of trial and error, and to outline concerted plans for improvements now seen to be urgently necessary.

The two most urgent requirements are to increase the comfort of the airborne passengers, and to stimulate a larger all-the-year-round volume of aerial traffic. As examples of long-distance air transport, it may be mentioned that this summer, ascending from London, travelers will be able to reach Tangier (Northern Africa) in 18½ flying hours, Constantinople in 26, and Teheran (Persia) in 50.

### Only Two Passengers

The first passenger airplane on the airline between London and Paris carried two people in a tiny cabin. To-day, as many as 18 and 20 passengers are accommodated in the saloons of European air expresses of 1928, and the standard of aerial comfort has been raised considerably. But it does not compare favorably, yet, with the luxury of a Pullman-car train. The noise especially proves trying to many aerial travelers.

The British Air Ministry is now appointing official experts to fly to and fro between London and the Continent, tracing with special instruments the mingled sounds which assail the ears of passengers in the saloons. In the cabin walls, built more stanchly than has been the case before, sound-deadening materials are to be employed. Engines are not only to be fitted with more efficient silencers, but are to be placed on mountings which will absorb vibration. Important experiments are also in hand with propellers having blades curved specially to reduce noise when rotating.

### More Aerial Comfort

The result of these improvements, when incorporated in new passenger planes, should be to carry aerial comfort a definite stage farther. It is to enable such developments to be carried out without undue delay that the British Government is drawing up with Imperial Airways, the State-aided airplane company, a fresh agreement which will enable new airplanes to be acquired much more frequently than has been the case hitherto. The importance of this cannot be overemphasized.

The chief problem that stands revealed, after nine years of aerial experiment in Europe, is the persistently seasonal character of airplane passenger traffic. During the summer many companies have difficulty in finding enough machines to accommodate the influx of holiday travelers. But in winter the tale is different, passenger figures fall to a low level.

### Regularity of Service

Undoubtedly one of the most urgent needs is to insure that in winter the air expresses fly with the same reliability attained during the summer. The overhaul and maintenance of passenger airplanes has reached such a high level of efficiency, particularly in the case of British machines, and the pilots have become so experienced, that the airways between London and the Continent now function almost as dependably as railways in all conditions save those involving mist and fog.

This question of flying in mist and fog, when viewed in the light of nine years' experience, is seen to be one mainly of providing a pilot with some form of artificial vision to replace ordinary vision when he is about to alight upon a fog-obscured airfield. At the start of a journey, provided he has a clear maneuvering space before him, he can take off in fog and climb above it, being guided during his journey by wireless direction-finding. But when he is a mile or so from the airfield which is his destination a problem arises that has not yet been solved.

### Valuable Time Lost

Between the time when a pilot has asked to be told his position, and the moment when this information reaches him by wireless telephone from a ground station, his machine will have moved an appreciable distance through the air. During cross-country flying this will not matter. All the pilot needs at such times is an approximate indication of his position. But when an airman is groping through fog quite near an airfield, straining his eyes to catch sight of powerful lights on the landing area, he needs some instantaneous method of ascertaining not only his exact position from moment to moment in relation to the fog-obscured earth beneath, but also his precise height above the ground he cannot see.

An apparatus with which the British Air Ministry has begun to make

full-scale experiments, known as the "lender-cable," is an adaptation to flying of the electrified submarine cable systems which have been employed to guide steamships into harbor during fog. In its aerial application the cable is arranged in a circle round a flying ground. From the cable, radiating constantly upward, is a powerful electric current.

### Electrical Signals

As an airplane, groping in through bad visibility, comes within the electrical field of this cable, an instrument on the pilot's dashboard begins to flash out signals from a series of small colored lights. By watching these, and steering accordingly, the airman, even when enveloped in dense fog, can maneuver till he is exactly above the cable. Then he proceeds to follow it round, maintaining his position immediately above it according to the tell-tale lights on his dashboard, which inform him instantly of any deviation. At the same time he gradually reduces altitude. In this latter maneuver, also, he relies upon the guidance of the cable.

There is an additional instrument which tells him from moment to moment as he creeps lower his varying distance from the ground, which may still be invisible to him under its layer of mist and fog. Thus guided automatically as to position and height, he steals down foot by foot through the gloom till he comes within view of the fog-piercing lights on the landing-area, and these give him visual guidance for his actual contact with the ground.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Hard Facts

Quebec Soleil (Lib.): (Infantile mortality is still very high among the French-Canadian population.) The birth rate is declining throughout the entire world. The stream of German population, which was overflowing before 1914, is three-quarters dried up since the blood baths of the battle-field; in Italy, the exhortations of Mussolini have not succeeded in persuading the Italians to bring new little Fascists into the world; in France practically the same conditions exist; in Britain births do not exceed deaths by more than 30 per cent.; whilst in the United States... but we had better not talk about that. Can we believe that the Province of Quebec will escape the contagion indefinitely? We wish it could. But are the facts likely to conform to our wish? There is ample room for doubt. The figures show a slow but sure decline.



"You can start a roll by tapping the safe, if you can't budget without."

### Iron and Steel

London Times (Ind.): (The first volume of the report issued by the Committee on Industry and Trade, dealing with the metal industries, has awakened considerable interest among the students of the technical colleges.) The history of the iron and steel industries shows that technical discoveries have frequently been revolutionary in their effect, and the importance of research work is, therefore, perhaps even greater than in many other industries. That brings us back once more to the technical research institutions, the laboratory, and the individual student. There would seem no escape from the conclusion that the future of the British iron and steel trade and of other industries will depend on the young men who are being trained to-day.

### THE USE OF HOOKS

Every home owner should invest in a good assortment of hooks. To hook back doors while open is a convenience as nothing has to be hunted up to hold the door from banging shut when it is wanted open. Hook doors on the inside. Hook covers on feed boxes instead of having weights on them. Hook basement storm windows that have to be opened occasionally. Hook gates, tool boxes, and children's playhouse doors. These doors should never be hooked tightly or the children will some time lock themselves in. If a long staple is used and a good deal of it left on top of the wood, the hook will hold the door and yet give it play so they can work it open from the inside.

## A Thrill For Horse and Rider



A masterful display by a Mexican army officer during the contest sponsored by Gen. Joaquin Amara, Mexican Secretary of War, in Mexico City.

## Euphrates, Not Nile, Seen as Culture Source

Chaldea Diggings Show Civilization Advanced Far Beyond Early Egyptian

### Kings' Tombs Found at Ur

Human Sacrifice Was Part of Royal Funeral Rites

Paris.—In an article published recently in "Le Journal" Mr. C. L. Woolley, the English scientist engaged in archeological excavations at Ur in Chaldea, described some of the discoveries made in the royal tombs uncovered there and discussed their importance from the viewpoint of the student of the earliest civilizations. He said:

#### Royal Tombs Discovered

"Last season our excavations at Ur in Chaldea were highly successful. We discovered in the cemetery which we opened last year five royal tombs, dating from a quasi-prehistoric period. Four of them are undoubtedly tombs of kings and queens. The fifth is probably the tomb of a prince who never reached the throne. All are in every way different from the tombs then constructed for ordinary mortals. "Inside there are one, two or three rooms. The walls are made of limestone blocks, the roofs of limestone or bricks. The presence of stone is in itself an evidence of wealth, for Ur is situated in an alluvial valley in which one could not find even a pebble. The nearest quarry is at least 100 miles away.

"Still more astonishing is the architecture of these tombs. Two of them have corbelled ceilings. In the others we find arches in baked brick, the oldest known. It is marvelous to think that these first builders were familiar with the art of making columns and arches, while our Western world learned the secret only at a relatively recent period.

#### Human Sacrifice Practiced

"The tombs of the kings were indicated, moreover, by the traces found there of human sacrifice. This practice had been undiscovered so far in Mesopotamia. No Sumerian or Babylonian text mentions it. But it is demonstrated by the evidence that the funerals of these prehistoric kings must have been preceded by the massacre of at least a sixth of their servants and courtiers. The remains of nine ladies in waiting, with their heads bound in gold braid and surmounted with gold crowns, gold earrings hanging from their ears, lay at the foot of the sepulcher. Under the piers at the door lie the soldiers of the guards, with their bronze helmets and their lances. Other skeletons strewn the floor, even the ox-carts are there, their drivers on the seat, the six oxen, supported by the pole, their thighs and their heads ornamented with lapis-lazuli and silver.

By the Queen Shub Ab lie her ladies of honor, in two rows, and also the harpist, whose arms are still crossed over the harp, an admirable instrument, incrustated with gold and ornamented with a gold calf's head, whose hide is made of lapis-lazuli. The queen's chariot was a light, grayish one, incrustated with the heads of lions, bulls and leopards in silver and gold. The chariot was drawn by asses. Near the asses are the skeletons of the little servants who drove them.

#### Intended Only for Rulers

"It is curious enough that in the ordinary tombs not only are there no human victims, but also no traces of such a practice, no clay figure to represent the real sacrifice, nothing which resembles the mural paintings. The bas-reliefs, the wooden models of Egypt, in which the human sacrifices

of the time of the first kings are recalled.

"Here at Sumer it seems that this practice was not a survival of a general ancient custom, but was rather an appendage of the sovereign alone, so as to indicate that the sovereign is always different from ordinary men. At a period less remote, in the historical epoch of the third millennium before Christ, the kings of Sumer and of Achad were deified after death, and, later, even in their lifetime. Perhaps in this it must be seen that the monarchs were regarded as gods who ought to be glorified by the blood of men.

"Three of the four tombs were pilaged. But the robbers did not rifle them completely and we have found some treasures. The funeral alcove of Queen Shub Ab was intact. The Queen lay in a coffin. She wore a cloak covered with agates lapis-lazuli and gold. Her head was weighted down with gold bands, crowns, flowers and ornaments resembling Spanish combs. Beside her was a crown decorated with pretty little figures, representing animals, fruits and flowers. Beside her, too, were innumerable gifts, including gold vases and a finely worked calf's head.

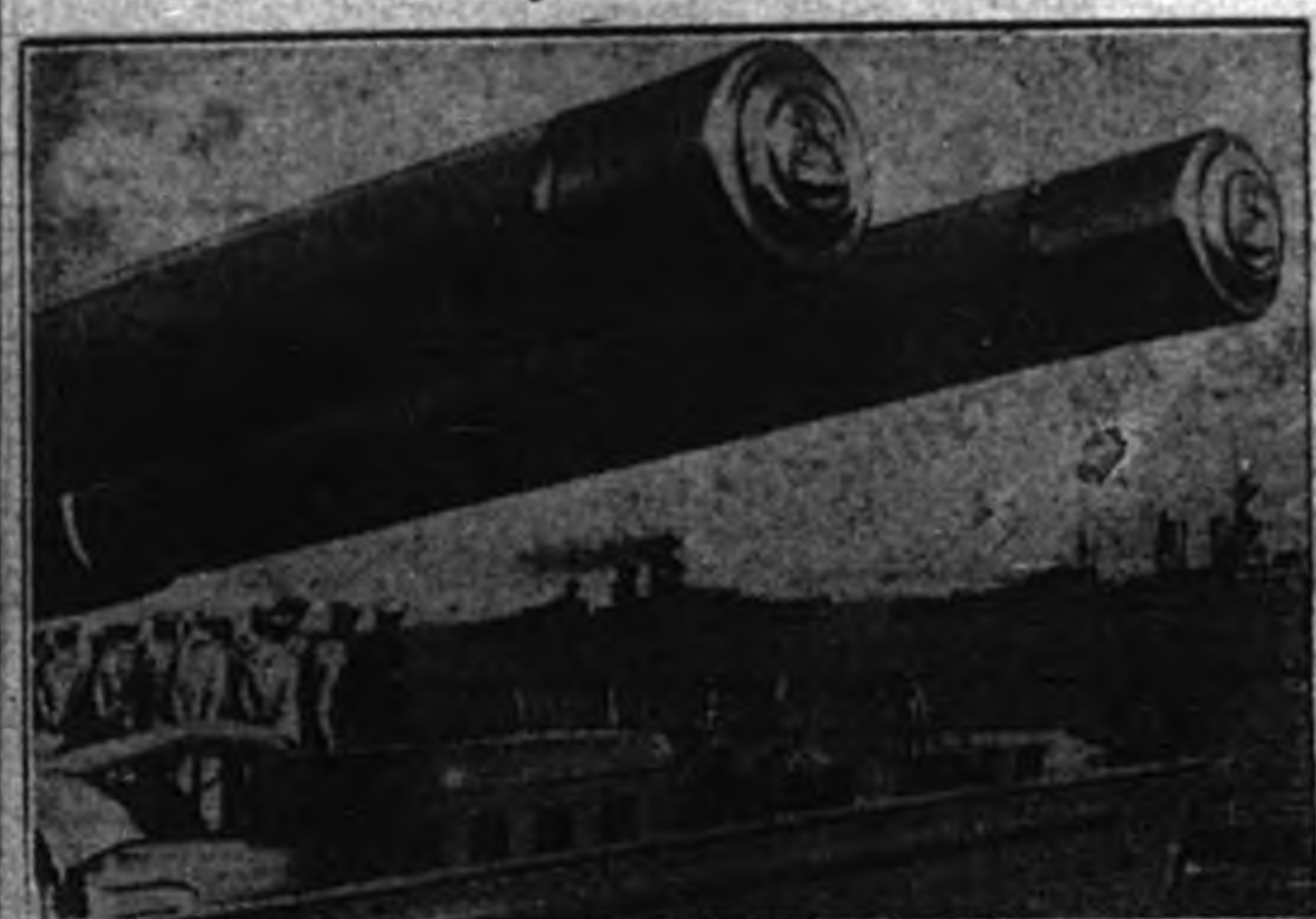
#### Collection of Great Value

"These objects form a collection of incalculable value for a museum. Not but precedent in the last analysis is only are they specimens of the art of an epoch which we did not know before, but they modify profoundly our ideas of the development of civilization. The tombs of Ur are certainly older than those of Menes, the first king of unified Egypt. We know that the civilization of Egypt began with Menes. Now at that epoch the Sumerian civilization was already old. Any one who has seen the finds at Ur cannot consider them the products of an art in its beginnings. We must conclude from this that the Valley of the Euphrates, and not that of the Nile, introduced civilization into the known world and that Egypt, which took the elements of civilization from the East, borrowed them directly or indirectly from the land of Sumer."

### Women's Work

H. M. S. S. in the Leeds Yorkshire Post (Cons.): The idea that every woman, to justify her existence, should have a career over and above her home interests is likely to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and an impression that work in the home is of secondary consideration in the minds of those women whose one thought is how soon they can get through an unpleasant job. But those women, "the majority" who form our great middle class, organizers of happy, smoothly-running homes, have every right to be disappointed with those in the forefront of our women's movements who claim that unless a woman is earning money she is a drag on the community.

### A Couple of the Big Boys



#### BRITISH LION IS SHOWING HIS TEETH

The crew of H.M.S. Marlborough watch the Benbow and Iron Duke pass by during recent combined manoeuvres in battle formation. Guns in foreground are 16 inchers.

## Queensland Reef Is to Be Explored by British Party

Life and Habits of Tiny Ocean Organisms Are to Be Investigated

London.—The secret of the formation of the Great Barrier Reef, 900 miles north of Brisbane, will be sought by an expedition of nine members, acting under the auspices of the British Association, which has just left Tilbury docks on the steamer Omonde for Australia. The party is led by Mrs. Yonge, and includes several other women; it expects to spend 14 months on Low Island, not far from Cairns, a seaport on the coast of Queensland, studying the origin and the lives and habits of the tiny ocean organisms which are responsible for building the reef.

"The ultimate object of the trip is of great economic value," said Dr. Yonge before sailing. "It will cost £10,000. All are looking forward to solitude, but there will be much work to do. We have a wireless apparatus and five tons of scientific apparatus as luggage. We will live in wooden huts, but will sometimes visit the mainland.

The Great Barrier Reef extends more than 1,000 miles along the coast of Queensland and is said to be the greatest coral reef in the world. Its water contains many marine forms which have never been classified. The growth of the coral itself has never yet been satisfactorily explained, and it is hoped that the expedition will be able to ascertain how the mollusks maintain themselves and how they are fed.

According to Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Queensland, the chairman of the committee of the British Association, "The original purpose of the expedition is to investigate the food of living organisms in the tropical seas and the growth of such organisms, with special reference to corals. A study is also to be made of the growth of other organisms, some of which have high commercial value, such as the fish, beche-de-mer, which is used in China and Japan for making soup, the pearl oyster and the Trochus shell, from which buttons are made and from which a larger industry may now be expected to develop."



"You're generally left out when you've been taken in."

## New Use for 'Gamp'

Womn Hikes Through African Jungle With Umbrella as Main Protection

Bombay.—Hiking through jungles of darkest Africa with no more formidable weapons than a sunshade and an umbrella is a form of exercise that appeals to Mrs. Alicia Renhall, an Englishwoman who makes globe-trotting her hobby, and is now touring India. Mrs. Renhall has already been around the world six times.

For 20 years Mrs. Renhall has been walking wherever she can, using steamers and railroads only when necessity demands it. Her first big tramp was in 1909, when she covered 300 miles on foot across central Africa. Four years later, with only seven or eight native bearers, she crossed the African continent from west to east in 11 months, tramping nearly 4,000 miles.

"I have been quite close to lions and leopards in the bush," she said, "but they have never harmed me or any of my carriers. I always go unarmed, and I think wild animals in the forests know by instinct that I have no desire to kill. I wear just an ordinary khaki skirt, puttees, strong shoes and pith helmet.

Mrs. Renhall has just crossed Africa from east to west. She has visited Tibet and the Himalayas, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Madagascar, Sarawak, New Zealand, French Indo-China, San Pedro, Guatemala, British Honduras and the East Indies.

### DOUBLE PURPOSE

A tramp was at the door of a newly-married couple.

"What do you want," demanded the young husband. "Dinner or work?" "Both, please, sir," replied the tramp.

The husband disappeared and presently returned with a plate of biscuits. "Eat those," he exclaimed savagely, "and you'll have both."



## Thos. Alva Edison Inventing Wizard

An Appreciation Delivered by  
Arthur Williams at a Din-  
ner in Honor of Mr.  
Edison in New York  
on May 24th Repro-  
duced in Part

### LIFE AN INSPIRATION

The ancestors of Thomas Alva Edison, in which honor we have gathered to-night, came here directly from Holland, landing in this country on the shore of New Jersey, near Staten Island, about 1730. There John, the grandfather, son of Thomas, the great-grandfather of the man to whom this evening's tribute is offered, was born. Following the American Revolution John, who took the side of the Loyalists, emigrated to Canada, where, in Digby, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in the year 1804, a son, Samuel, the father of Thomas Alva Edison, was born. In 1828 Samuel married Miss Nancy Elliott, the eighteen-year old daughter of Rev. John Elliott, a Baptist clergyman. Later he came to the United States and in the year of 1842 made his home in Milan, Ohio, where, on February 11, 1847, Thomas Alva Edison was born and passed the first seven years of his life.

It is recorded that as a young boy he went through many adventures, perhaps his most thrilling experience, resulted from his building a fire in a neighboring barn which was entirely destroyed. For this young Edison was subjected to a severe whipping, not in his father's woodshed, but openly in the public square. In 1854 the family moved to Port Huron, Mich., where Edison spent three months in school—his only formal school experience of record.

Perhaps one of young Edison's chief assets at the time was his capable and cultured mother who did much for his education and apparently showed just the right degree of interest and sympathy in the messianic up which was a necessary result of his chemical and other equipment and the early experiments in which he was constantly engaged.

At one time he engaged in the publication of a small newspaper in which one imagines he was proprietor and manager, reporter, typesetter and pressman and probably postman as well, all in one.

Telegraphy was his next interest. In the year of 1863, at the age of 16, he was considered a full-fledged and expert operator. From here on began the young Edison's marvelous career of invention and development through which modern life in every phase has been so constructively affected.

His first patent was granted on July 1, 1869, for, as strange as it may seem to-day, a vote recording machine. Since that time no fewer than 1,328 separate patents for original and important work have been granted by the Federal Government. Their scope covers, in addition to the vote recorder, stock tickers, typewriters, telephonic and telegraphic instruments, the phonograph, the incandescent lamp, many controlling features of central power plant construction and operation, electric railways, motion pictures, ore milling, cement manufacture and poured cement houses, storage batteries, mimeograph, and the transmission of electric energy without the aid of wires. His application for the latter patent was made two years before the publication of the work of Hertz. It is interesting to note that so great was his appreciation of the work of Marconi that he disposed of his patents to the Marconi Company, though its competitor's offer was on a very much more favorable basis. One invention, the tasimeter, by which infinitesimal degrees of temperature, however remote, are measured, while a most important scientific contribution, was not patented but was freely dedicated to the public. This instrument is used to demonstrate the heat values of remote stars, such as Arcturus.

As important and far-reaching as are the things of which we have been speaking, they become dwarfed by the man himself and his wonderful mind and charming personality.

One of Mr. Edison's outstanding characteristics is his modesty; another his insatiable desire to obtain facts—to learn; nothing seems too small, as nothing seems too great to excite his deepest interest, especially when an item of added information can be gained or something of human service is promised. When visiting an electrical or mechanical exhibition, he will stop and carefully study every example of automatic machinery which eliminates exhausting human labor and the element of monotony in one's work.

Another outstanding characteristic of Mr. Edison is the directness with which he reaches his conclusions and the simplicity and clearness of the language with which he expresses them. An illustration is found in his remarks when he first saw the remarkable illumination of the Buffalo Exposition some years ago—the most extensive and effective up to that time. "Gazing upon it, seemingly very much impressed, he remarked to a friend standing by, 'All the incandescent lamp filaments through which this marvelous effect is produced would not fill a small-sized man's hat.' As interesting indica-

tion of his resourcefulness is found in the way in which he makes old enemies serve his purposes as new friends. Thus on one occasion, while visiting his laboratory, he pointed out that the thing which had bothered him most in the development of the incandescent lamp—the inside blackening which greatly reduced the candle-power—he was using to advantage in his more recent work—I believe in the manufacture of his new storage battery. And it is interesting to note that his work in magnetic separation of iron ore is now effectively employed in removing impurities from fuel before it reaches the boilers of the great power plants of this city.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that throughout his life he has been oblivious to time, food and personal comfort. During the construction of the Pearl Street plant where for months he worked day and night, on the streets and in the building, a bedroom was provided on one of the upper floors that he might not lose time going home or to a nearby hotel. He would sometimes come into the station so exhausted that instead of climbing the intervening stairs he would throw his coat on a pile of Edison underground tubing lying on the floor and snatch a few minutes or hours of sleep as the case might be.

In material as well as human values Edison's work is almost of incalculable magnitudes, and judged by which he may well be called "the world's greatest benefactor". If measured in terms of money, there exist to-day well established, conservative enterprises which owe their origin or development in some part to his genius, which closely approximate the value of all the gold dug from the earth since America was discovered. Stated in another way, these values represent no less than five times all the money in circulation or five times the entire stock of gold in this country in the year 1927. The annual contribution of these enterprises to the national life represents approximately one and one-half times all the money now in circulation and, through employment, the genius of Edison provides or influences the support of practically one out of every ten of our population. These figures, as extraordinary as they are, do not include many related industries which in themselves again represent enormous aggregates of value, both material and human.

Entering this building to-night, we passed through that extraordinary area of publicity by light, often called the brightest spot on earth—Time Square. Standing there, thinking of Edison and his work, we may well remember the inscription on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London, "If you would see his monument, look around". And how appropriate is this inscription wherever we find modern life and civilization, in every branch of which is found the genius and spirit of this marvelous man. As long as the world survives, the name of Edison will remain an outstanding symbol of immeasurable genius, accomplishment and public service.



Sal: Gosh! Your new fur "beanie" surely is the cats!  
Al: You're wrong. It's the goats!

If woman's intuition is so wonderful, then why does she ask so many questions?—Louisville Times.

Those anxious to invest in a going concern should make sure which way it is going.—Wall Street Journal.

This is the season when a man examines his 1927 straw hat and wonders if it really looked that bad when he stored it in the attic.—Louisville Times.

## Coast-to-Coast Trip Shows Air Mail On the Job

Correspondent Sees For Him-  
self How Planes Cut 3000  
Miles to 31 Hours

The air mail has shortened the 3,000 miles between New York City and San Francisco to 31 hours. Mail posted in Wall Street on Monday morning is delivered in Market Street late Tuesday afternoon. To learn how this service operates, The Christian Science Monitor sent a staff correspondent over the line. Here is his account of what the air service is doing and some of the plans for the near future, all of great interest now that Ottawa is considering a trans Canada air way.

By a Staff Correspondent  
New York—"Air Mail!"  
Men scurried to their posts in the National Air Transport hangar at Hadley Field, N.J., the chief air mail terminal of the East. An airplane appeared overhead, circled the field, and dropped to earth with a perfect three-point landing.

Two men ran out and led it to its mooring. The others removed the mail from its hold and rushed it to a station where clerks sorted it rapidly. Meanwhile a mechanic was warming up the airplane that would soon leave for the West on the first lap of a flight across the continent. I was strapped into a parachute and hoisted into the front cockpit. The motor roared. The anchor blocks were pulled away. We taxied down the field, turned, and took off into the wind.

San Francisco at that moment was 3,000 miles away—the same destination toward which the Pony Express raced less than three-quarters of a century ago. Hard-riding horsemen, dashing over short relays, spanned the 1,400 miles from the end of the railroad at St. Joseph, Mo., to the Golden Gate. Their speed thrilled the nation; they rode it in eight days.

### Coast to Coast

And now, from coast to coast, over more than twice this distance, a letter is delivered in 31 hours. To send a letter winging on its way by air has become as simple as buying a loaf of bread at the corner grocery, and mail is now being carried over the country on more than a score of air routes.

I turned amid the mail sacks and express packages carefully stowed before me in the cockpit and looked at my pilot, Earl Ward, a confident, appearing young man intent on his job.

The fields of New Jersey, occasional towns, the rusty hills of Pennsylvania, were flitting by in a moving panorama. We in the plane were a tiny world apart.

Only two phenomena were particularly noticeable. One was the bumping caused by air pockets; the other, the desert-clear quality of the air.

At 4:30 in the afternoon the tower of the Cleveland Union Station pierced the horizon and soon our plane settled on the Cleveland field. We had been in the air three hours and a half.

"I'm sorry," the airport official said, "but we can't send you on to-night. You see, we take the mail into west where we wouldn't think of sending a passenger."

### Air Mail Looks Ahead

In spite of the blue sky at Cleveland, there was rain in the West. The air mail sees all. With its elaborate system of radio and wire communication, it can tell exactly the temperature, barometric pressure, cloud height, or "ceiling," wind velocity and visibility at any spot along the route.

The official said that in Chicago the planes for the West would be delayed and by taking a train I might catch the one reserved for me. On the way to the station the chaffers told me about Pilot Ward.

"One of the crack fliers in the service," he said. "Used to be a lieutenant in the marines. Holds the record between New York and Cleveland of two hours and 26 minutes."

In Chicago I found that the west-bound plane had left only 30 minutes

## Would Be Fine Around A Melon Patch



### RATHER SUGGESTIVE OF A "KEEP OUT SIGN"

Part of a barbed wire fence erected at the entrance to a South African diamond mine which has been temporarily closed to prevent the market from becoming flooded with the precious stones, thereby lowering their value.

behind schedule. The management changed my reservation to the following day.

The next night I met Pilot Wagner, a one-time army flier and veteran of seven years in the air mail service, and "one of the best."

We talked of expansion and improvements in the service. National Air Transport operating regular passenger service from Chicago to Dallas, will soon extend that service over the Chicago-New York branch of the route.

Boeing Air Transport, giving mail, express and passenger service from Chicago to San Francisco, is to install three giant passenger planes, three-motored and with accommodations for 12 persons, for week-end excursions.

### Testing Radio Beacons

The Department of Commerce is experimenting with radio beacons, to be placed on either side of the charted course.

As soon as these beacons are operating, schedules will be changed so that the flying time from coast to coast will be two nights and one day, instead of two days and one night, as at present.

Seven-thirty, our scheduled leaving time, arrived, but not the mail from Minneapolis. We waited. Overhead a 500,000 candle-power revolving beacon shot its beam for miles. Finally came the cry: "Air mail!" Quickly the sacks were stowed and we were off.

I found the passenger cabin like the interior of a very small coupe. Finished in light green enamel, it had a narrow, leather upholstered seat designed for two lean passengers. Windows, 12 by 27 inches, built into each door, were adequate for sight-seeing.

A small dome light hung above and a heater from the exhaust below kept the little stateroom warm enough.

A license, granted by the Aeronautics Bureau of the Department of Commerce, said that the airplane was made by the Boeing Company of Seattle, had a wing span of 44 feet 2 1/2 inches; length over all, 33 feet, 3 1/2 inches; carried a useful load of 2,470 pounds; had a weight, empty, of 3,220 pounds and a gross weight of 5,700. Its engine was a Wasp, made by the Pratt-Whitney Company. The 26 planes operated by the line are almost identical in design and equipment.

### Emergency Landing

The ship flew so smoothly and the motor droned so soothingly that I fell asleep. When I awoke we were circling down to the revolving beacon on the emergency field at Rock Falls, Ill. Fog ahead forced us to make ourselves at home in a cold little shack until morning.

At 6 o'clock we went on to the eastern bank of the Mississippi, where, because of poor visibility, we landed

on another emergency field surrounded by acres of cornstalks. The caretaker drove us to his farm home near by for a substantial morning meal.

Then we were off again for Iowa City and Omaha, where mail and baggage were transferred to another plane and I met my new pilot, E. M. Allison, introduced as one of Boeing's "star" men.

We set out within 10 minutes and bucked a heavy wind to reach North Platte at 3:40 o'clock that afternoon. The farms were laid out in neat 160-acre squares, with fences running directly east and west, north and south, which is of great assistance to the pilots. Two hours later the brightly painted roofs of Cheyenne welcomed us.

There I met Pilot H. A. Collinson, described as "an old-timer in the air mail in these parts and never had a serious mishap." We took off again immediately, making for a break in the fog that covered Sherman Hill. It closed before we could get through and Mr. Collinson wheeled back to town.

### Through to Rock Springs

Late at night we got through to Rock Springs, Wyo., the halfway point between Cheyenne and Salt Lake. Red lights outlined the field against a jet background.

We ate at Rock Springs and waited until "unlimited visibility" was reported. In spite of that forecast, we met a rim of fog over the Wasatch Mountains and climbed to 13,800 feet to top it.

At that height we could see over the roof of the "stuff," as pilots call all water vapor collectively. The full moon, lighting the trumbling mists, transformed them into glowing, white baby blankets. Mail pilots see more of the beauty of nature every day than the average city dweller in half a hundred two-week vacations.

Crossing the clouds we circled sharply down to the field at Salt Lake City, a drop of 9,400 feet. As soon as the mail was re-sorted, we were on our way again with a new plane and another pilot. We scraped the tops of the Ruby Mountains so closely that pebbles and leaves were easily distinguishable, and then found ourselves in Elko, Nev.

Another pilot, Huking, took the ship. He informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

### Over Mountain Ranges

We flew over mountain ranges and tan-colored valleys, where countless sheep nibbled and on above alkali plains to Reno, with its brave-greenery, the air mail gateway to the Sierra Nevada. There I learned that Huking, in spite of his seeming youth, had been in the aviation "game" for 13 years and knew all about aircraft.

The next pilot was C. K. Vance. His lap in the relay led across one of

## Continuity

Can you recall that self of long ago? They ask, the sightless ones. They do not know. That this broad-based matron that is I, Upon whose wit and judgment they rely, Is the lank child at whom they used to mock, With pinafore exchanged for Paris frock. How solemnly I wear my staid disguise, That they should think me suddenly grown wise! Oh you who with your stature change your heart, When the grey hair in which I play my part Is laid aside, the wrinkled skin put by, Running along the fields of morning, I Shall seek—and find—some other child to tell How well I've fooled you all, my friends, how well.  
—Freda C. Bond.

the most difficult and dangerous stretches of the entire route. "So, you see," one of the mechanics at Reno explained, "they were bound to pick an expert to fly from here to the coast."

Mr. Vance took us over a territory in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California in which there was no landing for 75 miles—only pine-covered mountains and green ravines. Valleys, canyons and streams, which never would be seen by tourists, were it not for the air line, flitted by the little cabin windows, all too transient in their loveliness.

The plane came down for exactly two minutes in Sacramento to drop a packet, and then winged its way straight to the Oakland Municipal Airport—and journey's end.

We were 17 hours behind schedule, but still two full days ahead of the mail trains.

Discounting my 24-hour stopover in Chicago, I had been en route just 48 hours from coast to coast. We had been delayed by unfavorable weather, but never once by motor or other mechanical trouble. Every link in the air mail chain did its work perfectly.



"Tom is an awful dumb-bell, isn't he?"

"I'll say so! Why, even if he had any brains, he wouldn't know how to use 'em."

## Best To Take Your Freckles As You Find Them

If you are troubled with lentigo the only thing to do is to make the best of it, advises Earl C. Gregory in the current issue of "Physical Culture Magazine". Lentigo, by the way is no dread disease but merely the common, though often hated, freckles.

Mr. Gregory says, "If you freckle, you freckle, and that's that. The susceptibility is inborn. That is, whoever once develops freckles will have them appear again under similar conditions of exposure to summer sun light."

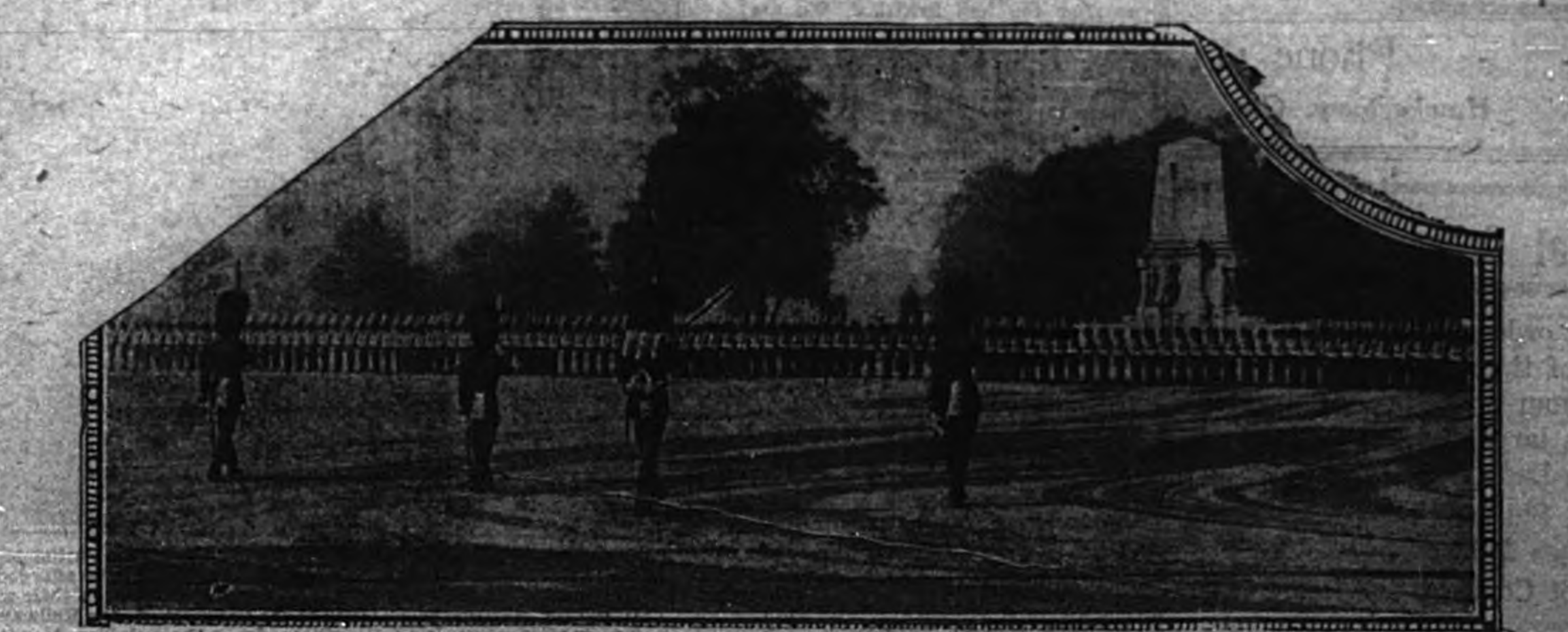
The writer in "Physical Culture" further points out that one has no more reason to be mortified by freckles than by a head of hair naturally wavy. "Freckles," he continues, "indicate a body high in vitality and there is something about the color and texture of a woman's skin that allows the freckles to harmonize so with the skin that the spots seem to belong; they simply fit."

While freckles can be removed, according to Mr. Gregory, by such preparations as three parts of glycerine to one part tincture of iodine, the effort is not worth the irritation it causes. "And," he concludes, "in order to keep them for reappearing a woman would have to deprive herself of the sun rays, which are necessary to make her a vitally strong woman. Hence she must choose between the ill health of a shut-in without freckles, and the better health of an outdoor woman while taking her chances with the freckles. And what sensible woman would give up her chance of health through outdoor living, to gain a concession to vanity?"

## A Chance for Canada

London Daily Express (Ind. Cons.): It has been stated before the Canadian immigration inquiry this week that there are 50,000 women and children living in Great Britain to-day whose men-folk have crossed the ocean to Canada. The British Government is willing to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of a great family reunion scheme. We have often criticized the supineness of Whitehall in promoting emigration, but in this instance it is doing all that can be expected of it. What will be Ottawa's answer? The Canadian Government have here a chance to encourage British immigration in the way that will most aid to Canada's immediate and permanent well-being.

## The "Empire's Finest" On Parade



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AND  
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE  
Published at Lachute every Friday.  
J. B. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, OCT. 12th, 1928.

Subscription Rate per annum.

In Canada—\$1.50.

In United States—\$2.00

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts  
Announcements etc., 10 cents per  
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60c.

(Note:—All local advertising any  
event from which there are financial  
proceeds will be charged at the above  
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Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam No-  
tices, Births, Marriages and Deaths  
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10 cents per count line, minimum 50c.  
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Note:—When estimating, count  
every six words or fraction thereof  
as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.50 per inch.  
Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per  
inch.

## THE FUTURE OF CANADA

In the heat of elections we hear a  
lot of talk about the danger of Can-  
ada becoming annexed to the United  
States. After elections are over, no  
matter which party may be victor  
at the polls, everything goes on as  
before. Canada stays within the Em-  
pire, does not send envoys extraor-  
dinary to Washington to discover the  
terms upon which we may be admit-  
ted to membership in "the Republic  
to the South of us," as the politicians  
say, but carries on as usual. Which,  
by the way, does not say much for  
election talk and arguments and rather  
punctures the alleged sincerity of  
politicians.

Hon. Howard Ferguson, Premier of  
Ontario, has been getting himself in-  
terviewed in England and has said  
among other things that "most Eng-  
lish people he has met hold the opin-  
ion that Canada is destined to ab-  
sorption by the United States." Well  
if that statement be true, (and we do  
not question Mr. Ferguson's veracity  
in the matter but simply what kind  
of company he has been keeping) there  
are some people in England who  
must think again and more cor-  
rectly at that. Of course, we do not  
know who these English people are  
who have such a mistaken view of  
Canada's destiny, nor are we aware  
of the sources of information upon  
which they have built up their con-  
ception of this Dominion's future.

This, however, is to be said. There  
is virtually no "separationist" senti-  
ment in Canada. Canadians, while  
admiring and respecting their Ameri-  
can neighbours, wish to remain Cana-  
dians and not become Americans or,  
perhaps it should be put this way,  
United Statesers. Any political party  
that proposed such separation would  
by its proposal annihilate itself. Any  
statesman who made it his policy  
would commit political suicide. The  
mere suggestion of it at election  
times has been enough to cause a  
political landslide against the party  
brought under suspicion of favoring  
annexation. At the same time, there  
has never been any truth in such sus-  
picions, but election campaigns are  
fearful and wonderful things.

The surest guarantee against Cana-  
da ever "going American" lies in  
the mentality of the Canadian people.  
We are first of all Canadians, in-  
tensely proud of our country, devoted  
to it, believing in it; ready to live for  
it, willing to die for it, if need be.  
We may be miniature in population  
but not in conceit of ourselves. We  
note the amazing accomplishments of  
this young people which we are and,  
though possibly a bit cocksure, we are  
nevertheless, filled with a complete  
awareness of our position in the  
world's life. We see a nation being  
built and cemented here and are  
not willing to yield place to any in  
our eagerness and equipment to make  
our contribution to the work of the  
world. Yes, we are Canadians and  
proud of it and not at all wishful  
to become anything else.

But, running co-equal with this  
stirring vision of our Canadianism is  
the knowledge we have of our posi-  
tion in the Empire. We are British-  
ers as well as Canadians; Canadians  
first, if you like, as is fitting, but  
Britishers through and through, re-  
verencing British institutions, up-  
holding British ideals, and believing  
in the high destiny of the British  
people. That we have claimed and  
had conceded a position of political  
equality with the Motherland and the  
other Dominions of the Empire makes  
us none the less British. We are  
united to the rest of the British peo-  
ple, in their various nations, by ties  
of sentiment, love and blood—blood  
shed on fields of Europe in defence  
of our common ideals.

No, no, Canada is not going to sepa-  
rate herself from the Empire, nor  
join the United States. We are in  
the Empire to stay and those who  
even raise the question and discuss  
the possibility display as much sense  
as if they were to seriously argue  
that Mr. Ferguson having had grow-  
ing pains in his big toes was likely  
to have his legs cut off.

During the last session of Parlia-  
ment, the Postmaster General, Hon.  
P. J. Veniot, came under severe criti-  
cism for extreme partisanship in  
wholesale dismissals of competent  
postal officials, who were supplanted  
by party hangers in most brazen man-  
ner, according to many cases brought  
to light in the House. But a real  
horns nest has been stirred up for  
him in Western Ontario by reason of  
his blocking the appointment of a  
returned soldier, George E. Whit-  
taker, to the postmastership of Sim-  
coe. Whittaker is a re-established  
war veteran who lost both feet, but  
according to the finding of the Civil  
Service Commission, was granted his  
certificate of appointment, and found

to possess splendid qualifications and  
quite capable of rendering good ser-  
vice in filling the position.

The Postmaster-General refused to  
bend to the ruling of the Commission  
and threatened to resign his post if  
a reversal of his ruling was made.  
The Toronto Globe characterizes his  
action as an "arrogant challenge,  
evidently aimed at the Prime Minis-  
ter of Canada and his colleagues in  
the Dominion Government. It is a  
challenge to the people of Canada  
and one that cannot be ignored."

