

SAYS THAT WOMEN MUST SHOOT STRAIGHT — AN EMINENT ONE GIVES ADVICE TO HER SEX

London, July 1—Some women have one fatal fault—an incomplete sense of justice! When they first demanded their rights they demanded a fair field and no favors. That sounded reasonable, and ultimately they obtained their demands to a certain extent. Then almost involuntarily some—not many—went a step further. Some women today consider they have a right to a fair field and some favor.

No freedom is worth having that is not the direct result of effort, and, having won equality, over the age-long prejudice, women are certainly strong enough to keep it. Yet having to a very large extent, broken down sex barriers for the public good, women have a slight tendency to raise them again for their own benefit.

Pretty Girls Banned

Two women were conning the advertisements in a newspaper recently and one exclaimed: "Look at the number of men actually applying for household positions. They have no

right to encroach on a purely feminine occupation!" The second and more logically minded of the two, ran a finger down the column of business advertisements—"Nine-tenths of these were men's jobs thirty years ago," she replied.

Some women cannot remember that in the eyes of men they are still, to a certain extent, intruders in the business world, and these are the women who are quick to resent intrusion on what have always been their province.

Competition inevitably kills what used to be called "chivalry," but in business life competition is inevitable. There is no room for all at the top, and climbing the ladder must be a struggle. Women workers acknowledge that and the vast number of them recognize that important posts should be gained, not by good looks, but by capability and hard work.

The manager of a big concern was engaging new members for his staff. "I cannot see them all," he told his

chief clerk; "go through the letters and pick out the most likely 20, then send in the six most plainest to me." he had learned by experience that pretty clerks may mean trouble, not because they distract the attention of their co-workers, but because they often demand too much. There are still a few women who are not content to earn their posts, but believe that their good looks should prove a short cut to a comfortable job.

I have heard it said that rarely do you see the prettiest girls in the office given late duty when unexpected call is made on the staff. "If not 'chivalrous' himself, the employer of labor may expect his employees to be so.

As a rule, it is the employees of labor who still maintain this old-fashioned spirit of "chivalry"—without realizing that they are being unjust. It does not cost the general manager in his own warm and comfortable office much to issue the order: "See that the girls in the cold outer office have seats close to the fire." It is easy for a pretty girl to work on his fatherly feelings when she goes in to take down his letters and shivers, and complains. It takes more generosity for the elderly man clerk with a cough to obey these orders graciously.

But in the end it rarely pays a wo-

man to use her sex as a means of obtaining privileges. She inevitably becomes unpopular with her fellow workers and business happiness depends largely on one's standing with one's equals. Besides, even those who grant a woman privileges solely on account of her charms, temper their admiration consciously or unconsciously with some contempt. No employer gives his full trust to an employee whom he despises and it actually does not pay in the long run to advance in business through privileges.

Favoritism is also the cause of a disagreeable atmosphere in any office, for, expressed or unexpressed, there is a spirit of resentment. We are all immensely influenced by the atmosphere in which we live, and though it may not be immediately recognized, an atmosphere of ill-will invariably pulls down the level of general happiness. The vast majority of women in the business world and in public life really do want only a fair field and no favors, and this common justice should be granted.

Comparatively few years ago a woman could not sit on a jury, act as a magistrate, or do any public works solely because she was a woman. Today the nation realizes that it should be catastrophic if the women should re-

CURTIS, THE HOAXER, TRIED TO SELL STORY ON LINDBERGH CASE TO A NEW YORK NEWSPAPER

Flemington, N.J., June 30—The state of New Jersey added another chapter an effort to collect the \$25,000 from today.

Through the testimony of a New York newspaperman the prosecution in Curtis' trial on charges of obstructing justice, introduced evidence intended to prove that the Norfolk boat-builder's imagination expanded rapidly under the prospect of obtaining cash.

William E. Haskell, Jr., of the New York Herald-Tribune testified that in a effort to collect the \$25,000 from that paper, Curtis declared that he had made contact with the Lindbergh kidnapers and at one time he had to restrain Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from jumping off the yacht and swimming to the kidnapers' vessel.

Haskell was the first witness on the third day of Curtis' trial on charges growing out of his alleged faked negotiations with the kidnapers and slayers of the Lindbergh baby. He was called by the prosecution to support a cruel hoax on the Lindberghs for the publicity and profit, hoping to sell the story to the press for a large sum.

Description Vivid

Curtis' description of the contact at sea was vivid, Haskell said. He told of rough seas which had prevented the transferring of the Lindbergh baby from the kidnapers' boat to Curtis'.

Defence attorney asked Haskell if he believed Curtis was in contact with the kidnapers.

"Yes, I was convinced that he was in contact with the kidnapers," he replied.

Although excused as a witness, Col. Lindbergh occupied a chair within the enclosure and followed the testimony carefully. Curtis, surrounded by his

11-year-old daughter and his two brothers, was alert and confident.

