

REVIEW OF OUTSTANDING  
SUCCESS OF HEROIC DEEDS  
ENACTED DURING THE YEAR

Who are the brave? A review of the past twelve months shows that there is an ever-growing army of peace heroes, and that this is indeed an age of great endeavor. Exploration, aviation, science have helped to swell the roll of those who may be cited for courage, although the roll contains the names of policemen, firemen and sailors, as well as many people who ordinarily lead tranquil lives.

Especially do women and children figure among those who have shown the highest forms of courage, while self-sacrifice in the cause of progress is of frequent occurrence.

Who of all those who during the past year have faced and courted death unflinchingly for the sake of their fellow-men shall be said to have shown higher courage than any other? Let the reader judge, if he can, which of these men, women, and children showed the highest forms of courage.

Colonel Lindbergh, whose lone flight across the Atlantic last year, unattended by any blowing of trumpets, was hailed as a record of courage in the air.

Dr. Fernanr Ducretet, who, in pursuance of his study of the X-rays, underwent nineteen operations under chloroform and twenty-five under cocaine, became partially blind in 1917, but still carried on his work until stricken with cancer, from which he died this year.

Sir Henry Head, who, after deliberately risking contracting paralysis by severing the muscles of his arm, is now suffering from the very disease on which he is possibly the highest living authority, and still contributes to medical science.

Police Constables John Graves and George Nixon, who on the occasion of the Embankment floods in January last, swam in seven feet of water in the basement of the Tate Gallery to rescue a watchman. They swam in the dark through corridors strange to them, and were throughout hampered by heavy cases and obstacles.

John McNeill, the jockey, who finished his race and rode into the paddock with a broken leg when riding D. D. B. on January 24 of this year.

Senor de la Cierva, whose grit has resulted in his perfecting and flying his autogyro from England to France.

Miss Franckels, the young typist, whose bravery during the embankment floods was instrumental in saving the lives of Mrs. Watson and her son.

MRS. WILLEBRANDT'S SPEECHES  
ARE SCORED BY JOHN W. DAVIS,  
EX-DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE

New York, Oct. 16—John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924, last night called upon President Coolidge and Herbert Hoover to rebuke Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt for her "offending speeches, which have rightly shocked the nation."

"Public opinion waits with eagerness," Davis asserted, "for a rebuke of her action by her official superior, the President of the United States, or by the candidate in whose name she speaks."

The statement was made in the course of a stirring address which Davis delivered over the blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, his voice reaching out to all sections of the country. His subject was "religion and politics," and his chief appeal was for religious liberty and civic equality.

"This is a time," Davis said, "when every man and woman should be willing to stand up and be counted for or against the principles of liberty on which this nation was founded, principles which have made her great and strong and free, united and happy at home, and respected abroad."

"I denounce the assertion that a Catholic is disqualified for the presidency as an insult to 18 million of free born Americans; I denounce it as a falsification of American history, a betrayal of American ideals, a deep disloyalty to American institutions."

"I beseech my fellow countrymen, standing not in the darkness of the

Miss Elsie Mackay, who, with Captain Hinchcliffe, went to her death in an endeavor to reach New York by air.

Miss Donaldson, of Sydney, aged twenty, who swam fifty yards out to sea to go to the rescue of Mr. Lane, an Englishman who was being repeatedly attacked by a shark. Mr. Lane was practically unconscious, and had one hand torn off by the monster, when Miss Donaldson reached him and succeeded in driving off the shark. She then carried Mr. Lane to the shore on her back.

Mrs. Barber, who, on seeing a motorlorry burst into flames while standing by a petrol pump crawled underneath the vehicle, padded the petrol pump with sacking, and remained holding the rubber tube away from the flames until the lorry could be steered into the roadway.

Miss Turner, who, with Miss Young rescued most of the children in the disastrous fire which occurred at their school near Horley in March of this year.

Leslie Thorn, aged twelve, who, on hearing screams from a boy who had wandered on to the live rail on the Southern Railway, dashed to his rescue, to find that his clothes were already in flames. Disregarding the shouts of onlookers, he stood on a wooden sleeper and dragged the boy off, receiving an electric shock in so doing.

Max Boustead, a messenger boy, who, having been entrusted with the delivery of a letter, was run over by a car. Although semi-conscious and in great pain he refused to go to hospital until the now grubby and blood-stained letter had been safely given over to the care of another messenger.

Emily Bragg, aged eleven, who rescued two children trapped in a blazing hut in the Kent hopfields.

Of these some have deliberately sought danger, others have had it thrust upon them.

Which courage was the greater? And can these forms of heroism be compared with that of those who, lying in hospital, suffer agonies of torment without a word of complaint? Can it be said that the present age compares unfavorably with the past? An analysis of the lives of present-day heroes may yet show another Florence Nightingale, another Joan of Arc, and the spirit of Sir Walter Raleigh and of Archbishop Cranmer may be seen to live again in this age.

middle ages, but in the sunlight of the twentieth century, to put to themselves the question whether religious liberty and civic equality are to remain the birthright of all Americans, and their children's children after them, or the privilege of a chosen few. To put the question is to answer it."