The loss of a man's pedal extre-  
meties as the result of fighting for  
one's country in the hour of need,  
should not be lightly laid aside in  
case of fitness, when he is otherwise  
efficient and qualified for the job,  
but as has been demonstrated by  
other acts of the Postmaster-General  
no consideration is allowed for faith-  
ful servitude, but only cold-blooded  
handling in locating positions on  
merest pretext for those who have  
been instrumental in securing return  
of the present Government.

What has become of all the pro-  
mises so freely made to those who  
faced the dangers and hardships,  
risking their lives that our country  
might be saved?

## NEW TELEPHONE ACCOUNTS MAILED

Within the next few days, local  
telephone subscribers will receive the  
special accounts which will introduce  
the Bell Telephone Company's new  
billing system. These special ac-  
counts cover the transition period  
between the old and the new systems.  
The new plan, as Mr. McIntosh,  
local telephone manager has pointed  
out, means that the Company has  
split its thousands of monthly ac-  
counts into six equal groups, instead  
of sending them all out, as formerly,  
in one batch at the end of the month.  
The advantages of the new system  
are obvious.

In addition, a new type of billing  
machine has been introduced. All  
figures on the account are clearly  
typewritten by the machine, which  
totals mechanically. The subscriber  
is assured a neat, clear and accurate  
account.

Announcement of the change was  
made a short time ago when the  
regular October accounts were mailed.  
Each subscriber received a notice  
with his account which explained the  
new "Rotation Billing" plan and  
stated the day of the month on which  
his future accounts would be dated.  
Other notices are included with the  
present accounts explaining the charges  
shown.

Members of Mr. McIntosh's staff in  
the telephone business office are very  
decidedly in favour of the new plan.  
Its advantages to the subscriber, they  
point out, are reflected in the better  
service they are able to render.

## CUSHING.

Miss Viola Innes, of Ottawa, was  
the guest of her parents last week-  
end.

Mr. D. W. Candlish, of Montreal,  
was the Sunday guest of Mr. and  
Mrs. A. Graham.

Miss Alberta Cleland left for Mon-  
treal on Tuesday. Mrs. J. Cleland  
leaving on Thursday.

Mr. W. Keal, of Montreal, spent  
the week-end the guest of Mr. and  
Mrs. Graham, of St. Philippe.

Get ready for the Chicken Supper  
in St. Mungo's Church, on Friday  
night, Oct. 29th. Watch for further  
notice.

Mrs. Geo. Greaves, Mr. J. Kettyle  
and Miss Doris Reid were guests of  
Mr. and Mrs. Earle Bryerton last  
Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. Jobb and Miss M.  
Jobb motored to East Angus on Fri-  
day, where Miss Jobb gave a Con-  
cert; returning on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham, Allan  
Graham, Mr. D. W. Candlish and  
Donald Jolly visited at the home of  
Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Brown, of Centre-  
ville on Sunday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Jobb, Miss A. Weir, Miss  
A. Davidson, Miss B. Nicholls, Mrs.  
L. M. Gaston and the Misses Helena  
and Ruth Dobbie attended the Sun-  
day School Convention in Brownsburg  
on Monday.

The Cushing W. M. S. met at the  
home of Rev. Mr. Jobb on Tuesday  
of last week; the Rev. Mr. Jobb giv-  
ing a very interesting paper, on the  
1st. Chapter of the New Study Book,  
"Drums in the Darkness."

## To Owners of Dominion of Canada 5 p.c. Refunding Loan Bonds Maturing Oct. 15th, 1928

Dominion of Canada 5% Refunding  
Loan Bonds maturing October 15th,  
will be redeemed at any Branch of  
The Bank of Nova Scotia.

Bonds may be presented on or before  
October 15th, and payment will be  
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either in currency, by cheque or by  
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work and the best material, in all  
latest designs, always on hand.  
Satisfaction guaranteed in all  
kinds of Cemetery work, Monu-  
ments, Headstones.

W. M. Scott, Proprietor.

## 3100 Inspected by Empire Delegates



The inspection by the delegates of the British Empire Parliamentary Association of the largest passenger  
engine in the British Empire, the new Canadian Pacific 3100 afforded an opportunity for a group photograph  
of a number of prominent members at Windsor Station on their way home. From left to right they are;  
A. B. Calder, special representative of the Canadian Pacific Railway; Gearoid O'Sullivan, T.D.; and Martin  
Roddy, T.D., from the Irish Free State; Joshua Francois Tom Naude, M.L.A., South Africa; Hon. L. Cripps,  
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Colony of Southern Rhodesia; Hon. Ernest George Jansen,  
M.L.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly, South Africa; Senator William George Thompson, V.D.; Aus-  
tralia; Sir Samuel Chapman, M.P., Great Britain; Geo. Hambleton, Ottawa; C. W. Masterson, Montreal;  
and Major Guy Kinderley, M.P., Great Britain.



# DOMINION OF CANADA REFUNDING LOAN BONDS

MATURING 15th OCTOBER, 1928

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, at all of its Branches in Canada, will accept the above bonds for redemption at maturity.

For the convenience of owners of the bonds, the Bank of Montreal will accept the bonds at any time prior to October 15th, and will make payment either by issuing a cheque or by placing the amount to the owner's credit in the books of the Bank as may be desired

## BROWNSBURG SCHOOL FIELD DAY.

The ideal weather conditions of Saturday last, October 6th, certainly helped to make the Field Day held by the Chatham No. 2 Consolidated School the great success that it was.

This was the first sports' day ever held by our school, and was an event much looked forward to by the pupils and all who have the interests of the school at heart.

The attendance was large. This shows that the parents were truly interested, and the success of the affair is undoubtedly due to the co-operation of the parents and the keen interest taken by every pupil.

The question has been raised among the future athletes, now juniors of the school—Will we have a field day next year and every year?

Let us hope that the reply is Yes, and that this custom of including a sports' day in the school year will continue always, and enlarge year by year.

One excellent reason for organizing a Field Day, is that it provides the best form of recreation, and the training done in the open air as it gives the pupil a splendid chance to obtain the healthful exercise which every child needs.

The pupil who spends a portion of each day out-of-doors in active exercise comes back to school mentally and physically refreshed and with more eagerness and power to accomplish his studies.

A word might be said here in connection with the pupil to whom study is very hard. Provided with a sports' day he may find that though his powers of book-learning are very little, yet, in the athletic field, he comes into his own. This consciousness of having made good somewhere at least helps him possibly to determine his life work to be that which will require the muscle he has, and not the memory which he has not and which no amount of schooling will ever give him.

The benefits of a yearly school field day are far-reaching. The pupil who to-day enjoys the contests so provided is most eager to be in even better condition for the next such event. With that end in view he keeps in training, avoiding the things which weaken wind and limb, and thus the effects on after life are most beneficial. In later years the athlete is blessed with good health, while the less sportsmanlike are at the same age "tired of living", weakened by a life of inactivity.

Each item of our Brownsburg School Field Day was well-contested, and we find we can be proud of many good athletes. We knew there were one or two among our pupils, events at picnics and School Fairs having shown that; but when all the pupils were given the opportunity of showing what the Consolidated School could do they proved that they were a group of athletes of whom the community should be very proud.

Many complimentary remarks have been passed regarding the style of jumping and racing, etc.

This commendation is well-earned, and with continued practice some of our present athletes may find a place for themselves in the larger fields of sport. So we trust that this custom will be encouraged each year as we feel sure the results will be far-reaching.

Much credit is due to Mr. Stanforth, principal, for the efficient way in which he managed this event, and the rousing cheers which closed the afternoon programme showed the pupils' deep appreciation of all his work.

Thanks are due to the committee of men who assisted Mr. Stanforth at the sports, and to all others who in any way helped to make this day such a success.

The following are the events:—  
Race for Girls under 8—Helen McQuat.

Boys, under 8—Donald Todd.  
Girls 8-10—Mary Devine.  
Boys 8-10—Bernard Petley.  
Girls 10-12—Elsie Hewitt.  
Boys 10-12—Alvin Connelly.  
Girls 12-14—Violet Kettle.  
Boys 12-14—Alex. Beckingham.

High Jump, Girls 12 and over—A. Elliott 3 ft. 10 in.

High Jump, Boys 12 and over—G. Connelly, 4 ft. 8 in.

100 yard dash, Girls 14 and over—Hazel Gunn, 15 2-5 seconds.

100 yards dash, Boys 14 and over—George Connelly, 15 1-5 seconds.

Putting 16 lb. shot, Boys under 14—Alex. Brown, 15 ft. 4 in.

Putting 16 lb. shot, Boys 14 and over—Howard Tomalty, 26 ft. 7 in.

Teachers' Race, 220 yards—D. Stanforth.  
220 yard dash, Boys 14 and over—George Connelly, 25 2-5 seconds.  
3 legged race, under 12—Girl and Boy—Ena Williams & Frank Steere.

## 3 legged race, 12 and over—Girl and Boy—Audrey Monk & Howard Tomalty.

Broad Jump, Girls under 14—C. Martin, 10 ft.

Broad Jump, Girls over 14—Audrey Monk, 10 ft., 4 in.

Broad Jump, Boys under 14—Alex. Beckingham, 11 ft., 6 in.

Broad Jump, Boys 14 and over—George Connelly, 16 ft., 1 in.

Once around track, Girls 14 and over—Agnes Elliott.

Wheel-barrow race, under 12—Girl and Boy—Ena Williams & F. Steere.

Wheel-barrow race, 12 and over—Girl and Boy—Mabel Monk & S. Seary.

1 mile for Boys, any age—Erwin Martin, 6 min., 12 sec.

Girls' throwing Baseball, any age—Agnes Elliott, 141 ft.

Boys throwing Baseball, any age—Howard Tomalty, 235 ft., 6 in.

Hop, Step & Leap, Boys 14 and over—George Connelly, 34 ft., 6 in.

Tug of War—Girls of Grades IX and X, vs. Boys of Grades IX & X—Girls—Winners.

Special prize for Girl with largest number of points—Agnes Elliott.

Special prize for Boy with largest number of points—Howard Tomalty.

## BROWNSBURG.

Mr. Charles Stewart is a patient of the Montreal General Hospital.

Miss Leona Thompson, of Montreal, spent the week-end at her home here.

Rev. and Mrs. Cassidy are spending this week at their summer cottage at Montfort.

Miss Hattie Hughes, of Thuroso, spent the week-end in Brownsburg the guest of Mrs. Earle Smilie.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Hooper are in Montreal this week; where Mr. Hooper is receiving treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson returned on Friday from their honeymoon trip spent in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and Miss Violet were here on Tuesday, attending the Moseley-Hargrave wedding.

Mrs. S. Stilwell who has been a patient at the Montreal General Hospital, returned home on Friday; much improved.

Quite a number from here attended the Farewell Party at Mr. J. Kennedy's, in honor of Rev. and Mrs. McLaren who leave shortly.

Mr. Winterburn and Mr. Jones and son, of Toronto, motored here and visited many old friends. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rushbrooke.

The Brownsburg Girl Guides are holding an Open Night in the D. C. Club Gymnasium Hall on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 16th. Parents of the Girls and all who are interested in the Guide Work, are cordially invited to attend.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. R. Ballantyne and Mr. Melville Ballantyne were visitors at Mr. Hugh Walsh's on Saturday.

Mr. Willie Perks, Mrs. Matthews and Miss Beattie were in St. Andrews to attend the Cousens-Perks wedding.

Rev. Mr. Usher, of Point Fortune, preached on Friday evening at the preparatory service of the St. Andrews U. C.

Dr. B. N. Wales, Mr. Edmond McGregor and Mr. Stanley Rodger left on Friday for Toronto, to attend the Laymen's Conference of the United Church.

The Young People of the Presbyterian gave a shower in the Church Hall on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Howard McQuat.

Dr. Robt. Roach, of Dorchester, N. B., and bride (formerly Miss Katherine McMillan, of Jacques River, N. B.), have been visiting his uncle, Mr. E. Charman.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Flower and Mrs. Wm. Legge were guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charman on Sunday, and Mr. Flower and Mrs. Legge sang solos in the United Church very much enjoyed by the congregation.

Miss Ella and Miss Flo Stephen, Mrs. Marlow, Mrs. Ellis and Master Stephen Aston Ellis motored up from Montreal on Thursday to visit their aunt, Mrs. W. C. Snowden. They were also accompanied by Mrs. Clearhue.

The Y. P. S. of the United Church called in a group at the home of Mr. Geo. Perks on Monday evening, and gave a shower of miscellaneous articles to Miss Doris Perks, whose marriage to Mr. Hugh Cousens took place on Saturday.

NOTICE:—Please note the change of date for the Auction Sale of the late Rev. John Ford, at Dalesville, Saturday, Oct. 13th, at 1 p.m. sharp.

## DALESVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Derrick spent the week-end in Montreal.

Miss L. White was the week-end guest of Miss J. McArthur.

Miss K. Stephenson spent Sunday the guest of Miss E. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Tomalty, of Lachute, spent the week-end in Dalesville.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Dixon spent Sunday the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Silvestro.

A Memorial Service for the late Rev. Jno. Ford was held on Sunday last and was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Walker and son, of Lachute, spent the week-end the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dixon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Titley also Mr. C. Gunn spent Sunday in Thos' Gore, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Titley.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan and son Earle of Wilcox, Sask., spent a couple of days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gunn.

Guests at the home of Mrs. Stephenson on Sunday last were, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murdoch, Mr. A. Murdoch, the Misses Reta and Ada Murdoch and Mrs. Moseley.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. Patton entertained the Bridge Club last week.

Mrs. G. F. Shaw spent a couple of days last week in the city.

Mr. Melville Ballantyne spent Tuesday here, supervising his new home.

Mrs. Kingsbury has returned home after a week's pleasant visit in the city.

Our Watchmaker Mr. Claff, is leaving here and intends going to St. Eugene.

Mr. John Innes, of Cushing, was the guest of his sister, Mrs. W. Lamb on Saturday.

Rev. W. Windsor exchanged pupils with Rev. Mr. Sterling, of Grenville, Sept. 29th.

Mrs. Hutchins, of New York, has been the guest of Mrs. Wm. Drysdale, Kennesswood, for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Prentiss, of Ottawa, were the guests of the Misses MacMartin (SunnySide), for a few days.

Mr. Allan Simpson, President of the Cradock Simpson Real Estate Co., Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. Wm. F. Drysdale, Kennesswood.

Those who journeyed to Montreal last week were, Mr. Neve, Mr. Henry Barclay, of Carillon Hill, and Mr. Colin Barclay, of Hollywood, Calif. Mrs. C. W. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodger, Miss Margaret and Mr. Douglas Rodger.

The Natives of the Village having become so static that it was impossible for them to think in the line of any improvement. Their skepticism was always flaunted to the detriment of people and place, but there came in our midst one who had a vision of what St. Andrews could become and has worked silently for the last four years, planning out his ideas. And today all praise is due him, that is William Flockart Drysdale, of Montreal, for the wonderful Golf Course in the making. And may St. Andrews people realize what this has meant to the place, the amount of money in circulation, etc., and may they awaken from their lethargy and have a real vision of the Beauty this place would become to owners of property and would be an everlasting enjoyment to themselves and those passing through.

# Stockings! Stockings!

Who has the Stockings?

Just received 100 doz. in Cashmere, Silk, Silk and Wool from Kayser, Mercury & Penmans.

**McFaul Bros. - West End**  
THE QUALITY STORE

## ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Grade X, Algebra.  
Gladys Hyde 90, Florence Thompson 85, Ruth Bradley 82, Lena Gates 79, Beattie Woods 68, Lois Perks 60.

Grade IX, Spelling.  
Elizabeth Wales 94, Hylda Shaw 94, Margaret Canning 93.

Grade VIII, History.  
Edgar Hooker 56, Lloyd Muir 52.

Grade VII, Spelling.  
Paul Doig 94, Alice Hooker 92½, Gordon Bradley 88, Jeannette Wales 86, Norman Bradley 84½.

Grade VI, Spelling.  
Walter Sugars 91, Christina Hooker 81, Beatrice Perks 75.

Grade V, English Grammar.  
Florence Budgen 93, Grace Wales 93, Janet Watson 82, Bryce Muir 62, Lester Dorion 61.

Grade IV, Geography.  
Dawson Burwash 88, Enid Robertson 85, Jack Funchion 81, Hugh Robertson 78, Eva Morrison 77, Earl Harris 72, Marjorie Paquette 70, E. Morrison 69, Elsie Sugars 65, Dorothy Paquette 56.

Grade III, Spelling & Dictation.  
Frank Williams 100, Freda Wales 96, Frances Macaskill 94, L. Gates 84, Ernest Woods 78, Daniel Muir 76.

Grade II, Reading.  
Elizabeth Hamilton 90, Dorothy Budgen 81, Kenneth Parker 78, Elsie Billingham 73.

Grade I, Reading.  
Dorothy Funchion 99, Lillian Cooper 96, Harold Maxwell 92, Raymond Blair 91, Freda Parker 90, Harry Hooker 86, Lloyd Parker 76.

## CHURCH NOTES

Lachute Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry Cousens, Minister, Oct. 14th, 1928. Hours for Worship, Lachute 11 a.m. Brownsburg 4 p.m. (Standard Time.)

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. Geo. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, October 14th. Lachute 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, B.A., B.D. Sunday School 10 a.m. East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services on Sunday, Oct. 14th. 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Pastor. Sunday School 10 a.m. Choir Practice, Friday at 7 p.m. A welcome to all.

Baptist Church services will be conducted by the Rev. A. Penman, of Buckingham, Que. Worship at Dalesville 11 a.m.; Brownsburg 2.30 p.m. Lachute 7 p.m.

Baptist Church Services on Sunday next will be conducted by the Rev. R. J. MacLaren, at Brownsburg 11 a.m.; Dalesville 3 p.m.

## PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE, NO. 2016.

SUPERIOR COURT

NIXON CARRUTHERS, of the Township of Morin, in the district of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DAME NELLIE HILL, of the parish of St. Jerusalem, in the district of Terrebonne, wife of William John Lyster of the same place; and the said WILLIAM JOHN LYSER, to authorize his wife for the purposes herein; DAME SARAH HILL, DAVID HILL, WILLIAM HILL, JOHN HILL, ELISABETH HILL, ALICE HILL, MABEL HILL, CHRISTINA HILL, ALICE HILL, ALBERT HILL, DAVID HILL, WILLIAM HILL, GORDON HILL, all of parts unknown.

Defendants.

The Defendants Dame Sarah Hill, David Hill, John Hill, William Hill, Elisabeth Hill, Alice Hill, Mabel Hill, Christina Hill, Alice Hill, Albert Hill, David Hill, William Hill, Gordon Hill, or their legal representatives, are hereby ordered to appear within a month.

GRIGNON & FORTIER, Prothonotary of Superior Court in and for the district of Terrebonne. St. Jerome, 29th. September, 1928. Oct. 19-2.

MISS M. V. SLATER JEWELLERY, SILVERWARE WATCHES & CLOCKS CUT GLASS & FRENCH IVORY Wedding Gifts of Taste Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs MAIN STREET, LACHUTE.

## "Rex" Theatre

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

POLA NEGRI in

THREE SINNERS

Comedy and Pathe News

SUNDAY ONLY

Richard Barthelmess in 'NOOSE'

Com: NAVY BEANS

Serial: WITHOUT A FACE

MONDAY and TUESDAY

TIM MCCOY in "THE BUSH RANGER"

Com: NEWLY WED'S FALSE ALARM

Cartoon: THE OLD SWIMMING HOLE.

WEDNESDAY ONLY

WILLIAM BOYD & JACQUELINE LOGAN in

Serial: HAUNTED ISLAND

Buster in GOOD SCOUT

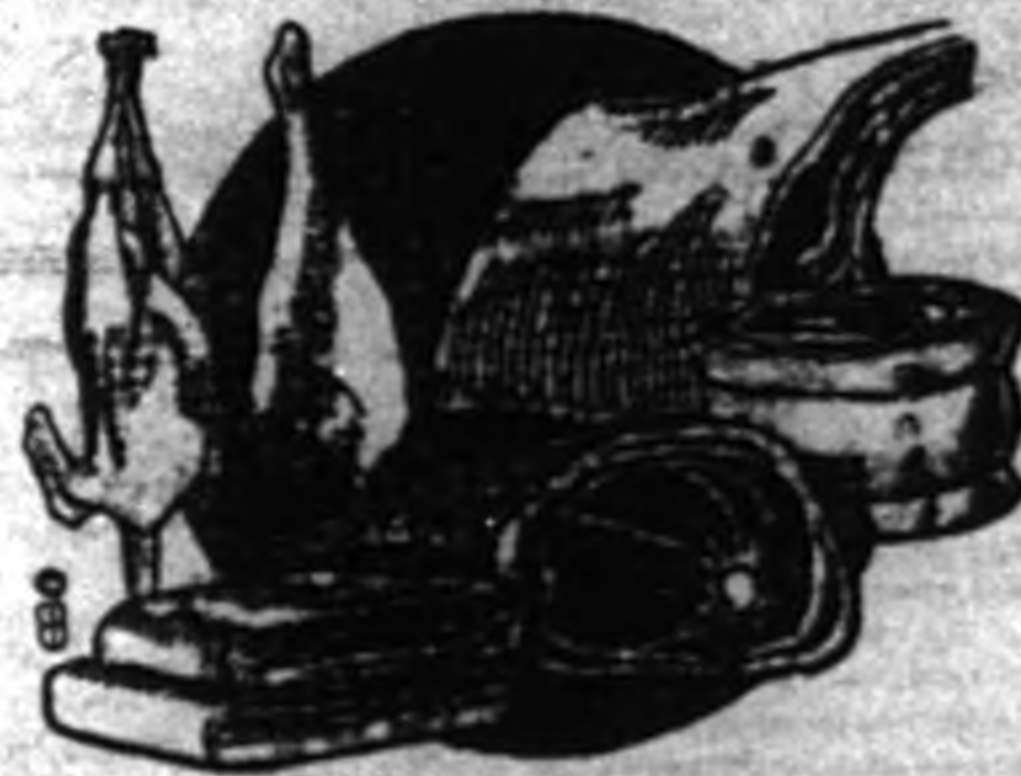
THURSDAY ONLY

SPECIAL BENEFIT PROGRAM

Laura Laplante in "Cat and Canary"

Also THE VIRGIN QUEEN in natural Colors

Proceeds of this picture will be divided in two parts; one half to the Firemen Fund; the other half to another worthy cause, which will interest many of our citizens  
Com: PURPLE MOMENTS



If you want good, reliable, tender meat just phone Speight's at 136

**RE-ROOF THIS FALL with ECONOMY RIB ROLL GALVANIZED ROOFING**

Leave the old roof on. Nail the Economy Rib Roll Sheets right over the old wood shingles or felt.

Low initial cost—comes in big sheets—easy and quick to lay—permanent—leak-proof—handsome in appearance. Prevents fire—increases value of property.

Made of the famous "Council Standard" and "Superior" Galvanized sheets. Write for a sample.

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**AUCTION SALE**

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of  
**REV. JOHN FORD, DALESVILLE, QUE.**  
**SATURDAY, OCT. 13th, 1928**

The following effects:—One horse, (good driver), and buggy, Willis piano, (Rosewood), living room suite, dining room suite, 2 sideboards book case writing desk, 2 bedroom suites (complete), tables, chairs, rugs, carpet beds, and mattresses, crockery, kitchen utensils garden tools & many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms: CASH.

**W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.**

**AUCTION SALE**

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of  
**ROMEO LECLAIR, Cushing, (Opposite St. Mungo's Church),**  
**TUESDAY, OCT. 16th, 1928.**

The Effects of W. A. BURK.

One General Purpose mare (with foal), 2 General Purpose horses 3 & 7 years old, 1 mare colt 18 months old, mare colt 6 months old, 7 milch cows, Renfrew cream separator, 450 pounds capacity, 2 five gallon cream cans (almost new), Daisy churn, grind stone, kitchen range, rubber tire buggy, Frost & Wood mowing machine five foot cut, Frost & Wood horse rake (almost new), set of heavy sleighs and rack, cutter, set of heavy double driving harness, set single harness, riding saddle, rack sleigh, 2 walking plows, set smoothing harrows, forks, shovels, neck-yokes, chains and whiffletrees, about 40 tons of hay and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

TERMS: \$10.00 and under cash, over that amount 9 months credit on furnishing approved joint notes. 5 per cent discount per annum off for cash.

**W. A. BURK, Proprietor.**

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE, No. 4882.**

**CIRCUIT COURT, ARGENTEUILL**

The Corporation of the Township of Gore, a body politic and Corporate duly incorporated according to law and having its chief place of business in the said Township of Gore, vs. Plaintiff.

Mrs. Maie E. Cooper, formerly of the said Township of Gore said county and district now of parts unknown. Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

Lachute, September 27th, 1928.  
**G. F. CALDER,**  
Clerk of the Circuit Court.



## Giant Among Grain Elevators to Stand at Lakes Head

The world's largest elevator, according to its builders, is now being erected at Port Arthur, Lake Superior. The directors of the Saskatchewan co-operative wheat pool recently awarded a contract for the superstructure of Terminal 7, which will have a total capacity of 6,900,000 bushels, and should be ready for operation on Oct. 15. Reinforced concrete is the material used in construction.

The completion of the terminal will give the Saskatchewan co-operative wheat pool a total storage space of 22,975,000 bushels at the head of the lakes, which, together with a 2,000,000-bushel terminal elevator at Buffalo and the space provided by the pool's country elevator system in Saskatchewan, will give a total grain storage capacity of more than 50,000,000 bushels for the 1928-9 crop year.

The new elevator is on the Lake Superior front, near the boundary between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. It will be served by both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways, and will be able to receive as many as 600 cars

of grain a day during the rush season. Its normal working capacity will be 300 cars every ten-hour day—a car every two minutes—and it will be able to ship out and load grain into ships at the rate of 150,000 bushels an hour.

The workhouse itself will have a storage capacity of 900,000 bushels of grain, and there will be two annexes with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels each. In one of these annexes equipment will be installed for unloading grain from vessels moored to the elevator dock, while the workhouse will be equipped with nine shipping spouts.

The rapid handling of grain will be facilitated by the use of eleven 150,000-pound scales, twenty receiving cleaners in addition to thirty-two other cleaners of various kinds, and twenty-three belt conveyers, with a total length of more than 34,000 feet. The cleaners will handle 60,000 bushels an hour, and the drier which will be installed will dry 1,000 bushels of grain an hour when necessary.

The total length of Terminal 7 will be 1,344 feet and the width 226 feet. The elevator trackage will provide space for 225 loaded cars to be "spotted" at one time, ready for dumping.

## Ex-Premier Scores Reds

Ramsey MacDonald Resents Moscow Order to Oppose Laborites at the Polls

The issue of instructions from Moscow that the British Communists must put candidates into the field against those run by the Labor Party ought to put an end to the political fable that, when all is said and done, we are but a kind of Communist and that, had we the chance, we should do here what the Communists have done in Russia. The fact is that the Moscow International, which has issued these orders to its British dependents, has known perfectly well that the political power which was keeping the evolution of British politics upon democratic and constitutional lines was not Toryism but Labor.

Communism is the native growth of reactionary soil; it is the scraggy and spiky bush that grows up under the political conditions of dictatorship of an elaborate police and spy system, of exile and political persecution and persecution. Communism in Russia is cordon with the victims on the seats of authority, using both Cheka and Siberia for their own purposes. As the responsible Government settles down to handle the practical problems of administration it departs from this, but the irresponsible revolutionary high priests of Communist doctrine who control the Third International have abandoned no delusions which possessed them when they overthrew the Russian Government ten years ago.

This origin of Russian Communism goes down to the roots. Democracy and it cannot go together. When its ballot boxes and press and courts of justice are open, it may continue its name, but its spirit and its methods will have changed.

Unbridgeable Difference  
Another unbridgeable difference between Communism and the Labor Party is the belief of the former that a radical reorganization of society must be preceded by a resolution of force in order to seize political power. Upon that the Labor Party makes two decisive observations.

First of all, what cannot be done by the ballot box cannot be done by a revolution, and, secondly, what is sought to be done by a revolution cannot be done even if the revolution succeeds. The social and economic problems which the revolutionist has to face so soon as the revolution has given him power are just those that the successful democratic politician has to face, and they call from the revolutionist the same diplomatic and creative skill as they call from the politician. The Russians found that to be true when they decreed the nationalization of land. The peasants would not have it, and no revolution could impose it upon them. Also, later on, they had to adopt a new economic policy because no revolution could readjust the economic laws of exchange and markets. Communism here teaches the absurdity that whoever has power can use it just as he likes.

Communism as a way of effecting social change is a vain show. It brings suffering which it cannot compensate the paralysis which it effects while engaged in its revolution is not followed by a new life it has to retreat upon the old economic order so that it may begin its creative reconstruction.

It is also curious how the Russian percentage of communism is stamped upon the features of every Communist party in the world. Its method is the revolutionary method under the Czar. Policies have to be plotted in the dark and worked out on secret known as "nuclei." These must be instructions given to small groups obedient to orders. The Moscow Committee is like the "Secret No. 1" of all conspiracies whose word must be obeyed.

Communist Allegiance  
Communism is essentially a conspiracy. The allegiance of the Communist is not to the colleagues with whom he is working, nor to his own judgment. It is to his headquarters. No one, therefore, can work with him comfortably because no one knows what he is. In his pocket are his secret instructions. He is a tool, and tools are impossible colleagues. He is an alien using his enfranchisement in obedience to his foreign control, and an alien puppet can only be cast out.

The old Russian revolutionists of the Krouotkin and Stepanik type were men who took their lives in their hands, and who accepted the conditions of conspiracy under the shadow of the executioner. Their surrender of liberty was of the heroic kind and the moral reaction was sublime.

That is not the case when the secret plot is against men who live in the open and with whom one is supposed to co-operate. Conspiracy under the conditions of freedom of discussion reacts towards a mean and debased lack of scruple and honor. It selects its tools from the most worthless. The generalities of common action are stifled; the conspirators cease to care who their masters are, provided they find employment, and they use any weapon by which they can do their work.

In stressful times like these they use misery to make more misery and lead their followers to knock their heads against stone walls. They cover their failures by hy words and keep the pursuit after something not yet found by raising will-o'-the-wisp after will-o'-the-wisp. Where they have been trusted with administration they have invariably let their organization down or have fallen back in their impotence upon moderate policies which they gained influence by attacking. Thus, both in our trade union and political movements communism is an influence of personal deterioration and organization disruption.

The opposition which I am explaining is seen in the position of both the political and industrial wings of the labor movement to-day. The order issued from Moscow that the advance of the Labor Party is to be checked by the running of Communist candidates to defeat certain types of labor leaders has its counterpart in the industrial policy of communism.

The purpose is to bring industry to

## What Scout Wouldn't Like To Be The



SULTAN OF SWAT BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE BOY SCOUTS

The commander of the Boy Scouts swore in Babe Ruth as a member of the organization at a father and son banquet of Troop No. 1, Flushing. The slugger is seen autographing balls for the boys.

a standstill, to paralyze it by industrial civil war on the assumption that after the wreck there will arise a new order. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress takes the labor view. Progress comes from peace. Peace, however, does not mean slavery and surrender it means negotiation upon conditions and a settlement that permits of acquiescence and of improvement.

The two policies are irreconcilable. No compromise is possible between them. They belong to two totally different political inheritances. Our inheritance is the democratic one; theirs, the autocratic one. Our method is that of a changing public opinion under the influence of reason, conscience and imagination; theirs is that of the individual will hardened and sharpened by dogma, breaking its way through barriers and establishing itself by the exercise of dictatorial power.

Thus, the conflict does not arise from diversity of remote aim or goal, but from the day-to-day attitude we take to our tasks. It is raised by every move we make either in Parliament or on an industrial council. That is why there is no possibility of accommodation between the British labor movement and communism—and Moscow knows it.

## MISSPELLED

Teacher: "Johnny, you've misspelled most of the words in your composition."  
Johnny: "Yes'm; I'm going to be a dialect writer."

## Pups in Boots



MEXICAN CHIHUAHUAS

Pups in boots has nothing on this pair of reputed dogs, exhibits in the show at Madison Square Gardens. They are the property of Mrs. Harriet Peaster of Philadelphia and are highly valued.

## Australia Obtains Full Rights for British Pictures

Melbourne Firm Secures Contract to Extend Over Five Years

Melbourne, Vic.—To secure rights for British films in Australia, Charles R. Herschell, managing director of British Dominion Films Pty. Ltd., left Melbourne with a contract for five years by which his company will receive the whole of the productions of the Gaumont Company, British Instructional Films, Ltd., and the New Era Film Production Company. The last mentioned includes seven subsidiary companies. This will be good news to Australian picture fans, who have had a satiety of the American production.

Mr. Herschell says that the film industry in Great Britain is prospering, the chief reason being that the quota system has been introduced. The companies with which he made his contract represent a paid-up capital of £10,000,000.

Forty-three British pictures for exhibition in Australia were brought by Mr. Herschell, and he proposes to establish the exchange system here. Exchange centres are to be established immediately in Melbourne, Sydney, and Wellington, N.Z., and branches are to be formed in the smaller Australian centres of Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Hobart.

## Baldwin Talks on Amateur Writers

Amusing Remarks at Luncheon of Institute of Journalists

London.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in an amusing speech at a luncheon given by the Institute of Journalists to Viscount Burnham, a former president, at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, said:

"I am a sexagenarian. My colleagues are popular and in request. I have never yet had a single offer of any kind to make my contribution on any subject to the press."

"I am not of a jealous nature. Sometimes—and I am not referring to Lord Birkenhead—when I read what has been solicited and rewarded by what seems to be a remuneration of full value, I cannot help feeling that if I tried, and my friends were patient with me, I might produce what might be worth, if not a penny a line at least a penny a mile."

"I could write quite an interesting history of the fall of the Coalition and, as other people have given their views about me, I might have some views about others."

"I cannot tell whether they have any money value. I am but a simple amateur; but I beg you to think over this because, after all, when I retire and take to some other form of work, I should like to feel that at any rate there is one kind-hearted ass, who, out of pity or whatever motive there might have been, did once make me one offer to see my name with my own stuff over it, and I lay stress on that." (Laughter.)

Lord Birkenhead, speaking later, said: "Those who have undergone a long apprenticeship to journalism as Lord Burnham and I have done—(laughter)—do not invite, and propose by every legitimate means in our power to resist the inclusion of sexagenarian amateurs."

Mr. Baldwin, in Parliament last week, when questioned about the journalistic activities of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, said that Lord Birkenhead had been guilty of an "error of judgment" in writing while a Minister a recent article on "Women in Politics" for "Good Housekeeping."

## Prophecy for Lovers

Spring will not walk the windy ways  
Ever again, nor tread the sward  
As once, when she had Youth for lord.

Spring will not gather sixty days  
Into the semblance of an hour,  
As once, with all the world in flower.

Autumn will spread a bed of leaves,  
Myrtle and bay shall close above;  
And you shall sleep, and dream of love.—Gwen Clear.

Final figures give the total salmon pack in British Columbia for 1927 as 1,360,364 cases.

Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact."

## English Influence Called the Basis of Indian Advance

Professor Says Renaissance Has Become Great Moral Force in India

Bombay.—The first gift of the English of India was universal peace or freedom from foreign invasion and internal disorder, observed Prof. Jodha scholar, who is the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, in a lecture he gave recently.

The speaker added: "The English have admitted us to the entire outside world; not only in Asia, but in all other continents as well; and they have admitted the rest of the world to us in a degree not dreamt of under Moslem rule. India has now been switched on to the main currents of the great moving world outside and made to vibrate with every economic or cultural change there. An isolated life is no longer possible even for our remotest villages."

"It is, therefore," continued Prof. Sarkar, "of peculiar advantage to us that in this age of world-forces our official language is English and that it has diffused itself all over India as the medium of trading and political and cultural correspondence. No other European language has the world-wide currency of English, or is used by such a large proportion of the human race. And English literature is the richest in the world on account of its own original works as well as the translations from all other languages in almost every branch of thought."

The greatest gift of the English besides universal peace and the modernization of society—and indeed the direct result of these two forces—is the renaissance which marked our nineteenth century. Modern India owes everything to it, literature, education, thought, and art; but in the last generation it became a moral force and reformed our society and religion; still later, in the third generation from its commencement, it has led to the beginning of the economic modernization of India," concluded the Vice-Chancellor.

## Britain Signs Treaty of Amity With Persia

Series of Conventions Grants Tariff Autonomy as Preliminary to Airways Negotiations

London.—An important series of conventions was signed a few days ago by the British Minister at Teheran and the Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. They constitute an arrangement regulating the chief questions between Great Britain and Persia which had been increasing in number and growing somewhat more acute. They go far toward establishing Anglo-Persian relations on a more stable, more friendly basis.

The new treaty recognizes Persia's tariff autonomy and makes provision for transitional arrangements pending the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation. The Persian note provides for the regulation of the legal position of British subjects. It is agreed that British subjects shall be amenable to the Persian police courts, but fines only can be imposed.

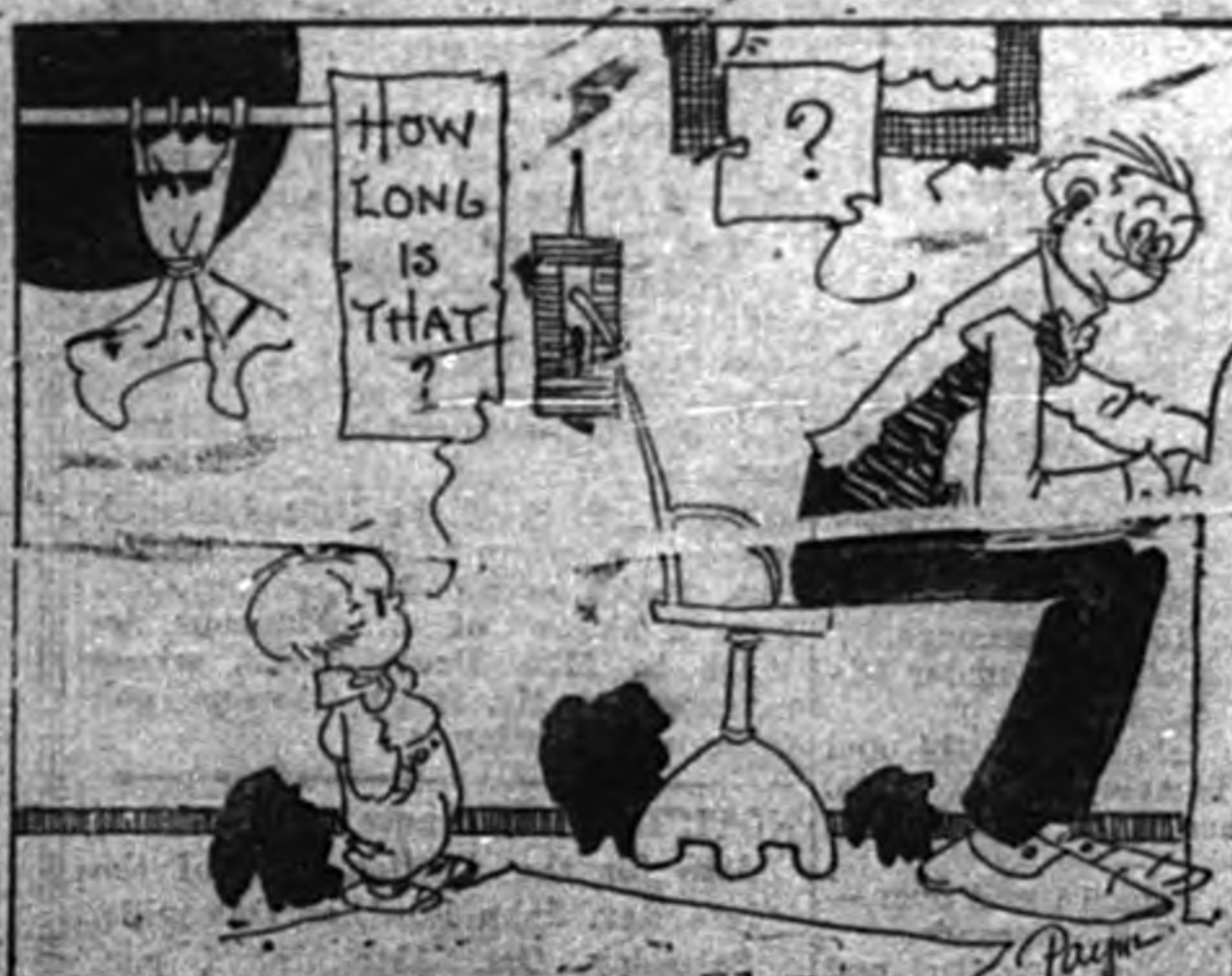
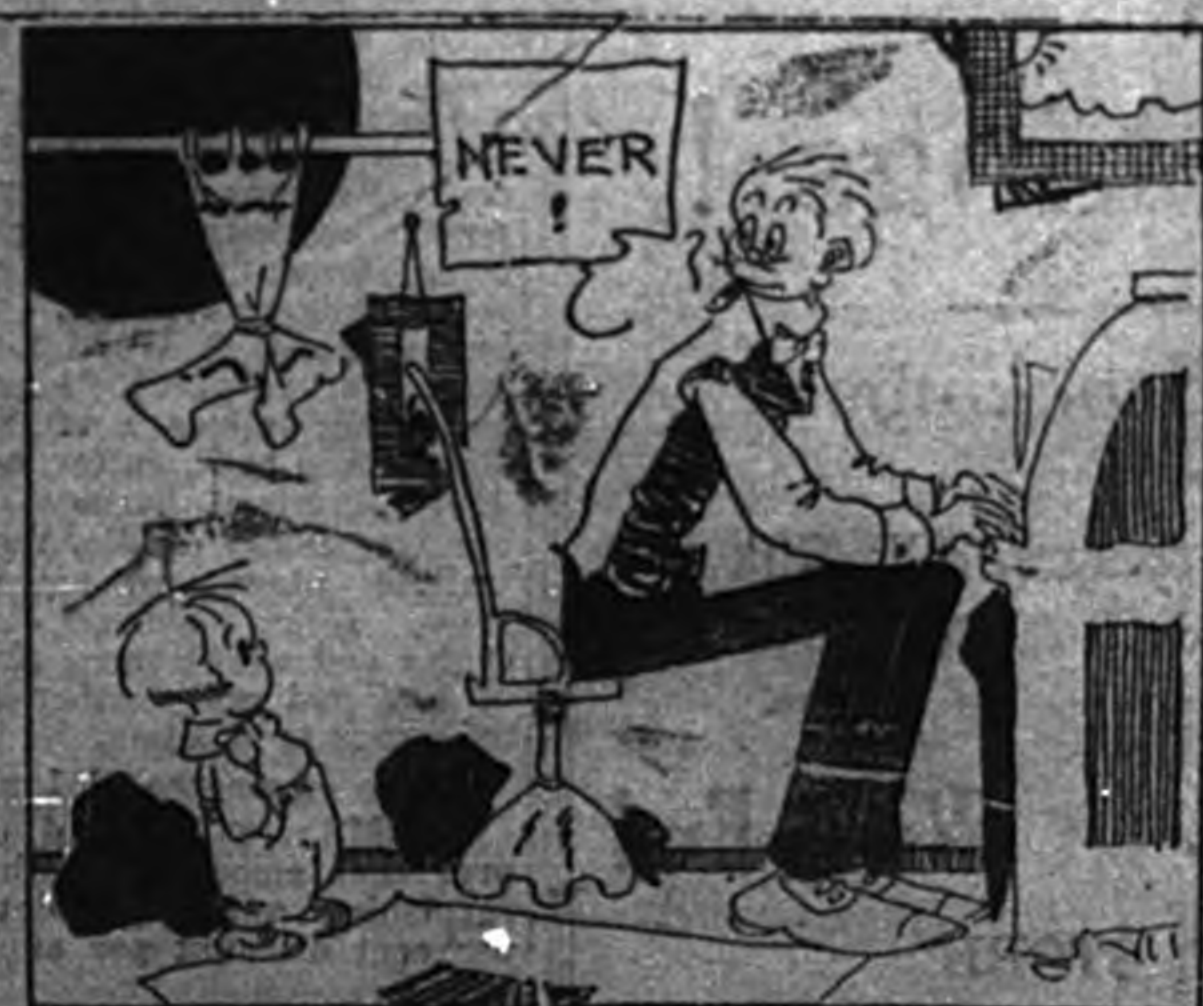
Further notes have been exchanged with reference to the British demand that facilities be accorded for the flight of Imperial Airways airplanes over Persian territory, this being an essential link in the altered air route. The Persian Government assents its intention of creating aerodromes and agrees that there is no reason to refuse permission to Imperial Airways, on certain conditions, to use them. It is prepared to negotiate with them experimentally.

