

NO VERY WEIGHTY MATTERS EXPECTED TO FIGURE IN THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—When Parliament assembles next week the Speech from the Throne will be long. It will contain some meat, but considerably more gravy. Certain things in it are known. Some other things may be mentioned or skirted over. For example, no mention of the St. Lawrence scheme is yet indicated. The recent conference here between Ontario and Quebec was not devoted to it at all, except that any decision on the power question, generally, involves the St. Lawrence in particular. Nothing has yet developed from the conference.

The announced decision at the time was to prepare memoranda and ascertain to what extent the two parties agree on certain principles, heretofore in conflict.

These exchanges have not been made as yet. Until some agreement regarding relative power rights is arrived at, there can be no move in respect to the St. Lawrence, and there is only a limited disposition to move anyway.

Tariff Situation

No factor is more arresting to this scheme than the tariff hostility indicated at Washington. President Hoover has three plans to relieve the mid-west farmer—one by means of the tariff, another by means of the Federal Farm Board, a third by means of the St. Lawrence Waterway. The first two are domestic matters, but the Waterway is international, and to the extent that the tariff is jumped against Canada, the waterway scheme is prejudiced, though, but for this situation, there is a certain disposition to get on with it.

Much talk was heard in the fall about a measure to prohibit the export of liquor cargoes from Canada to the States, but it will be surprising if this legislation is forecast. If

so it yet remains to be decided. The opposition is very great. The acute parliamentary situation over divorce was supposed to receive the attention of the Government, but the only attention likely is that the Senate will revive its bill and the House will be given a free hand to pass or reject it.

Early Budget

Premier Anderson's statement that the latest proposals to Saskatchewan are "highly satisfactory" are taken to indicate that for that province, the return of the resources this session is now probable, as well as in the case of Manitoba, Alberta, and to the extent that they are already under provincial control, in British Columbia.

The sessional outline of program is unlikely to contain any reference to the tariff. It is unnecessary to give any notice in advance of the budget, but an early budget is promised. The other outstanding things will be the Pensions Readjustment, and the Consolidation of the Grain Act.

Election Prospect

The Toronto story of a general election on June 30, would, if verified, necessitate Parliament breaking up in the middle. It takes about 60 days between dissolution and an election, therefore the House would have to be dissolved by the middle of May to have an election late in June.

It never gets through as early as that in a tight year, and it will not in a heavy year like this. Of course there could be an abrupt break up, but that could only be in case some acute issue should arise and justify it, as in the case of the Reciprocity Bill in 1911. There is no certainty of an election this year, but apparently a greater prospect of it latterly than a few months ago.

INTERESTING DESCRIPTION OF THE STREETS OF PARIS

Paris.—France has absolutely no home. Every night, they find their forced unemployment. There are jobs back to this same spot. for everybody, and have been for 10 years. There has been even a shortage of labor that hundreds of foreigners,—old broken creatures! With only Poles Hungarians, Italians, Belgians their rags for protection, their bones and Spanish have been imported to must ache after a night on the chill keep the industrial wheels running. stone.

But Paris does have thousands of bums, "clochards," the French call them, who gain their livings off refuse piles, by begging, and by doing odd jobs. They sleep along the Seine, in doorways or in public and private "flop-houses." Their presence in the midst of plenty, with jobs available for all workers, is but another reminder of the Biblical observation that: "The poor ye have always with you."

They are simply social mis-fits, who find no place in the modern industrial and social machine. Who can say whose fault it is?

Thousands of these "bums" never sleep in a regular bed and never benefit from the use of bath rooms. Dressed in cast-off rags and shoes, they certainly appear sorry creatures.

Summer nights find them down on the Seine pavements along the water's edge, sleeping under the shelter of the retaining walls that support the waterfront boulevards. With the paving stones for mattresses, their coats for pillows, and the starry skies for coverings, they pass the dark hours.

Others sleep beneath the shore arches of the bridges or in the doorways.

When autumn nights come on, they build fires to keep warm and generally move beneath the bridges. Nights, passing along the waterfront boulevards, one can see their red fires burning.

Strange as it may seem, these unfortunate frequently have a few square feet of stone they consider

private "flop-houses."

If they have any money at all, they usually patronize the combination cafes and dormitories where, for the price of two drinks of cheap wine, they can pass the night in warmth, if not in comfort, with their heads resting on the tables, or stretched out in the cellars below.