Haskell revealed that Edwin Bruce, friend of Curtis, had discussed motion pictures which Bruce had taken of Lindbergh during several of the sea expeditions. Fisher pressed for details but Haskell, exercising the newspaperman's ethics of withholding information obtained in confidence, asked to be excused.

Friendly to Defence

On cross-examination Haskell was a friendly witness to the defence. He said he was positive in his own mind that Curtis had actually been in contact with the kidnapers. He declared that there was no possible way that Curtis could have profited unless the baby was returned.

"It was the only possible basis on which he could get a penny," he said. Haskell referred to the character called "Alec," and with dramatic suddenness revealed that "Alec" was none other than Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh. Curtis never referred to him by any other name, he said. He understood that it was a name devised by Curtis and the kidnapers so that they could discuss Lindbergh in telegrams and want ad messages.

Once Curtis said to Haskell: "Alec and I will drop a bomb shell that will startle the world," Haskell testified.

Haskell told of talking to Curtis after his hoax confession had been made public.

"Curtis told me he would have signed anything to get some sleep," he said. "I asked him if he had really been in contact with the kidnapers and he replied indignantly: 'Yes, I certainly was, and the story is still to be told and is in Norfolk.'"

SOME SALIENT POINTS ON THE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATS AT CHICAGO

Chicago, June 30—Salient points of the Democratic platform adopted yesterday by the resolutions committee:

1. The prohibition plan would commit the party to repeal, wine and beer.
2. Government costs; not less than 25 per cent reduction in federal expenses; zealous efforts for proportionate reduction of state expenses.
3. Budget balancing by taxation on "the principle of ability to pay."
4. Preservation of sound currency at all hazards and a pledge to call an international conference "to consider the rehabilitation of silver and related questions."
5. Competitive tariffs for revenue; an international conference "to restore international trade and facilitate exchange" and tariff commission freedom from "executive interference."
6. Federal loans to states for unemployment relief; shorter hours of labor; Federal public construction in the public interest of enterprises "such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes" project.
7. State unemployment and old-age insurance.
8. Agriculture: improved credits at low rates of interest "on an amortization plan; extension of the farm co-operative movement."
9. An army and navy "adequate for national defense."
10. Conservation, use and development of water power in the public interest; impartial, strict enforcement of anti-trust laws but revision for better protection of labor, small producers and distributors.
11. Protection for the investing public by requiring public records of "true information" respecting all foreign and domestic stock and bond issues; Federal regulation of securities and commodities exchanges, holding companies and utilities doing an inter-state business.
12. Banking: Quicker liquidation of closed banks; rigid regulations against

speculation with bank deposits; divorce of security affiliates from commercial banks; further precautions against leakage of federal reserve credits into speculative channels.

13. Full justice and generosity for disabled war veterans and their dependents.
14. Unqualified opposition to cancellation of debts owed the United States by foreign Governments; adherence to the World Court subject to reservations pending in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; addition of consultative provision to make the Kellogg Pack effective.
15. Independence for the Philippines; ultimate statehood for Porto Rico.
16. Simplified legal procedure.
17. Continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures.

The platform concluded with condemnation for:

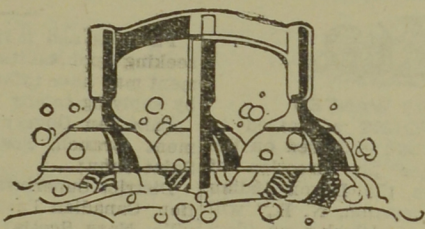
1. Excessive and improper use of money in political activities.
2. Lobbying through personal contact.
3. Actions or utterances by high officials designed to influence the stock market.
4. Administration resistance to congressional efforts toward economy.
5. Extravagance of the Farm Board, its stabilization operations and surplus policies.
6. Usurpation of power by the Department of State in "assuming to pass on foreign securities" offered in the United States.
7. The Hawley-Smith tariff.

FRENCH GIVE PASSION PLAY

Cholet, Vendee, France, July 1—A French "Passion Play," running in competition to the spectacle at Oberammergau, will be given seven times during the summer. The first performance was on June 12. The actors are all French and the play is in French, but the music is largely of German origin—Bach, Handel, Beethoven and Mendelssohn.

"Fresh Paint" will also serve as a sign of returning better times.