The operation of the proposed air line from Cairo to India had long been delayed owing to the failure of ratification of the original agreement concluded by the British Government on behalf of the Imperial Airways in 1925. These difficulties now promise to be removed.

The Shah announced in April last year his intention to secure the consent of foreign Governments to the abolition of capitulations. The consent has been given and the measure now promises to be removed.

The closer we get to them the less steep seem life's hills.

## S'MATTER POP—By Payne



## Trying To Make a Peary Out of Pop.



## Life in Arctic Regions Full of Incidents and Adventure

Canadian Geologist's Diary Tells of the Joys of the Messages Received From "Home" by Radio—Christmas Day Celebrated

Ottawa.—Not so much to the adventurer and the explorer, fascinating as their trips may be, as to the government servant must go the credit for the opening up and development of Canada's great white wastes north of latitude 60. Whereas the polar dashes by dog-team or airplane are necessarily brief and sporadic, the departmental "work" goes on continuously, year in and year out, a little here and a little there, co-ordinating and consolidating every step and piecing new patches on the vast quilt of the Dominion.

During the last five years a government steamship has been making an annual cruise along the fringe of the arctic archipelago between Baffin Island and Greenland and as far north as Ellesmere Island, within 700 miles of the pole. And with the ship go Royal Canadian Mounted Police, geologists, botanists, surveyors and other technical men to be exiled for a year or more in lonely fords for the advancement of natural science and the fur-clad native.

### Crowded With Incident

These men do not refer to these expeditions as exile, however. Their time moves quickly and not too smoothly, often enough crowded with incident and adventure and always steeped in the allurements that makes the call of the wild almost irresistible to those who have once heard it.

The diary of L. J. Weeks of the Geological Survey affords fascinating glimpses into the home life of such pathfinders. In August, 1924, Mr. Weeks and an assistant, M. H. Haycock, were left at Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, to make a study of rock formations about the Cumberland Gulf region. This was an excessively populous point, there being a church and mission, a detachment of police and a Hudson Bay post—as many as four white men and several scores of Eskimos—so that there was plenty of "social" life, when the geologists were not exploring.

### The House That Fell Not

The first entries in the diary read like a chapter from "Robinson Crusoe," as they describe the building of a three-room shack. Dr. L. D. Livingston, of the Department of Indian Affairs, had been marooned with the others, and as he was to occupy one room he also turned carpenter and labored with hammer and saw. The "free amateurs" made such a good job of it that when the arctic winds blew and the rains descended and beat upon that house it fell not. The first test came on September 22, when there befell "the most terrific gale yet. The wind lifts the water right out of the fford in water spouts 400 feet high." It also flied a barrel of gasoline from the beach, resulting in an exciting and unsuccessful

ful chase by motorboat through tempestuous seas.

Early in November, when the sun was wearing the horizon and the mercury was dropping below zero, social calls upon the minister, the factor and the Mounties became the chief attraction. The last named possessed radio. One needs to spend a year in the arctic to really appreciate a receiving set.

"Nov. 13: Below zero and blowing To-night KYW, Chicago, is to radio-cast messages to us, so we all go over to the police in the evening." Unfortunately they failed to get the station. But the following evening conditions improved. "Radio came in fine for our set. We get a concert from the Commodore Hotel, New York, from WBZ and WJY." On November 19, "We go over to the police and at 10.40 KFKX starts to broadcast to the arctic. They give us concerts for 3 1/2 hours, and then messages to Greenland for half hour. Then on hour's news' summary since July 15; an hour of messages for men from Bache to Burwell, and from Godhaven to Alaska; then an hour of 'Radio Special to the North Pole.' Got home at 7 a.m."

But the real news is home news, sent on the air from cozy firesides 2,000 miles away. One night, while the "worst gale of the year" is blowing until it seems as though the shack must be swept away, he hears from his mother in far-off sunny France.

One gets a hint of the glory of arctic night from the entry of Dec. 18: "The moon is very high and nearly full, so that the nights are brighter than the days. Moon up nearly all the time"; and Dec. 22: "The shortest day. Brilliant aurora at night." Then, by way of contrast, comes the most laconic of all daily entries: "Got a haircut."

On Dec. 24 the men gather in the "barracks" and receive "Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" from folks at home. And Christmas indeed proved as merry there on the top of the world as any "down below": "Awoke at 11.15 and dress up. Give Alcockee a plaid dress and a necklace. We all give Talkec a dress. Oojooahlo gave me a white fox skin. Kooskasek gave me two whitecoat (baby seal) skins. We have a very bright breakfast. At 5 p.m. we go to the company post and have a Christmas dinner. . . . We repair to the police where all the natives are having a dance. We have a sing-song with proper refreshments." The grand occasion would end with the receipt of radio messages from distant friends and relatives.

Such diaries prove that "the friendly arctic" is not a misnomer and that the polar regions may even become "popular" in time.—Christian Science Monitor.

## What's a Jag?

"Drunk Means Drunk," Asserts Magistrate, Pointing Motorist to Freedom's Gate

Few Tests For Liquor Pests

"Leith Police Dismisseth Us," Line That Starts a Fuss

London.—"Drunk means drunk." Thus bluntly and, according to his opponents, obtusely, did Henry C. A. Bingley, London police magistrate, answer the new problem which confronts the ancient common law, to wit: whether the same standard of drunkenness should be applied to motorists as is applied, for instance, to pedestrians, trap drivers or after-dinner speakers.

It was one of those cases of drunken driving which arise daily in all countries where civilization has mixed gasoline with alcohol. The evidence, as in most of these cases, was conflicting. The police surgeon, a conscientious man, testified as follows: "If the prisoner had been a pedestrian I would have said he was sober, but as a motorist he was drunk—he was not capable of operating a car safely."

Decision Heightens Problem  
"The prisoner must be acquitted," said Magistrate Bingley. "The surgeon's view is not the law. . . . In a case before the Superior Court a short time ago the Lord Chief Justice, our highest authority, stated that drunk means drunk. Case dismissed."

The case was dismissed, but the problem remains. Many of Mr. Bingley's fellow-magistrates disagree with him, and the medical fraternity is ranged almost solidly against him.

In the old days London's view of drunkenness was less strict. It was expressed by the constable who, having propped his prisoner up against the bar, was giving his evidence on the case. "What was the prisoner doing?" he was asked. "E was a lying in the gutter, sir." "Was he drunk?" he was asked. "I wouldn't say that, sir—I seen 'is finger move."

With the coming of the automobile, however, this amiable view was progressively revised. The police courts learned that what they had hitherto regarded as a mild illumination might flame up, behind a steering wheel, into a blooming catastrophe. And, with motor cars all over the streets, they found it necessary to frown even on those formerly harmless citizens who habitually made their way home late at night by rolling, wriggling and crawling on all fours.

### Tests for Inebriates

Then began the various police tests for intoxication which have caused so much dispute in recent years. The prisoner was asked to walk a chalk line, turn, and walk back, or to pro-

nounce "Truly rural," "British Constitution" and "The Leith police dismisseth us."

These tests created more difficulties than they solved. Loud protests were heard. Scores of innocent livers and stammerers, it was claimed, were being railroaded to jail. The chalk-line test was denounced as unfair for ordinary men, but pie for tight-rope walkers, however tight. Medical men, on the other hand, alleged that agitated drinkers could make a Roman holiday of pedestrians and lampposts with their motor cars, and then pass their elocution tests summa cum laude.

At this point appeared a device, said to have been invented by American chemists, which promised a scientific solution of the whole problem. It was called the "football bladder test." The suspect would be ordered to inflate the bladder with his breath. The bladder would then be deflated into certain test tubes and the percentage of alcohol in the prisoner's system calculated with chemical precision.

The millennium in booze testing seemed to have arrived. But it soon developed that the learned scientists had left out of account a factor of which the veriest barfly could have told them, namely, that some men are more affected by four drinks than others are by fourteen. A veteran police sergeant of unquestionable sobriety, for example, was found to have considerably more alcohol on his breath than a Cambridge freshman; just arrested for staging a one-man riot from Piccadilly Circus to Russell Square. The football bladder was declared offside.

### Physicians Devise Formula

Finally, in despair, several London physicians devised the formula which is causing the present legal controversy. The prisoner, they held, should have a full examination from a committee consisting of both doctors and laymen. This examination should be heart to heart, breath to breath, and wholly friendly, thus giving the prisoner no opportunity to "pull himself together," thus defeating the entire object of the test. The whole should be a "when shall we join the ladies" or "where do we go from here" kind of affair.

After an hour of chumming up with the prisoner in this way the committee should withdraw and debate upon the question of whether the prisoner was, owing to alcohol, incapable of doing safely the work on which he was engaged at the time specified in the charge.

On this formula most of the doctors and half of the magistrates of London have been able to unite. It establishes, definitely, separate bibulous standards for the aviator, the motorist, the bicyclist, the elevator operator, the steam shovel engineer, the over-the-audience vaudeville trapezist, the oyster shucker and the already referred to trap-drummer, after-dinner speaker and pedestrian.—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

There's nothing against the inferiority complex, except that it doesn't affect the right people.—Publishers Syndicate.

When there is nothing more to be said some boob always says it.

## Knights of the Racquet



IN THE BATTLE FOR LAWN TENNIS SUPREMACY  
United States team selected to play the Chinese in the American Zone Davis Cup finals: Lott, Junior Coen, Tilden, Hennessy.

## Roll Your Hoop To Health



PERHAPS TO BE POPULAR WITH REDUCERS  
Girl in gymnastic Ayro wheel spins round Trafalgar Square, London. This new athletic device, which has become a fad in Europe, has been tested and passed by the British army.

## Short Skirts Increase Award for Ankle Injury

London.—The influence of women's fashions on the law was demonstrated recently when a young girl, Joan Barker, of Heswall, Cheshire, won an award of \$7,250 damages at Liverpool Assizes for injuries to her ankle in an automobile accident.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that in these days of short skirts a permanent disfigurement of ankle or knee must be considered just as important as disfigurement of the face. The court, in upholding the unusually heavy damages awarded, agreed.

## The Birth of "Sunlight Soap"

In 1875 the Trade-Marks Act had come into operation, and Lever realized that the first thing to be done was to secure a good name for the soap which he was thinking of marketing, for there was but little "good will" in an article bearing such a name as "Lever's Pure Honey Soap." Any other wholesale grocer could market a soap and call it "Pure Honey," "Honey" being only a fanciful name and one commonly applied to a type of soap the color of which was suggestive of honey. Soaps in those days were supplied by many factories in bars and stamped with the name of the grocer who sold it, and possibly with the name of the maker as well, but Lever's idea was to establish a soap which would be of unrivalled quality, and which under a registered name could be advertised and sold universally.

On his return from his Hebridean holiday the first thing which he did was to call upon the best trade-mark and patent agent in Liverpool—the late W. P. Thompson—and discuss with him the question of a suitable trade-mark. It had to be a name easy to remember, easy to pronounce, and one which could be upheld in a court of law if an imitator came along, and, in order to overcome the obstacles which the Trade-Marks Act very properly erected, it had not to be descriptive of the article, or refer to quality, or be geographical. Thompson turned up his lists and, after thinking for a while, scribbled down half a dozen names on a sheet of note-paper. At first none of these names appealed to Lever, and, putting the slip of paper in his pocket, he went away feeling disappointed. During the next few days, however, whenever he had a few minutes to spare, he took the list out and studied it. Amongst the half-dozen names suggested was the word "Sunlight." Suddenly, on the third or fourth day, it flashed across his mind that this was the very word. Then he was seized with the terrible thought that while he had been thinking the matter over someone else might have appropriated the word and had it registered. He accordingly took the first train to Liverpool and called upon Thompson to inquire if the name was still available; to his great delight it was, and he promptly instructed the agent to register it. Later inquiries showed that the word could not only be registered in Great Britain, but in every country where a Trade-Marks Act of one kind or another was in force; a fortunate coincidence which added greatly to its value.—In "Viscount Leverhulme," by His Son.

## Experts Study Dead Village Sites of Alaska

Washington.—Further extensive archaeological explorations in Alaska should be undertaken without delay, believes Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, who has discovered evidences in that region that the American Indian is a descendant of an Asiatic race.

Numerous "dead villages" and old sites already have been found during a survey of about 900 miles along the central and lower Yukon and the shores of the Bering and Arctic Seas, he reported to the National Academy of Sciences, adding that some are "buried in the banks and evidently are of a considerable, though not geological, age."

It is Dr. Hrdlicka's belief that Asiatics, migrating probably in small boats by way of the "natural bridge" between Siberia and Alaska, settled first in the latter region and moved slowly southward as they sought more favorable living conditions. "Collections along the Yukon show characteristic and hitherto unknown forms of implements and other articles," he told the academy, "and one of the sites has also given some highly interesting and distinctive skeletal material. This site is in urgent need of excavation, for it is being cut away by the river."

In the Bering Sea and the Arctic sites traces of an old and remarkably high grade ivory culture were discovered, different from that of the later Eskimo, and connecting apparently on the one hand with deep down in Asia, and on the other hand with the Indian culture of the northwest coast.

College is just like a washing machine: you get out of it just what you put in—but you'd never recognize it.—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

## Mexican Saloon Retains Sign Posted for Lindbergh

Mexico City.—Lindbergh's name continues to adorn at least one, perhaps more, of the Mexico City saloons that tore down their former signs and relabeled their places in honor of the famous flyer when he was here last December.

It reads: "Lindbergh Castina, Saloon. Barroom. Drinks."

Also a "Lindbergh cocktail" was invented during the visit of that renowned but abstemious young man. It had quite a vogue, despite its devastating qualities. The Mexicans were determined to honor Lindbergh to the utmost, even if it involved gulping liquid dynamite.

A department store modeled on American lines has been opened in China, a charge for entrance being made at the door. Well, who can't get a dollar's worth of fun in a "dime store" for ten cents?

Who said "Oriental calm"?—Boston Transcript.

## 'SMATTER POP—By Payno



## You Can't Fight When You Don't Make Talk.



One Sale at Victoria Independent Stores

  
LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14  
I.O.O.F. LACHUTE  
Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m.  
In McARTHUR'S HALL,  
R. A. Giles, Noble Grand,  
H. Cunningham, Rec.-Sec'y., Lachute.  
Visiting Brethren always Welcome

J. S. GILES, Agent, LaCute.  
or any Railway or S. S. Agent.

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Rich Colour  
Fine Flavor  
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Jersey Cream  
Is Easily Whipped

Phone your order to  
LOCHABER DAIRY  
R. McQuat, Phone 122.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 19, 1928.

NO. 40

## We Will Make It Hot For You This Winter

If you place your order for coal with us now  
(Only best grades sold)

**T. McOUAT & SON**

Founders, Machinist,

Lachute Mills, Que.

### LACHUTE DAIRY.

Safeguard the health of your families and your town. Drink pasteurized milk and cream, as we will soon have it on the market. We will also deliver milk and cream. All milk and cream in steam sterilized bottles. Get your name on the waiting list. Phone your order to the "Lachute Dairy." Bradford & Matthews, Props. Phone No. 74.

### COMING EVENTS

#### The Mummy and the Mumps!

Friday, October 19th, at 8.15 p.m.  
in the Auditorium

This great farce, in three acts, is going to appeal to you all. It is full of laughable incidents, dramatic plots, which both young and old can enjoy. Two and a half hours solid laughter. You must come, for it is too good to be missed.

Princess Theatre, Brownsburg.  
Special Picture, Sorell & Son.

One of the best pictures of the year, in aid of the Brownsburg Anglican Church Building Fund, Oct. 18-19th and 20th. Admission including tax, 35c.

Hallow'e'en is coming, and with it Mr. Habib, of Brownsburg, announces that he has a number of nice costumes suitable for dances, parties and masquerades, and if not what you want we will take orders to meet your requirements up to Oct. 24th.

D. C. Co. Employees' Social Club, Brownsburg.

A Masquerade Dance will be held on Friday, November 2nd, 8.30 p.m. to 2.00 a.m. A good orchestra will be in attendance. Gents 50c. Ladies 25c. Nov. 2-3.

A Chicken-Pie Supper will be held in St. Mungo's United Church, Cushing, on Friday, Oct. 26th. Supper served from 6.30 to 8.30. Good programme. Admission 50 cents.

**SALE OF WORK & TEA**  
The Ladies of the Baptist Church will hold an Afternoon Tea, Sale of Work, Home-made Cooking & Candy on Friday, Oct. 26th, in the Victoria Hall, from 3 to 6 p.m.

Dr. Hooper will be absent from his office, from Oct. 19th to Nov. 3rd, 1928. Oct. 19-1-P.

I wish to remind the public generally that I am prepared to supply monuments of any size, quality or description on shortest possible notice. Re-lettering & adjustments of stones already erected will be carefully attended to by H. J. Hammond, Monumental Works, East Ward, Lachute.

Large Assortment of  
**CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS  
WATCHES, RINGS**  
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.  
**A. C. LAPIERRE,**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller  
Bethany Street, Lachute.

### WEDDING BELLS

#### HARGREAVES—MOSELEY

The marriage of Jessie Margaret (Rita) Moseley, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Moseley, of Brownsburg, Que., to Mr. Clifford Hargreaves, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hargreaves, of Cliviger, England, took place at the Baptist Church, Brownsburg, on Tuesday afternoon, October 9th, the Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, of Montreal, officiating. The church was artistically decorated with Autumn flowers and foliage. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore an ivory gown of Celanese Crepe Celeste, ivory satin slippers, an embroidered veil, which was held in place by a coronet of pearls, and carried a shower bouquet of opelia roses and lilies-of-the-valley.

The bridal attendants were Miss Gladys Moseley, sister of the bride, as maid of honour; Misses Doris and Violet Golpin, of Brownsburg, as bridesmaids and little Miss Mary Elvin, of Drummondville, as flower girl. The bridesmaids wore orchid, yellow and green frocks of taffeta with black velvet picture hats and carried bronze yellow and pink chrysanthemums. The dainty little flower girl was in pale blue crepe-de-chine and carried roses. Mr. Sydney Conyers, of Drummondville, acted as best man and the ushers were Mr. E. L. Johnson, of Montreal, and Mr. W. B. Moseley, brother of the bride.

A letter has just been received from Premier Taschereau, stating that Gérard Raymond, E.E.D., son of Notary Raymond, has been named by order-in-council a Justice of the Peace for the Districts of Montreal and Terrebonne. Mr. Raymond is the first E.E.D. to be favored with such an appointment.

### A NEW COMPANY

Notary Z.-N. Raymond takes pleasure in making public that he has secured a charter for A. D. McGIBBON & SONS, LIMITED. The Company has been incorporated to carry on as lumber merchants and manufacturers, and the President of the new firm is one of our most well-known and deserving citizens, Archie D. McGibbon, Esq. brother of our late respected Peter R. McGibbon, a former M.P. for Argenteuil. The saw-mill of the Company is at Dalesville, a few miles only from Brownsburg, with Head Office at Lachute. Mr. McGibbon's three sons Robert, James and George are interested in the new firm, James acting as its Secretary-Treasurer.

Mr. McGibbon has already made a success in that line of business and he deserves this public token of appreciation for bringing a new asset to our county.

The citizens of this county can be proud, with good reason, to greet the birth of this Company in Argenteuil's precincts, knowing already that it is assured of every success possible.

### MARRIAGE

**HARGREAVES — MOSELEY.**—The marriage of Jessie Margaret (Rita) Moseley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. Moseley, of Brownsburg, Que., to Mr. Clifford Hargreaves, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hargreaves, of Cliviger, England, took place at the Baptist Church, Brownsburg, on October 9th, the Rev. Dr. Robert Smith, of Montreal, officiating.

### LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Louise Parker was the weekend guest of Mrs. A. Beers.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bos, of Illinois, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Falconer.

Miss Rita Jones, of Montreal, is at present the guest of her grandmother Mrs. Moncrieff.

Mrs. Geo. Porteous returned home, after spending two weeks the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jos. Moncrieff.

Miss Stella Scott, of Lochaber, spent the week-end in town with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Strong, of Montreal, spent a few days last week the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos MacVicar and children, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Stewart.

Mrs. A. A. Morrison, of Brownsburg, returned home from a pleasant visit to St. Johns, N. B., and other points.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hunter and children, of Montreal, were guests of Mrs. Archie McArthur for a few days last week.

Mrs. A. Gibeau, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dion this week. Mr. Gibeau also spent the week-end.

Mrs. Wm. Gerard, of Westmount, returned home on Sunday, after spending a few days the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. C. James.

Mrs. Fred G. Bailey and little son, Montreal, are spending a few weeks the guests of Mrs. Jos. Moncrieff, prior to their departure for London, England.

Mrs. Jas. Harrington who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. A. McGibbon during the summer, returned to her home in St. Ignace, Michigan on Tuesday last.

The many friends of Mrs. A. Bishop of Gananogue, will sympathize with her in the death of her only sister, who passed suddenly away on Friday last at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. E. Lefavre Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Lefavre and son, Mr. Henry Lefavre and Miss M. Archambault, of Montreal, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Belanger on Sunday.

Mrs. Ellen Pratt returned on Sunday to her home in Cookshire, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. John Ford and her sister Mrs. Alice Zerrin of Osnabrook, who will be her guests for some time.

Quite a goodly number of our boys who went West for the Harvest gathering have returned home delighted with their visit and report a good time, in which they combined business with pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Handy returned to their home in Summertown, Ont., on Friday last accompanied by the latter's mother, Mrs. T. Berry, also Miss Doris Berry, who accompanied them as far as Hawkesbury, Ont.

The road from Dalesville to Louisa has been temporarily abandoned owing to the inundation at Cleland's flats. Considerable work was put on this road in the spring and a mass of stone and gravel thrown in to the amount of about \$1500. It was thought this would accomplish the desired purpose and overcome the trouble, but the road has with the added weight almost disappeared and we are informed the engineers have taken soundings, having gone down 57 feet with no bottom. It is now proposed to change the road on to more solid ground, which we trust will eliminate all further trouble.

### THE MUMMY AND THE MUMPS

Fenella, the most exclusive girl's school in New England, is the place of high excitement and mirth; one vacation, when the visit of Sir Hector Fish is expected.

Sir Hector a renowned archeologist and a professor of many languages, is delayed by immigration officers on the account of having the mumps. He however escapes and by a little plan of his own, arrives at Fenella. To his surprise he is impersonated by another "Johnnie". Strange and comical occurrences happen, and the county sheriff has a very puzzling time, solving his many problems. Francis Briscoe, who impersonates Hector, finds that the impersonating is not so easy, as he thought, and suffers many strange and painful incidents. "Mummy and the Mumps" is just one long enjoyment and has a wonderful, heroic, finish.

You will sure get your money's worth! It is the best of the season! So don't forget, this Friday, Oct. 19, Curtains drawn at 8.15 p.m. sharp.

### NOTICE

In the future, persons domiciled and residing in the Province of Quebec, who desire to Trap, Hunt or take Fur Bearing Animals on other lands than their own property must have a license, the price of which shall be \$5.00, for each hunting season. Licenses can be obtained from W. J. Calder, Game Warden, Brownsburg. Oct. 26-2.

### THE LATE GEO. D. WALKER

On Wednesday, October 17th, there occurred here the death of Captain George Dunbar Walker, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of the town of Lachute.

Born Feb. 9th, 1851 at the home-stand in Argenteuil St. Andrew's Seigniory, the late Mr. Walker spent practically his entire life farming in Hill Head and later in Bethany in Argenteuil County. Joining the Canadian Militia a year after Confederation, the late Captain Walker saw active service in the Fenian Raids of 1870, and retained an active interest in the old Eleventh Regiment "Argenteuil Rangers" until that regiment was merged in the 17th Hussars, when he retired with a captaincy and long service Medal. During the Great War, the late officer commanding D. Company, had the proud distinction of sending his youngest son who enlisted as a private in the Cyclist Corps in 1914, and returned a Captain in 1919 wearing on his breast five ribbons, among which was the coveted one of the Military Cross. Reference is made to Major Fred C. Walker, of Kenogami.

In politics the late Mr. Walker was a liberal of the old school but very tolerant of other shades of political opinion. In religion, he was a staunch member of the Presbyterian Church at Lachute.

The late Mr. Walker was married on Jan. 8th, 1879 to Ellen Copeland and is survived by his widow, three daughters and three sons, Mrs. C. Anna Rogers, Ethel-Margaret, Jessie Elisabeth, George Wilbur, of Lachute; Miles Gilbert, of Montreal and Major Fred C., of Kenogami. Two children predeceased him, Ernest Andrew, on May 10th, 1908, and Ida Ellen, (Mrs. Murray McQuat), on June 23rd, 1927.

It is worthy of note that the late Mr. Walker would have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage had he lived to January 8th, of next year.

The funeral which will be a Military one, will take place from the Presbyterian Church in Lachute, on Friday, at 2 p.m. Among the pallbearers will be Lieut-Col the Rev. Henry Jekyl, of Montreal and Lieut-Colonel, formerly O.C. of the 11th. Lieut-Col. Joseph Seale, another O.C. of the 11th.; Capt. Melvin Copeland, a nephew, and a fellow officer of the same regiment and other officers of the Old Argenteuil Rangers. Interment will take place at the Lachute Cemetery.

### BROWNSBURG.

Mrs. F. Humphries, of Jericho, Long Island, N. Y., is visiting her mother Mrs. John Graves.

Mr. Henry Graves, of the Magneite, was a visitor at his home here for a few days last week.

Mr. Lorne Davis, who has been out West, has returned and reports good crops and ideal weather.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg in the loss of their infant child, on Sunday, the 11th. inst.

Mr. Ward McAllister, of Wataskin, Alta., who has been spending a holiday here, left for his home on Tuesday.

### ST. ANDREWS EAST

Mrs. Jobb, of Cushing, gave a very interesting address on Tuesday evening to the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, on the subject of the Conference at Sherbrooke.

All the teachers of the Consolidated School attended the Conference in Montreal last week.

Col. Evans and family are at their home here on the North River.

Mr. Cowan and family came each week-end to enjoy their home, recently completed.

Miss Bessie Rodger and Mr. George Gagnon, of Shawinigan, have been visiting at Mr. J. W. Rodger's.

Mr. Will and Mr. Keith Pitcairn were at their home over the week-end.

The play given by the Rosemount Dramatic Club in the Town Hall on Saturday evening was a very enjoyable affair. There was a good audience and the acting seemed to be quite to their taste.

### BIRTH.

**BROWNRIIGG.**—At Brownsburg, on Oct. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brownrigg, (nee Alice Sabourin) a son.

### DEATHS

**BROWNRIIGG.**—At Brownsburg, on Oct. 11th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Brownrigg.

**BROWN.**—At the Montreal General Hospital, on Thursday, Oct. 18th, Elizabeth Wilson, beloved wife of Wm. Jas. Brown, of Centerville, in her 63rd year.

**WALKER.**—At Lachute, on Wednesday, Oct. 17th, 1928, George Dunbar Walker, in his 78th year.

### IN MEMORIAM.

**BOA.**—In fond and loving memory of my dear mother, who passed away Oct. 17th, 1927. Gone but not forgotten. Inserted by her daughter, Oct. 19-28.

Womens Cashmere, and  
Silk and Wool Stockings 59c.

**W. Banford and Son.**

Main Street, Lachute.

## Just Received!

Argentine Corn, Western Oats in Bulk, Sherwin-Williams Oil Cake at Reasonable Prices. Feed of all Kinds.

**J. D. Campbell,**

Phone 50, Main St.

## Sporting Goods!

Electrical Supplies,  
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## Nine Years' Progress in European Aviation

Proposal Made That Airway Chiefs of Europe Should Assemble to Outline Concrete Plans for Improvement—Most Urgently Needed

By HARRY HARPER  
London—At a critical stage of their progress, when they are emerging from a phase of experiment into one of practical operation, the passenger airplane lines of Europe are preparing to celebrate the completion of their first nine years of pioneer flying.

It was on Aug. 25, 1919, that the world's first daily airplane express was instituted between London and Paris. With the arrival this summer of the ninth anniversary of that historic occasion, it is proposed that airway chiefs of Europe should meet together to discuss the lessons learned during these nine years of trial and error, and to outline concerted plans for improvements now seen to be urgently necessary.

The two most urgent requirements are to increase the comfort of the air-borne passengers, and to stimulate a larger all-the-year-round volume of aerial traffic. As examples of long-distance air transport, it may be mentioned that this summer, ascending from London, travelers will be able to reach Tangier (Northern Africa) in 18½ flying hours, Constantinople in 26, and Teheran (Persia) in 50.

**Only Two Passengers**  
The first passenger airplane on the airline between London and Paris carried two people in a tiny cabin. To-day, as many as 18 and 20 passengers are accommodated in the saloons of European air expresses of 1928, and the standard of aerial comfort has been raised considerably. But it does not compare favorably, yet, with the luxury of a Pullman-car train. The noise especially proves trying to many aerial travelers.

The British Air Ministry is now appointing official experts to fly to and fro between London and the Continent, tracing with special instruments the mingled sounds which assail the ears of passengers in the saloons. In the cabin walls, built more stanchly than has been the case before, sound-deadening materials are to be employed. Engines are not only to be fitted with more efficient silencers, but are to be placed on mountings which will absorb vibration. Important experiments are also in hand with propellers having blades curved specially to reduce noise when rotating.

**More Aerial Comfort**  
The result of these improvements, when incorporated in new passenger-planes, should be to carry aerial comfort a definite stage farther. It is to enable such developments to be carried out without undue delay that the British Government is drawing up with Imperial Airways, the State-aided airplane company, a fresh agreement which will enable new airplanes to be acquired much more frequently than has been the case hitherto. The importance of this cannot be over-emphasized.

The chief problem that stands revealed, after nine years of aerial experiment in Europe, is the perennially seasonal character of airplane passenger traffic. During the summer many companies have difficulty in finding enough machines to accommodate the influx of holiday travelers. But in winter the tale is different, passenger figures fall to a low level.

**Regularity of Service**  
Undoubtedly one of the most urgent needs is to insure that in winter the air expresses fly with the same reliability attained during the summer. The overhaul and maintenance of passenger airplanes has reached such a high level of efficiency, particularly in the case of British machines, and the pilots have become so experienced, that the airways between London and the Continent now function almost as dependably as railways in all conditions save those involving mist and fog.

This question of flying in mist and fog, when viewed in the light of nine years' experience, is seen to be one mainly of providing a pilot with some form of artificial vision to replace ordinary vision when he is about to alight upon a fog-obscured airfield. At the start of a journey, provided he has a clear maneuvering space before him, he can take off in fog and climb above it, being guided during his journey by wireless direction-finding. But when he is a mile or so from the airfield which is his destination a problem arises that has not yet been solved.

**Valuable Time Lost**  
Between the time when a pilot has asked to be told his position, and the moment when this information reaches him by wireless telephone from a ground station, his machine will have moved an appreciable distance through the air. During cross-country flying this will not matter. All the pilot needs at such times is an approximate indication of his position. But when an airman is groping through fog quite near an airfield, straining his eyes to catch sight of powerful lights on the landing area, he needs some instantaneous method of ascertaining not only his exact position from moment to moment in relation to the fog-obscured earth beneath, but also his precise height above the ground he cannot see.

An apparatus with which the British Air Ministry has begun to make

full-scale experiments, known as the "leader-cable," is an adaptation to flying of the electrified submarine cable systems which have been employed to guide steamships into harbor during fog. In its aerial application the cable is arranged in a circle round a flying ground. From the cable, radiating constantly upward, is a powerful electric current.

**Electrical Signals**  
As an airplane, groping in through bad visibility, comes within the electrical field of this cable, an instrument on the pilot's dashboard begins to flash out signals from a series of small colored lights. By watching these, and steering accordingly, the airman, even when enveloped in dense fog, can maneuver till he is exactly above the cable. Then he proceeds to follow it round, maintaining his position immediately above it according to the tell-tale lights on his dashboard, which inform him instantly of any deviation. At the same time he gradually reduces altitude. In this latter maneuver, also, he relies upon the guidance of the cable.

There is an additional instrument which tells him from moment to moment as he creeps lower his varying distance from the ground, which may still be invisible to him under its layer of mist and fog. Thus guided automatically as to position and height, he steals down foot by foot through the gloom till he comes within view of the fog-piercing lights on the landing-area, and these give him visual guidance for his actual contact with the ground.—Christian Science Monitor.

**Hard Facts**  
Quebec Soleil (Lib.): (Infantile mortality is still very high among the French-Canadian population.) The birth rate is declining throughout the entire world. The stream of German population, which was overflowing before 1914, is three-quarters dried up since the blood baths of the battle-field; in Italy, the exhortations of Mussolini have not succeeded in persuading the Italians to bring new little fascists into the world; in France practically the same conditions exist; in Britain births do not exceed deaths by more than 30 per cent.; whilst in the United States... but we had better not talk about that. Can we believe that the Province of Quebec will escape the contagion indefinitely? We wish it could. But are the facts likely to conform to our wish? There is ample room for doubt. The figures show a slow but sure decline.



"You can start a roll by tapping the safe, if you can't budget without."

**Iron and Steel**  
London Times (Ind.): (The first volume of the report issued by the Committee on Industry and Trade, dealing with the metal industries, has awakened considerable interest among the students of the technical colleges.) The history of the iron and steel industries shows that technical discoveries have frequently been revolutionary in their effect, and the importance of research work is, therefore, perhaps even greater than in many other industries. That brings us back once more to the technical research institutions, the laboratory, and the individual student. There would seem no escape from the conclusion that the future of the British iron and steel trade and of other industries will depend on the young men who are being trained to-day.

**THE USE OF HOOKS**  
Every home owner should invest in a good assortment of hooks. To hook back doors while open is a convenience as nothing has to be hunted up to hold the door from banging shut when it is wanted open. Hook doors on the inside. Hook covers on feed boxes instead of having weights on them. Hook basement storm windows that have to be opened occasionally. Hook gates, tool boxes, and children's playhouse doors. These doors should never be hooked tightly or the children will some time lock themselves in. If a long staple is used and a good deal of it left on top the wood, the hook will hold the door and yet give it play so they can work it open from the inside.

## A Thrill For Horse and Rider



**MEXICAN CAVALRY MUST BE CLEVER**  
A masterful display by a Mexican army officer during the contest sponsored by Gen. Joaquin Amara, Mexican Secretary of War, in Mexico City.

## Euphrates, Not Nile, Seen as Culture Source

Chaldea Diggings Show Civilization Advanced Far Beyond Early Egyptian

Kings' Tombs Found at Ur Human Sacrifice Was Part of Royal Funeral Rites

Paris—In an article published recently in "Le Journal" Mr. C. L. Woolley, the English scientist engaged in archaeological excavations at Ur in Chaldea, described some of the discoveries made in the royal tombs uncovered there and discussed their importance from the viewpoint of the student of the earliest civilizations. He said:

**Royal Tombs Discovered**  
"Last season our excavations at Ur in Chaldea were highly successful. We discovered in the cemetery which we opened last year five royal tombs, dating from a quasi-prehistoric period. Four of them are undoubtedly tombs of kings and queens. The fifth is probably the tomb of a prince who never reached the throne. All are in every way different from the tombs then constructed for ordinary mortals. "Inside there are one, two or three rooms. The walls are made of limestone blocks, the roofs of limestone or bricks. The presence of stone is in itself an evidence of wealth, for Ur is situated in an alluvial valley in which one could not find even a pebble. The nearest quarry is at least 100 miles away.

"Still more astonishing is the architecture of these tombs. Two of them have corbelled ceilings. In the others we find arches in baked brick, the oldest known. It is marvelous to think that these first builders were familiar with the art of making columns and arches, while our Western world learned the secret only at a relatively recent period.

**Human Sacrifice Practiced**  
"The tombs of the kings were indicated, moreover, by the traces found there of human sacrifice. This practice had been undiscovered so far in Mesopotamia. No Sumerian or Babylonian text mentions it. But it is demonstrated by the evidence that the funerals of these prehistoric kings must have been preceded by the massacre of at least a sixth of their servants and courtiers. The remains of nine ladies in waiting, with their heads bound in gold braid and surmounted with gold crowns, gold earrings hanging from their ears, lay at the foot of the sepulcher. Under the piers at the door lie the soldiers of the guards, with their bronze helmets and their lances. Other skeletons strew the floor, even the ox-carts are there, their drivers on the seat, the six oxen, supported by the pole, their thighs and their heads ornamented with lapis-lazuli and silver.

By the Queen Shub Ab lie her ladies of honor, in two rows, and also the harpist, whose arms are still crossed over the harp, an admirable instrument, incrustated with gold and ornamented with a gold calf's head, whose hide is made of lapis-lazuli. The queen's chariot was a light, grayish one, incrustated with the heads of lions, bulls and leopards in silver and gold. The chariot was drawn by asses. Near the asses are the skeletons of the little servants who drove them.

**Intended Only for Rulers**  
"It is curious enough that in the ordinary tombs not only are there no human victims, but also no traces of such a practice, no clay figure to represent the real sacrifice, nothing which resembles the mural paintings, The bas-reliefs, the wooden models of Egypt, in which the human sacrifices

of the time of the first kings are recalled.

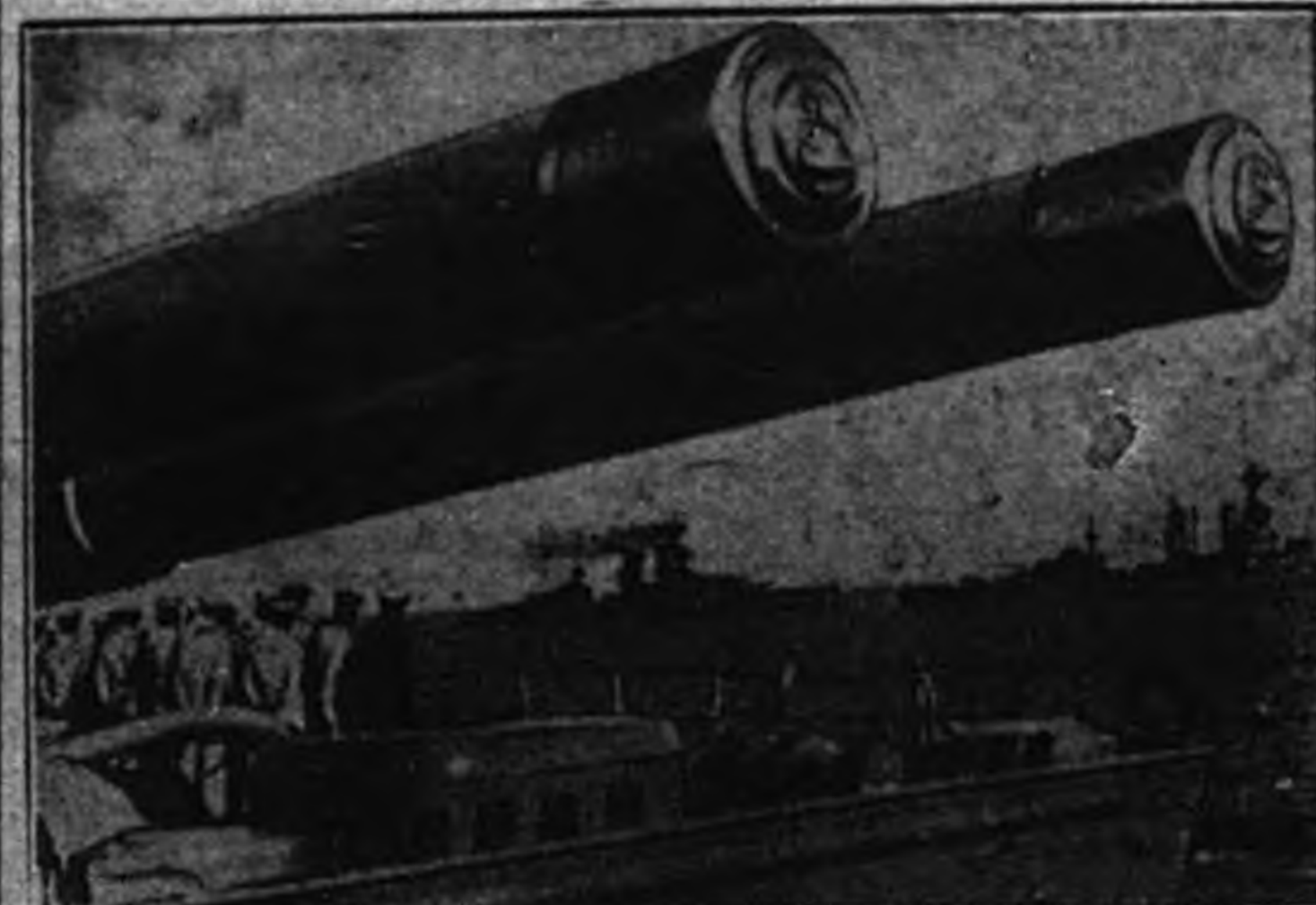
"Here at Sumer it seems that this practice was not a survival of a general ancient custom, but was rather an appendage of the sovereign alone, so as to indicate that the sovereign is always different from ordinary men. At a period less remote, in the historical epoch of the third millennium before Christ, the kings of Sumer and of Achad were deified after death, and, later, even in their lifetime. Perhaps in this it must be seen that the monarchs were regarded as gods who ought to be glorified by the blood of men.