**Ridicules Idea.**

Davis ridiculed the idea of a Roman Catholic political party in the United States, as suggested recently by a popular magazine, but asserted that such a thing would come about only through persecution.

"Men do not cohere for long periods simply from sentiment or in the hope of common advantage," he said. "But there is a force that will tie them together with hoops of steel. A force whose binding power is beyond all human strength to loosen. It is the stern and bitter force of a common grievance based on the the denial of a common right."

"As the Catholic mother bends above the cradle of her new-born son, think if you can what emotions will stir her breast when she is told that if she wishes him to rise to the highest place in the service of his country she must first teach him to forswear the faith in which he was born."

Himself a Protestant by faith, Davis appealed to Protestants to raise their voices in protest against religious intolerance rather than leave it to the Catholics to assume their own defence.

GOVERNOR SMITH  
IS VERY STRONG  
FOR PROTECTION

Washington, Oct. 14—Governor Smith, Democratic candidate for the presidency, is frankly protectionist. Protection was the strain which ran through the speech he made at Louisville, Ky., last night. He ridiculed Republican pretensions that a Democratic victory would be followed by a general down-ward revision to the lower rates of the Underwood Tariff—the Democratic Tariff in force before the coming of the present Fordney-McCumber Tariff. He believed in such tariff schedules as would "to the very limit protect legitimate business enterprises as well as American labor from the ruinous competition of foreign made goods produced under conditions far below the American standard."

And while Governor Smith pursues his course through the southern states—where no Democratic candidates for the presidency has gone electioneering since 1876—Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee, is preparing the speech he will read at Boston. For the methods of Herbert Hoover and Al Smith in their campaigning are apart as the poles.

Mr. Hoover has nothing in him of the electioneer of the Hustings. He prepares his speeches most meticulously and most meticulously reads them into the microphone.

PUSH BIKES  
STILL POPULAR  
IN ENGLAND

London, Oct. 15—This may be the motor age, but in Great Britain at the present time there are 7,000,000 bicycles—push bikes, as they are generally known in this country—and all, from the motorist's point of view, seem to be in use on Saturdays, Sundays and bank holidays. What is more remarkable is the fact that there are scores of tandems, or bicycles built for two, still to be seen on the roads leading to and from the British metropolis on a Sunday or a holiday. Taking a leaf out of the motorcyclist's book, the owner of a tandem has equipped his machine with something in the nature of the "flapper bracket" to accommodate at least one child when an excursion into the countryside is taken. Despite the fact that automobile accidents are on the increase and the main arterial roads are crowded with cars, there are now fully 1,300 cycling clubs in existence, and so-called community riding is on the increase. On Sundays and holidays these clubs, frequently numbering thirty or forty members, go for long trips into the countryside from the principal cities, and in the summer the bicycles come back to town festooned with wildflowers.

She can dress in a minute she says but she don't—  
It takes her an hour at best;  
And then she came out and confessed—  
She can dress in a minute she says but she won't.

"It seems to me," he said, "that every man who loves his country must devotedly pray that God will long forbid that he should ever see in America political parties divided along religious lines or religious bodies divided along political lines, or that the clergy of any church should ever attempt, or succeed in the attempt when made, to leads its membership into any political fold."

**Shocked Country.**

"This is the head and front of the offending speeches of Assistant Attorney-General Willebrandt which have rightly shocked the country. It is not that she as an officer of the government should speak for prohibition or against it, but that she should urge upon church councils and clergymen that they use their clerical influence to muster all their members in support of a given party or its candidates."

"Public opinion waits with eagerness for a rebuke of her action by her official superior, the President of the United States, or by the candidate in whose name she speaks."

Home made  
Candy

Treat the folks this Easter-time to candy of your own make! None tastes so delicious, none so perfectly satisfies, none so pure and good for all as the candy you make in your own kitchen. Use Borden's St. Charles when the recipe calls for milk—its creamy richness improves the flavor, adds to the food value of all candy. Here are a few tested recipes made with Borden's St. Charles—try them—they will delight you—

- Three Layer Candy**  
**PECAN FUDGE**  
2 cups granulated sugar  
1 tablespoon butter  
pinch soda  
¾ cup pecans (broken)  
1 cup Borden's St. Charles Milk  
1 teaspoonful vanilla  
1 tablespoon corn syrup
- Butter Fendant**  
4 cups granulated sugar  
1 cup corn syrup  
¼ teaspoon salt  
1 tall tin Borden's St. Charles Milk  
¼ lb. butter  
Mix sugar, milk, syrup and butter. Add salt. Place over slow flame, stir constantly and boil until it forms a soft ball when tested in ice cold water or 238 degrees with candy thermometer. Remove and pour on to a platter which has been slightly sprinkled with cold water. When cool to blood heat, beat with wooden ladle until the whole becomes creamy and firm.
- Cream Peppermint Drops**  
½ cup Borden's St. Charles Milk  
3½ tablespoonfuls water  
2 cups granulated sugar  
¼ teaspoon cream of tartar  
2 drops oil of peppermint.  
Combine the first three ingredients in a saucepan and boil gently without stirring until a soft ball will form when a little is tried in cold water. Cool till tepid, then flavor, beat till creamy and quickly drop on oiled pans in small rounds from the tip of a teaspoon.

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