A New Perfected VACUUM CUP WASHER



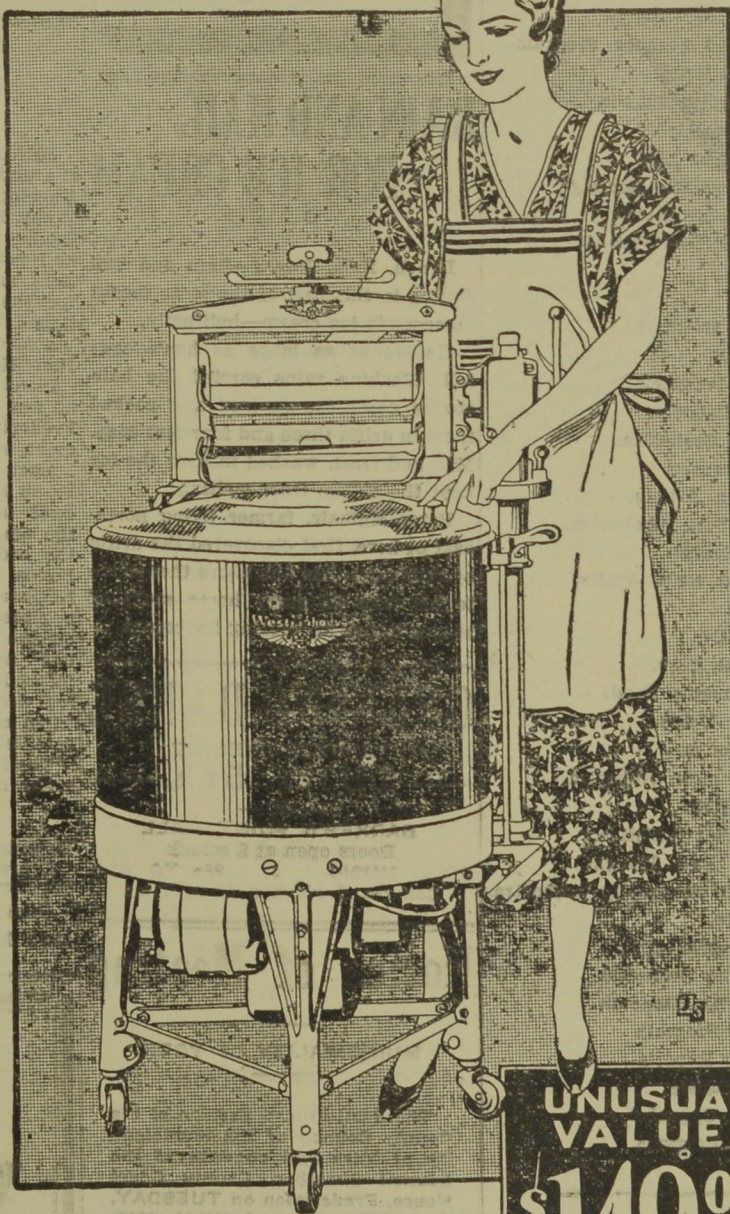
TO the women of Canada, Westinghouse presents a new, advanced Vacuum Cup Washer . . . a washer that looks different, is different, and employs the Vacuum Cup Principle which has for years stood supreme in the regard of careful housewives.

Gently as human hands, yet irresistibly, the three powerful vacuum-cups force air and cleansing suds through every mesh and fibre of the fabric . . . without friction, without the slightest injury to the most delicate weaves.

Even deeply imbedded dirt cannot withstand the searching, thorough "Vacuum Cup" action.

Beautifully finished in smart, modern color combinations . . . Crystal Black, Coral and Silver . . . or Nile Green, Light Green and Silver . . . the new Westinghouse-Easy Vacuum Cup Washer presents a combination of important refinements found on no other machine, including hand height control lever, all enclosed oil-bath main gears, instant accessibility, single point oiling system and the wonderful Lowndes clutch (an exclusive feature on the new Westinghouse-Easy Vacuum Cup Washer) which removes forever the old risk of accidental damage through overload to motor or wringer.

And here is more good news! Now, for the first time you can have this perfected Vacuum Cup Washer for no more than the price of an ordinary washer . . . the lowest price ever offered in Canada on a vacuum cup electric washer.

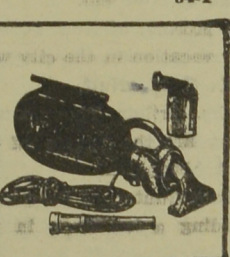
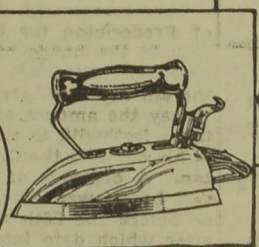
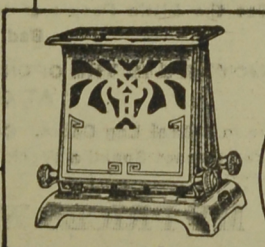
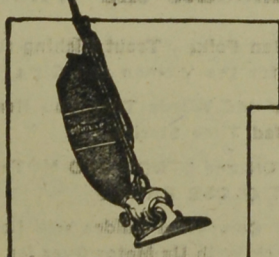


See this wonderful new Vacuum-Cup Washer . . . and learn how easily it can be purchased on the Westinghouse Budget Plan!

UNUSUAL
VALUE
\$149.00

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC SERVANTS FOR THE HOME



COLWELL & JENNINGS LTD.

Phone 576

320 QUEEN STREET FREDERICTON, N. B.