"Three of the four tombs were pillaged. But the robbers did not rifle them completely and we have found some treasures. The funeral alcove of Queen Shub Ab was intact. The Queen lay in a coffin. She wore a cloak covered with agates lapis-lazuli and gold. Her head was weighted down with gold bands, crowns, flowers and ornaments resembling Spanish combs. Beside her was a crown decorated with pretty little figures, representing animals, fruits and flowers. Beside her, too, were innumerable gifts, including gold vases and a finely worked calf's head.

**Collection of Great Value**  
"These objects form a collection of incalculable value for a museum. Not but precedent in the last analysis is only are they specimens of the art of an epoch which we did not know before, but they modify profoundly our ideas of the development of civilization. The tombs of Ur are certainly older than those of Menes, the first king of unified Egypt. We know that the civilization of Egypt began with Menes. Now at that epoch the Sumerian civilization was already old. Any one who has seen the finds at Ur cannot consider them the products of an art in its beginnings. We must conclude from this that the Valley of the Euphrates, and not that of the Nile, introduced civilization into the known world and that Egypt, which took the elements of civilization from the East, borrowed them directly or indirectly from the land of Sumer."

**Women's Work**  
H. M. S. S. in the Leeds Yorkshire Post (Cons.): The idea that every woman, to justify her existence, should have a career over and above her home interests is likely to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and an impression that work in the home is of secondary consideration in the minds of those women whose one thought is how soon they can get through an unpleasant job. But these women, "the majority" who form our great middle class, organizers of happy, smoothly-running homes, have every right to be disappointed with those in the forefront of our women's movements, who claim that unless a woman is earning money she is a drag on the community.

## A Couple of the Big Boys



**BRITISH LION IS SHOWING HIS TEETH**  
The crew of H.M.S. Marlborough watch the Benbow and Iron Duke pass by during recent combined manoeuvres in battle formation. Guns in foreground are 16 inchers.

## Queensland Reef Is to Be Explored by British Party

Life and Habits of Tiny Ocean Organisms Are to Be Investigated

London.—The secret of the formation of the Great Barrier Reef, 900 miles north of Brisbane, will be sought by an expedition of nine members, acting under the auspices of the British Association, which has just left Tilbury docks on the steamer Omonde for Australia. The party is led by Mrs. Yonge, and includes several other women; it expects to spend 14 months on Low Island, not far from Cairns, a seaport on the coast of Queensland, studying the origin and the lives and habits of the tiny ocean organisms which are responsible for building the reef.

"The ultimate object of the trip is of great economic value," said Dr. Yonge before sailing. "It will cost £10,000. All are looking forward to solitude, but there will be much work to do. We have a wireless apparatus and five tons of scientific apparatus as luggage. We will live in wooden huts, but will sometimes visit the mainland.

The Great Barrier Reef extends more than 1,000 miles along the coast of Queensland and is said to be the greatest coral reef in the world. Its water contains many marine forms which have never been classified. The growth of the coral itself has never yet been satisfactorily explained, and it is hoped that the expedition will be able to ascertain how the mollusks maintain themselves and how they are fed.

According to Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Queensland, the chairman of the committee of the British Association, "the original purpose of the expedition is to investigate the food of living organisms in the tropical seas and the growth of such organisms, with special reference to corals. A study is also to be made of the growth of other organisms, some of which have high commercial value, such as the fish, beche-de-mer, which is used in China and Japan for making soup, the pearl oyster and the Trochus shell, from which buttons are made and from which a larger industry may now be expected to develop."



"You're generally left out when you've been taken in."

## New Use for 'Camp'

Womn Hikes Through African Jungle With Umbrella as Main Protection

Bombay—Hiking through jungles of darkest Africa with no more formidable weapons than a sunshade and an umbrella is a form of exercise that appeals to Mrs. Alicia Renthall, an Englishwoman who makes globe-trotting her hobby, and is now touring India. Mrs. Renthall has already been around the world six times.

For 20 years Mrs. Renthall has been walking wherever she can, using steamers and railroads only when necessity demands it. Her first big tramp was in 1909, when she covered 300 miles on foot across central Africa. Four years later, with only seven or eight native bearers, she crossed the African continent from west to east in 11 months, tramping nearly 4,000 miles. "I have been quite close to lions and leopards in the bush," she said, "but they have never harmed me or any of my carriers. I always go unarmed, and I think wild animals in the forests know by instinct that I have no desire to kill. I wear just an ordinary khaki skirt, puttees, strong shoes and pith helmet. Mrs. Renthall has just crossed Africa from east to west. She has visited Tibet and the Himalayas, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Madagascar, Sarawak, New Zealand, French Indo-China, San Pedro, Guatemala, British Honduras and the East Indies.

## DOUBLE PURPOSE

A tramp was at the door of a newly-married couple. "What do you want?" demanded the young husband. "Dinner or work?" "Both, please, sir," replied the tramp. The husband disappeared and presently returned with a plate of biscuits. "Eat those," he exclaimed savagely, "and you'll have both."



## Thos. Alva Edison Inventing Wizard

An Appreciation Delivered by  
Arthur Williams at a Din-  
ner in Honor of Mr.  
Edison in New York  
on May 24th Repro-  
duced in Part

### LIFE AN INSPIRATION

The ancestors of Thomas Alva Edison, in which honor we have gathered to-night, came here directly from Holland, landing in this country on the shore of New Jersey, near Staten Island, about 1730. There John, the grandfather, son of Thomas, the great-grandfather of the man to whom this evening's tribute is offered, was born. Following the American Revolution John, who took the side of the Loyalists, emigrated to Canada, where, in Digby, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in the year 1804, a son, Samuel, the father of Thomas Alva Edison, was born. In 1828 Samuel married Miss Nancy Elliott, the eighteen-year old daughter of Rev. John Elliott, a Baptist clergyman. Later he came to the United States and in the year of 1842 made his home in Milan, Ohio, where, on February 11, 1847, Thomas Alva Edison was born and passed the first seven years of his life.

It is recorded that as a young boy he went through many adventures, perhaps his most thrilling experience, resulted from his building a fire in a neighboring barn which was entirely destroyed. For this young Edison was subjected to a severe whipping, not in his father's woodshed, but openly in the public square. In 1854 the family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, where Edison spent three months in school—his only formal school experience of record.

Perhaps one of young Edison's chief assets at the time was his capable and cultured mother who did much for his education and apparently showed just the right degree of interest and sympathy in the measuring up which was a necessary result of his chemical and other equipment and the early experiments in which he was constantly engaged.

At one time he engaged in the publication of a small newspaper in which one imagines he was proprietor and manager, reporter, typewriter and pressman and probably postman as well, all in one.

Telegraphy was his next interest. In the year of 1863, at the age of 16, he was considered a full-fledged and expert operator. From here on began the young Edison's marvelous career of invention and development through which modern life in every phase has been so constructively affected.

His first patent was granted on July 1, 1869, for, as strange as it may seem to-day, a vote recording machine. Since that time no fewer than 1,328 separate patents for original and important work have been granted by the Federal Government. Their scope covers, in addition to the vote recorder, stock tickers, typewriters, telephonic and telegraphic instruments, the phonograph, the incandescent lamp, many controlling features of central power plant construction and operation, electric railways, motion pictures, ore milling, cement manufacture and poured cement houses, storage batteries, mimeograph, and the transmission of electric energy without the aid of wires. His application for the latter patent was made two years before the publication of the work of Hertz. It is interesting to note that so great was his appreciation of the work of Marconi that he disposed of his patents to the Marconi Company, though its competitor's offer was on a very much more favorable basis. One invention, the tasimeter, by which infinitesimal degrees of temperature, however remote, are measured, while a most important scientific contribution, was not patented but was freely dedicated to the public. This instrument is used to demonstrate the heat values of remote stars, such as Arcturus.

As important and far-reaching as are the things of which we have been speaking, they become dwarfed with the man himself and his wonderful mind and charming personality.

One of Mr. Edison's outstanding characteristics is his modesty; another his insatiable desire to obtain facts—to learn; nothing seems too small, as nothing seems too great to excite his deepest interest, especially when an item of added information can be gained or something of human service is promised. When visiting an electrical or mechanical exhibition, he will stop and carefully study every example of automatic machinery which eliminates exhausting human labor and the element of monotony in one's work.

Another outstanding characteristic of Mr. Edison is the directness with which he reaches his conclusions and the simplicity and clearness of the language with which he expresses them. An illustration is found in his remarks when he first saw the remarkable illumination of the Buffalo Exposition some years ago—the most extensive and effective up to that time. "Gazing upon it, seemingly very much impressed, he remarked to a friend standing by, 'All the incandescent lamp elements through which this marvelous effect is produced would not fit a small-sized man's hat.' As interesting indica-

tion of his resourcefulness is found in the way in which he makes old enemies serve his purposes as new friends. Thus on one occasion, while visiting his laboratory, he pointed out that the thing which had bothered him most in the development of the incandescent lamp—the inside blackening which greatly reduced the candle-power—he was using to advantage in his more recent work—I believe in the manufacture of his new storage battery. And it is interesting to note that his work in magnetic separation of iron ore is now effectively employed in removing impurities from fuel before it reaches the boilers of the great power plants of this city.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that throughout his life he has been oblivious to time, food and personal comfort. During the construction of the Pearl Street plant where for months he worked day and night, on the streets and in the building, a bedroom was provided on one of the upper floors that he might not lose time going home or to a nearby hotel. He would sometimes come into the station so exhausted that instead of climbing the intervening stairs he would throw his coat on a pile of Edison underground tubing lying on the floor and snatch a few minutes or hours of sleep as the case might be.

In material as well as human values Edison's work is almost of incalculable magnitude, and judged by which he may well be called "the world's greatest benefactor". If measured in terms of money, there exist to-day well established, conservative enterprises which owe their origin or development in some part to his genius, which closely approximate the value of all the gold dug from the earth since America was discovered. Stated in another way, these values represent no less than five times the money in circulation or five times the entire stock of gold in this country in the year 1927. The annual contribution of these enterprises to the national life represents approximately one and one-half times all the money now in circulation and, through employment, the genius of Edison provides or influences the support of practically one out of every ten of our population. These figures, as extraordinary as they are, do not include many related industries which in themselves again represent enormous aggregates of value, both material and human.

Entering this building to-night, we passed through that extraordinary area of publicity by light, often called the brightest spot on earth—Time Square. Standing there, thinking of Edison and his work, we may well remember the inscription on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London, "If you would see his monument, look around". And how appropriate is this inscription wherever we find modern life and civilization, in every branch of which is found the genius and spirit of this marvelous man. As long as the world survives, the name of Edison will remain an outstanding symbol of immeasurable genius, accomplishment and public service.



Sal: Gosh! Your new fur "bonnet" surely is the cat's!

Al: You're wrong, it's the goat's!

If woman's intuition is so wonderful, then why does she ask so many questions?—Louisville Times.

Those anxious to invest in a going concern should make sure which way it is going.—Wall Street Journal.

This is the season when a man examines his 1927 straw hat and wonders if it really looked that bad when he stored it in the attic.—Louisville Times.

## Coast-to-Coast Trip Shows Air Mail On the Job

Correspondent Sees For Him-  
self How Planes Cut 3000  
Miles to 31 Hours

The air mail has shortened the 3,000 miles between New York City and San Francisco to 31 hours. Mail posted in Wall Street on Monday morning is delivered in Market Street late Tuesday afternoon. To learn how this service operates, The Christian Science Monitor sent a staff correspondent over the line. Here is his account of what the air service is doing and some of the plans for the near future, all of great interest now that Ottawa is considering a trans Canada air way.

By a Staff Correspondent  
New York—"Air Mail!"

Men scurried to their posts in the National Air Transport hangar at Hadel Field, N.J., the chief air mail terminal of the East. An airplane appeared overhead, circled the field, and dropped to earth with a perfect three-point landing.

Two men ran out and led it to its mooring. The others removed the mail from its hold and rushed it to a station where clerks sorted it rapidly. Meanwhile a mechanic was warming up the airplane that would soon leave for the West on the first lap of a flight across the continent. I was strapped into a parachute and hoisted into the front cockpit. The motor roared. The anchor blocks were pulled away. We taxied down the field, turned, and took off into the wind.

San Francisco at that moment was 3,000 miles away—the same destination toward which the Pony Express raced less than three-quarters of a century ago. Hard-riding horsemen, dashing over short relays, spanned the 1,400 miles from the end of the railroad at St. Joseph, Mo., to the Golden Gate. Their speed thrilled the nation; they rode it in eight days.

### Coast to Coast

And now, from coast to coast, over more than twice this distance, a letter is delivered in 31 hours. To send a letter winging on its way by air has become as simple as buying a loaf of bread at the corner grocery, and mail is now being carried over the country on more than a score of air routes.

I turned amid the mail sacks and express packages carefully stowed before me in the cockpit and looked at my pilot, Earl Ward, a confident, appearing young man intent on his job.

The fields of New Jersey, occasional towns, the rusty hills of Pennsylvania, were flitting by in a moving panorama. We in the plane were a tiny world apart.

Only two phenomena were particularly noticeable. One was the bumping caused by air pockets; the other, the desert-clear quality of the air.

At 4:20 in the afternoon the tower of the Cleveland Union Station pierced the horizon and soon our plane settled on the Cleveland field. We had been in the air three hours and a half.

"I'm sorry," the airport official said, "but we can't send you on to-night. You see, we take the mail into weather where we wouldn't think of sending a passenger."

### Air Mail Looks Ahead

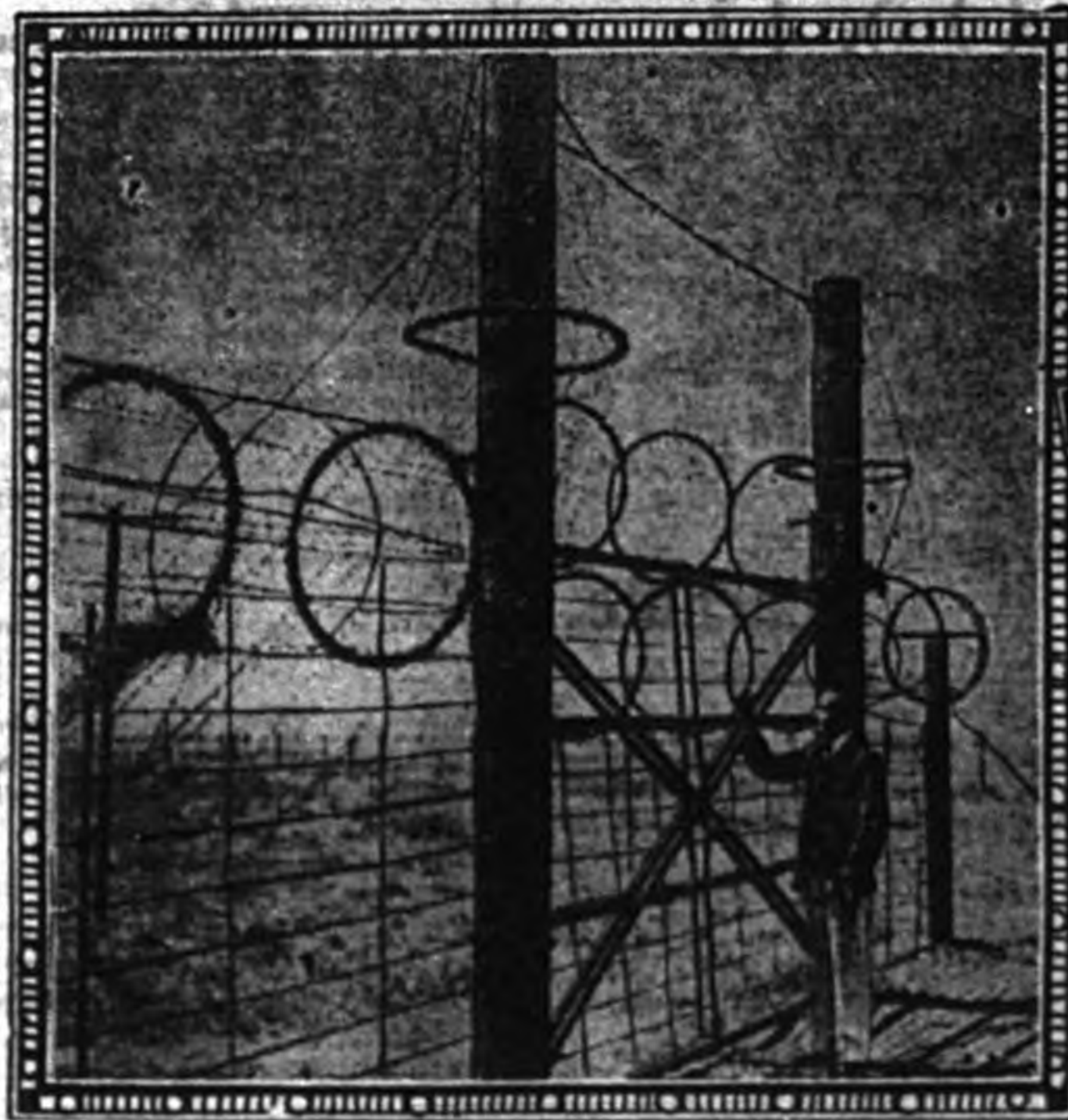
In spite of the blue sky at Cleveland, there was rain in the West. The air mail sees all. With its elaborate system of radio and wire communication, it can tell exactly the temperature, barometric pressure, cloud height, or "ceiling," wind velocity and visibility at any spot along the route.

The official said that in Chicago the planes for the West would be delayed and by taking a train I might catch the one reserved for me. On the way to the station the chauffeur told me about Pilot Ward.

"One of the crack fliers in the service," he said. "Used to be a lieutenant in the marines. Holds the record between New York and Cleveland of two hours and 26 minutes."

In Chicago I found that the west-bound plane had left only 30 minutes

## Would Be Fine Around A Melon Patch



### RATHER SUGGESTIVE OF A "KEEP OUT SIGN"

Part of a barbed wire fence erected at the entrance to a South African diamond mine which has been temporarily closed to prevent the market from becoming flooded with the precious stones, thereby lowering their value.

behind schedule. The management changed my reservation to the following day.

The next night I met Pilot Wagner, a one-time army flier and veteran of seven years in the air mail service, and "one of the best."

We talked of expansion and improvements in the service. National Air Transport operating regular passenger service from Chicago to Dallas, will soon extend that service over the Chicago-New York branch of the route.

Boeing Air Transport, giving mail, express and passenger service from Chicago to San Francisco, is to install three giant passenger planes, three-motored and with accommodations for 12 persons, for week-end excursions.

### Testing Radio Beacons

The Department of Commerce is experimenting with radio beacons, to be placed on either side of the charted course.

As soon as these beacons are operating, schedules will be changed so that the flying time from coast to coast will be two nights and one day, instead of two days and one night, as at present.

Seven-thirty, our scheduled leaving time, arrived, but not the mail from Minneapolis. We waited. Overhead a 500,000 candle-power revolving beacon shot its beam for miles. Finally came the cry: "Air mail!" Quickly the sacks were stowed and we were off.

I found the passenger cabin like the interior of a very small coupe. Finished in light green enamel, it had a narrow, leather upholstered seat designed for two lean passengers. Windows, 12 by 27 inches, built into each door, were adequate for sight-seeing. A small dome light hung above and a heater from the exhaust below kept the little stateroom warm enough.

A license, granted by the Aeronautics Bureau of the Department of Commerce, said that the airplane was made by the Boeing Company of Seattle, had a wing span of 44 feet 2 1/2 inches; length over all, 33 feet, 3-1/2 inches; carried a useful load of 2,470 pounds; had a weight, empty, of 3,220 pounds and a gross weight of 5,700. Its engine was a Wasp, made by the Pratt-Whitney Company. The 26 planes operated by the line are almost identical in design and equipment.

### Emergency Landing

The ship flew so smoothly and the motor droned so soothingly that I fell asleep. When I awoke we were circling down to the revolving beacon on the emergency field at Rock Falls, Ill. Fog ahead forced us to make ourselves at home in a cold little shack until morning.

At 6 o'clock we went on to the eastern bank of the Mississippi, where, because of poor visibility, we landed

on another emergency field surrounded by acres of cornstalks. The caretaker drove us to his farm home near by for a substantial morning meal.

Then we were off again for Iowa City and Omaha, where mail and baggage were transferred to another plane and I met my new pilot, E. M. Allison, introduced as one of Boeing's "star-men."

We set out within 10 minutes and bucked a heavy wind to reach North Platte at 3:40 o'clock that afternoon. The farms were laid out in neat 160-acre squares, with fences running directly east and west, north and south, which is of great assistance to the pilots. Two hours later the brightly painted roofs of Cheyenne welcomed us.

There I met Pilot H. A. Collinson, described as "an old-timer in the air mail in these parts and never had a serious mishap." We took off again immediately, making for a break in the fog that covered Sherman Hill. It closed before we could get through and Mr. Collinson wheeled back to town.

### Through to Rock Springs

Late at night we got through to Rock Springs, Wyo., the halfway point between Cheyenne and Salt Lake. Red lights outlined the field against a jet background.

We ate at Rock Springs and waited until "unlimited visibility" was reported. In spite of that forecast, we met a rim of fog over the Wasatch Mountains and climbed to 13,800 feet to top it.

At that height we could see over the roof of the "stuff," as pilots call all water vapor collectively. The full moon, lighting the tramping mists, transformed them into glowing, white baby blankets. Mail pilots, see more of the beauty of nature every day than the average city dweller in half a hundred two-week vacations.

Crossing the clouds we circled sharply down to the field at Salt Lake City, a drop of 9,400 feet. As soon as the mail was re-sorted, we were on our way again with a new plane and another pilot. We scraped the tops of the Ruby Mountains so closely that pebbles and leaves were easily distinguishable, and then found ourselves in Elko, Nev.

Another pilot, Huking, took the ship. He informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

### Over Mountain Ranges

We flew over mountain ranges and tan-colored valleys, where countless sheep nibbled and on above alkali plains to Reno, with its brave greenery, the air mail gateway to the Sierra Nevada. There I learned that Huking, in spite of his seeming youth, had been in the aviation "game" for 12 years and knew all about aircraft.

The next pilot was C. K. Vance. His lap in the relay led across one of

## Continuity

Can you recall that self of long ago? They ask, the sightless ones. They do not know.  
That this broad-based matron that is I, Upon whose wit and judgment they rely, Is the lank child at whom they used to mock.  
With pinafore exchanged for Paris frock.  
How solemnly I wear my staid disguise.  
That they should think me suddenly grown wise!  
Oh you who with your stature change your heart,  
When the grey hair in which I play my part  
Is laid aside, the wrinkled skin put by,  
Running along the fields of morning, I Shall seek—and find—some other child to tell  
How well I've fooled you all, my friends, how well.  
—Freda C. Bond.

the most difficult and dangerous stretches of the entire route. "So, you see," one of the mechanics at Reno explained, "they were bound to pick an expert to fly from here to the coast."

Mr. Vance took us over a territory in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California in which there was no landing for 75 miles—only pine-covered mountains and green ravines. Valleys, canyons and streams, which never would be seen by tourists, were not for the air line, flitted by the little cabin windows, all too transient in their loveliness.

The plane came down for exactly two minutes in Sacramento to drop a packet, and then winged its way straight to the Oakland Municipal Airport—and journey's end.

We were 17 hours behind schedule, but still two full days ahead of the mail trains.

Discounting my 34-hour stopover in Chicago, I had been en route just 45 hours from coast to coast. We had been delayed by unfavorable weather, but never once by motor or other mechanical trouble. Every link in the air mail chain did its work perfectly.



"Tom is an awful dumb-bell, isn't he?"  
"I'll say so! Why, even if he had any brains, he wouldn't know how to use 'em."

## Best To Take Your Freckles As You Find Them

If you are troubled with lentigo the only thing to do is to make the best of it, advises Earl C. Gregory in the current issue of "Physical Culture Magazine". Lentigo, by the way is no dread disease but merely the common, though often hated freckles.

Mr. Gregory says, "If you freckle, you freckle, and that's that. The susceptibility is inborn. That is, whoever once develops freckles will have them appear again under similar conditions of exposure to summer sun light."

The writer in "Physical Culture" further points out that one has no more reason to be mortified by freckles than by a head of hair naturally wavy. "Freckles," he continues, "indicate a body high in vitality and there is something about the color and texture of a woman's skin that allows the freckles to harmonize so with the skin that the spots seem to belong; they simply fit."

While freckles can be removed, according to Mr. Gregory, by such preparations as three parts of glycerine to one part tincture of iodine, the effort is not worth the irritation it causes. "And," he concludes, "in order to keep them for reappearing a woman would have to deprive herself of the sun rays, which are necessary to make her a vitally strong woman. Hence she must choose between the ill health of a shut-in without freckles, and the better health of an outdoor woman while taking her chances with the freckles. And what sensible woman would give up her chance of health through outdoor living, to gain a concession to vanity?"

## A Chance for Canada

London Daily Express (Ind. Cons.): It has been stated before the Canadian immigration inquiry this week that there are 50,000 women and children living in Great Britain to-day whose men-folk have crossed the ocean to Canada. The British Government is willing to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of a great family reunion scheme. We have often criticized the supineness of Whitehall in promoting emigration, but in this instance it is doing all that can be expected of it. What will be Ottawa's answer? The Canadian Government have here a chance to encourage British immigration in the way that will most aid Canada's immediate and permanent well-being.

## The "Empire's Finest" On Parade



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"Guard mounting" is carried on during the month of May when the king's color of the battalion supplying the king's guard for the day is trooped; a beautiful ceremony.



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## The Watchman

AND  
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE  
Published at Lachute every Friday.  
J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, OCT. 19th, 1928.

Subscription Rate per annum.  
In Canada—\$1.50.  
In United States—\$2.00

Notices of Entertainment, Concerts  
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00c.

(Note:—All locals advertising any  
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as one line.  
Legal Advertising—\$1.03 per inch.  
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inch.

### MONTREAL MAYOR SHOWS RIGHT SPIRIT.

Speaking before the Young Men's  
Club in Montreal on Monday evening,  
Mayor Houde outlined problems of  
Civic Government and the need for  
all citizens to take their share of  
responsibilities. His topic was "The  
Young Man and the Civic Spirit," and  
much of his address is applicable to  
local conditions and well worthy of  
reproduction. The Mayor said in  
part:—

I had particularly in mind that you  
and I are still young enough, so that  
if we haven't got the spirit properly  
developed in our minds we can get  
busy developing it. At our age we  
can develop anything, from political  
opinions to Bright's disease. And if  
we have already developed something  
in our physical or mental make-up  
that ought not to be there, it is pos-  
sible for us to undevelop it if we put  
our backs into the task.

### BROAD OUTLOOK

"Twenty years hence it will not be  
so easy. Now is surely the day for us  
to scramble out of our grooves, to  
get rid of narrowness of mind and  
outlook, of cramping, critical, selfish  
viewpoints, and to develop in their  
stead those mental attitudes that will  
make us bigger, better, worthier citi-  
zens of a bigger, better, worthier  
Dominion—to develop the national  
spirit, public spirit, civic spirit.

"No wis the time, now that we have  
seen enough of life to know what  
miserable, cramped, confined, unloved  
and unlovable old men we may soon  
be if we allow narrowness of vision,  
self-interest, street-corner and parish-  
pump outlooks on life to clamp us  
down into the little groove of our own  
immediate interests; now that we are  
still young enough to get out of the  
groove of trivial limitations and re-  
joice in the gorgeous freedom of a  
mind that looks out to the horizon of  
life and thinks in terms, not only of  
bond, interest and market changes,  
but also of the eternal investment of  
our own bodies and souls in the effort  
to make life more livable to our fel-  
lowmen, to make our fellows hap-  
pier, and therefore more lovable, and  
to make our city and our Dominion  
more worthy of the great posterity  
whose heritage it shall be.

### NOT AUNT SALLIES.

"It is the spirit which tells you that  
public men are not so many Aunt  
Sallies, set up in turn by someone at  
the back, so that the public may en-  
joy the game of throwing things at  
them until they knock them down. It  
is the spirit which teaches you that  
if you cannot come out into public  
life and help run the affairs of your  
war, your city, your Province or your  
Dominion, you at least can get behind  
the man who is honestly doing his  
best, who is doing a little more than  
you, whatever he is doing, in the in-  
terest of the community and give him  
all the encouragement you can.

"It is the spirit which teaches you  
that your city is better today than it  
was a few generations ago, cleaner,  
healthier, more beautiful and more  
pleasant to live in, because either  
your fathers or the men your fathers  
elected to office, labored to make the  
city better; and got nothing for their  
trouble but a satisfied conscience, and  
a monument which they had to die to  
collect.

"It is the spirit which teaches you  
that your city will be still cleaner,  
healthier, more beautiful and more  
pleasant to live in a generation hence,  
if you will seize the pick and shovel  
where your fathers let it drop, and  
carry on the good work, the hard,  
laborious, toilsome than less work  
which your grandfathers began and  
which your children's children may  
perhaps hope to finish.

### REWARDS LIGHT.

"If you look for a reward from  
without, I can offer you little encou-  
agement, and the world will offer  
you less. The more you succeed in  
what you try to do, the less encou-  
agement you will get. The only  
consolation a failure has—the only  
thing that prevents him from losing  
his last vestige of self-esteem, is the  
privilege of knocking the man who  
succeeded. And when you are im-  
bued with the spirit of public ser-  
vice, the real civic spirit, you will  
not grudge the poor little failure the  
privilege of knocking you all he can.

"But you will find an ample reward  
in the broader mind, the clearer vi-  
sion, the wider outlook that will be  
yours—in the fact that your grow-  
ing manhood will extend upwards and  
outwards as you seek to compass the  
poles for the sake of your fellow-  
men, until it becomes eternal in its  
breadth and depth and fullness and  
you will truly pity the man whose  
vision never went beyond the four  
walls of his tiny little bank or his  
narrow little minefield.

### OUT OF NARROW CIRCLE

"Once your goodwill has been  
thrown into the balance: once you  
have accepted the principle that you  
will look out beyond the narrow circle  
of your own life and your own in-  
terests in an effort to make everything  
you do work out to the advantage of  
your fellowmen, you will not be slow  
in finding many things that will call  
for your active help. For this city  
of ours has advanced wonderfully in  
the past few decades, and many big  
steps forward have been taken under  
the impulse of those of our fathers  
whom, too often, their fellowmen ap-  
preciated all too little. But there is  
10 times as much still waiting to be  
done. Waiting for willing hands to  
grip the plough, willing shoulders to  
push on the wheel. Not for willing  
tongues to criticize, or to tell, when  
the deed is done, how it could have  
been done better. Truly, the harvest  
is plentiful, but no one has yet com-  
plained of any lack of foremen and  
overseers. It is waiting for men who  
will lay hold of the little jobs that lie  
next their hand, and do it as if the  
fate of the whole British Common-  
wealth of Nations depended on their  
doing that job right.

### CONTROVERSIAL TOPICS.

There are some improvements  
which are controversial. Some people  
think we should have them and some  
think we should not. If you think  
we should and someone else thinks  
the contrary, the civic spirit would  
have you give him credit for being  
as honest in his opinion as you. If  
those of the "brains God gave him  
leads him to the opposite opinion to  
yours that shows that Providence  
meant you to differ, and it does not  
authorize you to write him down an  
ass or list him as a blackguard. The  
civic spirit will urge you to study  
and acquire a definite opinion of your  
own on every public question. Not  
an opinion as to what should have  
been done years ago. Knockers are  
full of those. But an opinion as to  
what might well be done next year  
and the year after.

"And, if you are among those elite  
who come to visit us in Montreal from  
neighboring municipalities, the same  
spirit would urge you, not to talk too  
much about the superiority of your  
own suburb, but to continue striving  
to have it conducted so that it may  
set an example to the big central  
municipality, in matters of wise, pro-  
gressive civic government.

### POWER SCHEME IN BUCKINGHAM AREA

TO COST \$12,500,000

James MacLaren Company Under-  
taking Development on Lieve River  
LITTLE LAND AFFECTED  
General Manager Gives Official  
Statement on Project Including Dam  
and Pulp and Paper Mill

Between now and the spring of  
1930, says the Ottawa Citizen of  
October 11, the James MacLaren  
Company, of Buckingham, will ex-  
pend approximately \$12,500,000 upon  
the construction of a power develop-  
ment at High Falls, 23 miles north  
of Buckingham, where 120,000 horse-  
power will be developed; a 25,000,000  
cubic feet storage reservoir at Cedar  
Rapids, 20 miles north of High Falls,  
and a pulp and paper plant either at  
Masson or Buckingham, with a  
capacity of 250 tons daily.

In addition the company intends,  
as requirements arise, to utilize its  
power potentialities on the Lieve  
River between its lumber mills at  
Buckingham, and Masson, aggregat-  
ing 150,000 horse power.  
This was announced this morning  
in an official statement by the com-  
pany through its general manager,  
R. H. Kenney, who stated that a  
contract for the erection of the power  
plant at High Falls had been given  
to the Montreal firm of W. E. Bis-  
hop, a few days ago, who is now  
sending in supplies, and erecting  
construction camps at the site of the  
power development. Indication of the  
undertaking was given in the Citi-  
zen over a year ago.

The power plant which will be  
similar in construction to that of  
the Gatineau Power Company at  
Chelsea, will be built at the foot of  
High Falls, where the existing dam  
will be raised until there is 180 feet  
of a head of water, which will be  
an increase of about twenty feet.

The power house will be equipped  
with an initial installation of three  
20,000 horse power units, and a  
fourth will be put in at a later date.  
The water in the Lieve river will  
be backed up for a distance of  
twenty miles, but will not affect the  
surrounding country to any great  
extent as for most of the distance  
the river runs through high banks,  
and the lower land is swamp land,  
which will be transformed into  
small lakes studded with islands.

Mr. Kenney stated that only about  
150 families will be affected by the  
whole development.

As soon as the High Fall power  
development is properly under way  
the Bishop Company will commence  
upon the construction of a dam on  
the river at Cedar Rapids, for the  
creation of a storage reservoir which  
will regulate the river and provide a  
water storage of 25,000,000 cubic  
feet for the power plant.

The dam at Cedar Rapids will be  
fifty feet high, and will back the  
water of the Lieve as far as White  
Fish Lake.

### TO EMPLOY 1,500 MEN

The construction of the power  
house will cost approximately \$5,  
000,000; the storage dam at Cedar  
Rapids, \$1,500,000, and the two de-  
velopments will furnish employment  
for about 1,000 to 1,500 men. It is  
expected they will be completed in  
the spring of 1930.

The Cedar Falls storage will drain  
an area of 4,000 square miles, and  
will raise the level of the river north of  
the dam, to the extent of about 35  
feet. Early next summer the Mac-  
Laren Company expects to go ahead  
with the construction of a pulp and  
paper mill, to be located at either  
Buckingham, adjacent to its lumber  
mills, or at Masson. If at the latter  
village, the two plants will be con-

## To Owners of Dominion of Canada 5 p.c. Refunding Loan Bonds

Maturing Oct. 15th, 1928

Dominion of Canada 5% Refunding  
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will be redeemed at any Branch of  
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Bonds may be presented on or before  
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nected by a three-mile pipe line for  
pulp transmission from the ground  
wood mill at Buckingham which is  
to be considerably enlarged.

### PAPER MILL EQUIPMENT

The paper mill will be equipped  
with two 234-inch machines with a  
capacity each of 125 tons of news-  
print daily; will be equipped with a  
pulp mill; will furnish employment  
for about 500 men and its construc-  
tion will cost in the neighborhood of  
\$6,000,000.

Mr. Kenney stated that the power  
from the High Falls plant will be  
used to operate the paper mill and  
for the generation of steam. The  
paper mill is expected to be ready  
for operation late in 1930, and the  
contract for its construction will be  
awarded later on.

The MacLaren Company also in-  
tends later on to utilize its power  
potentialities on the Lieve river be-  
tween Buckingham and Masson. At  
present at the Dufferin Falls, ad-  
jacent to the lumber mills, the com-  
pany has developed 15,000 h.p. with  
which the mills are operated. This  
will be increased to 25,000 and be-  
low the falls extending to Masson  
there can be developed a further  
125,000 h.p. When the demand for  
power warrants it, the company will  
erect another power plant to develop  
this electrical energy.

The construction work of the big  
plants will be under the personal  
direction of Mr. W. E. Bishop, and  
Col. Alan McEwen is the chief en-  
gineer. Plans for the development  
were prepared by Hardy S. Ferguson,  
consulting engineer. Supplies and  
materials for the construction work  
will be taken up the Lieve river in  
scows by tug, by the Lieve River  
Navigation Company.

The James MacLaren Company,  
which is the backbone of the Buck-  
ingham district, was founded by the  
late Mr. James MacLaren away back  
in 1864, and has been in continuous  
business for sixty-four years. Mr.  
Albert MacLaren, a son, is now the  
president of the company.

The power development is being  
constructed with the co-operation of  
the Quebec provincial Government,  
which is supervising the construction  
of the storage dam at Cedar Rapids,  
and it is expected that within a few  
years from now the MacLaren Com-  
pany, which has been one of the fore-  
most industries in this district will  
be a power in the hydro world, with  
a development which will aggregate  
270,000 h.p. in all.

The erection of the new paper and  
pulp mill will undoubtedly revolu-  
tionize the valley of the Lieve, and  
it is anticipated that as a result of  
the advent of this new industry,  
Masson and Buckingham will expand  
largely.

### FEW FAMILIES AFFECTED.

One feature of the development will  
be that very little property damage  
will result from the raising of the  
water level by the dams, compara-  
tively few families will be affected  
and the natural beauty of the river  
will be enhanced instead of being  
marred.

The Lieve river is fairly well con-  
fined within its banks by high land  
which the higher level of the water  
will not affect. In places where there  
are low lying stretches of land, these  
will be flooded but at present many  
of these sections are now merely low  
lying marshes. In places where low  
land lies on each side of a small high  
place of land, small islands will be  
created and will add to the beauty  
of the river scenery, giving the river  
the appearance of a lake studded  
with islands. Lake Escalier will be-  
come a part of the river.

While the Lieve river of late has  
not been a favored resort of fisher-  
men, it is claimed that the lakes  
created by the development should  
prove an ideal place for bass. At  
present the fishing is largely in the  
lakes and small streams and these  
will not be affected by the develop-  
ments.

No large settlement will be inun-  
dated to any extent. Pottimore is  
situated below the falls and so the  
development will have no adverse  
effect on it, in fact it should prove

beneficial. Val Dubois farther up  
the river, will be flooded but it com-  
prises only a few houses. The ceme-  
tery, fortunately, will not be touched  
although the Roman Catholic church  
will be moved about 200 feet back to  
the new road which will be con-  
structed. As a matter of fact the  
church will be on a better site than  
it now occupies, and as it is a frame  
structure the task of moving it will  
be small.

Nearly all the land which will be  
affected is farm or bush land. In  
all only the holdings of 156 families  
will be affected and in the great  
majority of the cases only a small  
part of their land will be needed for  
the development. The farms average  
156 acres, but the amount of  
cultivated land which will be inun-  
dated will not exceed an average of  
eight acres per family. In one case  
a farm of forty acres will be ac-  
quired but only ten acres of it are cul-  
tivated, the rest being bush land. An-  
other 43 acre farm has only 19 acres  
under cultivation.

New roads which will have to be  
constructed will be much less than  
those required in the Gatineau de-  
velopment. It is estimated that in  
all, only about three miles of new  
roadway will be required, and this  
will be from 100 to 200 feet back from  
the present roadways. The church  
and the few other buildings which  
will be moved will be located on the  
new roads.

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Dealers, Lachute, Que.

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**STUDEBAKER**

#### CUSHING.

Mr. A. C. Pinkerton, of Montreal, spent the week-end at his home here. Miss Annie Weir left on Monday for a week's visit with friends in Montreal.

Mr. S. Wheelan, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Hartley were week-end guests of Mr. E. Wheelan.

Mr. Franklyn Kestley who has spent the summer at Maniwaki in the employ of the Gatincau Power Co., is a guest of his grand-mother, Mrs. Jas. Watson this week.

Miss Ho'man, of Montreal, was a guest of Miss Corner and Mrs. McFarlane at Mascot Lodge on Thursday last.

Miss Doyle, formerly of Ottawa, while en route from the Old Country to California was a guest of Mr. C. F. Kains on Saturday, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Rakin, of Calumet.

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Lachute, Que.

#### RAWCLIFFE.

Mr. P. Stone spent Sunday with Mr. S. Loughren.

Mr. Leslie Kestley spent Sunday with Mr. S. Kelly.

Mr. Richard Cousins spent Sunday with Mr. T. A. Gauley.

Miss M. Kelly spent Sunday with Miss O. E. McGillivray.

Mrs. A. Graves and family were the Sunday guests of Mrs. R. A. Bigelow.

Mr. A. Janes and Miss Vivian Janes spent the week-end with Mrs. Jos. Moncrieff.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Trineer were recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Loughren.

Mr. Wm. Houstin of Buckingham, motored here spending a few days with Mr. S. Rainey.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carson of Winnipeg, spent a few days with Mrs. Edward Nixon at Bilmar.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kelly, of Flint, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McGillivray motored to Montreal on Saturday, returning Sunday evening.

#### GRENVILLE BAY

Mrs. Wm. Kennedy, of Calumet, called on Mrs. Gray recently.

Mrs. Wm. Fletcher, of Brownsburg, spent a few days with Mrs. Brechin last week.

Mr. George Moncrieff, of Brownsburg, spent Sunday with his aunt, Mrs. J. Brechin.

Mr. Jas. B. McJannet, of Montreal, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Brechin renewing old acquaintances.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Walker and twin girls Victoria and Myrtle returned by motor to Verdun.

Mr. George Moncrieff, of Arundel, was a welcome guest of his sister, for a few days, returning home by way of Brownsburg and Edina.

Mr. and Mrs. David Brewer, Miss Phyllis Brewer, Mrs. Aiken and Mr. Boverly Aiken motored to the Bay on Sunday and called on Mr. and Mrs. Brechin.

The home of Mrs. T. H. Gray was the scene of a real family reunion, when Mr. and Mrs. A. Gay, of Ottawa, and Master Shirley and Miss June Gay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cleland and Master Harold and Grant, the Misses Violet and Gladys Grey, Messrs. Earl Y. Grey, Gerald Anderson and Arthur Proudfoot, all of Montreal spent Sunday with Mrs. Grey, returning by motor in the evening to Montreal.

