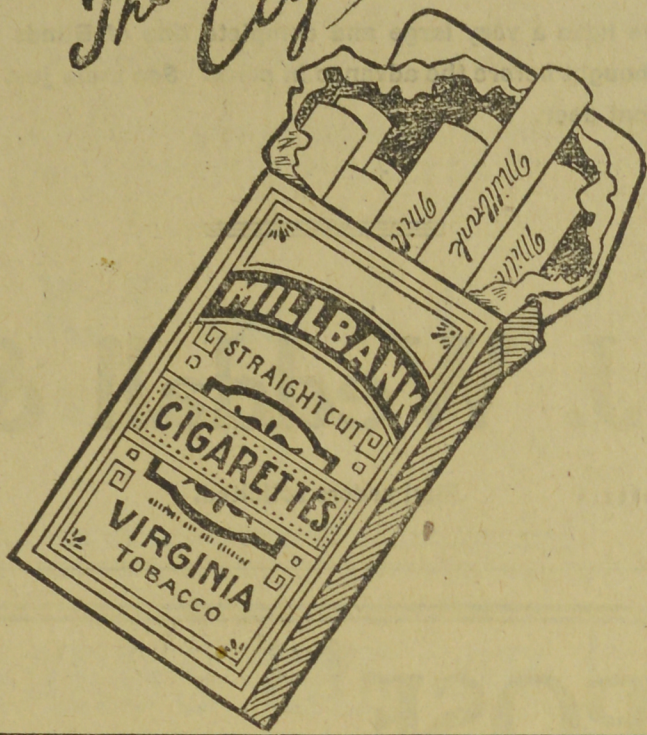


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NORTHAMPTON, MASS., PAPER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE MRS. GANONG

The Deceased Lady was a Sister of Bliss Carman the Poet and
was a Native of Fredericton—Left a Large Circle
of Sorrowing Friends.

(Northampton, Mass., Gazette)
On Monday afternoon, May 3d, Mrs. Wm. F. Ganong passed away after a sharp and sudden attack of illness, at her home on Prospect Heights. Her death has left a circle of sorrowing friends and neighbors.

Mrs. Ganong, member of an illustrious Canadian family, from which poets and writers of renown have contributed their treasures to the literature of this country as well as their own, passed her childhood and youth in the old town of Fredericton, New Brunswick, where, with her brother, Bliss Carman, she gained from outdoor wanderings, simple living, the bloom of country gardens, and the cathedral worship where her uncle, Canon Roberts, preached and brought up his family of brilliant sons, that vivid enjoyment of nature and art and human living, spiritualized by deep religious instinct which made up her rare personality. Her marriage with Professor Ganong was the beginning of a remarkable companionship and understanding; and through the many happy years of their life together there was added her devoted care, at once filial and motherly, of the invalid aunt who

shared her home, and who is now suffering the loss of this devotion in her old age.

Northampton has been richer for the influence and charm of a woman whose social relationships were based on loving service and sympathy, in which personal ambition played no part. She was practical in household ways, investing the commonplace with touches of beauty and flashes of delightful humor that made her a comfort in all neighborly situations; in her club, among books and discussions an inspiring leader; in her church relations loyal and faithful to the last. At the meetings of the Girls' Club, later the Girls' Friendly Branch of St. John's Church, no social gathering was ever complete without her merry participation, no night too wet for her voice to be heard in the little Lenten choir. She was the first president of the Children's Home Association guiding her board through the difficulties of pioneer work with quietness and equitable judgment, while children and matron alike looked eagerly for her daily visits.

Lastly, for those who were so fortunate as to come within the bright and

CLARK SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Grand Falls, May 28.—Newman Clark, of Four Falls, charged with murdering Miss Phoebe Bell here on March 25, was committed for trial at the September term of the county court by Magistrate Kelly today.

Mrs. Herbert Wood, who is ill, gave evidence at her home this morning. She remembered the day Phoebe Bell was shot at her house. Phoebe was working for her. Clark, she said, came to her house about three o'clock that day and asked her if she would keep his child all summer. She told of the arrival of Ida Pelletier and Claude Murphy. Her story of the affair was much the same as that of other witnesses. She did not see the revolver in Clark's hand and was not in the room at the time of the shooting. Clark had nothing to say in court today, and the defense called no witnesses. He was committed for trial and taken to Andover jail by Constable Allan McLaughlin.