Public institutions and missions operated by church organizations are always open to them, where they can have a bath, pass the night, and frequently get a bowl of soup when they get up.

There is distrust of these charitable institutions in Paris, as elsewhere, however, because they are supervised by the police, and, in the case of religious missions, there are usually tags of service attached to the charity. Also, the "bums" fear if they fall sick, they will be poisoned to get rid of them—a fear that seems to be prevalent in the underworlds of all countries.

It has long existed in America. The theory was unfortunately given suspicion of credence last winter in Paris, when the gas system of a mission went wrong, and smothered approximately 30 "clochards."

The police say there is nothing to be done with most of the "clochards," except watch them and keep them from starving. They are so independent by nature that they won't remain in institutions, and they either can't or won't hold jobs.

Most of them live and die by the Seine.

Wink: What's the difference between a girl and a traffic cop?
Kink: I don't know.
Wink: When a cop says "Stop" he meant it.

PARENTS' BLOOD FOUND CHECK TO MEASLES SPREAD

New York, Feb. 11.—Permanent immunization of children against measles by the use of their parents' blood has been found so successful in New York City that physicians are to be advised as to the transfusion method. Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner, said yesterday.

In view of the rise in the incidence of measles so far this year and especially since 1930 is expected to be an unusually heavy measles year, much stress is being placed on the efficacy of the comparatively new whole blood injection treatment, which has withstood the most rigorous tests in a study covering ten years. The Department of Health has had these tests made in various hospitals and is convinced that the method means a great decrease in deaths from measles, Dr. Wynne said.

While the use of the serum of measles convalescents has been general since it was found effective in the treatment of that malady some thirty years ago, the use of the whole adult blood was not brought to the fore until 1920, when Dr. Degkwitz, of the University of Greiswald, Germany, announced its efficacy. In 1920-'21-'22 Dr. Degkwitz published the results obtained by himself and associates in more than a thousand cases. The results were most favorable, and even where the disease was not prevented the transfusion lessened the severity of the attack.

"Now that the blood can be obtained right in the home of the child, we believe the way is opened not only to reduce the measles death rate, but also to render more children immune to the disease," Dr. William H. Park, director of laboratories of the Department of Health, said yesterday.

Pains Around Heart Weak Spells Would Fall Over

Mrs. James Vanaalstine, Pibroch, Man., writes:—"I had pains around my heart, and suffered with weak, smothering spells. Sometimes I would fall over and would have to be picked up and put to bed.
"I used several boxes of



and it is now over three years since I have had a spell.
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Repairs and Extensions to Pier and Warehouse, Digby, N. S.," will be received until 12 o'clock noon, Tuesday, February 25, 1930, for the repairs and extensions to Public Pier and Warehouse, at Digby, Digby County, N. S.

Plans and form of contract can be seen and specification and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of the District Engineers, Cunard Building, Halifax, N. S.; Old Post Office Building, St. John, N. B.; Building Trades Association Limited, 452 George Street, Sydney, N. S., and Canadian Construction Association, St. John Branch, 111 Princess Street, St. John N. B., also at the Post Offices, Yarmouth, N. S., and Digby, N. S.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the tender. Bonds of the Dominion of Canada or bonds of the Canadian National Railway Company will also be accepted as security, or bonds and a cheque if required to make up an odd amount.

NOTE—Blue prints can be obtained at this Department by depositing an accepted cheque for the sum of \$25.00, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, which will be returned if the intending bidder submit a regular bid.

By order,
N. DESJARDINS,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, February 1, 1930.

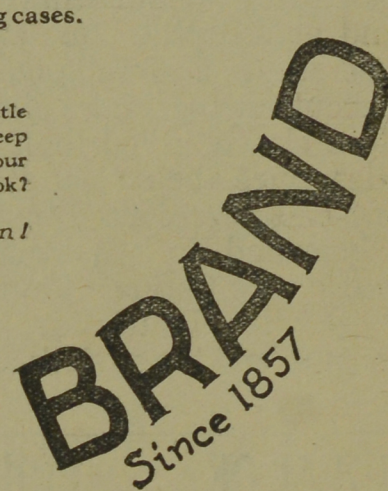
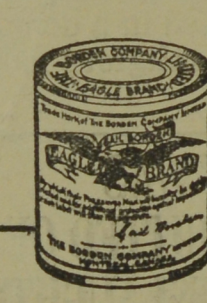


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