#### J. F. LAVIGNE, B.A.,

Notary Public

Municipal, Provincial and Victory

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Opposite Post Office

#### CUSHING.

Miss Beatrice Leclair who has been visiting friends in Ontario has returned home.

Mr. L. D. Smith was the week-end guest of his cousin, Mrs. F. Wilkins of Outremont.

Miss Annie Weir is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Weir, of Montreal this week.

Mrs. Henry Smith who has spent the past few months visiting friends here, has returned to U. S. A.

Mrs. A. Graham and the Misses Elsie and Ivy Graham were Saturday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Scott, of the Seigneurie.

The Misses Ivy Graham, of Montreal North, Elsie, of Verdun, were week-end guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham.

Miss Lellia Cleland left for Montreal, on Thursday and Miss Alberta Cleland arrived on Friday to close up their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ferguson and Miss Netta Linton, left on Tuesday for Montreal, where they will visit for some time before leaving to spend the winter in Scotland.

Miss Eileen Weir and Mr. Kenneth Weir, of St. Anne de Bellevue, spent the week-end in Cushing while their parents Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Weir accompanied by Master Bobbie Weir spent the week-end in Toronto.

Mr. Raymond Jolley, of St. Therese was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Graham on Monday, leaving on Tuesday for Montreal, accompanied by his little son Donald, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Graham for the past two weeks.

#### STONEFIELD.

(Too late for last week)

Inspector McQuat visited the Stonefield School on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Owens visited friends in St. Laurent, Que., last week.

Mrs. Mac. Pridham and Miss B. Cummings visited friends in Stonefield last week.

We are pleased to see Mr. J. Grace home again, much improved, after his sojourn to the hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Mathews and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Conway on Sunday last.

Messrs. A. and W. Harvison and friends motored up from Montreal last Sunday and spent the day as guests of Mrs. R. Dewar.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bradshaw have returned from visiting their daughter at Theford Mines, and are at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Owens.

Messrs. Morrow Bros. unloaded a car of Corn and Wheat last week; also the G. F. Club a car of corn, which was readily disposed of at reasonable prices.

It is with deep regret we have to announce the passing of Mr. T. Hawkins at St. Anne, on Monday. The funeral on Tuesday from his sister's residence in Stonefield was largely attended by relatives and friends. We extend our sincere sympathy to the family.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE,

NO. 2016.

#### SUPERIOR COURT

NIXON CARRUTHERS, of the Township of Morin, in the district of Terrebonne,

Plaintiff,

vs.

DAME NELLIE HILL, of the parish of St. Jerusalem, in the district of Terrebonne, wife of William John Lyster of the same place; and the said WILLIAM JOHN LYSTER, to authorize his wife for the purposes herein; DAME SARAH HILL, DAVID HILL, WILLIAM HILL, JOHN HILL, ELISABETH HILL, ALICE HILL, MABEL HILL, CHRISTINA HILL, ALICE HILL, ALBERT HILL, DAVID HILL, WILLIAM HILL, GORDON HILL, all of parts unknown.

Defendants.

The Defendants Dame Sarah Hill, David Hill, John Hill, William Hill, Elisabeth Hill, Alice Hill, Mabel Hill, Christina Hill, Alice Hill, Albert Hill, David Hill, William Hill, Gordon Hill, or their legal representatives, are hereby ordered to appear within a month.

#### GRIGNON & FORTIER,

Prothonotary of Superior Court in and for the district of Terrebonne. St. Jerome, 29th. September, 1928. Oct. 19-2.

#### MISS M. V. SLATER

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Wedding Gifts of Taste

Watch, Clock and Jewellery repairs

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A Western of Merit

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Will. Rogers in Paris—Fables—Comedy

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

William Heines in "TELLING THE WORLD"

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THE QUALITY STORE

## Argosies of Magic Sails



"Bug" Bear was the first shipment to be handled by the Canadian Pacific Express Company over the Montreal-New York Airway. The general view is of the St. Hubert airport, Montreal, showing some of the planes engaged in air transport. Inset is a close up of one of the cabin monoplane more generally used.

"For I dip into the future, far as human eye could see,  
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder  
that would be;  
Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of  
magic sails,  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with  
costly bales;"

As he watched the very recent departure of the first airplane to take off on the regular daily express service between Toronto, Montreal and New York, T. E. McDonnell, president and general manager of the Canadian Pacific Express Company thought that in these lines, Tennyson had envisioned the present age, when "winged messengers of peace and commerce cross the imaginary line unchallenged". T. E. McDonnell himself has a vision of the future when the travelling and shipping public will have a greater "air mindedness" and the service which his Company has pioneered will have developed into an economic factor of tremendous proportions. To just what proportions the air express service will be developed immediately Mr. McDonnell would not commit himself, but "air transportation must be seriously taken into account if one would keep abreast of the times" he said. At present regular air express service is maintained by the Canadian Pacific between Rimouski, Quebec, Montreal, New York, Ottawa and Toronto in the east and Winnipeg and Calgary in the west, and these routes are very much appreciated and patronized.

The views of the president of the Canadian Pacific

at a time when air events and features are filling the columns of the daily press are not without interest. "Aviation as a factor in commercial transportation has arrived and henceforth must be reckoned with on that basis" Mr. Beatty recently stated. "We have watched its development with keen interest, and while it is not possible closely to see just in what direction or how far progress may be effected in the near future, it has already taken its place as one of the major transport agencies. Whatever may happen in the distant future, it seems to me that at the present time there is little or no prospect of aviation assuming a seriously competitive attitude towards present day modes of transport. It is rather as an auxiliary service to railroads and steamships that it is likely to function for some time to come. The Canadian Pacific, he added, has already recognised this fact by the establishment in conjunction with the Government Mail service, of an air express service and upon the success of this service will hang future developments as far as this Company is concerned. In this connection, as throughout its history, the Canadian Pacific is doing a pioneer work in Canada. We are closely watching the development of aviation in the belief that Canada with its widely scattered centres of population offers a particularly promising field for its employment."

Air transport is, of course, faster than any other and although the dare devilry of some reckless, stunting pilot resulting in injury and loss of life has earned front page prominence on occasion, it is safer than automobile transport.

"Argosies of magic sails" is not a distant vision.



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## Giant Among Grain Elevators to Stand at Lakes Head

The world's largest elevator, according to its builders, is now being erected at Port Arthur, Lake Superior. The directors of the Saskatchewan co-operative wheat pool recently awarded a contract for the superstructure of Terminal 7, which will have a total capacity of 6,000,000 bushels, and should be ready for operation on Oct. 16. Reinforced concrete is the material used in construction.

The completion of the terminal will give the Saskatchewan co-operative wheat pool a total storage space of 22,975,000 bushels at the head of the lakes, which, together with a 2,000,000-bushel terminal elevator at Buffalo and the space provided by the pool's country elevator system in Saskatchewan, will give a total grain storage capacity of more than 50,000,000 bushels for the 1928-9 crop year.

The new elevator is on the Lake Superior front, near the boundary between the cities of Port Arthur and Port William. It will be served by both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways, and will be able to receive as many as 500 cars

of grain a day during the rush season. Its normal working capacity will be 300 cars every ten-hour day—a car every two minutes—and it will be able to ship out and load grain into ships at the rate of 150,000 bushels an hour.

The workhouse itself will have a storage capacity of 900,000 bushels of grain, and there will be two annexes with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels each. In one of these annexes equipment will be installed for unloading grain from vessels moored to the elevator dock, while the workhouse will be equipped with nine shipping spouts.

The rapid handling of grain will be facilitated by the use of eleven 150,000-pound scales, twenty receiving cleaners in addition to thirty-two other cleaners of various kinds, and twenty-three belt conveyors, with a total length of more than 34,000 feet. The cleaners will handle 60,000 bushels an hour, and the drier which will be installed will dry 1,000 bushels of grain an hour when necessary.

The total length of Terminal 7 will be 1,344 feet and the width 226 feet. The elevator trackage will provide space for 225 loaded cars to be "spotted" at one time, ready for dumping.

## What Scout Wouldn't Like To Be This



**SULTAN OF SWAT BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE BOY SCOUTS**

The commander of the Boy Scouts swore in Babe Ruth as a member of the organization at a father and son banquet of Troop No. 1, Flushing. The slugger is seen autographing balls for the boys.

## English Influence Called the Basis of Indian Advance

### Professor Says Renaissance Has Become Great Moral Force in India

Bombay.—The first gift of the English of India was universal peace or freedom from foreign invasion and internal disorder, observed Prof. Jodha scholar, who is the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, in a lecture he gave recently.

The speaker added: "The English have admitted us to the entire outside world; not only in Asia, but in all other continents as well; and they have admitted the rest of the world to us in a degree not dreamt of under Moslem rule. India has now been switched on to the main currents of the great moving world outside and made to vibrate with every economic or cultural change there. An isolated life is no longer possible even for our remotest villages."

"It is, therefore," continued Prof. Sarkar, "of peculiar advantage to us that in this age of world-forces our official language is English and that it has diffused itself all over India as the medium of trading and political and cultural correspondence. No other European language has the world-wide currency of English, or is used by such a large proportion of the human race. And English literature is the richest in the world on account of its own original works as well as the translations from all other languages in almost every branch of thought."

The greatest gift of the English besides universal peace and the modernization of society—and indeed the direct result of these two forces—is the renaissance which marked our nineteenth century. Modern India owes everything to it, literature, education, thought, and art; but in the last generation it became a moral force and reformed our society and religion; still later, in the third generation from its commencement, it has led to the beginning of the economic modernization of India," concluded the Vice-Chancellor.

## Britain Signs Treaty of Amity With Persia

### Series of Conventions Grants Tariff Autonomy as Preliminary to Airways Negotiations

London.—An important series of conventions was signed a few days ago by the British Minister at Teheran and the Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. They constitute an arrangement regulating the chief questions between Great Britain and Persia which had been increasing in number and growing somewhat more acute. They go far toward establishing Anglo-Persian relations on a more stable, more friendly basis.

The new treaty recognizes Persia's tariff autonomy and makes provision for transitional arrangements pending the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation. The Persian note provides for the regulation of the legal position of British subjects. It is agreed that British subjects shall be amenable to the Persian police courts, but fines only can be imposed.

Further notes have been exchanged with reference to the British demand that facilities be accorded for the flight of Imperial Airways airplanes over Persian territory, this being an essential link in the altered air route. The Persian Government assets its intention of creating aerodromes and agrees that there is no reason to refuse permission to Imperial Airways, on certain conditions, to use them. It is prepared to negotiate with them experimentally.

The operation of the proposed air line from Cairo to India had long been delayed owing to the failure of ratification of the original agreement concluded by the British Government on behalf of the Imperial Airways in 1925. These difficulties now promise to be removed.

The Shah announced in April last year his intention to secure the consent of foreign Governments to the abolition of capitulations. The consent has been given and the measure now promises to be removed.

The closer we get to them the less steep seem life's hills.

## Ex-Premier Scores Reds

### Ramsey MacDonald Resents Moscow Order to Oppose Laborites at the Polls

The issue of instructions from Moscow that the British Communists must put candidates into the field against those run by the Labor Party ought to put an end to the political fable that, when all is said and done, we are but a kind of Communist and that, had we the chance, we should do here what the Communists have done in Russia. The fact is that the Moscow International, which has issued these orders to its British dependents, has known perfectly well that the political power which was keeping the evolution of British politics upon democratic and constitutional lines was not Toryism but Labor.

Communism is the native growth of reactionary soil: it is the scraggy and spiky bush that grows up under the political conditions of dictatorship of an elaborate police and spy system, of exile and political persecution and persecution. Communism in Russia is a card with the victims on the seats of authority, using both Cheka and Siberia for their own purposes. As the responsible Government settles down to handle the practical problems of administration it departs from this, but the irresponsible revolutionary high priests of Communist doctrines who control the Third International have abandoned no delusions which possessed them when they overthrew the Russian Government ten years ago.

This origin of Russian Communism goes down to the roots. Democracy and it cannot go together. When its ballot boxes and press and courts of justice are open, it may continue its name, but its spirit and its methods will have changed.

### Unbridgeable Difference

Another unbridgeable difference between Communism and the Labor Party is the belief of the former that a radical reorganization of society must be preceded by a resolution of force in order to seize political power. Upon that the Labor Party makes two decisive observations.

First of all, what cannot be done by the ballot box cannot be done by a revolution, and, secondly, what is sought to be done by a revolution cannot be done even if the revolution succeeds. The social and economic problems which the revolutionist has to face as soon as the revolution has given him power are just those that the successful democratic politician has to face, and they call from the revolutionist the same diplomatic and creative skill as they call from the politician. The Russians found that to be true when they decreed the nationalization of land. The peasants would not have it, and no revolution could impose it upon them. Also, later on, they had to adopt a new economic policy because no revolution could readjust the economic laws of exchange and markets. Communism here teaches the absurdity that whoever has power can use it just as he likes.

Communism as a way of effecting social change is a vain show. It brings suffering which it cannot compensate the paralysis which it effects while engaged in its revolution is not followed by a new life it has to retreat upon the old economic order so that it may begin its creative reconstruction.

It is also curious how the Russian paragon of communism is stamped upon the features of every Communist party in the world. Its method is the revolutionary method under the Czar. Policies have to be plotted in the dark and worked out on secret known as "nocturnal." These must be instructions given to small groups obedient to orders. The Moscow Committee is like the "Secret No. 1" of all conspiracies whose word must be obeyed.

### Communist Allegiance

Communism is essentially a conspiracy. The allegiance of the Communist is not to the colleagues with whom he is working, nor to his own judgment. It is to his headquarters. No one, therefore, can work with him comfortably because no one knows what he is. In his pocket are his secret instructions. He is a tool, and tools are impossible colleagues. He is an alien using his enfranchisement in obedience to his foreign control, and an alien puppet can only be cast out.

The old Russian revolutionists of the Krouotkin and Stepniak type were men who took their lives in their hands, and who accepted the conditions of conspiracy under the shadow of the executioner. Their surrender of liberty was of the heroic kind and the moral reaction was sublime.

That is not the case when the secret plot is against men who live in the open and with whom one is supposed to co-operate. Conspiracy under the conditions of freedom of discussion reacts towards a mean and debased lack of scruple and honor. It selects its tools from the most worthless. The generalities of common action are stifled; the conspirators cease to care who their masters are, provided they find employment, and they use any weapon by which they can do their work.

In stressful times like these they use misery to make more misery and lead their followers to knock their heads against stone walls. They cover their failures by by words and keep the pursuit after something not yet found by raising will-o'-the-wisp after will-o'-the-wisp. Where they have been trusted with administration they have invariably let their organization down or have fallen back in their impotence upon moderate policies which they gained influence by attacking. Thus, both in our trade union and political movements communism is an influence of personal deterioration and organization disruption.

The opposition which I am explaining is seen in the position of both the political and industrial wings of the labor movement to-day. The order issued from Moscow that the advance of the Labor Party is to be checked by the running of Communist candidates to defeat certain types of labor leaders has its counterpart in the industrial policy of communism.

The purpose is to bring industry to

a standstill, to paralyze it by industrial civil war on the assumption that after the wreck there will arise a new order. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress takes the labor view. Progress comes from peace. Peace, however, does not mean slavery and surrender it means negotiation upon conditions and a settlement that permits of acquiescence and of improvement.

The two policies are irreconcilable. No compromise is possible between them. They belong to two totally different political inheritances. Our inheritance is the democratic one; theirs, the autocratic one. Our method is that of a changing public opinion under the influence of reason, conscience and imagination; theirs is that of the individual will hardened and sharpened by dogma, breaking its way through barriers and establishing itself by the exercise of dictatorial power.

Thus, the conflict does not arise from diversity of remote aim or goal, but from the day-to-day attitude we take to our tasks. It is raised by every move we make either in Parliament or on an industrial council. That is why there is no possibility of accommodation between the British labor movement and communism—and Moscow knows it.

### MISPELLED

Teacher: "Johnny, you've misspelled most of the words in your composition."  
Johnny: "Yes'm; I'm going to be a dialect writer."

### Pups in Boots



**MEXICAN CHIHUAHUAS**

Pups in boots has nothing on this pair of reputed dogs, exhibits in the show at Madison Square Gardens. They are the property of Mrs. Harriet Peaster of Philadelphia and are highly valued.

## Australia Obtains Full Rights for British Pictures

### Melbourne Firm Secures Contract to Extend Over Five Years

Melbourne, Vic.—To secure rights for British films in Australia, Charles R. Herschell, managing director of British Dominion Films Pty. Ltd., left Melbourne with a contract for five years by which his company will receive the whole of the productions of the Gaumont Company, British Instructional Films, Ltd., and the New Era Film Production Company. The last mentioned includes seven subsidiary companies. This will be good news to Australian picture fans, who have had a satiety of the American production.

Mr. Herschell says that the film industry in Great Britain is prospering, the chief reason being that the quota system has been introduced. The companies with which he made his contract represent a paid-up capital of £10,000,000.

Forty-three British pictures for exhibition in Australia were brought by Mr. Herschell, and he proposes to establish the exchange system here. Exchange centres are to be established immediately in Melbourne, Sydney, and Wellington, N.Z., and branches are to be formed in the smaller Australian centres of Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Hobart.

## Baldwin Talks on Amateur Writers

### Amusing Remarks at Luncheon of Institute of Journalists

London.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in an amusing speech at a luncheon given by the Institute of Journalists to Viscount Burnham, a former president, at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, said:

"I am a sexagenarian. My colleagues are popular and in request. I have never yet had a single offer of any kind to make my contribution on any subject to the press."

"I am not of a jealous nature. Sometimes—and I am not referring to Lord Birkenhead—when I read what has been solicited and rewarded by what seems to be a remuneration of full value, I cannot help feeling that if I tried, and my friends were patient with me, I might produce what might be worth, if not a penny a line at least a penny a word."

"I could write quite an interesting history of the fall of the Coalition and, as other people have given their views about me, I might have some views about others."

"I cannot tell whether they have any money value. I am but a simple amateur; but I beg you to think over this because, after all, when I retire and take to some other form of work, I should like to feel that at any rate there is one kind-hearted ass, who, out of pity or whatever motive there might have been, did once make me one offer to see my name with my own stuff over it, and I lay stress on that." (Laughter.)

Lord Birkenhead, speaking later, said: "Those who have undergone a long apprenticeship to journalism as Lord Burnham and I have done—(laughter)—do not invite, and propose by every legitimate means in our power to resist the inclusion of sexagenarian amateurs."

Mr. Baldwin, in Parliament last week, when questioned about the journalistic activities of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, said that Lord Birkenhead had been guilty of an "error of judgment" in writing while a Minister a recent article on "Women in Politics" for "Good Housekeeping."

### Prophecy for Lovers

Spring will not walk the windy ways  
Ever again, nor tread the sward  
As once, when she had Youth for lord.

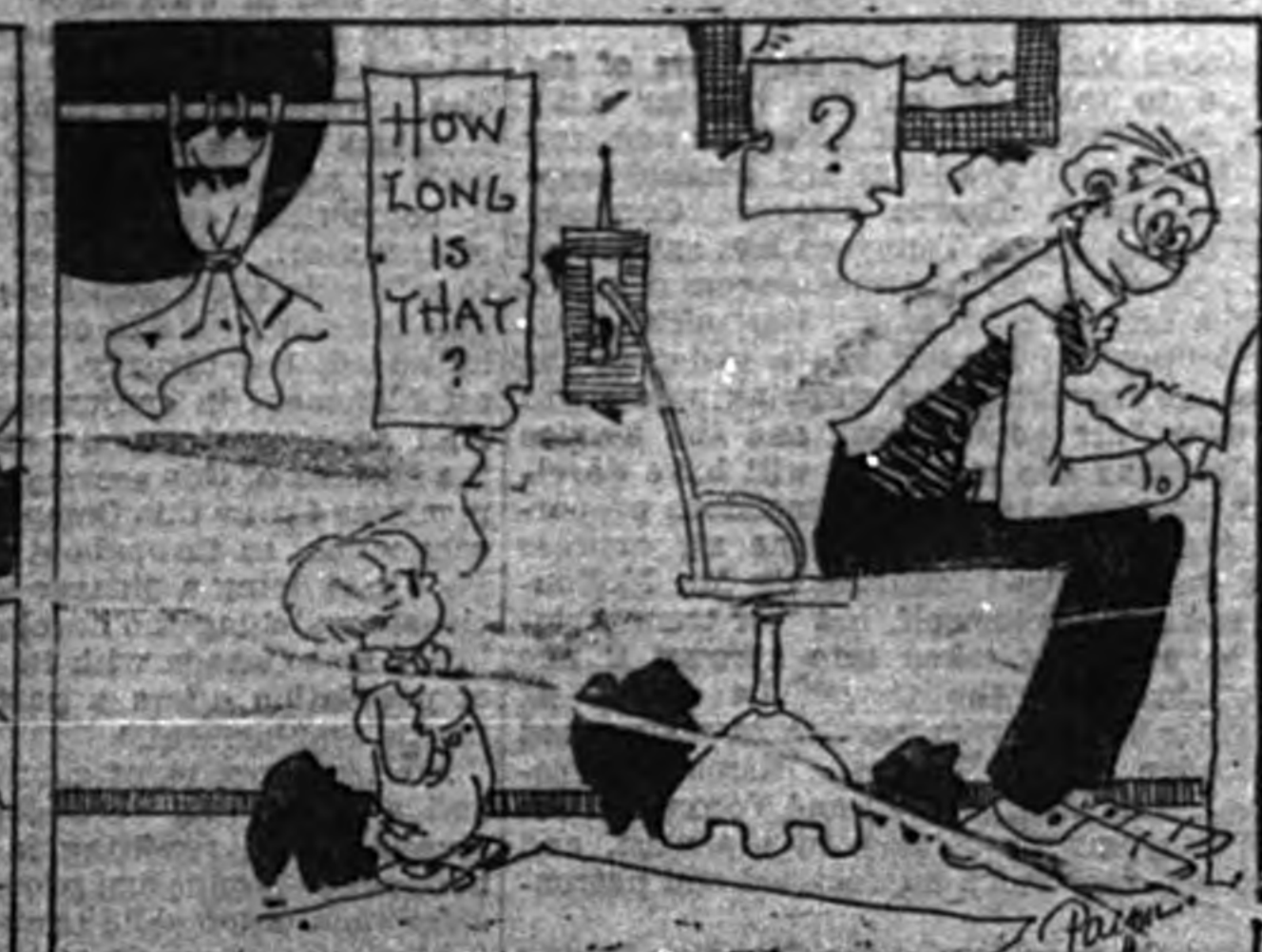
Spring will not gather sixty days  
Into the semblance of an hour,  
As once, with all the world in flower.

Autumn will spread a bed of leaves,  
Myrtle and bay shall close above:  
And you shall sleep, and dream of  
love.—Gwen Clear.

Final figures give the total salmon pack in British Columbia for 1927 as 1,360,364 cases.

Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact."

## S'MATTER POP—By Payne



## Trying To Make a Peary Out of Pop.



## Life in Arctic Regions Full of Incidents and Adventure

Canadian Geologist's Diary Tells of the Joys of the Messages Received From "Home" by Radio—Christmas Day Celebrated

Ottawa.—Not so much to the adventurer and the explorer, fascinating as their trips may be, as to the government servant must go the credit for the opening up and development of Canada's great white wastes north of latitude 60. Whereas the polar dashes by dog-team or airplane are necessarily brief and sporadic, the departmental "work" goes on continuously, year in and year out, a little here and a little there, co-ordinating and consolidating every step and placing new patches on the vast quilt of the Dominion.

During the last five years a government steamship has been making an annual cruise along the fringe of the arctic archipelago between Baffin Island and Greenland and as far north as Ellesmere Island, within 700 miles of the pole. And with the ship go Royal Canadian Mounted Police, geologists, botanists, surveyors and other technical men to be exiled for a year or more in lonely fiefs for the advancement of natural science and the fur-clad native.

### Crowded With Incident

These men do not refer to these expeditions as exile, however. Their time moves quickly and not too smoothly, often enough crowded with incident and adventure and always steeped in the allurements that make the call of the wild almost irresistible to those who have once heard it.

The diary of L. J. Weeks of the Geological Survey affords fascinating glimpses into the home life of such pathfinders. In August, 1926, Mr. Weeks and an assistant, M. H. Haycock, were left at Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, to make a study of rock formations about the Cumberland Gulf region. This was an excessively populous point, there being a church and mission, a detachment of police and a Hudson Bay post—as many as four white men and several scores of Eskimos—so that there was plenty of "social" life, when the geologists were not exploring.

### The House That Fell Not

The first entries in the diary read like a chapter from "Robinson Crusoe," as they describe the building of a three-room shack. Dr. L. D. Livingstone, of the Department of Indian Affairs, had been marooned with the others, and as he was to occupy one room he also turned carpenter and labored with hammer and saw. The three amateurs made such a good job of it that when the arctic wind blew and the rains descended and beat upon that house it fell not. The first test came on September 22, when there befell "the most terrific gale yet. The wind lifts the water right out of the fief in water spouts 400 feet high." It also fished a barrel of gasoline from the beach, resulting in an exciting and unsuccessful chase by motorboat through tempestuous seas.

Early in November, when the sun was wearing the horizon and the mercury was dropping below zero, social calls upon the minister, the factor and the Mounties became the chief attraction. The last named possessed radio. One needs to spend a year in the arctic to really appreciate a receiving set.

"Nov. 13: Below zero and blowing. To-night KYW, Chicago, is to broadcast messages to us, so we all go over to the police in the evening." Unfortunately they failed to get the station. But the following evening conditions improved. "Radio came in fine for our set. We get a concert from the Commodore Hotel, New York, from WBZ and WJY." On November 19, "We go over to the police and at 10.40 KFKX starts to broadcast to the arctic. They give us concerts for 3½ hours, and then messages to Greenland for half hour. Then one hour's news' summary since July 15; an hour of messages for men from Bache to Burwell, and from Godhaven to Alaska; then an hour of 'Radio Special to the North Pole.' Got home at 7 a.m."

But the real news is home news, sent on the air from cozy firesides 2,000 miles away. One night, while the "worst gale of the year" is blowing until it seems as though the shack must be swept away, he hears from his mother in far-off sunny France.

One gets a hint of the glory of arctic night from the entry of Dec. 18: "The moon is very high and nearly full, so that the nights are brighter than the days. Moon up nearly all the time"; and Dec. 22: "The shortest day. Brilliant aurora at night." Then, by way of contrast, comes the most laconic of all daily entries: "Got a haircut."

On Dec. 24 the men gather in the "barracks" and receive "Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" from folks at home. And Christmas indeed proved as merry there on the top of the world as any "down below."

"Awoke at 11.15 and dress up. Give Aloukee a plaid dress and a necklace. We all give Talkeet a dress. Oojoashlo gave me a white fox skin. Koakseak gave me two whitecoat (baby seal) skins. We have a very bright breakfast. At 5 p.m. we go to the company post and have a Christmas dinner. . . . We repair to the police where all the natives are having a dance. We have a sing-song with proper refreshments." The grand occasion would up with the receipt of radio messages from distant friends and relatives.

Such diaries prove that "the friendly arctic" is not a misnomer and that the polar regions may even become "popular" in time.—Christian Science Monitor.

## What's a Jag?

"Drunk Means Drunk," Asserts Magistrate, Pointing Motorist to Freedom's Gate

Few Tests For Liquor Pests

"Leith Police Dismisseth Us," Line That Starts a Fuss

London.—"Drunk means drunk." Thus bluntly and, according to his opponents, obtusely, did Henry C. A. Bingley, London police magistrate, answer the new problem which confronts the ancient common law, to wit: whether the same standard of drunkenness should be applied to motorists as is applied, for instance, to pedestrians, trap drummers or after-dinner speakers.

It was one of those cases of drunken driving which arise daily in all countries where civilization has mixed gasoline with alcohol. The evidence, as in most of these cases, was conflicting. The police surgeon, a conscientious man, testified as follows: "If the prisoner had been a pedestrian I would have said he was sober, but as a motorist he was drunk—he was not capable of operating a car safely."

Decision Heightens Problem

"The prisoner must be acquitted," said Magistrate Bingley. "The surgeon's view is not the law. . . . In a case before the Superior Court a short time ago the Lord Chief Justice, our highest authority, stated that drunk means drunk. Case dismissed."

The case was dismissed, but the problem remains. Many of Mr. Bingley's fellow-magistrates disagree with him, and the medical fraternity is ranged almost solidly against him.

In the old days London's view of drunkenness was less strict. It was expressed by the constable who, having propped his prisoner up against the bar, was giving his evidence on the case. "What was the prisoner doing?" he was asked. "E was a lying in the gutter, sir." "Was he drunk?" he was asked. "I wouldn't say that, sir—I seen 'is finger move."

With the coming of the automobile, however, this amiable view was progressively revised. The police courts learned that what they had hitherto regarded as a mild illumination might flame up, behind a steering wheel, into a blooming catastrophe. And, with motor cars all over the streets, they found it necessary to frown even on those formerly harmless citizens who habitually made their way home late at night by rolling, wriggling and crawling on all fours.

Tests for Inebriates

Then began the various police tests for intoxication which have caused so much dispute in recent years. The prisoner was asked to walk a chalk line, turn, and walk back, or to pro-

nounce "Truly rural," "British Constitution" and "The Leith police dismisseth us."

These tests created more difficulties than they solved. Loud protests were heard. Scores of innocent lispers and stammerers, it was claimed, were being railroaded to jail. The chalk-line test was denounced as unfair for ordinary men, but pie for tight-rope walkers, however tight. Medical men, on the other hand, alleged that agile-tongued drinkers could make a Roman holiday of pedestrians and lampposts with their motor cars, and then pass their eloquence tests summa cum laude.

At this point appeared a device, said to have been invented by American chemists, which promised a scientific solution of the whole problem. It was called the "football bladder test." The suspect would be ordered to inflate the bladder with his breath. The bladder would then be deflated into certain test tubes and the percentage of alcohol in the prisoner's system calculated with chemical precision.

The millennium in booze testing seemed to have arrived. But it soon developed that the learned scientists had left out of account a factor of which the veriest barfly could have told them, namely, that some men are more affected by four drinks than others are by fourteen. A veteran police sergeant of unquestionable sobriety, for example, was found to have considerably more alcohol on his breath than a Cambridge freshman, just arrested for staging a one-man riot from Piccadilly Circus to Russell Square. The football bladder was declared outside.

## Roll Your Hoop To Health



### PERHAPS TO BE POPULAR WITH REDUCERS

Girl in gymnastic Ayro wheel spins round Trafalgar Square, London. This new athletic device, which has become a fad in Europe, has been tested and passed by the British army.

### Physicians Devise Formula

Finally, in despair, several London physicians devised the formula which is causing the present legal controversy. The prisoner, they held, should have a full examination from a committee consisting of both doctors and laymen. This examination should be heart to heart, breath to breath, and wholly friendly, thus giving the prisoner no opportunity to "pull himself together," thus defeating the entire object of the test. The whole should be a "when shall we join the ladies" or "where do we go from here" kind of affair.

After an hour of chumming up with the prisoner in this way the committee should withdraw and debate upon the question of whether the prisoner was, owing to alcohol, incapable of doing safely the work on which he was engaged at the time specified in the charge.

On this formula most of the doctors and half of the magistrates of London have been able to unite. It establishes, definitely, separate bibulous standards for the aviator, the motorist, the bicyclist, the elevator operator, the steam shovel engineer, the over-the-audience vaudeville trapezist, the oyster shucker and the already referred to trap-drummer, after-dinner speaker and pedestrian.—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

There's nothing against the inferiority complex, except that it doesn't affect the right people.—Publishers Syndicate.

When there is nothing more to be said some boob always says it.

## Knights of the Racquet



### IN THE BATTLE FOR LAWN TENNIS SUPREMACY

United States team selected to play the Chinese in the American Zone Davis Cup finals: Lott, Junior Coen, Tilden, Hennesey.

## Short Skirts Increase Award for Ankle Injury

London.—The influence of women's fashions on the law was demonstrated recently when a young girl, Joan Barker, of Heswall, Cheshire, won an award of \$7,350 damages at Liverpool Assizes for injuries to her ankle in an automobile accident.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that in these days of short skirts a permanent disfigurement of ankle or knee must be considered just as important as disfigurement of the face. The court, in upholding the unusually heavy damages awarded, agreed.

## The Birth of "Sunlight Soap"

In 1875 the Trade-Marks Act had come into operation, and Lever realized that the first thing to be done was to secure a good name for the soap which he was thinking of marketing, for there was but little "good will" in an article bearing such a name as "Lever's Pure Honey Soap." Any other wholesale grocer could market a soap and call it "Pure Honey," "Honey" being only a fanciful name and one commonly applied to a type of soap the color of which was suggestive of honey. Soaps in those days were supplied by manufacturers in bars and stamped with the name of the grocer who sold it, and possibly with the name of the maker as well, but Lever's idea was to establish a soap which would be of unrivaled quality, and which under a registered name could be advertised and sold universally.

On his return from his Hebridean holiday the first thing which he did was to call upon the best trade-mark and patent agent in Liverpool—the late W. P. Thompson—and discuss with him the question of a suitable trade-mark. It had to be a name easy to remember, easy to pronounce, and one which could be upheld in a court of law if an imitator came along, and, in order to overcome the obstacles which the Trade-Marks Act very properly erected, it had not to be descriptive of the article, or refer to quality, or be geographical. Thompson turned up his lists and, after thinking for a while, scribbled down half a dozen names on a sheet of note-paper. At first none of these names appealed to Lever, and, putting the slip of paper in his pocket, he went away feeling disappointed. During the next few days, however, whenever he had a few minutes to spare, he took the list out and studied it. Amongst this half-dozen names suggested was the word "Sunlight." Suddenly, on the third or fourth day, it flashed across his mind that this was the very word. Then he was seized with the terrible thought that while he had been thinking the matter over someone else might have appropriated the word and had it registered. He accordingly took the first train to Liverpool and called upon Thompson to inquire if the name was still available; to his great delight it was, and he promptly instructed the agent to register it. Later inquiries showed that the word could not only be registered in Great Britain, but in every country where a Trade-Marks Act of one kind or another was in force; a fortunate coincidence which added greatly to its value.—In "Viscount Leverhulme," by His Son.

Numerous "dead villages" and old sites already have been found during a survey of about 900 miles along the central and lower Yukon and the shores of the Bering and Arctic Seas, he reported to the National Academy of Sciences, adding that some are "buried in the banks and evidently are of a considerable, though not geological, age."

## England's New Silver Pieces

The Royal Mint of England has issued four new silver coins, the designs for which were approved by the King's proclamation last November. The coins having the new design are the half-crown, florin, shilling and sixpence.

The Bank of England, which will distribute the coins, has received more than £100,000 of them and they will be put in circulation.

The police guard which has for many years been on watch at the Royal Mint will be withdrawn in the near future to be replaced by guard of ex-service men.

## Experts Study Dead Village Sites of Alaska

Expedition Seeks Evidence Tracing Indians to Descendants of Asia Race

Washington.—Further extensive archaeological explorations in Alaska should be undertaken without delay, believes Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, who has discovered evidences in that region that the American Indian is a descendant of an Asiatic race.

Numerous "dead villages" and old sites already have been found during a survey of about 900 miles along the central and lower Yukon and the shores of the Bering and Arctic Seas, he reported to the National Academy of Sciences, adding that some are "buried in the banks and evidently are of a considerable, though not geological, age."

It is Dr. Hrdlicka's belief that Asiatics, migrating probably in small boats by way of the "natural bridge" between Siberia and Alaska, settled first in the latter region and moved slowly southward as they sought more favorable living conditions.

"Collections along the Yukon show characteristic and hitherto unknown forms of implements and other articles," he told the academy, "and one of the sites has also given some highly interesting and distinctive skeletal material. This site is in urgent need of excavation, for it is being cut away by the river."

"In the Bering Sea and the Arctic sites traces of an old and remarkably high grade ivory culture were discovered, different from that of the later Eskimo, and connecting apparently on the one hand with deep down in Asia, and on the other hand with the Indian culture of the northwest coast."

College is just like a washing machine: you get out of it just what you put in—but you'd never recognize it.—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

## Mexican Saloon Retains Sign Posted for Lindbergh

Mexico City.—Lindbergh's name continues to adorn at least one, perhaps more, of the Mexico City saloons that tore down their former signs and relabeled their places in honor of the famous flyer when he was here last December.

It reads: "Lindbergh Cantina, Saloon, Barroom, Drinks."

Also a "Lindbergh cocktail" was invented during the visit of that renowned but abstemious young man. It had quite a vogue, despite its devastating qualities. The Mexicans were determined to honor Lindbergh to the utmost, even if it involved gulping liquid dynamite.

A department store modeled on American lines has been opened in China, a charge for entrance being made at the door. Well, who can't get a dollar's worth of fun in a "dime store" for ten cents?

Who said "Oriental calm"?—Boston Transcript.

## SMATTER POP—By Payne



## You Can't Fight When You Don't Make Talk.



# WIRE Your Home for the Indoor Days

Give your home...and family...the wonderful comfort and convenience of electric light. It costs surprisingly little to fire your home and the work is done without fuss or trouble.

Electric wiring also gives you the advantages of many city conveniences. With it, you can operate an electric iron, toaster, washing machine, and other labor-saving devices.

Banish darkness and smelly coal oil lamps from your home this fall. Wire your home, at little expense. Get in touch with our nearest office.

**Gatineau Electric Light  
Company Limited**



## "VICTORIA" Coffee

Selected from the world's finest coffees

LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE

ROASTED AND PACKED IN OUR OWN PLANT

One Sale at Victoria Independent Stores

# The Mummy and the Mumps!

A farce in three Acts  
by L. E. Johnson

in the

**Auditorium, Oct. 19th.**

at 8.15 o'clock, sharp.

Admission, 50cts. and 35cts.

## WANT ADS

LOST.—On Friday, Oct. 12th., a gentleman's green silk scarf, in McArthur's Hall. Finder please leave same at Watchman Office.

HOUSE TO RENT.—On Elizabeth Street; 5 rooms. Apply to J. F. Lavigne, Notary. Oct. 19-1-P.

FOR SALE.—Atwater Kent Radio; 6 lamps and loud speaker; Child's crib and sleigh; Edison Gramophone with records; Electric shell lamps; Electric Heater; Medicine Cabinets; Hudson Blankets; Man's Beaver Coat, size 40; Brass Desk Lamp, also many other good articles to be sold very cheap. Apply to Mrs. Fugere, Lachute, Que. O-19-1-P.

FOR SALE.—Two beautiful registered Ayrshire Heifer Calves. J. E. Walker, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Ford truck, newly overhauled, with new body. Snap price of \$150. Easy terms. W. D. McCourt.

FOR SALE.—Chevrolet Touring car, fully equipped, all new tires, driven 14,000 miles. Reason for selling, party leaving town. For particulars apply to the Watchman Office.

HONEY AND APPLES FOR SALE.

The best of honey and apples from the Laurentian Fruit Farm on the Brownsburg Road. Call 119 r 2-2 or secure your supplies through most of the town stores.

WARNING.—Poachers and violators of the Fishing Laws had better stay away from Lake Louise again this year. Mr. Wm. J. Boyd is on the job once more and any one found fishing illegally will be severely dealt with.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DR. G. F. SHAW,  
ST. ANDREWS EAST.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th., 1928.

One electric fixture dome for dining room, 1 Solid Oak hall stand, (with plate glass mirrors), 1 Perfection coal oil stove, (with oven, 4 burners on stand, with back shelf), 1 bureau with looking glass, hard wood table with folding sides, white enamel iron bed, with spring and mattress, 6 veranda chairs, (different kinds), fine wire flower stand, rustic flower stand, 1 small steel safe (in perfect condition), chest of drawers (old fashioned), 2 lawn mowers (in good condition), 1 wicker rocking chair, 2 small arm chairs, linen press (almost new), 4 tables, Raccoon coat (well lined), real buffalo robe (also well lined), 3 galvanized tubs, copper boiler 2 pair of oars, useful kitchen stand with shelves, tent, cross-cut saw, assortment of books and sheet music, pictures, table silver (good plate), sundry garden tools, coal oil lamps, 5 gallon oil can, sundry pieces of china, Oak shelf, cutlery and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

Terms: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

### Here and There

(149)  
Brandon's first broadcasting station has gone into daily use, and a studio located there will give grain and stock reports each day, and once a week, in the evening, will broadcast local concert programmes.

A training school for the encouragement of home industries is being talked of in Winnipeg, following the Folk Song Festival held in that city recently under the auspices of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Montreal, it may be noted, has had for some years classes to teach their native handicrafts to children of foreign-born settlers, who would otherwise be likely not to acquire the skill they would have developed in their own country.

W. N. Beach, a hunter and photographer of wild life who had the unique distinction of finding two different pairs of locked antlers during his career, was a recent visitor to the General Tourist Department of the C. P. R. at Montreal. Locked antlers are very rarely found and one of the two pairs discovered by him are so firmly interlocked that they cannot be pulled apart by two strong men, and to be separated would have to be cut.

"In all my experience I have not previously found so general a feeling of complete confidence in this country and its possibilities as was observed in the cities and districts where we made stops and had an opportunity of talking things over with their representative citizens" was the statement made by E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just returned to Montreal from an eight thousand mile tour over the company's western lines, accompanied by a party of directors and Montreal financiers.

Billing and cooling and showing no signs of having their affectionate dispositions dampened by the strain of travel, two cages of Japanese Love Birds passed through the Windsor Station at Montreal recently on their way from Japan to Scotland. Travelling from Kobe on the Empress of Russia and across the Atlantic on the Duchess of Atholl, the shipment of twenty eight Cobalt Budgerigars, as they are also called, are under the protective wing of the Canadian Pacific Express throughout. They were of a brilliant blue plumage, long tailed and beaked much like a parakeet.

# TEN/TEST

Cut your coal bills by using TEN/TEST, the perfect Insulating Building Board that keeps the heat in your house and the cold out.

Distributed by J. W. COTTINGHAM, L'd., Lachute, Que.

### WELL DRILLING

If you intend having any Well Drilling done for your good water supply: Write at once to Arthur Campbell, Plantagenet, Ont., or phone 17 r 4.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC



### STANDARD TIME GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.  
No. 422 daily, due at Lachute 10.46 a.m.  
No. 430, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.33 p.m.  
No. 424, daily, due at Lachute 8.18 p.m.

### GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.44 a.m.  
No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 7.12 p.m.  
No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 1.04 a.m.  
No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only due at Lachute 2.47 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.



LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14.

L.O.O.F. LACHUTE

Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in McARTHUR'S HALL.

R. A. GILES, Noble Grand,  
H. Cunningham, Rec.-Sec'y., Lachute  
Visiting Brethren always Welcome

### Telephone Accounts

dated October 1st, which local subscribers will receive within a few days will be accompanied by notices explaining important changes in future accounts.