PERSONAL.

J. C. Berrie of St. John is registered at the Queen.
Robert Enison of New York arrived in the city last night.

It pleases us to note that Sir Oliver Lodge thinks the earth may continue to exist for twenty million years longer. That'll give out little cost-reducing garden a chance to grow.

peaceful circle of her friendships, they were unforgettable lessons; generosity without stint, gaiety without sting, human interest untainted by narrowness, self sacrifice with its pain hidden behind a buoyant faith. In the words of her beloved brother, the friends now bereft of her presence will nevertheless

"be forever happier
With blameless memories that shall bring content
And inspiration for all after days."

A Dedication
To his Sister, by Bliss Carman
To J. M. G., a spirit undismayed,
Bright as the day with warm and generous aid.
Happy as morning where the river shines,
Serene as sunset through her Belmont pines.
Confronting fortune with a gentle mirth,
With equal love for Heaven and for earth;
Thinking no ill, going her duteous ways,
Sheer loveliness about her all her days;
Quick to respond, unfailing to inspire,
Serving the hearthstone with celestial fire;
With tender strength she plays her quiet part.
A child of transport with a woman's heart.

SOME PULPWOOD FACTS HANDLED TO WASHINGTON

A Strong Reply by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association to
Argument in Favor of the Removal of Restrictions on Pulpwood Cut on Crown Lands—The U. S. Viewpoint the Result of Lack of Information.

Montreal, May 26—A formal reply to the arguments advanced before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs in Washington in favor of the removal of the restrictions now maintained upon the use of pulpwood cut from the Crown limits of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick is being sent out from the headquarters of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association in Montreal.

The statement declares that the American viewpoint, as evidenced in Washington, is largely the result of lack of information and a misunderstanding of the facts, caused by listening to a one-sided presentation of the case by prejudiced interests.

It is denied that any Canadian "embargo" on the exportation of pulpwood exists, it being pointed out that the Dominion Parliament alone has authority to deal with international commerce and that Parliament has not acted in the matter.

Infringe No Vested Rights.

The regulations affecting pulpwood cut on Crown Lands in the three provinces are shown to have been in existence for ten years and more; that they are neither confiscatory nor discriminatory in character, and infringe no vested rights.

The charge that property rights in the limits held by American manufacturers were in four days' time, made dormant and unproductive, is met by a reference to the record which shows that when the Quebec Government placed restrictions upon the use of pulpwood, the American manufacturers, in view of a protest made at that time, were asked to submit statements showing the quantity of logs on hand at their mills, as well as the amount hung up in the drives and in the upper countries, in order that the regulations might be suspended as applied to this wood. It is claimed that some of the companies' estimates, which were honored by the Government, were extremely liberal and carried not only the wood already made but all that they could hope to make for many years to follow. Further, it is said, the Government has been most liberal in accepting some of the companies' affidavits as to the origin of the wood they were undertaking to export and a reference to the export returns from Three Rivers and Batiscan, Que., is suggested as bearing out this contention.

Not Deprived of Investments.

Nor have the restrictions, as asserted, "deprived United States investors of their investments in Canada." They are only required, as a matter of provincial policy, to carry the raw material through at least one stage of manufacture, namely, into pulpwood or lumber within Canada. Stumpage values, it is asserted, have so greatly appreciated that the holder of any such license could, if he wished, read-

ily realize a large profit upon his investment, by sale or he may provide for the manufacture of the pulpwood into pulp or paper in Canada, as many United States concerns have done or are doing, including the International Paper Company, the chief complainant, to their undoubted profit.

It is claimed that the Canadian courts have already passed upon the claim of invasion of property rights, made by the American lease-holders and have decided against them, upholding the validity of the regulations.

It is denied that the regulations complained of are in any degree responsible for the present situation in the paper market and it is declared that their removal would not lower the price nor enlarge the supplies of newsprint now available to American consumers, it being pointed out that no mills are now reducing production owing to the inability to get wood, and that manufacturing costs are lower in Canada than in the United States.

It is shown that so far from depriving United States of Canadian pulpwood, woodpulp and paper, Canada is supplying one-third of the newsprint now used in the States, nearly four-fifths of Canada's total production, as well as the wood and pulp which another one-third of the States' newsprint consumption is produced.