To simplify and expedite our billing work, we have divided our exchanges into six groups. Each group will receive accounts under one of six different dates. In that way the work of preparing thousands of accounts will be spread evenly over the whole month.

In future the accounts of local subscribers will be dated the twenty-first of each month.

You will appreciate the new form of account we are introducing at the same time which will have all the figures clearly printed and accurately totalled by machines. In addition, charges will be shown right up to the date of the account.

The plan is explained more fully in notices which accompany October 1st accounts. Our Business Office people will be pleased to give you any further information.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

### SCOUT NEWS

Although it was rather a wet evening, a good number of Scouts turned out to help along with the work. A period was spent at figure marching, singing and parallel bars. The competition is as follows:—  
Wolf Patrol,—163 points.  
Crow Patrol,—159 points.  
Bull-Dog Patrol,—148 points.  
Fox Patrol,—117 points.

### CHURCH NOTES

Lachute Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry Cousens, Minister. Oct. 14th., 1928. Hours for Worship, Lachute 11 a.m. Brownsburg 4 p.m. (Standard Time.)

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. Geo. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, October 21st. Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, B.A., B.D. Sunday School 10 a.m. Thos. Gore 3 p.m. Rev. Mr. Wadsworth, East Settlement 3 p.m., Rev. John Macaskill.

Brownsburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services, Oct. 21st. 11 a.m. Subject: "The Root of the Matter". 7 p.m. Subject: "Evangelism". The Pastor at both services. 10 a.m. Sunday School. 7 p.m., Friday, Choir Practice. All welcome.

Baptist Church services will be conducted by the Rev. A. J. Milligan, of Westboro, Ont. Worship at Dalesville 11 a.m.; Brownsburg 2.30 p.m.; Lachute 7 p.m.

—Printing of any description is procurable at the Watchman Office. Orders executed on shortest possible notice. Phone 27.

### NEW LIVERY

Mr. James Donaldson of Brownsburg, wishes to inform the public that he has opened an up-to-date livery at the Duchesneau Hotel, Lachute, and he has engaged Mr. Hornminda Denault, as Chauffeur, and he will give his new customers and past patrons first class service at reasonable rates. Phone 16, Lachute.

### Fess Holden Morgan Automatic Oil Burner

Installed in hot water, steam or hot air furnaces or boilers

### Economy - Safety Comfort

Sold by J. D. LEMAY,  
Insurance Agent,  
Lachute, Que.

### PIANOS

Guaranteed for 10 years

Save 100 p.c. on the purchase of your piano in buying it directly from the factory.

### COUPON

Please send me your catalogue and very best prices.

Name .....

Address .....

JULIEN QUIDOZ PIANOS,  
St. Thersce, P. Que.

### This Year- Christmas in Europe

Special Sailings to  
England-Ireland-Scotland-  
France-Belgium

It will be a wonderful treat to yourself and to the folks at home. You will enjoy your trip to the utmost, if you travel White Star.

Montreal-Southampton - Havre  
London

Megantic Nov. 22

Montreal-Glasgow-Belfast-Liverpool

Laurentic Nov. 24

Halifax-Plymouth-Charbourg-Antwerp

Pennland Dec. 2

Lapland Dec. 9

Halifax-Quebec-Liverpool

Baltic Dec. 10

Halifax-Glasgow-Belfast-Liverpool

Regina Dec. 15

For complete information, please, write or call:  
J. S. GILES, Agent, Lachute.

**WHITE STAR LINE  
CANADIAN SERVICE**

## SIMONDS SAWS

Cross-cut, Crescent Ground, will saw 10% more timber, time and labor being equal, than any other made. This guarantee has never been challenged.

SIMONDS CANADA SAW CO., LIMITED,

ST. JAMES STREET AND ADAMS AVENUE, MONTREAL, QUE.

VANCOUVER, B.C. TORONTO, ONT. ST. JOHN, N.B. 2553

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**Jersey Cream**  
Rich Colour  
Fine Flavor  
**35ct. a pint**

# The Watchman,

And Ottawa Valley Advocate.

**Jersey Cream**  
Is Easily Whipped  
Phone your order to  
**LOCHABER DAIRY**  
K. McQuat, Phone 122.

VOL. LIII.

LACHUTE, QUE., OCTOBER 26, 1928.

NO. 41

## We Will Make It Hot For You This Winter

If you place your order for coal with us now  
(Only best grades sold)

**T. McOUAT & SON**

Founders, Machinist.

Lachute Mills, Que.

### LACHUTE DAIRY.

Safeguard the health of your families and your town. Drink pasteurized milk and cream, as we will soon have it on the market. We will also deliver milk and cream. All milk and cream in steam sterilized bottles. Get your name on the waiting list. Phone your order to the "Lachute Dairy." Bradford & Matthews, Props. Phone No. 74.

### COMING EVENTS

#### Repeat Performance of The Mummy and the Mumps!

Those who were unable to attend the great laugh-making farce last week, will be pleased to learn that it will be repeated on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30th., at 8.15. It went off with a big "bang" in the first performance, it will be better this time. Lachute Auditorium, Tuesday, Oct. 30th., at 8.15 p.m.

#### Sale of Paper Work and Chicken Supper

The Ladies' Club of St. Matthew's Church, Grenville, are holding a sale and supper, Oct. 30th. Supper 5.30 to 8 p.m. Admission 50c. O-26-1-P.

#### D. C. Co. Employees' Social Club, Brownsburg.

A Masquerade Dance will be held on Friday, November 2nd., 8.30 p.m. to 2.00 a.m. A good orchestra will be in attendance. Gents 50c. Ladies 25c. Nov. 2-3.

#### SALE OF WORK & TEA

The Ladies of the Baptist Church will hold an Afternoon Tea, Sale of Work, Home-made Cooking & Candy on Friday, Oct. 26th., in the Victoria Hall, from 3 to 6 p.m.

The Annual Thank-Offering Meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church, will be held in the Church Hall, on Saturday afternoon, October 27th., at 3 o'clock. Mrs. Logan, President of the Presbyterian will give an address. Tea will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to everybody.

—Save your Saturday's Baking and come to the Sale of Home-made Cooking on Friday, Oct. 26th., in the Victoria Hall, from 3 to 6 p.m.

The Lachute Dramatic Society are now busy preparing for a new play entitled, "What Every Woman Knows" to be given in the Auditorium, December 7th. Keep the date open.

Members of the Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 2231, will hold a Dance in McArthur's Hall, on Friday, Nov. 16, at 8 p.m. Gents \$1.00. Good music. Refreshments served. Come and have the usual good time.

Large Assortment of  
**CHINA WARE — CUT GLASS**  
**WATCHES, RINGS**  
and all kinds of small fancy and useful articles for all occasions.  
**A. C. LAPIERRE**  
Watchmaker and Jeweller  
Bethany Street, Lachute.

EVERYTHING TO BUILD ANYTHING  
**J.W. COTTINGHAM LIMITED**

### LOCAL NEWS.

Miss L. MacKiddie, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town.

Mr. A. D. Kennedy, of Ottawa, was in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Clarence McKiddie, of Montreal, spent the week-end with friends in Brownsburg.

Mr. A. Warwick, of Ashton, Ont., is visiting his daughter Mrs. S. Goldworthy this week.

Mrs. A. Mathews and Mr. Arnold Mathews, of Montreal, were in town on Monday last.

Miss A. L. Moore left on Wednesday for a couple of weeks' visit with friends in Montreal.

Miss Mary Cruise, nurse in training of the Montreal General Hospital, was in town on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Chapman, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacGibbon this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lemoine, of Notre Dame de Grace, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Y. Deacon.

Mrs. J. Sanford of Montreal, was in town this week attending the funeral of her aunt, the late Mrs. Brown.

Mrs. Wm. Belanger and the Misses Mary and Hazel Belanger are visiting friends in Montreal this week.

The Misses Eleanor and May Yelland and Mr. Jas. Yelland Jr., of Montreal, spent Sunday in town visiting friends.

Mrs. R. Hodge is spending some time in town, overhauling her property in readiness for occupation on the 1st of November.

Mr. Wm. J. Hodge has returned to his home in Idaho, U. S. A., after spending two weeks visiting his many friends in this vicinity.

—Don't forget the Afternoon Tea in the Victoria Hall, Friday. Home-made Cooking and Candy, Fancy work, etc., from 3 to 6 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Gauley, of Calumet spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Doris Berry, nurse-in-training at Dr. Smith's Hospital, Hawkesbury, Ont.

Mrs. W. R. Fonger who has been the guest of her parents Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rodgers and her many friends, left on Wednesday to join her husband at Glenora, Alta.

Mr. and Mrs. McClenaghan and two children, of Ormstown, also Mr. T. Hamilton and Mr. J. Holmes, of Howick, were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hamilton.

Mrs. J. Campbell and son James, Mr. Albert Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. and Miss Myrtle Barker, all of Montreal, and Mrs. Wm. French, of Detroit, Mich., were the guests of Mrs. H. Barker.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Brown, the Misses Violet and Hilda Brown, Masters Victor, Alfred, Allan and Willis Brown also Mr. T. Evans, of Lakefield, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown on Sunday last.

Relatives from a distance who attended the funeral of the late Capt. G. D. Walker were: Major F. C. Walker, of Kenogami; Mr. and Mrs. M. Walker, Masters Keith and Harold Walker, of Montreal; Mr. Andrew Walker, of Russell, Ont.; Mr. George Walker, of Metcalfe, Ont.; Miss Raitt Miss Copeland, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Pattee, of Hawkesbury, Ont.; Mr. Wm. McClintock, Mrs. C. Barclay and Mr. Alex. Barclay, of Pt. Fortune.

A Birthday Party was held by the Ladies' Aid of the Baptist Church, on Wednesday evening, at the home of Mrs. Beers, when a nurse's watch was presented to Mrs. Ball, by the Ladies, as a remembrance of the many happy times spent together, in former days.

The management of the "REX" Theatre desire to express their thanks to the public for the splendid turnout on Thursday last, which was the night selected for the opening of their new extension. This adds fifty more seats and gives the theatre a more up-to-date appearance with added comfort. The public will be pleased to know that the sum of \$46.00 as the proceeds of last Thursday, after deducting expenses has been equally divided between the Fire Brigade and the Catholic Cemetery, each receiving the amount of \$23.00. Mr. and Mrs. Fassio are to be congratulated in their efforts to supply our town with good entertainment.

A friendly game of Bowling was held in the Lachute Bowling Alley, on Thursday last, which resulted in 61 points in favor of the Brownsburg team. The visiting team were Messrs. Jas. Reid, Fred Brunelle, L. Lavoie, Jas. Kettyle, Jno. Lambertson; and Lachute comprised Roy Fraser, Jno. A. MacKimmie, W. S. MacKimmie, R. Beauregard, F. Sanford, H. Carpenter and J. Joly. Timekeepers H. Gardiner and Jas. Hazel Sr. After the game an Oyster Supper was served by the Proprietor Mr. Joseph Berniquier, and arrangements were made, on invitation from Brownsburg for a return match to take place on October 25th., at the D. C. Social Club. This form of sport has had a fresh start in town and is proving itself quite popular.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Demerse, of Montreal, were week-end guests of Mrs. M. Demerse.

Mr. Geo. E. Calder Sr., is spending this week in Quebec, attending the Public Council of Education.

Miss Annie Nowell, of Verdun, returned home on Tuesday, after spending a few days the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jas. Beary.

Mrs. Wm. Ball is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. A. Beers, after graduating as a trained attendant in Montreal and having taken a 6 month's course in the Women's Hospital.

### OBITUARY

#### THE LATE MRS. WM. J. BROWN

The sudden death occurred on Thursday morning of Mrs. Wm. J. Brown at the Montreal General Hospital, after a short illness of three weeks. Deceased lady who was 62 years, 10 months and 18 days, was Elizabeth Wilson before her marriage to Mr. Brown in 1912; living for the past 16 years in the little community of Centerville, where she made a host of friends. She leaves to mourn her loss her loving husband and adopted daughter Elsie; two sisters Mrs. W. A. Graham, of North River; Mrs. R. Mason, of Ceylon, Sask.; and four brothers, James, of Regina; William, of Gilbert Plains, Man; Samuel, of Ceylon, Sask.; and Fred, of North River.

The funeral service being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cousens in the Presbyterian Church, Lachute, was largely attended by sorrowing friends and relatives. The remains were laid to rest in the Lachute Cemetery.

#### THE LATE MISS WILLIAMSON

Was Former Assistant Nursing Superintendent at Strathcona Hospital.

We are sorry to record the death of Miss Mary Janet Williamson, well known Ottawa nurse, which occurred Sunday in New York City after a brief illness.

Miss Williamson was very well known in Ottawa as a member of her profession, and up to a year ago was assistant superintendent of nurses at Strathcona Hospital, where her devotion to duty and fine administrative ability, made her beloved by her colleagues and citizens of Ottawa with whom she was brought in contact.

Miss Williamson's sudden death has caused keen regret in the Capital and came as a great shock to officials of the Strathcona Hospital, where she was a popular figure.

Miss Williamson was born in Grenville, P. Q., a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williamson, of that place and after receiving her early education in Grenville school, entered the Ottawa Ladies' College, from which she graduated with honors. After a course in nursing at the Lady Stanley Institute, she graduated in 1912 and was engaged in her profession until 1916.

In that year she went overseas a war nurse and distinguished herself with heroic acts particularly during the memorable bombing of the military hospital at Etaples, where her courageous example to patients and sister nurses won her merited recognition, she being awarded the Military Medal.

After the armistice she returned to Canada and for a time was attached to the Sydenham Military Hospital at Kingston. In 1920 she joined the staff of the Strathcona Hospital as assistant superintendent of nurses, and her kind manner and devotion to duty won her numerous friends.

Her administrative ability was in no small way responsible for the reorganization of the hospital bringing it up to its present high state of efficiency.

Miss Gertrude Garvin, superintendent of nurses at Strathcona Hospital, when informed of Miss Williamson's death, paid her a high tribute and expressed keen regret at the sudden demise of her former colleague.

Many members of the medical profession with whom she was brought into daily contact also expressed regret at her death, and Dr. W. T. Shirreff, superintendent of Strathcona hospital, on behalf of his colleagues, expressed their sorrow.

Miss Williamson resigned last year from the Strathcona Hospital to take a course at Columbia University, New York City, and was residing there up to the time of her fatal illness.

The deceased is survived by one brother, Allan T. Williamson, vice president and general manager of the Seattle National Bank, Seattle Wash. and a sister, Miss Mabel Williamson, on the staff of Strathcona Hospital.

The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon at Grenville, from the home of her cousin, Mr. A. MacL. Pridham, and was conducted by Rev. Killpatrick, of Ottawa, and Rev. J. Irving, of Grenville, and was a most impressive one; the coffin being draped with the Union Jack, and banked with flowers. The pall bearers were, Mr. W. J. Williamson, Dr. H. W. Byers, Dr. Sheriff, Mr. A. Flynn, Mr. J. Moran and A. M. Pridham.

## Womens Cashmere, and Silk and Wool Stockings 59c.

**W. Banford and Son.**

Main Street, Lachute.

## Just Received!

Argentine Corn, Western Oats in Bulk, Sherwin-Williams Oil Cake at Reasonable Prices. Feed of all Kinds.

**J. D. Campbell,**

Phone 50, Main St.

## Sporting Goods!

Electrical Supplies,  
Campers' Supplies

Heavy Boots & Rubbers

Glass - Hardware

High Class Groceries

Farming Implements

**W. D. McOUAT,**  
Phone 66

# NATIONAL CEMENT

Prices Right

**GEO. Y. DEACON**

GARAGE AND TINSHOP  
FORD DEALER, HARDWARE

Lachute, - Que.



## Giant Among Grain Elevators to Stand at Lakes Head

The world's largest elevator, according to its builders, is now being erected at Port Arthur, Lake Superior. The directors of the Saskatchewan co-operative wheat pool recently awarded a contract for the superstructure of Terminal 7, which will have a total capacity of 6,900,000 bushels, and should be ready for operation on Oct. 15. Reinforced concrete is the material used in construction.

The completion of the terminal will give the Saskatchewan co-operative wheat pool a total storage space of 22,975,000 bushels at the head of the lakes, which, together with a 2,000,000-bushel terminal elevator at Buffalo and the space provided by the pool's country elevator system in Saskatchewan, will give a total grain storage capacity of more than 50,000,000 bushels for the 1928-9 crop year.

The new elevator is on the Lake Superior front, near the boundary between the cities of Port Arthur and Fort William. It will be served by both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways, and will be able to receive as many as 500 cars

of grain a day during the rush season. Its normal working capacity will be 300 cars every ten-hour day—a car every two minutes—and it will be able to ship out and load grain into ships at the rate of 150,000 bushels an hour.

The workhouse itself will have a storage capacity of 900,000 bushels of grain, and there will be two annexes with a capacity of 3,000,000 bushels each. In one of these annexes equipment will be installed for unloading grain from vessels moored to the elevator dock, while the workhouse will be equipped with nine shipping spouts.

The rapid handling of grain will be facilitated by the use of eleven 150,000-pound scales, twenty receiving cleaners in addition to thirty-two other cleaners of various kinds, and twenty-three belt conveyers, with a total length of more than 34,000 feet. The cleaners will handle 60,000 bushels an hour, and the drier which will be installed will dry 1,000 bushels of grain an hour when necessary.

The total length of Terminal 7 will be 1,344 feet and the width 226 feet. The elevator trackway will provide space for 225 loaded cars to be "spotted" at one time, ready for dumping.

## Ex-Premier Scores Reds

### Ramsey MacDonald Resents Moscow Order to Oppose Laborites at the Polls

The issue of instructions from Moscow that the British Communists must put candidates into the field against those run by the Labor Party ought to put an end to the political fable that, when all is said and done, we are but a kind of Communist and that, had we the chance, we should do here what the Communists have done in Russia. The fact is that the Moscow International, which has issued these orders to its British dependents, has known perfectly well that the political power which was keeping the evolution of British politics upon democratic and constitutional lines was not Toryism but Labor.

Communism is the native growth of reactionary soil; it is the scraggy and spiky bush that grows up under the political conditions of dictatorship of an elaborate police and spy system, of exile and political persecution and persecution. Communism in Russia is a system of the victims on the seats of authority, using both Cheka and Siberia for their own purposes. As the responsible Government settles down to handle the practical problems of administration it departs from this, but the irresponsible revolutionary high priests of Communism doctrines who control the Third International have abandoned no delusions which possessed them when they overthrew the Russian Government ten years ago.

This origin of Russian Communism goes down to the roots. Democracy and it cannot go together. When its ballot boxes and press and courts of justice are open, it may continue its name, but its spirit and its methods will have changed.

#### Unbridgeable Difference

Another unbridgeable difference between Communism and the Labor Party is the belief of the former that a radical reorganization of society must be preceded by a resolution of force in order to seize political power. Upon that the Labor Party makes two decisive observations.

First of all, what cannot be done by the ballot box cannot be done by a revolution, and, secondly, what is sought to be done by a revolution cannot be done even if the revolution succeeds. The social and economic problems which the revolutionist has to face so soon as the revolution has given him power are just those that the successful democratic politician has to face, and they call from the revolutionist the same diplomatic and creative skill as they call from the politician. The Russians found that to be true when they decreed the nationalization of land. The peasants would not have it, and no revolution could impose it upon them. Also, later on, they had to adopt a new economic policy because no revolution could readjust the economic laws of exchange and markets. Communism here teaches the absurdity that whoever has power can use it just as he likes.

Communism as a way of effecting social change is a vain show. It brings suffering which it cannot compensate the paralysis which it effects while engaged in its revolution is not followed by a new life it has to retreat upon the old economic order so that it may begin its creative reconstruction.

It is also curious how the Russian parentage of communism is stamped upon the features of every Communist party in the world. Its method is the revolutionary method under the Czar. Policies have to be plotted in the dark and worked out on secret known as "nuclei." These must be instructions given to small groups obedient to orders. The Moscow Committee is like the "Secret No. 1" of all conspiracies whose word must be obeyed.

#### Communist Allegiance

Communism is essentially a conspiracy. The allegiance of the Communist is not to the colleagues with whom he is working, nor to his own judgment. It is to his headquarters. No one, therefore, can work with him comfortably because no one knows what he is. In his pocket are his secret instructions. He is a tool, and tools are impossible colleagues. He is an alien using his enfranchisement in obedience to his foreign control, and an alien puppet can only be cast out.

The old Russian revolutionists of the Kromotkin and Stepanik type were men who took their lives in their hands, and who accepted the conditions of conspiracy under the shadow of the executioner. Their surrender of liberty was of the heroic kind and the moral reaction was sublime.

That is not the case when the secret plot is against men who live in the open and with whom one is supposed to co-operate. Conspiracy under the conditions of freedom of discussion reacts towards a mean and debased lack of scruple and honor. It selects its tools from the most worthless. The generalities of common action are stifled; the conspirators cease to care who their masters are, provided they find employment, and they use any weapon by which they can do their work.

In stressful times like these they use misery to make more misery and lead their followers to knock their heads against stone walls. They cover their failures by hy words and keep the pursuit after something not yet found by raising will-o'-the-wisp after will-o'-the-wisp. Where they have been trusted with administration they have invariably let their organization down or have fallen back in their impotence upon moderate policies which they gained influence by attacking. Thus, both in our trade union and political movements communism is an influence of personal deterioration and organization disruption.

The opposition which I am explaining is seen in the position of both the political and industrial wings of the labor movement to-day. The order issued from Moscow that the advance of the Labor Party is to be checked by the running of Communist candidates to defeat certain types of labor leaders has its counterpart in the industrial policy of communism.

The purpose is to bring industry to

a standstill, to paralyze it by industrial civil war on the assumption that after the wreck there will arise a new order. The General Council of the Trade Union Congress takes the labor view. Progress comes from peace. Peace, however, does not mean slavery and surrender it means negotiation upon conditions and a settlement that permits of acquiescence and of improvement.

The two policies are irreconcilable. No compromise is possible between them. They belong to two totally different political inheritances. Our inheritance is the democratic one; theirs, the autocratic one. Our method is that of a changing public opinion under the influence of reason, conscience and imagination; theirs is that of the individual will hardened and sharpened by dogma, breaking its way through barriers and establishing itself by the exercise of dictatorial power.

Thus, the conflict does not arise from diversity of remote aim or goal, but from the day-to-day attitude we take to our tasks. It is raised by every move we make either in Parliament or on an industrial council. That is why there is no possibility of accommodation between the British labor movement and communism—and Moscow knows it.

#### MISSPELLED

Teacher: "Johnny, you've misspelled most of the words in your composition."  
Johnny: "Yee'm; I'm going to be a dialect writer."

## What Scout Wouldn't Like To Be Too



SULTAN OF SWAT BECOMES A MEMBER OF THE BOY SCOUTS

The commander of the Boy Scouts swore in Babe Ruth as a member of the organization at a father and son banquet of Troop No. 1, Flushing. The slugger is seen autographing balls for the boys.

## Australia Obtains Full Rights for British Pictures

### Melbourne Firm Secures Contract to Extend Over Five Years

Melbourne, Vic.—To secure rights for British films in Australia, Charles R. Herschell, managing director of British Dominion Films Pty. Ltd., left Melbourne with a contract for five years by which his company will receive the whole of the productions of the Gaumont Company, British Instructional Films, Ltd., and the New Era Film Production Company. The last mentioned includes seven subsidiary companies. This will be good news to Australian picture fans, who have had a satiety of the American production.

Mr. Herschell says that the film industry in Great Britain is prospering, the chief reason, being that the quota system has been introduced. The companies with which he made his contract represent a paid-up capital of £10,000,000.

Forty-three British pictures for exhibition in Australia were brought by Mr. Herschell, and he proposes to establish the exchange system here. Exchange centres are to be established immediately in Melbourne, Sydney, and Wellington, N.Z., and branches are to be formed in the smaller Australian centres of Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Hobart.

## Pups in Boots



MEXICAN CHIHUAHUAS

Pups in boots has nothing on this pair of reputed dogs, exhibits in the show at Madison Square Gardens. They are the property of Mrs. Harriet Peasler of Philadelphia and are highly valued.

## English Influence Called the Basis of Indian Advance

### Professor Says Renaissance Has Become Great Moral Force in India

Bombay.—The first gift of the English of India was universal peace or freedom from foreign invasion and internal disorder, observed Prof. Jodu scholar, who is the Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, in a lecture he gave recently.

The speaker added: "The English have admitted us to the entire outside world; not only in Asia, but in all other continents as well; and they have admitted the rest of the world to us in a degree not dreamt of under Moslem rule. India has now been switched on to the main currents of the great moving world outside and made to vibrate with every economic or cultural change there. An isolated life is no longer possible even for our remotest villages."

"It is, therefore," continued Prof. Sarkar, "of peculiar advantage to us that in this age of world-forces our official language is English and that it has diffused itself all over India as the medium of trading and political and cultural correspondence. No other European language has the world-wide currency of English, or is used by such a large proportion of the human race. And English literature is the richest in the world on account of its own original works as well as the translations from all other languages in almost every branch of thought."

The greatest gift of the English besides universal peace and the modernization of society—and indeed the direct result of these two forces—is the renaissance which marked our nineteenth century. Modern India owes everything to it, literature, education, thought, and art; but in the last generation it became a moral force and reformed our society and religion; still later, in the third generation from its commencement, it has led to the beginning of the economic modernization of India," concluded the Vice-Chancellor.

## Britain Signs Treaty of Amity With Persia

### Series of Conventions Grants Tariff Autonomy as Preliminary to Airways Negotiations

London.—An important series of conventions was signed a few days ago by the British Minister at Teheran and the Persian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs. They constitute an arrangement regulating the chief questions between Great Britain and Persia which had been increasing in number and growing somewhat more acute. They go far toward establishing Anglo-Persian relations on a more stable, more friendly basis.

The new treaty recognizes Persia's tariff autonomy and makes provision for transitional arrangements pending the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation. The Persian note provides for the regulation of the legal position of British subjects. It is agreed that British subjects shall be amenable to the Persian police courts, but fines only can be imposed.

Further notes have been exchanged with reference to the British demand that facilities be accorded for the flight of Imperial Airways airplanes over Persian territory, this being an essential link in the altered air route. The Persian Government assents its intention of creating aerodromes and agrees that there is no reason to refuse permission to Imperial Airways, on certain conditions, to use them. It is prepared to negotiate with them experimentally.

The operation of the proposed air line from Cairo to India had long been delayed owing to the failure of ratification of the original agreement concluded by the British Government on behalf of the Imperial Airways in 1925. These difficulties now promise to be removed.

The Shah announced in April last year his intention to secure the consent of foreign Governments to the abolition of capitulations. The consent has been given and the measure now promises to be removed.

The closer we get to them the less steep seem life's hills.

## Baldwin Talks on Amateur Writers

### Amusing Remarks at Luncheon of Institute of Journalists

London.—The Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, in an amusing speech at a luncheon given by the Institute of Journalists to Viscount Burnham, a former president, at the Savoy Hotel, Strand, said:

"I am a sexagenarian. My colleagues are popular and in request. I have never yet had a single offer of any kind to make my contribution on any subject to the press."

"I am not of a jealous nature. Sometimes—and I am not referring to Lord Birkenhead—when I read what has been solicited and rewarded by what seems to be a remuneration of full value, I cannot help feeling that if I tried, and my friends were patient with me, I might produce what might be worth, if not a penny a line at least a penny a mile."

"I could write quite an interesting history of the fall of the Coalition and, as other people have given their views about me, I might have some views about others."

"I cannot tell whether they have any money value. I am but a simple amateur; but I beg you to think over this because, after all, when I retire and take to some other form of work, I should like to feel that at any rate there is one kind-hearted ass, who, out of pity or whatever motive there might have been, did once make me one offer to see my name with my own stuff over it, and I lay stress on that." (Laughter.)

Lord Birkenhead, speaking later, said: "Those who have undergone a long apprenticeship to journalism as Lord Burnham and I have done—(laughter)—do not invite, and propose by every legitimate means in our power to resist the inclusion of sexagenarian amateurs."

Mr. Baldwin, in Parliament last week, when questioned about the journalistic activities of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill, said that Lord Birkenhead had been guilty of an "error of judgment" in writing while a Minister a recent article on "Women in Politics" for "Good Housekeeping."

#### Prophecy for Lovers

Spring will not walk the windy ways  
Ever again, nor tread the avard  
As once, when she had Youth for lord.

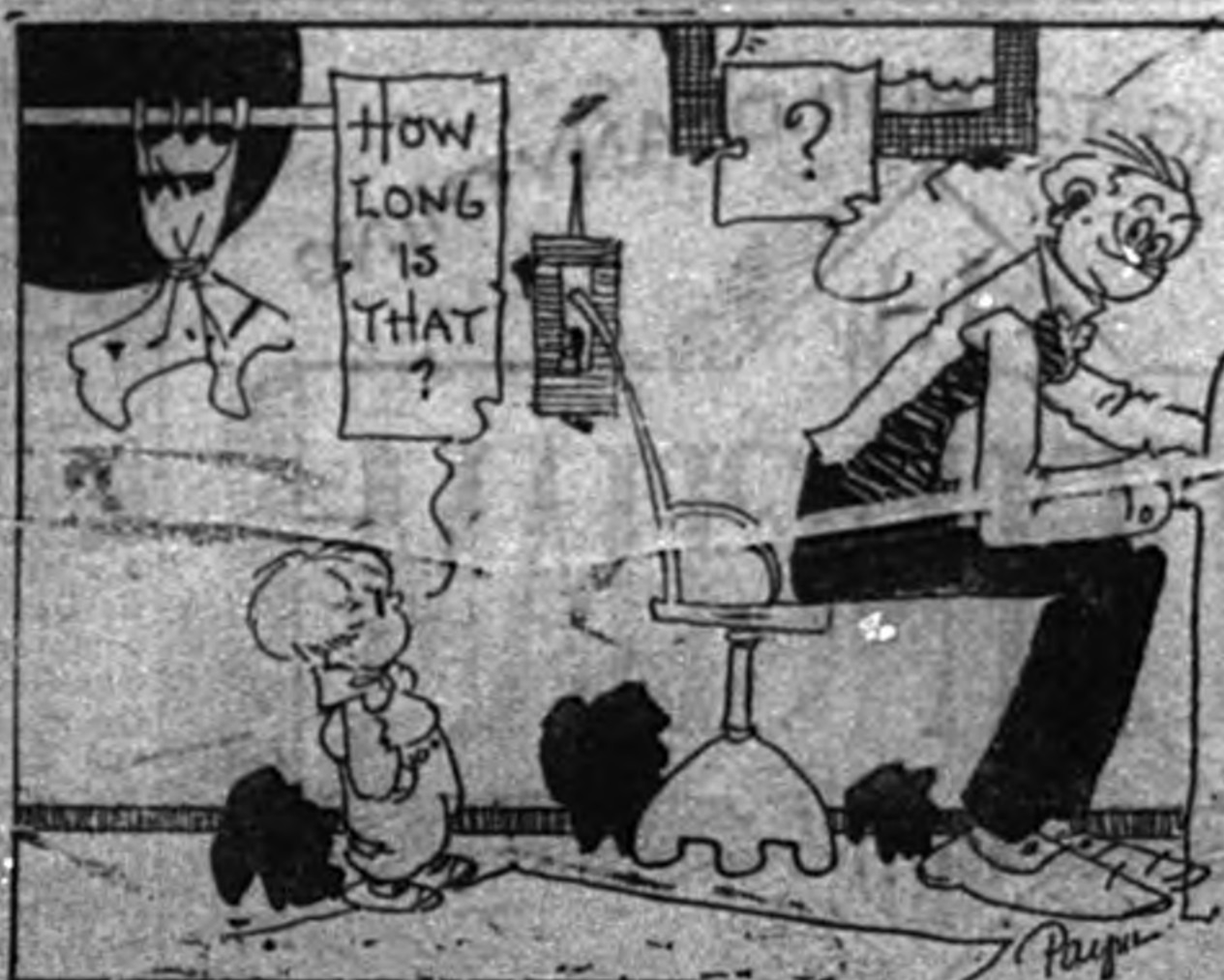
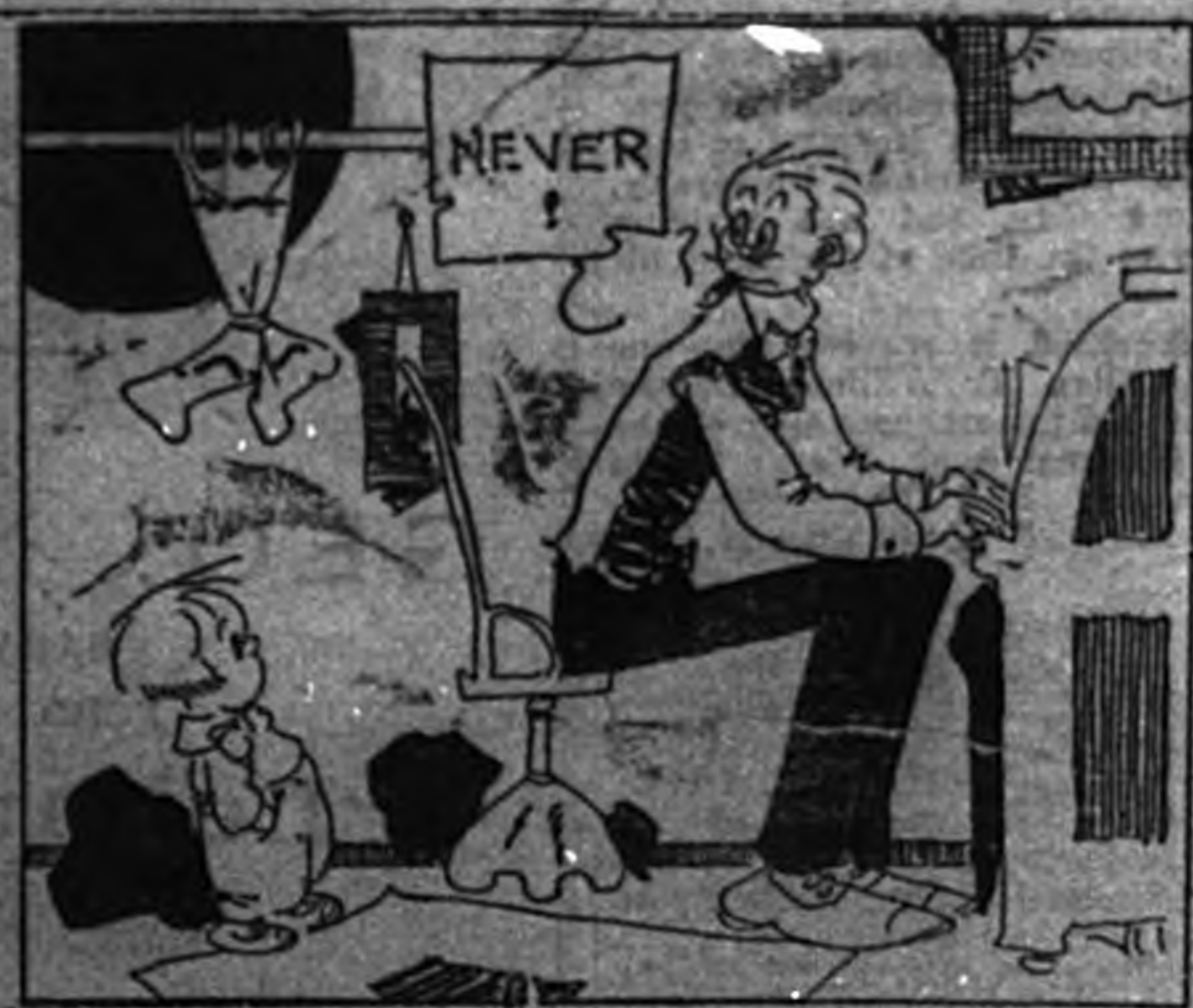
Spring will not gather sixty days  
Into the semblance of an hour,  
As once, with all the world in flower.

Autumn will spread a bed of leaves,  
Myrtle and bay shall clove above:  
And you shall sleep, and dream of love.—Gwen Clear.

Final figures give the total salmon pack in British Columbia for 1927 as 1,360,364 cases.

Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact."

## S'MATTER POP—By Payne



## Trying To Make a Peary Out of Pop.



## Life in Arctic Regions Full of Incidents and Adventure

Canadian Geologist's Diary Tells of the Joys of the Messages Received From "Home" by Radio—Christmas Day Celebrated

Ottawa.—Not so much to the adventurer and the explorer, fascinating as their trips may be, as to the government servant must go the credit for the opening up and development of Canada's great white wastes north of latitude 60. Whereas the polar dashes by dog-team or airplane are necessarily brief and sporadic, the departmental "work" goes on continuously, year in and year out, a little here and a little there, co-ordinating and consolidating every step and piecing new patches on the vast quilt of the Dominion.

During the last five years a government steamship has been making an annual cruise along the fringe of the arctic archipelago between Baffin Island and Greenland and as far north as Ellesmere Island, within 700 miles of the pole. And with the ship go Royal Canadian Mounted Police, geologists, botanists, surveyors and other technical men to be exiled for a year or more in lonely flocks for the advancement of natural science and the fur-clad native.

### Crowded With Incident

These men do not refer to these expeditions as exile, however. Their time moves quickly and not too smoothly, often enough crowded with incident and adventure and always steeped in the allurements that make the call of the wild almost irresistible to those who have once heard it.

The diary of L. J. Weeks of the Geological Survey affords fascinating glimpses into the home life of such pathfinders. In August, 1926, Mr. Weeks and an assistant, M. H. Haycock, were left at Pangnirtung, Baffin Island, to make a study of rock formations about the Cumberland Gulf region. This was an extremely populous point, there being a church and mission, a detachment of police and a Hudson Bay post—as many as four white men and several scores of Eskimos—so that there was plenty of "social" life, when the geologists were not exploring.

### The House That Fell Not

The first entries in the diary read like a chapter from "Robinson Crusoe," as they describe the building of a three-room shack. Dr. L. D. Livingstone, of the Department of Indian Affairs, had been marooned with the others, and as he was to occupy one room he also turned carpenter and labored with hammer and saw. The three amateurs made such a good job of it that when the arctic winds blew and the rains descended and beat upon that house it fell not. The first test came on September 22, when there befell "the most terrific gale yet. The wind lifts the water right out of the fjord in water spouts 400 feet high." It also fished a barrel of gasoline from the beach, resulting in an exciting and unsuccessful

chase by motorboat through tempestuous seas.

Early in November, when the sun was wearing the horizon and the mercury was dropping below zero, social calls upon the minister, the factor and the Mounties became the chief attraction. The last named possessed a radio. One needs to spend a year in the arctic to really appreciate a receiving set.

"Nov. 13: Below zero and blowing. To-night KYW, Chicago, is to broadcast messages to us, so we all go over to the police in the evening." Unfortunately they failed to get the station. But the following evening conditions improved. "Radio came in fine for our set. We get a concert from the Commodore Hotel, New York, from WBZ and WJY." On November 19, "We go over to the police and at 10.40 KFKX starts to broadcast to the arctic. They give us concerts for 3½ hours, and then messages to Greenland for half hour. Then one hour's news' summary since July 15; an hour of messages for men from Bache to Burwell, and from Godhaven to Alaska; then an hour of 'Radio Special to the North Pole.' Got home at 7 a.m."

But the real news is home news, sent on the air from cozy firesides 2,000 miles away. One night, while the "worst gale of the year" is blowing until it seems as though the shack must be swept away, he hears from his mother in far-off sunny France.

One gets a hint of the glory of arctic night from the entry of Dec. 18: "The moon is very high and nearly full, so that the nights are brighter than the days. Moon up nearly all the time"; and Dec. 22: "The shortest day. Brilliant aurora at night." Then, by way of contrast, comes the most laconic of all daily entries: "Got a haircut."

On Dec. 24 the men gather in the "barracks" and receive "Best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year" from folks at home. And Christmas indeed proved, as merry there on the top of the world as any "down below."

"Awoke at 11.15 and dress up. Give Alouke a plaid dress and a necklace. We all give Talkec a dress. Ojooahio gave me a white fox skin. Koaksek gave me two whitecoat (baby seal) skins. We have a very bright breakfast. At 5 p.m. we go to the company post and have a Christmas dinner. . . . We repair to the police where all the natives are having a dance. We have a sing-song with proper refreshments." The grand occasion would up with the receipt of radio messages from distant friends and relatives.

Such diaries prove that "the friendly arctic" is not a misnomer and that the polar regions may even become "popular" in time.—Christian Science Monitor.

## What's a Jag?

"Drunk Means Drunk," Asserts Magistrate, Pointing Motorist to Freedom's Gate.

### Few Tests For Liquor Pests

"Leith Police Dismisseth Us," Line That Starts a Fuss

London.—"Drunk means drunk." Thus bluntly and, according to his opponents, obtusely, did Henry C. A. Bingley, London police magistrate, answer the new problem which confronts the ancient common law, to wit: whether the same standard of drunkenness should be applied to motorists as is applied, for instance, to pedestrians, trap-drivers or after-dinner speakers.

It was one of those cases of drunken driving which arise daily in all countries where civilization has mixed gasoline with alcohol. The evidence, as in most of these cases, was conflicting. The police surgeon, a conscientious man, testified as follows:

"If the prisoner had been a pedestrian I would have said he was sober, but as a motorist he was drunk—he was not capable of operating a car safely."

### Decision Heightens Problem

"The prisoner must be acquitted,"

said Magistrate Bingley. "The surgeon's view is not the law. . . . In a case before the Superior Court a short time ago the Lord Chief Justice, our highest authority, stated that drunk means drunk. Case dismissed."

The case was dismissed, but the problem remains. Many of Mr. Bingley's fellow-magistrates disagree with him, and the medical fraternity is ranged almost solidly against him.

In the old days London's view of drunkenness was less strict. It was expressed by the constable who, having propped his prisoner up against the bar, was giving his evidence on the case. "What was the prisoner doing?" he was asked. "E was a lying in the gutter, sir." "Was he drunk?" he was asked. "I wouldn't say that, sir—I seen 'is finger move."

With the coming of the automobile, however, this amiable view was progressively revised. The police courts learned that what they had hitherto regarded as a mild illumination might flame up, behind a steering wheel, into a blooming catastrophe. And, with motor cars all over the streets, they found it necessary to frown even on those formerly harmless citizens who habitually made their way home late at night by rolling, wriggling and crawling on all fours.