It is shown that so far from depriving in Washington was informed that 63,000 tons could be accepted as the minimum by which production and importation of newsprint paper in the States last year fell below consumption in that country, while the exports of newsprint from the States to other countries amounted during the year to 110,295 tons.

Guarding \$180,000,000 of U. S. Money
Allusion is made to the fact that out of the total capital investment in the industry amounting to \$264,269,704 approximately \$180,000,000 is American-owned capital and it is stated that the perpetuating of Canada's sources of raw material, one of the chief reasons for the adoption of the restrictions complained of, is just as essential to these American investments as to the Canadian, and that they would be seriously jeopardized if the restrictions were lifted and unrestricted exploitation of Crown land pulpwood allowed.

While admitting that paper manufacturers in the Eastern States are in need of increased supplies of raw pulpwood, it is shown that not all the United States mills are in any such dire extremes, that there are still large sources of raw materials untapped in the States and that if the paper industry is obliged to migrate from the East to the far West it will only be following the course of the American lumber industry.

Stress is laid upon the numerous advantages, not only to the lessees,

but to the ultimate consumers of paper to having the manufacturing processes carried on as near to the source of the raw material as can be done, the difference in the comparative freight charges for the carriage of a ton of paper and the equivalent quantity of raw pulpwood being very much in favor of the former.

The proposal to "retaliate" against Canada by stopping exports of coal and sulphur, on the theory that that would embarrass the Canadian paper manufacturers is dealt with by the assertion "that such an action would necessarily cripple, at least temporarily, the manufacture of pulp and paper in Canada and exports of these articles to the United States would in consequence be greatly decreased if not shut off, for lack of production, quite without any action by the Canadian Government."

The Question of Supply

Coming to a discussion of the actual quantity of pulpwood available in Eastern Canada, which, after all, is very largely the crux of the discussion, the statement denies in toto the claims of the Americans that the forest lands of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick could be opened to unrestricted use and not only without injury but with actual profit to the three provinces. The argument at Washington set forth:

That the 44,800,000 acres of licensed Crown lands in Quebec contain an estimated average stand of 5 cords to the acre, thus giving a total stand on these licensed lands of 224 million cords of wood. At an estimated annual growth of 4 per cent the annual growth on the licensed Crown lands would thus amount to 8,960,000 cords. Using the same basis of computation the entire Crown lands of Quebec, licensed and unlicensed, comprising 121,600,000 acres, would at 5 cords per acre contain a total stand of 608 million cords. At a growth rate of 4 per cent there would thus be a total annual production of 24,320,000 cords which, according to the American statement, could be cut and removed without reducing the size of the forest or its value to the province. It is further set forth that should Quebec consent to lift her restrictions on Crown Land wood, licenses of the more remote limits would be purchased at large bonus prices per square mile, and a proverbial Crown timber revenue of \$24,000,000 per year might be attained. It is argued also that labor in Quebec would share in the large expenditures that would be required to improve the rivers, build preparing plants and harvest the pulpwood in the enlarged operations.

Misunderstood Mr. Gouin

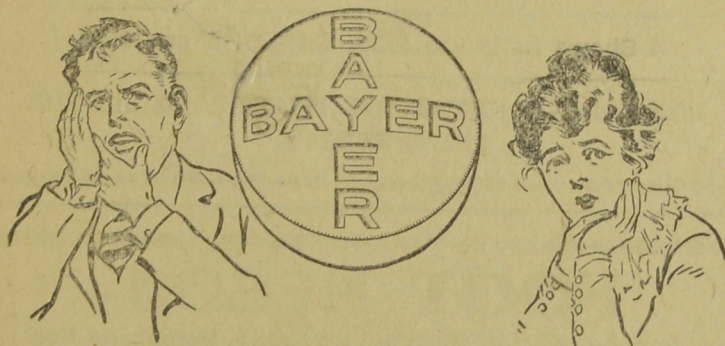
Great emphasis was also laid in the argument at Washington upon a statement made by Sir Lomer Gouin that "with proper management" there might be cut from licensed Crown lands in Quebec four times or even five times more than the 1,000,000,000 feet per year being cut from such lands. This statement was construed in the United States to mean one billion feet of pulpwood species, which it did not. Moreover, his statement obviously refers to a possible condition in the more or less distant future.

There is one thing to be said in favor of homely girls—they are not always running downtown to get themselves photographed.

Some women who possess neither babies nor poodles adopt a red geranium on which to lavish their affection.

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