### Tests for Inebriates

Then began the various police tests for intoxication which have caused so much dispute in recent years. The prisoner was asked to walk a chalk line, turn, and walk back, or to pro-

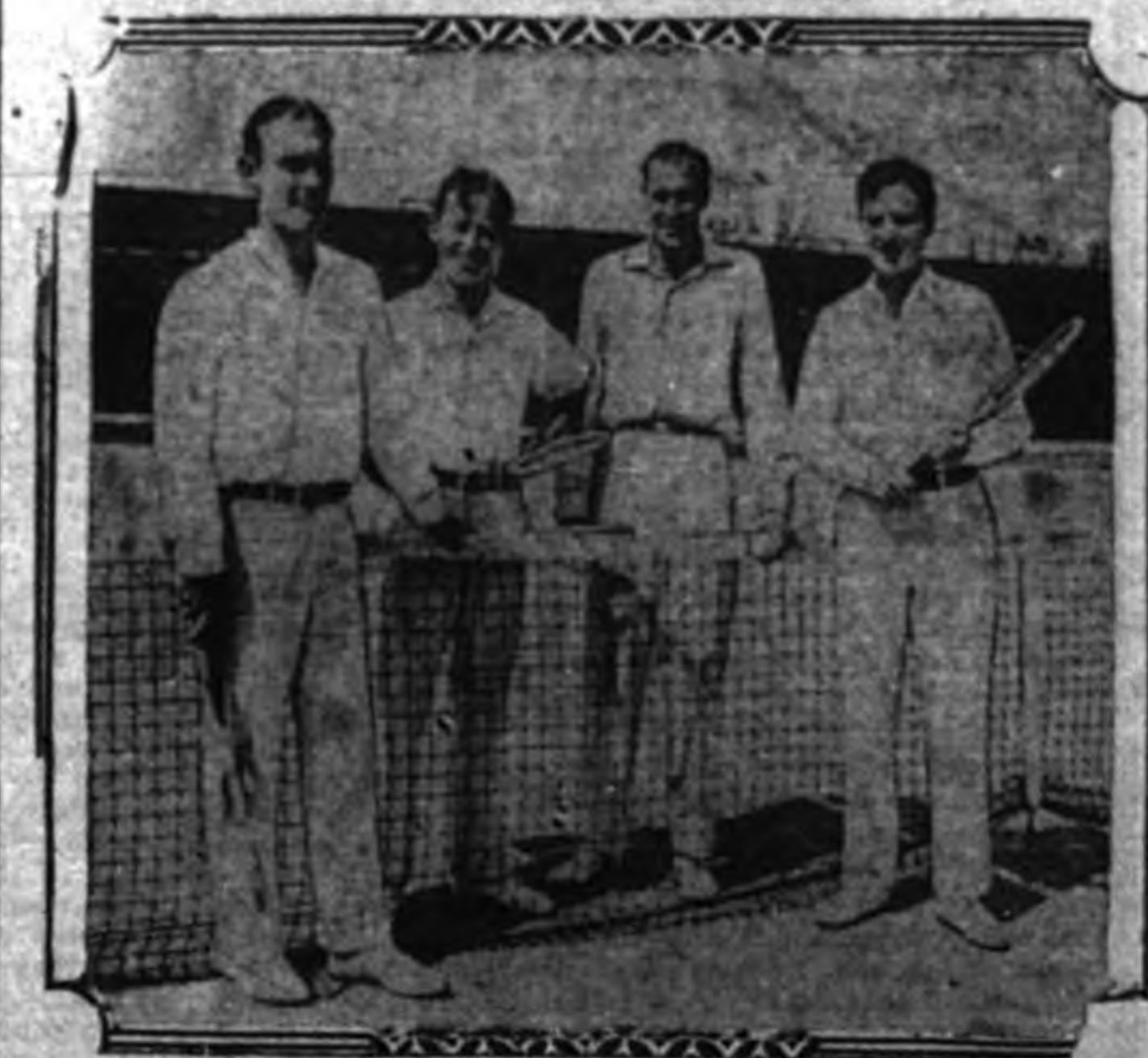
nounce "Truly rural," "British Constitution" and "The Leith police dismisseth us."

These tests created more difficulties than they solved. Loud protests were heard. Scores of innocent hoppers and stammerers, it was claimed, were being railroaded to jail. The chalk-line test was denounced as unfair for ordinary men, but pie for tight-rope walkers, however tight. Medical men, on the other hand, alleged that agile-tongued drinkers could make a Roman holiday of pedestrians and lamp-posts with their motor cars, and then pay their elocution tests summa cum laude.

At this point appeared a device, said to have been invented by American chemists, which promised a scientific solution of the whole problem. It was called the "football bladder test." The suspect would be ordered to inflate the bladder with his breath. The bladder would then be deflated into certain test tubes and the percentage of alcohol in the prisoner's system calculated with chemical precision.

The millennium in booze testing seemed to have arrived. But it soon developed that the learned scientists had left out of account a factor of which the veriest bar-fly could have told them, namely, that some men are more affected by four drinks than others are by fourteen. A veteran police sergeant of unquestionable sobriety, for example, was found to have considerably more alcohol on his breath than a Cambridge freshman, just arrested for staging a one-man riot from Piccadilly Circus to Russell Square. The football bladder was declared offside.

## Knights of the Racquet



IN THE BATTLE FOR LAWN TENNIS SUPREMACY

United States team selected to play the Chinese in the American Zone Davis Cup finals: Lott, Junior Coen, Tilden, Hennessey.

## Roll Your Hoop To Health



PERHAPS TO BE POPULAR WITH REDUCERS

Girl in gymnastic Ayro wheel spins round Trafalgar Square, London. This new athletic device, which has become a fad in Europe, has been tested and passed by the British army.

### Physicians Devise Formula

Finally, in despair, several London physicians devised the formula which is causing the present legal controversy. The prisoner, they held, should have a full examination from a committee consisting of both doctors and laymen. This examination should be heart to heart, breath to breath, and wholly friendly, thus giving the prisoner no opportunity to "pull himself together," thus defeating the entire object of the test. The whole should be a "when shall we join the ladies" or "where do we go from here" kind of affair.

After an hour of chumming up with the prisoner in this way, the committee should withdraw and debate upon the question of whether the prisoner "was, owing to alcohol, incapable of doing safely the work on which he was engaged at the time specified in the charge."

On this formula most of the doctors and half of the magistrates of London have been able to unite. It establishes, definitely, separate bibulous standards for the aviator, the motorist, the bicyclist, the elevator operator, the steam shovel engineer, the over-the-audience vaudeville trapezist, the oyster shucker and the already referred to trap-driver, after-dinner speaker and pedestrian.—N. Y. Herald Tribune.

There's nothing against the inferiority complex, except that it doesn't affect the right people.—Publishers Syndicate.

When there is nothing more to be said some boob always says it.

## England's New Silver Pieces

The Royal Mint of England has issued four new silver coins, the designs for which were approved by the King's proclamation last November. The coins having the new design are the half-crown, florin, shilling and sixpence.

The Bank of England, which will distribute the coins, has received more than £100,000 of them and they will be put in circulation.

The police guard which has for many years been on watch at the Royal Mint will be withdrawn in the near future to be replaced by guard of ex-service men.

## Experts Study Dead Village Sites of Alaska

Expedition Seeks Evidence Tracing Indians to Descendants of Asia Race

Washington.—Further extensive archaeological explorations in Alaska should be undertaken without delay, believes Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of the Smithsonian Institution, who has discovered evidences in that region that the American Indian is a descendant of an Asiatic race.

Numerous "dead villages" and old sites already have been found during a survey of about 900 miles along the central and lower Yukon and the shores of the Bering and Arctic Seas, he reported to the National Academy of Sciences, adding that some are "buried in the banks and evidently are of a considerable, though not geological, age."

It is Dr. Hrdlicka's belief that Asiatics, migrating probably in small boats by way of the "natural bridge" between Siberia and Alaska, settled first in the latter region and moved slowly southward as they sought more favorable living conditions.

"Collections along the Yukon show characteristic and hitherto unknown forms of implements and other articles," he told the academy, "and one of the sites has also given some highly interesting and distinctive skeletal material. This site is in urgent need of excavation, for it is being cut away by the river."

"In the Bering Sea and the Arctic sites traces of an old and remarkably high grade ivory culture were discovered, different from that of the later Eskimo, and connecting apparently on the one hand with deep down in Asia, and on the other hand with the Indian culture of the northwest coast."

College is just like a washing machine: you get out of it just what you put in—but you'd never recognize it.—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

## Short Skirts Increase Award for Ankle Injury

London.—The influence of women's fashions on the law was demonstrated recently when a young girl, Joan Barker, of Heswall, Cheshire, won an award of \$7,250 damages at Liverpool Assizes for injuries to her ankle in an automobile accident.

Counsel for the plaintiff contended that in these days of short skirts a permanent disfigurement of ankle or knee must be considered just as important as disfigurement of the face. The court, in upholding the unusually heavy damages awarded, agreed.

## The Birth of "Sunlight Soap"

In 1875 the Trade-Marks Act had come into operation, and Lever realized that the first thing to be done was to secure a good name for the soap which he was thinking of marketing, for there was but little "good will" in an article bearing such a name as "Lever's Pure Honey Soap." Any other wholesale grocer could market a soap and call it "Pure Honey," "Honey" being only a fanciful name and one commonly applied to a type of soap the color of which was suggestive of honey. Soaps in those days were supplied by manufacturers in bars and stamped with the name of the grocer who sold it and possibly with the name of the maker as well, but Lever's idea was to establish a soap which would be of unrivalled quality, and which under a registered name could be advertised and sold universally.

On his return from his Hebridean holiday the first thing which he did was to call upon the best trade-mark and patent agent in Liverpool—the late W. P. Thompson—and discuss with him the question of a suitable trade-mark. It had to be a name easy to remember, easy to pronounce, and one which could be upheld in a court of law if an imitator came along, and, in order to overcome the obstacles which the Trade-Marks Act very properly erected, it had not to be descriptive of the article, or refer to quality, or be geographical. Thompson turned up his nose and, after thinking for a while, scribbled down half a dozen names on a sheet of note-paper. At first none of these names appealed to Lever, and, putting the slip of paper in his pocket, he went away feeling disappointed. During the next few days, however, whenever he had a few minutes to spare, he took the list out and studied it. Amongst the half-dozen names suggested was the word "Sunlight." Suddenly, on the third or fourth day, it flashed across his mind that this was the very word. Then he was seized with the terrible thought that while he had been thinking the matter over someone else might have appropriated the word and had it registered. He accordingly took the first train to Liverpool and called upon Thompson to inquire if the name was still available; to his great delight it was, and he promptly instructed the agent to register it. Later inquiries showed that the word could not only be registered in Great Britain, but in every country where a Trade-Marks Act of one kind or another was in force; a fortunate coincidence which added greatly to its value.—In "Viscount Leverhulme" by His Son.

## Mexican Saloon Retains Sign Posted for Lindbergh

Mexico City.—Lindbergh's name continues to adorn at least one, perhaps more, of the Mexico City saloons that tore down their former signs and re-labeled their places in honor of the famous flyer when he was here last December.

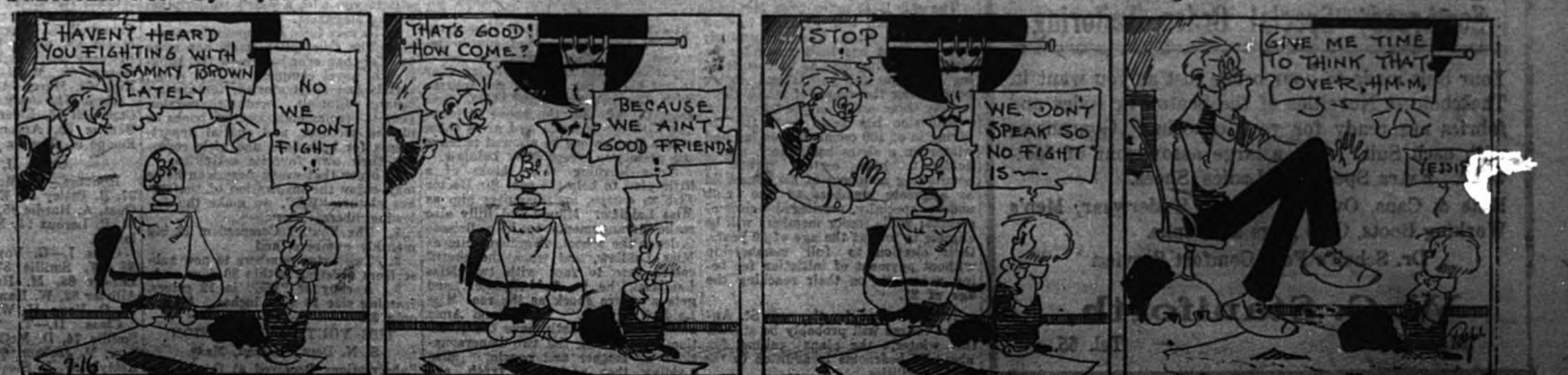
It reads: "Lindbergh Cantina, Saloon, Barroom, Drinks."

Also a "Lindbergh cocktail" was invented during the visit of that renowned but abstemious young man. It had quite a vogue, despite its devastating qualities. The Mexicans were determined to honor Lindbergh to the utmost, even if it involved gulping liquid dynamite.

A department store modeled on American lines has been opened in China, a charge for entrance being made at the door. Well, who can't get a dollar's worth of fun in a "dime store," for ten cents?

Who said "Oriental calm"?—Boston Transcript.

## S'MATTER POP—By Payne



## You Can't Fight When You Don't Make Talk



# DIAMOND RINGS

Perfect blue-white stones, in white, green,  
and yellow gold mountings. \$25. and up.

Frank E. Earle, Lachute.

## Cash Central Meat Market

WHOLESALE & RETAIL



All kinds of Choice Meats, Fish,  
Vegetables and Fruits in Season.  
Also all kinds of Canned Goods,  
Butter and Lard

We sell cheaper because of no  
book-keeping charges.

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Why not have your Clothes made to your measure. Be-  
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Overcoats.

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Your Suit made to your order just as you want it.  
The choicest Novelties of the Season in styles and  
fabrics are ready for your choosing. Guarantees  
with each Suit. Also a large assortment of foot-  
wear. Extra Special in Ladies' Shoes.

Hats & Caps, Overalls, Shirts, Underwear, Men's  
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Main St.

Tel. 65

## The Watchman

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE  
Published at Lachute every Friday.  
J. S. Giles, Editor & Proprietor.

FRIDAY, OCT. 26th, 1928.

Subscription Rate per annum.  
In Canada—\$1.50.  
In United States—\$2.00  
Notices of Entertainment, Concerts  
Announcements etc., 10 cents per  
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(Note:—All local advertising any  
event from which there are financial  
proceeds, will be charged at the above  
rate.)  
Card of Thanks, In Memoriam No-  
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With each verse additional—25c.  
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—if billed 60c.

Note:—When estimating, count  
every six words or fraction thereof  
as one line.

Legal Advertising—\$1.68 per inch.  
Subsequent insertions—\$1.12 per  
inch.

NEW GOLF LINKS AT  
ST. ANDREWS P. Q.  
NEARS COMPLETION

Living up to the name bequeathed  
to it around 1800 by Major Murray  
and his disbanded Scottish regiments,  
St. Andrews, Que., will have its golf  
course. At the tip of the peninsula  
formed by the Ottawa and North  
Rivers, the construction of an 18-hole  
championship test has been progress-  
ing quietly for over two years; and  
now, also bearing the historic name  
of the home of golf, the St. Andrews  
Golf Club is nearing readiness for the  
advance of the ever-growing army of  
divoteers.

The clearing of the property, which  
is on the north shore between Oka  
and Carillon, was started in January  
of 1926, and despite the fact that  
many of the fairways have had to be  
carved from heavily wooded slopes, it  
is expected that the first nine holes  
will be ready for play next June, all  
the heavy construction on them al-  
ready having been completed.

The construction of the latter half  
of the course, now practically cleared,  
will go ahead according to the plans  
and will be completed by the close of  
the next golfing season.

The course was laid out by Herbert  
Strong, who has to his credit, among  
many other fine courses, the Macoir  
Richelieu at Murray Bay, the severe  
Engineers' Club of New York, and  
the new aviation links at Detroit,  
and the well-known architect has  
aimed constantly at the making of St.  
Andrews into a real test of champion-  
ship golf. Which, with a total length  
of 6,600 yards and a series of yawning  
bunkers—not to mention the natu-  
ral features of the land itself—he  
appears to have accomplished in no  
uncertain manner.

The property on which the course  
is built, with its two separate and dis-  
tinct sets of characteristics, lends it-  
self both to sportiness and variety. On  
the higher stretches full advantage  
has been taken of the opportunity to  
introduce features of the mountain  
courses; while nature has endowed  
the parts bordering on the river with  
sand dunes reminiscent of the Old  
Country seaside links.

With eight fairways cut through  
the woods, and all others fringed with  
heavy banks of trees, each hole is iso-  
lated and the disadvantage of adjoining  
fairways is unknown. Ingenuity  
has also been shown in the construc-  
tion so that high or low handicap  
player may play the course unham-  
pered after the fashion of his kind,  
with the alternate route or two-way  
fairway being in evidence on nearly  
every hole. The scratch player may  
thus "go for it" while the average  
golfer is taking the safer though  
longer way around the trouble.

Bent grass will be used through-  
out, and the new club has sufficient  
under cultivation in its own nurseries  
to look after the planting of all trees,  
fairways and greens.

The construction of the course is  
under the actual supervision of J. K.  
McCarthy, who has had the detail  
work on many of Herbert Strong's  
better known courses, and the modern  
methods of golf course engineer-  
ing which have been used have kept  
the costs of construction down to a  
minimum; and this, it is thought,  
will be reflected in decidedly moder-  
ate charges in the way of initiation  
and yearly dues.

The club is 45 miles from Montreal  
by motor road and 40 miles by rail  
from the C. N. R. Tunnel terminal;  
and provision has been made for an  
airplane landing field as well as dock-  
ing facilities for yachts and motor  
boats along the shore, of which there  
is over three miles on the two rivers.

Provision has been made for the  
taking in of 100 members this fall and  
winter on a share basis, each share-  
holder to have certain rights in  
nominating members of his household  
as associate members of the club  
under specially privileged circum-  
stances; while junior members will be  
eligible to join at the age of 10 years,  
their election to full membership  
without payment of initiation fee be-  
ing automatic on their reaching the  
age of 21.

The clubhouse for the new St. An-  
drews course will probably be started  
this winter, the plans calling for  
about 16 bedrooms in addition to the  
usual facilities.

## "Mummy and the Mumps" Scores a Huge Success.

Performance to be Repeated  
Tuesday, Oct. 30th.

Any visitors to town who happen-  
ed to be passing the Lachute Audi-  
torium last Friday evening would  
have had cause to wonder at what  
was transpiring inside, but it was  
only the enthusiasm of the large au-  
dience who had gathered to see the  
3-Act Comedy of "The Mummy and  
the Mumps" put on by members of  
St. Simeon's Church. The ludicrous  
situations that arose just kept the  
audience in fits of laughter and much  
credit is due to the participants in  
the play for the skillful manner in  
which they carried off their parts.  
Mr. Stansfield who took the role of  
Racker the Butler was the king pin  
of the play and proved himself a real  
comedian throughout, while he had a  
close second in Mr. Chas. Henderson  
whose female impersonations were  
carried off in fine form. He had a  
difficult role to fill but played it well.  
Mr. Gillard also created quite a sen-  
sation in his portrayal of the  
"Mummy." As usual Mrs. Geo. Leg-  
gett was in splendid form and most  
realistic.

The story in brief was the visit  
of a well-known English archeolo-  
gist, Sir Hector Fish, to Fenella,  
a high standard girls' school near Bos-  
ton. Sir Hector is famed with speak-  
ing seventeen languages, and one  
hundred and thirteen different dia-  
lects.

Agatha Laidlaw, (Miss J. Valpy),  
founder of the school, allows a few  
of the girls to stay during the vaca-  
tion period; owing to their relatives  
having the mumps. Her nephew,  
Billy Laidlaw, played by Mr. W. A.  
Houston, is also visiting his aunt,  
and falls deeply in love with Dulcie  
Dumble, (Miss Marshall), one of the  
students. As time passes, Miss Laid-  
law finds out about this, and makes  
both Billy and Dulcie promise never  
to speak to each other again.

Francis Briscoe, an old time friend  
of Billy's, drops unexpectedly in to  
see him, on the way to a fishing trip  
to Quebec. During his little visit, he  
locates one of his past girl friends,  
Maude Mullen, (Miss R. Rodgers),  
and decides that he would like to  
stay a few weeks.

In the meantime Sir Hector Fish,  
telegrams that he is detained by im-  
migration officers on the account of  
having the mumps, but states that he  
is forwarding the mummy to the  
school. Billy on receiving the tele-  
gram reads it to Briscoe, who sud-  
denly thinks of a little plan to stay  
at the school, for male visitors were  
not allowed. In keeping Miss Laid-  
law ignorant of the telegram, Briscoe  
decides to impersonate this Eng-  
lishman; but gets a severe shock when  
he has to eat 3 bowls of aerated oats  
daily. Ann Hampton, (Mrs. Leg-  
gett), a girl from the West, whose  
ambition was to speak many languag-  
es, on account of her father having  
all kinds of nationalities working for  
him, comes to Fenella to study, and  
hears of Sir Hector being there.

In an interview with Sir Hector,  
she tells him how sorry she was when  
she tried her French at a store in  
the village, and failed to make the  
clerks understand, so asked the Eng-  
lish Peer to help her. Briscoe, not  
knowing a word of French, decides  
to teach her gestures, so has another  
painful experience impersonating Sir  
Hector.

After the exit of Briscoe, Dulcie  
tells Ann about the promise Miss  
Laidlaw forced her to make, when  
suddenly Billy arrives on the scene.  
Anna remembering about the promise  
tries to make things as comfortable  
as possible; so she places two chairs  
closely together, places Dulcie and  
Billy in them, and departs with the  
words "There's nothing like gestures  
Billy." Billy taking up the hint, de-  
cides to try them, and when is about  
to kiss Dulcie, "Racker" the hired  
help of the school, bundles into the  
room with the news that the Mummy  
had come. Dulcie's pearls are scat-  
tered every way imaginable, and Racker  
has a puzzling time trying to  
understand why Dulcie and Billy are  
not speaking. The pearls are placed  
into the old bowl on the table, and  
Briscoe getting fed up with oats,  
later throws the contents of the bowl  
into the umbrella urn.

Anna Hampton, discovering the  
Mummy case, and being a little in-  
quisitive opens the case and receives  
a surprise when the mummy begins  
to talk. The mummy then explains  
to her that he is the real Sir Hector  
Fish, and tells how he bribed the por-  
ter, and got inside the mummy case  
and expressed himself to Fenella.  
When the official time for opening the  
mummy case arrived, great conster-  
nation was caused when they discov-  
ered the mummy had gone.

Briscoe's impersonation causes him  
much worry, since he has to know  
where and how the mummy was  
found, and its origin.  
To add to his troubles, Phoebe  
Beebe (Miss E. Ward) a reporter of  
the Local Paper, hears of his pres-  
ence at Fenella, and reading about  
his being detained in quarantine, de-  
cides to investigate the reason for  
his breaking the law. During her  
interview, the phone bell rings, and  
Briscoe with another of his brain-  
waves, tells Phoebe that her news-  
paper office had burnt down, in order  
to get rid of her. Later she returns  
with the county sheriff (Mr. Geo.  
Leggett) who has the house surround-  
ed with his deputies and gives them  
orders that no one be allowed to leave  
the premises, except Miss Laidlaw.

Anna learning this, thinks of a  
little plan to help the real Sir Hector  
Fish to escape, and disguises him as  
Miss Laidlaw. Maude and Billy also  
make arrangements to help Briscoe  
to leave the school, disguising him as  
Miss Laidlaw, and when the sheriff  
comes face to face with two Miss  
Laidlaws, he is flabbergasted, and  
gets a severe shock as the real Miss  
Laidlaw arrives. Maude and Anna  
enter, and apparently save the situa-  
tion by greeting the two impersona-  
tions as mother and cousin. Miss  
Laidlaw then seeks the truth, and

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Total Assets over \$260,000,000

J. A. McLEOD, General Manager, Toronto

the real Sir Hector Fish is discover-  
ed, and Briscoe is made welcome, on  
account of being a very good friend  
of Billy. As an appropriate climax,  
love creeps in, and Phoebe Beebe has  
some stirring news for her paper  
announcing a trio of engagements for  
Maude and Briscoe, Dulcie and  
Billy, then Sir Hector, slow but sure  
decides to marry Anna, to return  
West, and help her father run the  
ranch.  
Owing to this huge success, and  
with numerous requests, the play will  
be repeated on Tuesday evening, Oct.  
30th, at 8.15. If you missed all the  
fun last Friday, there is no excuse  
for you to miss it this time, so buy  
your ticket right now, and come early  
to be sure of your seat.  
Don't forget, Tuesday, Oct. 30th.  
At 8.15 p.m.

CUSHING.

Capt. and Mrs. J. D. Weir and fam-  
ily, of St. Anne de Bellevue, spent  
the week-end here.

Mrs. Archie Graham spent Friday  
and Saturday in Lachute, the guest  
of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Catton.

Don't forget the Chicken Pie Sup-  
per on Friday night, at St. Mungo's  
Church. A good programme is prom-  
ised.

Mr. D. W. Candlish visited at the  
homes of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gra-  
ham Sr. and Mr. and Mrs. Archie  
Graham on Sunday.

A very pleasant meeting of St.  
Mungo's Ladies' Aid was held at the  
home of Mrs. L. M. Gaston on Thurs-  
day in spite of the rain.

Rev. Mr. Strange, of St. Therese,  
will preach in St. Mungo's Church,  
also the other services in the connect-  
ing churches in the afternoon and  
evening.

Mr. George Walker, of Russell,  
Ont., also Messrs. Andrew and Gor-  
don Walker and Mr. Murray McQuat  
of Lachute, were Sunday guests of  
Mr. and Mrs. Archie Graham.

## A GREAT TRIBUTE

If you are ever so fortunate as to  
visit the American Capitol at Wash-  
ington, you will find many things  
there to thrill you.

But none, perhaps, as stirring as  
one picture that hangs as a perman-  
ent gift to the American people and  
a fitting tribute to one of the most  
glorious deeds in all that nation's  
proud history.

This wonderful picture bears the  
simple title "WE" and as its name  
suggests, depicts the gallant flight of  
Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh from  
New York to Paris—the flight that  
thrilled the world, and gave it prob-  
ably its most loved hero of all time.  
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to the magazine.

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serials and short stories; feature ar-  
ticles, editorials, contests, puzzles,  
poems, recommendations of books &  
motion pictures, and special depart-  
ments for both boys and girls cov-  
ering their own favorite activities.

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may enjoy the inspiration of the fam-  
ous picture "WE," we make the fol-  
lowing liberal offer:

1. The Youth's Companion, 12 big  
monthly numbers, and  
2. Two extra numbers to new sub-  
scribers ordering within 30 days and  
3. A copy of "WE" in 12 colors,  
framing size 13 x 24 inches. All for  
only \$2.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION  
S. N. Dept., Boston, Mass.

Subscriptions Received at this Office.

## CHATHAM CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Grade X, Arithmetic—  
Honours,—Howard Tomalty 100.  
Class I,—Phyllis Campbell 84, Jean  
MacArthur 80, Ruth Campbell 78.  
Class II,—Audrey Monk 71, Willie  
Mason 61, George Connelly 61.

Grade IX, Latin.  
Class I,—Herbert Graves 81, Wilma  
Tomalty 77.  
Class II,—Gladys Gilmour 74, Be-  
sie Murdoch 73, Lillian White 72, G.  
Anderson 72, Agnes Duncan 71, A.  
Elliott 61.  
Class III,—Francis Kettyle 55, G.  
Stewart 50.

Grade VIII, Spelling & Dictation  
Honours,—Charles Kennedy 97, S.  
Seary 96, Myrtle Campbell 95, Gera-  
ldine MacQuaig 94, Jean McQuat 94,  
Clinton Murdoch 94, Edith Gilmour  
91.

Class I,—Eira Roberts 88, Earle  
MacGibbon 87, Lena MacKenzie 87,  
John Seary 83, David Golpin 82, A.  
Lupien 82.

Grade VII, History.  
Honours,—Eleanor Campbell 94, H.  
Graham 93, Elva McFaul 92.  
Class I,—Mabel Monk 87, Catherine  
Murdoch 85, Eric King 84, Margaret  
Galbraith 84, Marjorie McQuat 82.  
Class II,—Mildred Cooper 79, Ethel  
Kettyle 67, Norman Beckingham 65,  
Gilmour McLeod 61.  
Class III,—Harry White 58, Eva  
Jackson 51.

Grade VI, Spelling & Dictation  
Honours,—Doris McQuat 97, Annie  
Williams 92, Chris Devine 92, Doris  
Bourne 91, Gilbert Wilson 91, Monica  
Roberts 90.

Class I,—Ida Stewart 89, Stella  
Tomlinson 85, David Kennedy 88, M.  
Murdoch 87, Alberta Dixon 87, Hazel  
Gunn 86, Dorothy Tomalty 83, Syd-  
ney Seary 83, Violet Hewitt 79, Cecil  
Carpenter 79, Alvin Connolly 79, W.  
Hazel 77, Harry Beckingham 75.

Grade V, Scripture.  
Honours,—Ena Williams 91, Beryl  
Stewart 91, Louis Beecroft 91.  
Class I,—Fred Leedham 86, Hilda  
Townsend 85, Dolly Steere 77, Joyce  
Clarke 76, Russell Todd 75.  
Class II,—Mildred McAllister 72,  
Chester Fletcher 71, June Morrow 67,  
Cecilia Martin 63, Emma Dixon 62.  
Class III,—Ernest Castle 52.

Grade IV, Scripture.  
Honours,—Lillian McQuat 96, L.  
Hamilton 93, George Hamilton, Dou-  
glas Prosser 92, Allison Galbraith 90.  
Class I,—Marguerite Scarborough  
Mary Devine, Elsie Hewitt 85, Gresh-  
am Lonsdale 82, Russell Martin 81,  
Alex. Beckingham 77.  
Class II,—John Graham 74, Flor-  
ence Castle 73, Wesley Wilson, W.  
White 70, Ruth Anderson 70, John  
Ardill 66, Colin Hardie 65, Ernest  
Kettyle 67, Helen Mason 64.

Grade III, Scripture.  
Class I,—Ada Morrow 87, Evelyn  
Vary 85, John Dixon 84, Eva Turney  
75.  
Class II,—Lorne Stewart 74, Laura  
Stewart 72, Victor Cooley 70, Willie  
Campbell 70, Eugene Racine 68, W.  
Steele 68, Silma Lupien 67, Douglas  
Kennedy 66, Douglas Dixon 65, Jona  
Hardie 63, Maude Cleland 62, Colla  
King 62, Margaret Gibson 62.  
Class III,—Amy McQuaig 58, Enid  
Campbell 56, Elden Gunn 56, Arthur  
Bourne 55, Arvon Williams 52, F.  
Racine 51, Thelma Hardie 50.

Grade II, Writing.  
Honours,—C. Morrow, L. Tomalty  
97, B. Pettey 96, E. Tomalty, H. Mc-  
Quat, A. Hardie 96, L. Ball, E. Cooley  
94, E. Leroux 93, E. Cleland, B. Tay-  
lor 92.  
Class I,—G. Vowles 89, W. Birch  
88, W. Snidell 87, G. Prosser, L.  
Leroux 86, M. Hazel 85, E. Mac-  
Allister 82, W. Hamilton 80, M. Seary  
76, G. Vary, E. Wilson 76.  
Class II,—H. F. Bourne, Winifred  
Snidell 74, D. McColloch 72, C. Gra-  
ham, V. Jackson 69, D. Todd 68, E.  
Kettyle 67, L. Steele, D. Boyd 66.



# CUSHING.

Mr. Frank Maguire, of Montreal, spent Sunday as a guest of Mr. G. J. Hartley.

Miss Emma Kerr is at present visiting her cousin, Mrs. Robert Morrison, at Lachute Road.

Mr. C. S. Cain was in St. Andrews on Tuesday, where he attended the Golden Wedding Celebration of his cousin, Dr. and Mrs. B. N. Wales.

Mr. T. Ranger is preparing to build a new brick residence at Greece's Point and Mr. Alcide Tessier has also a new house in course of construction.

Mrs. McFarlane, of New York, who has been staying at Mascot Lodge for some months, left on Saturday for home, accompanied by her sister Miss Corner who will be her guest for a few weeks.

Mr. S. Whelehan, accompanied by Messrs. Charlie Kelly, O. E. Keatley and Eddie Whelehan motored up from Montreal on Sunday. Miss Whelehan returned with the party to the city and spent a day or two with her friends there.

Miss Lois and Mr. Franklyn Keatley were guests of their grandmother Mrs. Jas. Watson on Sunday and on Monday accompanied Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Usher on a motor trip to Alexandria, Ont., where they visited Mr. Usher's daughter and son-in-law, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod.

## CHATHAM SCHOOL NO. 5.

Grade VI.—Arithmetic.  
Grade Wilson 79.

Grade V.—Arithmetic.  
Pearl Bradford 99, Ross Beattie 97.

Grade IV.—Arithmetic.  
Hazel Bradford 100, Melvin Graham 63.

Grade III.—Arithmetic.  
Alda Beattie 100, Ernest Bradford 93.

Grade II.—Arithmetic.  
Beatrice Wilson 95, Jean Graham 94, Lawrence Wilson 60, Eileen Beattie 59.

Grade I.—Arithmetic.  
George Wilson 100.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

Grade X, History.  
Beattie Woods 83, Lois Perks 53.

Grade IX, History.  
Elizabeth Wales 69, Margaret Canling 64, Hilda Shaw 58.

Grade VIII, Spelling.  
Elsie Cowan 79, Lloyd Muir 79, E. Hooker 77.

## Grade VII, Arithmetic.

Paul Doig 58, Jeannette Wales 58.

Grade VI, Geography.  
Walter Sugars 90, Beatrice Perks 70, Lloyd Bradley 69.

Grade V, Spelling & Dictation.  
Grace Wales 98, Janet Watson 97.

Grade IV, Scripture.  
Enid Robertson 89, Wawson Burwash 84, Jack Fumhion 75, Eva Morrison 72, Hugh Robertson 68, Earl Harris 65, Eileen Morrison 62, Elsie Sugars 52.

Grade III, English Grammar.  
Frank Williams 98, Freda Wales 96, Faunee Macaskill 94, A. Thompson 77, Daniel Muir 66, Leslie Gates 64, Ernest Woods 61, Victor Billington 54.

Grade II, Spelling & Dictation.  
Elizabeth Hamilton 88, Kenneth Parker 77.

Grade I, Part II, Arithmetic.  
Raymond Blair 100, Harold Maxwell 100, Dorothy Funchion 98, F. Parker 96, Lillian Cooper 94, Lloyd Parker 84, Harry Hooker 59.

Replete with a fine collection of well illustrated stories, the November number of Rod and Gun and Canadian Silver Fox News is one of the most attractive issues of the national sporting magazine that has appeared on the news-stands.

All fields of outdoor sport and recreation are covered in interesting stories and articles by such well known outdoor writers as Bonnycastle Dale, A. Bryan Williams, Robt. James and J. W. Winslow. In addition to these the Guns and Ammunition department, edited by C. S. Landis; Outdoor Talk by W. C. Motley and Fishing Notes by G. P. Sladen are especially good this month.

The Canadian Silver Fox News section, edited by J. R. Barr, also contains a selection of very timely and informative material.

Rod and Gun and Canadian Silver Fox News is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ontario.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST.

Mrs. Edward McGregor, with her brother and his wife, (Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Vankleek Hill), are on a visit to Detroit.

The Rev. Dr. Sutherland, of Hawkesbury, preached in the United Church here last Sunday, exchanging pulpits with Rev. Mr. Macaskill.

Col. L. M. Hooker spent part of last week in New Brunswick on Military duty.

St. Andrews friends of the late Mrs. Jas. Brown, of Centerville, attended the funeral in Lachute, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cousens. Sympathy is extended to her family.

The Women's Guild of the United Church met at the home of Mrs. J. W. Rodger on Thursday. There was a large attendance, notwithstanding the rain.

The Rev. Mr. Windsor has gone away for a holiday of a few weeks. We understand that he is out of health, but hope he will soon be all well again. He will be greatly missed here.

On Tuesday evening the congregation of Christ's Church entertained Dr. and Mrs. Shaw, Miss Hylda and Mr. Wainwright Shaw, and Mr. Mayrand at a supper at the Rectory on the eve of their departure for Montreal. Apart from an underlying sense of sadness that some of the most valued members were being lost to that church, the reception was a success in every way. Mr. Neve ably filled the office of chairman. A letter received from the Rector, Rev. W. Windsor, expressing his great regret that he could not be present was read. Then Mr. Neve proceeded to present gifts of remembrance to the guests of honour, with a few appropriate words to each. The Women's Auxiliary made Mrs. Shaw a life member of the Diocesan Board, as a mark of appreciation and affection; Mrs. H. W. Robertson pinning on the beautiful little gold badge. All responded feelingly to the sentiments expressed. Then a short programme ending with the singing of Auld Lang Syne and the National Anthem closed another chapter in the life of this community.

The Medical Profession is in the spot-light here this week. Now comes Doctor Wales with a golden wedding first one he's had though, so we'll rejoice with him. He and his lady fair both seemed in splendid health and spirits and quite ready for another fifty years together. On October 23rd, 1878, Miss Emma Osgood of Sawyerville, became the bride of Dr. B. N. Wales, of St. Andrews E., and the golden wedding is in celebration of that happy event. Mrs. Wales received the numerous friends and relatives in a beautiful gown of grey brocade satin, and wore a corsage bouquet of pink roses. The rooms were a bower of flowers, large yellow chrysanthemums, asters and beautiful roses. The toasts included "The King" and "Canada", proposed by Mr. H. Cairns and responded to by the singing of the National Anthem and O Canada. "The bride and groom," proposed by Rev. J. Macaskill, responded to by Dr. Wales. "Our

Nonagenarian Guest" (Mr. Walsh), proposed to by Dr. Wales. "Our Missionary" (Miss Mary Lamb), proposed by Miss Tita Wales. Mrs. Kilgour then read a letter from Miss Lamb who is in China.

Rev. J. Macaskill, on behalf of the congregation of the St. Andrews United Church read an address to Dr. and Mrs. Wales, expressing to them the very high regard and esteem in which they were held by their fellow members; and on their behalf asked the happy couple to accept a purse of gold, which was presented by Mrs. Macaskill.

Many beautiful presents and letters and telegrams of congratulations were received and we all hope that the Doctor and Mrs. Wales will have occasion to celebrate other anniversaries in the future.

## ST. ANDREWS EAST C. G. I. T.

The Canadian Girls in Training of St. Andrews East, held their Annual Banquet on Saturday, Oct. 20th. At 8 p.m. the girls and their guests, numbering 44, sat down to well laden tables, which were very prettily decorated with the group colors, blue and gold, and the very artistic place cards were much admired. Miss B. Woods, President of the group presided. The toast list was as follows:—"The King", proposed by Beattie Woods, National Anthem sung. "Canada", proposed by Beattie Woods O Canada sung. "The Church", proposed by Alice Hooker; responded to by Rev. J. Macaskill. "Our guests", proposed by Florence Thompson; responded to by Mr. Stewart MacAdam. "Our Leader", proposed by Ruth Bradley; responded to by Mrs. J. Macaskill. "The C. G. I. T.", proposed by Mr. Stanley Rodger; responded to by Elizabeth Wales. "Our Assistant Leader", proposed by Lena Gates; responded to by Margaret Rodger.

Mrs. Macaskill (Leader) expressed the regret of the group that they are to lose one of their members, Miss Hylda Shaw, who is moving to Montreal. Miss Shaw responded very gracefully, expressing the pleasure she had had with her fellow members and how sorry she was to leave the group.

A very enjoyable sing-song was conducted by Mrs. Bezanon, with Miss Tita Wales as accompanist.

A vote of thanks to Mrs. Bezanon and Miss Tita Wales was moved by Jeannette Wales and Myrtle Hamilton.

After a few games the happy meeting was brought to a close by sing-song, responded to by Dr. Wales. "Our

## "Rex" Theatre

World News

### SUNDAY

Another William Boyd Hit with Jacqueline Logan and Allan Hale in "POWER"

A Big Sensational Comedy Drama

Com: WHOSE IT

Serial: WITHOUT A FACE

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JOHN BARRYMORE in  
Epic of Russia's Red Days  
"TEMPEST"

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the Capitol Theatre, Montreal

T—THRILLING  
E—MOTIONAL  
M—ASTERFUL  
P—ASSONATE  
E—VENTFUL  
S—PECTACULAR  
T—REMEMORABLE

Com: KID HAYSEED. REVIEW

### WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY Florence Vidor in "DOOMSDAY"

With GARRY COOPER  
Com: HUSBANDS WON'T TELL

### FRIDAY and SATURDAY LEWIS STONE, MARIA CORDA, RICARDO CORTEZ in THE PRIVATE LIFE OF "HELEN OF TROY"

It's Not Historical — It's Historical  
She weakened the Stronger Sex  
Comedy and M. G. M. News  
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The study of insulation (against heat and cold) has disclosed this state of affairs but it has also at the same time discovered the remedy

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## Nine Years' Progress in European Aviation

Proposal Made That Airway Chiefs of Europe Should Assemble to Outline Concreted Plans for Improvement Most Urgently Needed

By HARRY HARPER

London.—At a critical stage of their progress, when they are emerging from a phase of experiment into one of practical operation, the passenger airplane lines of Europe are preparing to celebrate the completion of their first nine years of pioneer flying.

It was on Aug. 25, 1919, that the world's first daily airplane express was instituted between London and Paris. With the arrival this summer of the ninth anniversary of that historic occasion, it is proposed that airway chiefs of Europe should meet together to discuss the lessons learned during these nine years of trial and error, and to outline concerted plans for improvements now seen to be urgently necessary.

The two most urgent requirements are to increase the comfort of the airborne passengers, and to stimulate a larger all-the-year-round volume of aerial traffic. As examples of long-distance air transport, it may be mentioned that this summer, ascending from London, travelers will be able to reach Tangier (Northern Africa) in 18½ flying hours, Constantinople in 26, and Teheran (Persia) in 50.

### Only Two Passengers

The first passenger airplane on the air-line between London and Paris carried two people in a tiny cabin. To-day, as many as 18 and 20 passengers are accommodated in the saloons of European air expresses of 1928, and the standard of aerial comfort has been raised considerably. But it does not compare favorably, yet, with the luxury of a Pullman-car train. The noise especially proves trying to many aerial travelers.

The British Air Ministry is now appointing official experts to fly to and fro between London and the Continent, tracing with special instruments the mingled sounds which assail the ears of passengers in the saloons. In the cabin-walls, built more stanchly than has been the case before, sound-deadening materials are to be employed. Engines are not only to be fitted with more efficient silencers, but are to be placed on mountings which will absorb vibration. Important experiments are also in hand with propellers having blades curved specially to reduce noise when rotating.

### More Aerial Comfort

The result of these improvements, when incorporated in new passenger-planes, should be to carry aerial comfort a definite stage farther. It is to enable such developments to be carried out without undue delay that the British Government is drawing up with Imperial Airways, the State-aided airplane company, a fresh agreement which will enable new airplanes to be acquired much more frequently than has been the case hitherto. The importance of this cannot be over-emphasized.

The chief problem that stands revealed, after nine years of aerial experiment in Europe, is the persistently seasonal character of airplane passenger traffic. During the summer many companies have difficulty in finding enough machines to accommodate the influx of holiday travelers. But in winter the tale is different, passenger figures fall to a low level.

### Regularity of Service

Undoubtedly one of the most urgent needs is to insure that in winter the air expresses fly with the same reliability attained during the summer. The overhaul and maintenance of passenger airplanes has reached such a high level of efficiency, particularly in the case of British machines, and the pilots have become so experienced, that the always-between London and the Continent now function almost as dependably as rail-ways in all conditions save those involving mist and fog.

This question of flying in mist and fog, when viewed in the light of nine years' experience, is seen to be one mainly of providing a pilot with some form of artificial vision to replace ordinary vision when he is about to alight upon a fog-obscured airfield. At the start of a journey, provided he has a clear maneuvering space before him, he can take off in fog and climb above it, being guided during his journey by wireless direction-finding. But when he is a mile or so from the airfield which is his destination a problem arises that has not yet been solved.

### Valuable Time Lost

Between the time when a pilot has asked to be told his position, and the moment when this information reaches him by wireless telephone from a ground station, his machine will have moved an appreciable distance through the air. During cross-country flying this will not matter. All the pilot needs at such times is an approximate indication of his position. But when an airman is groping through fog quite near an airfield, straining his eyes to catch sight of powerful lights on the landing area, he needs some instantaneous method of ascertaining not only his exact position from moment to moment in relation to the fog-obscured earth beneath, but also his precise height above the ground he cannot see.

An apparatus with which the British Air Ministry has begun to make

full-scale experiments, known as the "leader-cable," is an adaptation to flying of the electrified submarine cable systems which have been employed to guide steamships into harbor during fog. In its aerial application the cable is arranged in a circle round a flying ground. From the cable, radiating constantly upward, is a powerful electric current.

### Electrical Signals

As an airplane, groping in through bad visibility, comes within the electrical field of this cable, an instrument on the pilot's dashboard begins to flash out signals from a series of small colored lights. By watching these, and steering accordingly, the airman, even when enveloped in dense fog, can maneuver till he is exactly above the cable. Then he proceeds to follow it round, maintaining his position immediately above it according to the tell-tale lights on his dashboard, which inform him instantly of any deviation. At the same time he gradually reduces altitude. In this latter maneuver, also, he relies upon the guidance of the cable.

There is an additional instrument which tells him from moment to moment as he creeps lower his varying distance from the ground, which may still be invisible to him under its layer of mist and fog. Thus guided automatically as to position and height, he steals down foot by foot through the gloom till he comes within view of the fog-piercing lights on the landing-area, and these give him visual guidance for his actual contact with the ground.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Hard Facts

Quebec Soleil (Lib.): (Infantile mortality is still very high among the French-Canadian population.) The birth rate is declining throughout the entire world. The stream of German population, which was overflowing before 1914, is three-quarters dried up since the blood baths of the battle-field; in Italy, the exhortations of Mussolini have not succeeded in persuading the Italians to bring new little Fascists into the world; in France practically the same conditions exist; in Britain births do not exceed deaths by more than 30 per cent., whilst in the United States . . . but we had better not talk about that. Can we believe that the Province of Quebec will escape the contagion indefinitely? We wish it could. But are the facts likely to conform to our wish? There is ample room for doubt. The figures show a slow but sure decline.



"You can start a roll by tapping the safe, if you can't budget without."

### Iron and Steel

London Times (Ind.): (The first volume of the report issued by the Committee on Industry and Trade, dealing with the metal industries, has awakened considerable interest among the students of the technical colleges.) The history of the iron and steel industries shows that technical discoveries have frequently been revolutionary in their effect, and the importance of research work is, therefore, perhaps even greater than in many other industries. That brings us back once more to the technical research institutions, the laboratory, and the individual student. There would seem no escape from the conclusion that the future of the British iron and steel trade and of other industries will depend on the young men who are being trained to-day.

### THE USE OF HOOKS

Every home owner should invest in a good assortment of hooks. To hook back doors while open is a convenience as nothing has to be hunted up to hold the door from banging shut when it is wanted open. Hook doors on the inside. Hook covers on feed boxes instead of having weights on them. Hook basement storm windows that have to be opened occasionally. Hook gates, tool boxes, and children's playhouse doors. These doors should never be hooked tightly or the children will some time lock themselves in. If a long staple is used and a good deal of it left on top the wood, the hook will hold the door and yet give it play so they can work it open from the inside.

## A Thrill For Horse and Rider



A masterful display by a Mexican army officer during the contest sponsored by Gen. Joaquim Amara, Mexican Secretary of War, in Mexico City.

## Euphrates, Not Nile, Seen as Culture Source

Chaldea Diggings Show Civilization Advanced Far Beyond Early Egyptian

### Kings' Tombs Found at Ur

Human Sacrifice Was Part of Royal Funeral Rites

Paris.—In an article published recently in "Le Journal" Mr. C. L. Woolley, the English scientist engaged in archaeological excavations at Ur in Chaldea, described some of the discoveries made in the royal tombs uncovered there and discussed their importance from the viewpoint of the student of the earliest civilizations. He said:

#### Royal Tombs Discovered

"Last season our excavations at Ur in Chaldea were highly successful. We discovered in the cemetery which we opened last year five royal tombs, dating from a quasi-prehistoric period. Four of them are undoubtedly tombs of kings and queens. The fifth is probably the tomb of a prince who never reached the throne. All are in every way different from the tombs then constructed for ordinary mortals. "Inside there are one, two or three rooms. The walls are made of limestone blocks, the roofs of limestone or bricks. The presence of stone is in itself an evidence of wealth, for Ur is situated in an alluvial valley in which one could not find even a pebble. The nearest quarry is at least 100 miles away.

"Still more astonishing is the architecture of these tombs. Two of them have corbelled ceilings. In the others we find arches in baked brick, the oldest known. It is marvelous to think that these first builders were familiar with the art of making columns and arches, while our Western world learned the secret only at a relatively recent period.

#### Human Sacrifice Practiced

"The tombs of the kings were indicated, moreover, by the traces found there of human sacrifice. This practice had been undiscovered so far in Mesopotamia. No Sumerian or Babylonian text mentions it. But it is demonstrated by the evidence that the funerals of these prehistoric kings must have been preceded by the massacre of at least a sixth of their servants and courtiers. The remains of nine ladies in waiting, with their heads bound in gold braid and surmounted with gold crowns, gold earrings hanging from their ears, lay at the foot of the sepulcher. Under the piers at the door lie the soldiers of the guards, with their bronze helmets and their lances. Other skeletons strew the floor, even the ox-carts are there, their drivers on the seat, the six oxen, supported by the pole, their thighs and their heads ornamented with lapis-lazuli and silver.

By the Queen Shub Ab lie her ladies of honor, in two rows, and also the harpist, whose arms are still crossed over the harp, an admirable instrument, incrustated with gold and ornamented with a gold calf's head, whose hide is made of lapis-lazuli. The queen's chariot was a light, grayish one, incrustated with the heads of lions, bulls and leopards in silver and gold. The chariot was drawn by asses. Near the asses are the skeletons of the little servants who drove them.

#### Intended Only for Rulers

"It is curious enough that in the ordinary tombs not only are there no human victims, but also no traces of such a practice, no clay figure to represent the real sacrifice, nothing which resembles the mural paintings. The bas-reliefs, the wooden models of Egypt, in which the human sacrifices

of the time of the first kings are recalled.

"Here at Sumer it seems that this practice was not a survival of a general ancient custom, but was rather an appendage of the sovereign alone, so as to indicate that the sovereign is always different from ordinary men. At a period less remote, in the historical epoch of the third millennium before Christ, the kings of Sumer and of Achad were deified after death, and, later, even in their lifetime. Perhaps in this it must be seen that the monarchs were regarded as gods who ought to be glorified by the blood of men.

"Three of the four tombs were pillaged. But the robbers did not rife them completely and we have found some treasures. The funeral alcove of Queen Shub Ab was intact. The Queen lay in a coffin. She wore a cloak covered with agates lapis-lazuli and gold. Her head was weighted down with gold bands, crowns, flowers and ornaments resembling Spanish combs. Beside her was a crown decorated with pretty little figures, representing animals, fruits and flowers. Beside her, too, were innumerable gifts, including gold vases and a finely worked calf's head.

#### Collection of Great Value

"These objects form a collection of incalculable value for a museum. Not but precedent in the last analysis is only are they specimens of the art of an epoch which we did not know before, but they modify profoundly our ideas of the development of civilization. The tombs of Ur are certainly older than those of Menes, the first king of unified Egypt. We know that the civilization of Egypt began with Menes. Now at that epoch the Sumerian civilization was already old. Any one who has seen the finds at Ur cannot consider them the products of an art in its beginnings. We must conclude from this that the Valley of the Euphrates, and not that of the Nile, introduced civilization into the known world and that Egypt, which took the elements of civilization from the East, borrowed them directly or indirectly from the land of Sumer."

### Women's Work

H. M. S. S. in the Leeds Yorkshire Post (Cons.): The idea that every woman, to justify her existence, should have a career over and above her home interests is likely to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and an impression that work in the home is of secondary consideration in the minds of those women whose one thought is how soon they can get through an unpleasant job. But those women, "the majority" who form our great middle class, organizers of happy, smoothly-running homes, have every right to be disappointed with those in the forefront of our women's movements who claim that unless a woman is earning money she is a drag on the community.

## A Couple of the Big Boys



BRITISH LION IS SHOWING HIS TEETH  
The crew of H.M.S. Marlborough watch the Benbow and Iron Duke pass by during recent combined manoeuvres in battle formation. "Qua in fore" ground are 16 inches.

## Queensland Reef Is to Be Explored by British Party

Life and Habits of Tiny Ocean Organisms Are to Be Investigated

London.—The secret of the formation of the Great Barrier Reef, 900 miles north of Brisbane, will be sought by an expedition of nine members, acting under the auspices of the British Association, which has just left Tilbury docks on the steamer Omonde for Australia. The party is led by Mrs. Yonge, and includes several other women; it expects to spend 14 months on Low Island, not far from Cairns, a seaport on the coast of Queensland, studying the origin and the lives and habits of the tiny ocean organisms which are responsible for building the reef.

"The ultimate object of the trip is of great economic value," said Dr. Yonge before sailing. "It will cost £10,000. All are looking forward to solitude, but there will be much work to do. We have a wireless apparatus and five tons of scientific apparatus as luggage. We will live in wooden huts, but will sometimes visit the mainland.

The Great Barrier Reef extends more than 1,000 miles along the coast of Queensland and is said to be the greatest coral reef in the world. Its water contains many marine forms which have never been classified. The growth of the coral itself has never yet been satisfactorily explained, and it is hoped that the expedition will be able to ascertain how the mollusks maintain themselves and how they are fed.

According to Sir Matthew Nathan, Governor of Queensland, the chairman of the committee of the British Association, "the original purpose of the expedition is to investigate the food of living organisms in the tropical seas and the growth of such organisms, with special reference to corals. A study is also to be made of the growth of other organisms, some of which have high commercial value, such as the fish, beche-de-mer, which is used in China and Japan for making soup, the pearl oyster and the Trochus shell, from which buttons are made and from which a larger industry may now be expected to develop."



"You're generally left out when you've been taken in."

## New Use for 'Gamp'

Womn Hikes Through African Jungle With Umbrella as Main Protection

Bombay.—Hiking through jungles of darkest Africa with no more formidable weapons than a sunshade and an umbrella is a form of exercise that appeals to Mrs. Alicia Renthall, an Englishwoman who makes globe-trotting her hobby, and is now touring India. Mrs. Renthall has already been around the world six times.

For 20 years Mrs. Renthall has been walking wherever she can, using steamers and railroads only when necessity demands it. Her first big tramp was in 1909, when she covered 300 miles on foot across central Africa. Four years later, with only seven or eight native bearers, she crossed the African continent from west to east in 11 months, tramping nearly 4,000 miles.

"I have been quite close to lions and leopards in the bush," she said, "but they have never harmed me or any of my carriers. I always go unarmed, and I think wild animals in the forests know by instinct that I have no desire to kill. I wear just an ordinary khaki skirt, puttees, strong shoes and pith helmet.

Mrs. Renthall has just crossed Africa from east to west. She has visited Tibet and the Himalayas, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, Madagascar, Sarawak, New Zealand, French Indo-China, San Pedro, Guatemala, British Honduras and the East Indies.

### DOUBLE PURPOSE

A tramp was at the door of a newly-married couple.

"What do you want," demanded the young husband, "Dinner or work?"

"Both, please, sir," replied the tramp. "The husband disappeared and presently returned with a plate of biscuits. 'Eat those,' he exclaimed savagely, 'and you'll have both.'"



## Thos. Alva Edison Inventing Wizard

An Appreciation Delivered by  
Arthur Williams at a Din-  
ner in Honor of Mr.  
Edison in New York  
on May 24th Repro-  
duced in Part

### LIFE AN INSPIRATION

The ancestors of Thomas Alva Edison, in which honor we have gathered to-night, came here directly from Holland, landing in this country on the shore of New Jersey, near Staten Island, about 1730. There John, the grandfather, son of Thomas, the great-grandfather of the man to whom this evening's tribute is offered, was born. Following the American Revolution John, who took the side of the Loyalists, emigrated to Canada, where, in Digby, a seaport town of Nova Scotia, in the year 1804, a son, Samuel, the father of Thomas Alva Edison, was born. In 1828 Samuel married Miss Nancy Elliott, the eighteen-year old daughter of Rev. John Elliott, a Baptist clergyman. Later he came to the United States and in the year of 1842 made his home in Milan, Ohio, where, on February 11, 1847, Thomas Alva Edison was born and passed the first seven years of his life.

It is recorded that as a young boy he went through many adventures, perhaps his most thrilling experience, resulted from his building a fire in a neighboring barn which was entirely destroyed. For this young Edison was subjected to a severe whipping, not in his father's woodshed, but openly in the public square. In 1854 the family moved to Port Huron, Michigan, where Edison spent three months in school—his only formal school experience of record.

Perhaps one of young Edison's chief assets at the time was his capable and cultured mother who did much for his education and apparently showed just the right degree of interest and sympathy in the messing up which was a necessary result of his chemical and other equipment; and the early experiments in which he was constantly engaged.

At one time he engaged in the publication of a small newspaper in which one imagines he was proprietor and manager, reporter, typesetter and pressman and probably postman as well. All in one.

Telegraphy was his next interest. In the year of 1862, at the age of 16, he was considered a full-fledged and expert operator. From here on began the young Edison's marvelous career of invention and development through which modern life in every phase has been so constructively affected.

His first patent was granted on July 1, 1869, for, as strange as it may seem to-day, a vote recording machine. Since that time no fewer than 1,328 separate patents for original and important work have been granted by the Federal Government. Their scope covers, in addition to the vote recorder, stock tickers, typewriters, telephonic and telegraphic instruments, the phonograph, the incandescent lamp, many controlling features of central power plant construction and operation, electric railways, motion pictures, ore milling, cement manufacture and poured cement houses, storage batteries, mimeograph, and the transmission of electric energy without the aid of wires. His application for the latter patent was made two years before the publication of the work of Hertz. It is interesting to note that so great was his appreciation of the work of Marconi that he disposed of his patents to the Marconi Company, though its competitor's offer was on a very much more favorable basis. One invention, the tasimeter, by which infinitesimal degrees of temperature, however remote, are measured, while a most important scientific contribution, was not patented but was freely dedicated to the public. This instrument is used to demonstrate the heat values of remote stars, such as Arcturus.

As important and far-reaching as are the things of which we have been speaking, they become dwarfed by the man himself and his wonderful mind and charming personality.

One of Mr. Edison's outstanding characteristics is his modesty; another his insatiable desire to obtain facts—to learn; nothing seems too small, as nothing seems too great to excite his deepest interest, especially when an item of added information can be gained or something of human service is promised. When visiting an electrical or mechanical exhibition, he will stop and carefully study every example of automatic machinery which eliminates exhausting human labor and the element of monotony in one's work.

Another outstanding characteristic of Mr. Edison is the directness with which he reaches his conclusions and the simplicity and clearness of the language with which he expresses them. An illustration is found in his remarks when he first saw the remarkable illumination of the Buffalo Exposition some years ago—the most extensive and effective up to that time. "Gazing upon it, seemingly very much impressed, he remarked to a friend standing by, 'All the incandescent lamp filaments through which this marvelous effect is produced would not fit a small-sized man's hat.' As interesting indica-

tion of his resourcefulness is found in the way in which he makes old enemies serve his purposes as new friends. Thus on one occasion, while visiting his laboratory, he pointed out that the thing which had bothered him most in the development of the incandescent lamp—the inside blackening which greatly reduced the candle-power—he was using to advantage in his more recent work—I believe in the manufacture of his new storage battery. And it is interesting to note that his work in magnetic separation of iron ore is now effectively employed in removing impurities from fuel before it reaches the boilers of the great power plants of this city.

It is almost unnecessary to mention that throughout his life he has been oblivious to time, food and personal comfort. During the construction of the Pearl Street plant where for months he worked day and night, on the streets and in the building, a bedroom was provided on one of the upper floors that he might not lose time going home or to a nearby hotel. He would sometimes come into the station so exhausted that instead of climbing the intervening stairs he would throw his coat on a pile of Edison underground tubing lying on the floor and snatch a few minutes or hours of sleep as the case might be.

In material as well as human values Edison's work is almost of incalculable magnitude, and judged by which he may well be called "the world's greatest benefactor." If measured in terms of money, there exist to-day well established, conservative enterprises which owe their origin or development in some part to his genius, which closely approximate the value of all the gold dug from the earth since America was discovered. Stated in another way, these values represent no less than five times all the money in circulation or five times the entire stock of gold in this country in the year 1927. The annual contribution of these enterprises to the national life represents approximately one and one-half times all the money now in circulation and, through employment, the genius of Edison provides or influences the support of practically one out of every ten of our population. These figures, as extraordinary as they are, do not include many related industries which in themselves again represent enormous aggregates of value, both material and human.

Entering this building to-night, we passed through that extraordinary area of publicity by light, often called the brightest spot on earth—Time Square. Standing there, thinking of Edison and his work, we may well remember the inscription on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London, "If you would see his monument, look around." And how appropriate is this inscription wherever we find modern life and civilization, in every branch of which is found the genius and spirit of this marvelous man. As long as the world survives, the name of Edison will remain an outstanding symbol of immeasurable genius, accomplishment and public service.



Sal: Gosh! Your new fur "bonnie" surely is the cats!  
Al: You're wrong, it's the goats!

If woman's intuition is so wonderful, then why does she ask so many questions?—Louisville Times.

Those anxious to invest in a going concern should make sure which way it is going.—Wall Street Journal.

This is the season when a man examines his 1927 straw hat and wonders if it really looked that bad when he stored it in the attic.—Louisville Times.

## Coast-to-Coast Trip Shows Air Mail On the Job

Correspondent Sees For Him-  
self How Planes Cut 3000  
Miles to 31 Hours

The air mail has shortened the 3,000 miles between New York City and San Francisco to 31 hours. Mail posted in Wall Street on Monday morning is delivered in Market Street late Tuesday afternoon. To learn how this service operates, The Christian Science Monitor sent a staff correspondent over the line. Here is his account of what the air service is doing and some of the plans for the near future, all of great interest now that Ottawa is considering a trans Canada air way.

By a Staff Correspondent  
New York—"Air Mail!"  
Men scurried to their posts in the National Air Transport hangar at Haddley Field, N.J., the chief air mail terminal of the East. An airplane appeared overhead, circled the field, and dropped to earth with a perfect three-point landing.

Two men ran out and led it to its mooring. The others removed the mail from its hold and rushed it to a station where clerks sorted it rapidly. Meanwhile a mechanic was warming up the airplane that would soon leave for the West on the first lap of a flight across the continent. I was strapped into a parachute and hoisted into the front cockpit. The motor roared. The anchor blocks were pulled away. We taxied down the field, turned, and took off into the wind.

San Francisco at that moment was 3,000 miles away—the same destination toward which the Pony Express raced less than three-quarters of a century ago. Hard-riding horsemen, dashing over short relays, spanned the 1,400 miles from the end of the railroad at St. Joseph, Mo., to the Golden Gate. Their speed thrilled the nation; they rode it in eight days.

### Coast to Coast

And how, from coast to coast, over more than twice this distance, a letter is delivered in 31 hours. To send a letter winging on its way by air has become as simple as buying a loaf of bread at the corner grocery, and mail is now being carried over the country on more than a score of air routes.

I turned amid the mail sacks and express packages carefully stowed before me in the cockpit and looked at my pilot, Earl Ward, a confident-looking young man intent on his job.

The fields of New Jersey, occasional towns, the rusty hills of Pennsylvania, were flitting by in a moving panorama. We in the plane were a tiny world apart.

Only two phenomena were particularly noticeable. One was the bumping caused by air pockets; the other, the desert-clear quality of the air.

At 4.20 in the afternoon the tower of the Cleveland Union Station pierced the horizon and soon our plane settled on the Cleveland field. We had been in the air three hours and a half.

"I'm sorry," the airport official said, "but we can't send you on to-night. You see, we take the mail into weather where we wouldn't think of sending a passenger."

### Air Mail Looks Ahead

In spite of the blue sky at Cleveland, there was rain in the West. The air mail sees all. With its elaborate system of radio and wire communication, it can tell exactly the temperature, barometric pressure, cloud-height, or "ceiling," wind velocity and visibility at any spot along the route.

The official said that in Chicago the planes for the West would be delayed and by taking a train I might catch the one reserved for me. On the way to the station the chauffeur told me about Pilot Ward.

"One of the crack fliers in the service," he said, "used to be a lieutenant in the marines. Holds the record between New York and Cleveland of two hours and 26 minutes."

In Chicago I found that the west-bound plane had left only 30 minutes

## Would Be Fine Around A Melon Patch



### RATHER SUGGESTIVE OF A "KEEP OUT SIGN"

Part of a barbed wire fence erected at the entrance to a South African diamond mine which has been temporarily closed to prevent the market from becoming flooded with the precious stones, thereby lowering their value.

behind schedule. The management changed my reservation to the following day.

The next night I met Pilot Wagner, a one-time army flier and veteran of seven years in the air mail service, and "one of the best."

We talked of expansion and improvements in the service. National Air Transport operating regular passenger service from Chicago to Dallas, will soon extend that service over the Chicago-New York branch of the route.

Boeing Air Transport, giving mail, express and passenger service from Chicago to San Francisco, is to install three giant passenger planes, three-motored and with accommodations for 12 persons, for week-end excursions.

### Testing Radio Beacons

The Department of Commerce is experimenting with radio beacons, to be placed on either side of the charted course.

As soon as these beacons are operating, schedules will be changed so that the flying time from coast to coast will be two nights and one day, instead of two days and one night, as at present.

Seven-thirty, our scheduled leaving time, arrived, but not the mail from Minneapolis. We waited. Overhead a 500,000 candle-power revolving beacon shot its beam for miles. Finally came the cry: "Air mail!" Quickly the sacks were stowed and we were off.

I found the passenger cabin like the interior of a very small coupe. Finished in light green enamel, it had a narrow, leather upholstered seat designed for two lean passengers. Windows, 12 by 27 inches, built into each door, were adequate for sight-seeing.

A small dome light hung above and a heater from the exhaust below kept the little stateroom warm enough.

A license, granted by the Aeronautics Bureau of the Department of Commerce, said that the airplane was made by the Boeing Company of Seattle, had a wing span of 44 feet 2 1/4 inches; length over all, 33 feet, 3-1/2 inches; carried a useful load of 2,470 pounds; had a weight, empty, of 3,230 pounds and a gross weight of 5,700. Its engine was a Wasp, made by the Pratt-Whitney Company. The 26 planes operated by the line are almost identical in design and equipment.

### Emergency Landing

The ship flew so smoothly and the motor droned so soothingly that I fell asleep. When I awoke we were circling down to the revolving beacon on the emergency field at Rock Falls, Ill. Fog ahead forced us to make ourselves at home in a cold little shack until morning.

At 8 o'clock we went on to the eastern bank of the Mississippi, where, because of poor visibility, we landed

on another emergency field surrounded by acres of cornstalks. The caretaker drove us to his farm home near by for a substantial morning meal.

Then we were off again for Iowa City and Omaha, where mail and baggage were transferred to another plane and I met my new pilot, E. M. Allison, introduced as one of Boeing's "star" men.

We set out within 10 minutes and bucked a heavy wind to reach North Platte at 3.40 o'clock that afternoon. The farms were laid out in neat 160-acre squares, with fences running directly east and west, north and south, which is of great assistance to the pilots. Two hours later the brightly painted roofs of Cheyenne welcomed us.

There I met Pilot H. A. Collinson, described as "an old-timer in the air mail in these parts and never had a serious mishap." We took off again immediately, making for a break in the fog that covered Sherman Hill. It closed before we could get through and Mr. Collinson wheeled back to town.

### Through to Rock Springs

Late at night we got through to Rock Springs, Wyo., the halfway point between Cheyenne and Salt Lake. Red lights outlined the field against a jet background.

We ate at Rock Springs and waited until "unlimited visibility" was reported. In spite of that forecast, we met a rim of fog over the Wasatch Mountains and climbed to 15,800 feet to top it.

At that height we could see over the roof of the "stuff," as pilots call all water vapor collectively. The full moon, lighting the trumbling mists, transformed them into glowing, white baby blankets. Mail pilots see more of the beauty of nature every day than the average city dweller in half a hundred two-week vacations.

Crossing the clouds we circled sharply down to the field at Salt Lake City, a drop of 2,400 feet. As soon as the mail was re-sorted, we were on our way again with a new plane and another pilot. We scraped the tops of the Ruby Mountains so closely that pebbles and leaves were easily distinguishable, and then found ourselves in Elko, Nev.

Another pilot, Haking, took the ship. He informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

### Over Mountain Ranges

We flew over mountain ranges and tan-colored valleys, where countless sheep nibbled and on above alkali plains to Reno, with its brave greenery, the air mail gateway to the Sierra Nevada. There I learned that Haking, in spite of his seeming youth, had been in the aviation "game" for 12 years and knew all about aircraft.

The next pilot was C. K. Vance. His lap in the relay led across one of

## Continuity

Can you recall that self of long ago? They ask, the sightless ones. They do not know  
That this brocaded matron that is I, Upon whose wit and judgment they rely,  
Is the lank child at whom they used to mock,  
With pinafore exchanged for Paris frock.  
How solemnly I wear my staid disguise,  
That they should think me suddenly grown wise!  
Oh you who with your stature change your heart,  
When the grey hair in which I play my part  
Is laid aside, the wrinkled skin put by,  
Running along the fields of morning, I Shall seek—and find—some other child to tell  
How well I've fooled you all, my friends, how well.  
—Freda C. Bond.

the most difficult and dangerous stretches of the entire route. "So, you see," one of the mechanics at Reno explained, "they were bound to pick an expert to fly from here to the coast."

Mr. Vance took us over a territory in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California in which there was no landing for 75 miles—only pine-covered mountains and green ravines. Valleys, canyons and streams, which never would be seen by tourists, were it not for the air line, flitted by the little cabin windows, all too transient in their loveliness.

The plane came down for exactly two minutes in Sacramento to drop a packet, and then winged its way straight to the Oakland Municipal Airport—and journey's end.

We were 17 hours behind schedule, but still two full days ahead of the mail trains.

Discounting my 24-hour stopover in Chicago, I had been on route just 43 hours from coast to coast. We had been delayed by unfavorable weather, but never once by motor or other mechanical trouble. Every link in the air mail chain did its work perfectly.



"Tom is an awful dumb-bell, isn't he?"  
"I'll say so! Why, even if he had any brains, he wouldn't know how to use 'em."

## Best To Take Your Freckles As You Find Them

If you are troubled with lentigo the only thing to do is to make the best of it, advises Earl C. Gregory in the current issue of "Physical Culture Magazine." Lentigo, by the way is no dread disease but merely the common, though often hated freckles.

Mr. Gregory says, "If you freckle, you freckle, and that's that. The susceptibility is inborn. That is, whoever once develops freckles will have them appear again under similar conditions of exposure to summer sun light."

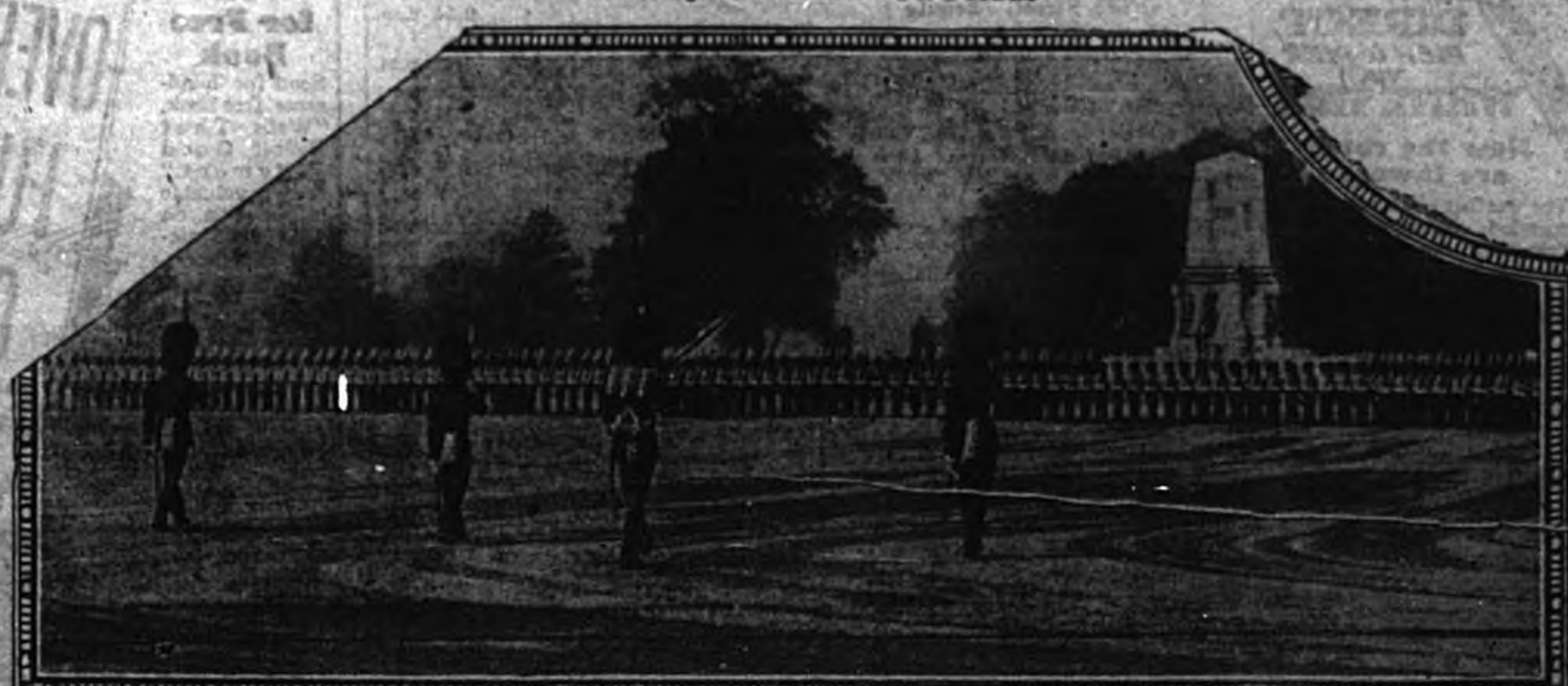
The writer in "Physical Culture" further points out that one has no more reason to be mortified by freckles than by a head of hair naturally wavy. "Freckles," he continues, "indicate a body high in vitality and there is something about the color and texture of a woman's skin that allows the freckles to harmonize so with the skin that the spots seem to belong; they simply fit."

While freckles can be removed, according to Mr. Gregory, by such preparations as three parts of glycerine to one part tincture of iodine, the effort is not worth the irritation it causes. "And," he concludes, "in order to keep them for reappearing a woman would have to deprive herself of the sun rays, which are necessary to make her a vitally strong woman. Hence she must choose between the ill health of a shut-in without freckles, and the better health of an outdoor woman while taking her chances with the freckles. And what sensible woman would give up her chance of health through outdoor living, to gain a concession to vanity?"

## A Chance for Canada

London Daily Express (Ind. Con.). It has been stated before the Canadian immigration inquiry this week that there are 50,000 women and children living in Great Britain to-day whose men-folk have crossed the ocean to Canada. The British Government is willing to pay 50 per cent. of the cost of a great family reunion scheme. We have often criticized the supineness of Whitehall in promoting emigration, but in this instance it is doing all that can be expected of it. What will be Ottawa's answer? The Canadian Government have here a chance to encourage British immigration in the way that will most add to Canada's immediate and permanent well-being.

## The "Empire's Finest" On Parade



FINE OLD CUSTOM ON HORSE GUARDS PARADE

"Guard mounting" is carried on during the month of May when the king's color of the battalion supplying the king's guard for the day is trooped; a beautiful ceremony.



Enjoy the  
Convenience of

## EXTRA OUTLETS

It will cost very little to extend the present wiring in your home...to give you additional lights where needed and outlets for portable lamps, air heaters, radio, iron, toaster, or other convenience.

Farmers will find it a shrewd investment to extend their house wiring to barns and out-buildings, with outlets for milking machines cream separators, grinders and small tools.

Get in touch with our nearest office which will gladly furnish an estimate for a quick, thorough job with a minimum of inconvenience to you.

**Gatineau Electric Light  
Company Limited**



**VICTORIA Coffee**  
DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATIONS  
LAPORTE MARTIN LIMITEE  
One Sale at Victoria Independent Stores

### Telephone Accounts

We have now completed the introduction of our new plan of rendering telephone accounts.

Notices accompany the special accounts now being mailed to local subscribers. They explain the changes made and give full details of all charges.

Our Business Office people will be pleased to explain more fully the features of the plan.

J. A. McIntosh, Manager.



THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

### NOTICE

In the future, persons domiciled and residing in the Province of Quebec, who desire to Trap, Hunt or take for Domestic Animals on other lands, their own property must have a license, the price of which shall be \$2.00 for each hunting season. Licenses can be obtained from W. J. GILES, Game Warden, Brownburg, Oct. 20-2.

## WANT ADS

TO LET.—House, newly decorated & painted, latest lighting system, hot water throughout, Bath, Furnace, also garage. Apply to Mr. Robert Cleland, near the premises.

FOR SALE.—Atwater Kent Radio; 6 lamps and loud speaker; Child's crib and sleigh; Edison Gramophone with records; Electric shell Lamps; Electric Heater; Medicine Cabinets; Hudson Blankets; Man's Beaver Coat, size 40; Brass Desk Lamp, also many other good articles to be sold very cheap. Apply to Mrs. Fugere, Lachute, Que. O-19-1-P.

LOST.—On Monday morning a police dog, black and tan, 3 months old, answering to the name of Pete. Finder, please return same to Robt. Todd, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Two Deer Hounds. Apply to J. S. Thompson, Box 212, Brownburg or Phone 71 r 1-3.

FOR SALE.—Two beautiful registered Ayrshire Heifer Calves. J. E. Walker, Lachute.

FOR SALE.—Ford truck, newly overhauled, with new body. Snap price of \$150. Easy terms. W. D. McQuat.

TO RENT.—Two rooms, (heated), kitchen furnished, electric stove, at a moderate price. Apply to Mrs. P. H. Masson, Lachute, Phone 185m.

HONEY and APPLES FOR SALE.—The best of honey and apples from the Laurentian Fruit Farm on the Brownburg Road. Call 119 r 2-2 or secure your supplies through most of the town stores.

### PIANO-TUNING

Mr. Armand Bedard Expert piano tuner of 15 years' experience, will be here, after the first of November. Leave your order at Windsor Hotel.

LOST.—On Oct. 15th, somewhere in town, a gold watch. Finder please return to Watchman Office.

### AGENTS WANTED

Industrious persons, with or without experience to manage the Watkins Business in good territories. If you are anxious to turn your time into big money, do not hesitate to secure the biggest line of Family Necessities that can be sold direct to consumers. The energetic salesman makes his salary higher each month by retailing Watkins Products. No failure possible. Details furnished without obligation.

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY, DEPT. 20, 749 Craig West, Montreal N-9-2.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction at the residence of

DR. G. F. SHAW, ST. ANDREWS EAST,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27th, 1928.

One electric fixture dome for dining room; 1 Solid Oak hall stand, (with plate glass mirrors), drawer umbrella stand etc.; 1 Perfection coal oil stove (with oven, 4 burners on stand, with back shelf); 1 bureau with looking glass, hard wood table with folding sides, white enamel iron bed, with spring and mattress, 6 veranda chairs, (different kinds), fine wire flower stand, rustic flower stand, 1 small steel safe (in perfect condition), chest of drawers (old fashioned), 2 lawn mowers (in good condition), 1 wicker rocking chair, 2 small arm chairs, linen press (almost new), 4 tables, Raccoon coat (well lined), real buffalo robe (also well lined), 2 galvanized tubs, copper boiler, 2 pairs of oars, useful kitchen stand with shelves, tent, cross-cut saw, assortment of books and sheet music, pictures, table silver (good plate), sundry garden tools, coal oil lamps, 5 gallon oil can, sundry pieces of china, Oak ashelf, cutlery and many other articles unmentioned.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp. Terms: CASH.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

### AUCTION SALE

There will be sold by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1928

On the Premises

The new two storey frame dwelling (size of house 24 x 38, size of lot 53 x 95) on the North side of Grace Street, Lachute owned by

ARCHIE WARWICK, Opposite the Boys' College and between the properties of Nelson Lepage and Jude Charlebois, comprising two separate flats, each flat equipped with complete bath room (connection with sewer).

Parties interested may examine the property

TERMS: Part Cash. Balance to suit purchaser.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

ARCHIE WARWICK, Proprietor.

W. J. BOYD, Licensed Auctioneer.

### SCOUT NEWS

The Scouts have been very busy during the past few weeks and will continue to be very busy for several weeks to come, for the reason that the boys are preparing for a big concert, which is to be held within a few weeks.

A practice will be held on Saturday afternoon at 1.30 p.m. The competition is steadily climbing higher. This month ends as follows:—

Crow Patrol—104 points, Wolf Patrol—191 points, Bull-Dog Patrol—182 points, Fox Patrol—140 points.

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Lachute Branch JOHN MASON Representative

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## Used Cars

We take pleasure in offering you a complete assortment of used cars, at reasonable prices, perfect mechanism and sold with a 1 month guarantee. With every used car sold we furnish gasoline for the first 500 miles without charge. Buy at your own Price.

**Come in and ask us about it!**

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 2 Dodge Sedans 1926         | 1 Ford Touring 1924      |
| 1 Dodge Touring 1922        | 1 Nash Cabriolet 1928    |
| 1 Essex Coach 1925          | 1 Ford Tudor 1924        |
| 1 McLaughlin Sedan 1925     | 1 Ford Fordor 1926       |
| 1 Nash Coach St'd 1929      | 1 Reo 1-2 Ton Truck 1922 |
| 1 Kissel Coupe 1923         | 1 Columbia 6 Sedan 1923  |
| 1 Int. Truck and 1 Trg 1924 | 1 Star Touring 1924      |

These Cars have to be seen to be appreciated

EASY TERMS, - SMALL DOWN PAYMENT - BALANCE TO SUIT YOU

Your old car accepted in trade All cars fully equipped ready for the road

## Hudson - Essex - Nash

We have in stock different models of these Cars, and we furnish the gasoline for the first 1,000 miles for every new car sold.

This offer is made for only a limited time. Guarantee and service on these cars given by ourselves in our own garage, and by expert mechanics and you can be assured of the most entire satisfaction.

### Lachute Marble and Granite Works

We deal in Foreign and Domestic Marble and Granite, first class work and the best material, in all latest designs, always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed in all kinds of Cemetery work, Monuments, Headstones.

W. M. Scott, Proprietor



### STANDARD TIME GOING EAST

No. 426 daily, due at Lachute 8.36 a.m.

No. 423 daily, due at Lachute 10.46 a.m.

No. 420, Saturday and Sunday only, 4.33 p.m.

No. 424, daily, due at Lachute 8.15 p.m.

### GOING WEST

No. 421, daily, due at Lachute 9.44 a.m.

No. 423, daily, due at Lachute 7.12 p.m.

No. 425, daily, due at Lachute 7.04 a.m.

No. 427, Saturday and Sunday only, due at Lachute 2.47 p.m.

For further particulars apply to J. S. GILES, Town Agent, Lachute.

### Fess Holden Morgan Automatic Oil Burner

Installed in hot water, steam or hot air furnaces or boilers

Economy - Safety Comfort

Sold by J. D. LEMAY, Insurance Agent, Lachute, Que.

### CHURCH NOTES

Anglican Services (Children's Day) Sunday, Oct. 28th. Addresses by Rev. Mr. Trivett, returned Chinese Missionary. A message for children and for Adults. Lachute 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Brownburg 3 p.m. The address at 7 p.m. will be illustrated by fine lantern slides.

Lachute Presbyterian Church. Rev. Henry Cousens, Minister. Oct. 28th, 1928. Hours for worship, Lachute 11 a.m. Brownburg 4 p.m. (Standard Time.)

Lachute United Church. Rev. A. Geo. MacKinnon, B.D., Minister. Sunday, Oct. 28th. Public Worship will be conducted at 11.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. by the Rev. G. Campbell Wadsworth, B.D. Sunday School 10.00 a.m. East Settlement 3.00 p.m.; Rev. John Macaskill.

Brownburg United Church. Rev. T. C. Cassidy, Pastor. Services, Oct. 28th, 11 a.m., Subject: "He Must Reign". 7 p.m., Subject: "Is Canada Becoming Alcoholic?" The Pastor will preach. 10 a.m., Sunday School. A welcome to all.

Baptist Church services will be conducted by the Rev. Isaac Finestone Jewish Baptist Missionary, of Ottawa. Worship at Dalesville 11 a.m. Brownburg 2.30 p.m.; Lachute 7 p.m.

LAURENTIAN LODGE NO. 14, L.O.O.F. LACHUTE Meets every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in McARTHUR'S HALL, R. A. Giles, Noble Grand, H. Cunningham, Rec.-Sec'y, Lachute Visiting Brethren always Welcome

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