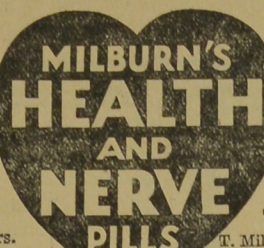


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RIGID MOTOR VEHICLE LAWS 25 YEARS AGO

Automobile Problem a Great One Quarter of Century Ago — Pedestrians Then Had Right of Way.

Twenty-five years ago this month, there was a debate in the Ontario legislature on motor cars, and the House, as The Star report said, "had its back up". Sir James Whitney, the premier, and Hon. A. G. MacKay, the leader of the Opposition, joined in denouncing the carelessness of automobile drivers who were beginning to monopolize the roads. Monopolize! There were 4,200 cars in all Ontario. Today there are 125 motor vehicles for each one that was operated in the province in 1910.

Usually the legislature did not pay much attention to unduly restrictive bills, but this time the members gave two readings to one introduced by Mr. Valentine Stock of Tavistock. They then referred it to a committee. It was tacitly understood that the bill, thus referred, would never reappear, but enough attention was paid to it to impress upon motorists the necessity of moderating their attitude toward the drivers of other vehicles and toward pedestrians.

The provisions of the Stock bill were drastic, although rural members did not think them so. It provided that lamps carried on motor cars must not exceed 32 candle power, and in the daytime all the bright brass work on the lamps must be covered with a dark cloth as the gleam had a bad effect upon nervous horses. Automobiles were not to pass other vehicles in either direction at more than five miles an hour. If the driver of the other vehicle was under sixteen, the motorist was required to detect that fact at a distance and stop 100 yards away. Motor cars must keep off the roads on Saturdays and other market days. There was a nice little penalty clause in the bill which provided a fine of \$50 or a month in jail for first offenders and \$100 or six months in jail for second offenders, plus cancellation of license. Mr. Stock was a real pioneer in demanding that there should be driving licenses which the motorist must always carry and that convictions should be registered on these as is the present custom. He pressed by the wonderful vista of told the House that "no gentleman

will violate this law and no one with the good of the community at heart will object to any of these clauses".

Premier Whitney, who was in the habit of either bicycling or walking to the parliament buildings, had been hooted at by a motorist and spoke very sharply. "The pedestrians", he said, "have the first right. After them come the drivers of vehicles, and the chauffeur who thinks that, when he has blown his horn to give warning, he is entitled to the road, is vastly mistaken. He comes after the pedestrian and even after the man on a bicycle". The premier suggested a series of weekly lectures on careful and considerate driving which should be conducted at the expense of motorists and which every driver should be compelled to attend.

Mr. MacKay was also outspoken about horn-blowing and in this respect it must be conceded that the two leaders were not far wrong. "The trouble is", he said, "that half the fellows who sound their horns feel that they are heralding the coming of the king, or the second coming of the king for that matter. When one of these sounds it, he is so impressed with the consequentiality of his greatness and the greatness of his consequentiality that he does not care what happens". Everyone meets drivers like that even now.

There was one comment made by Sir James which the modern reader is apt to overlook because he does not realize how radical it was. Remark that the motor car had come to stay, but must be regulated, he added that the day would come when "the farming community of Ontario will possess large numbers of automobiles". It was not so then, although it was beginning to be so in the West. Some of the rural members of the assembly looked rather incredulous. They had not yet begun to think of the motor car as other than a boy. — TORONTO STAR WEEKLY.

PREPARING TO MEET QUEEN

LONDON, March 28—The first Courts will be held soon, and many a debutante is wondering about the ordeal that is before her. Courts, however are not all formality. Supper is a very friendly affair and there are many opportunities during the evening of meeting and chatting with one's friends.

On arrival at Buckingham Palace, the debutante will probably be impressed by the wonderful vista of crimson and gold. One is first usher

ed by royal servants in their state liveries to a cloakroom where there are a number of maids waiting to help. Then one makes a slow progress up the grand staircase, stopping enroute to greet friends.

Gentlemen of the royal household, resplendent in gold-laced coats and white knee-breeches and stockings usher the ladies into the drawing-rooms, where they must wait until it is their turn to enter the Presence. When the time comes, they are shown into a long and rather narrow lobby, walled with many mirrors, through which they move very slowly, in single file. Here ushers with long, white staves shake out ones train, which, up till now, has been carried on the left arm, and the card bearing one's name is passed through about six pairs of hands until it reaches the Lord Chamberlain, who announces in a loud voice: "Presentation: Miss So-and-So, presented by Mrs. Bank."

As the name is announced the first curtsy is made. Then one curtsies a second time to the Queen, and goes out by the further door.

Supper is served in several beautiful rooms leading out of the Picture Gallery, where there are flowers and glittering gold plate, and footmen in gorgeous uniforms instead of waiters.

Although the Queen chooses her Court gowns well in advance of the Courts, she never decides exactly which of these she will wear for any particular night until the evening on which she is to wear it. Her Majesty is faithful to her old servants and has been "maided" by one attendant for many years.

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THE GOLD BLOC, WHAT IT MEANS

The recent decline in the pound in terms of foreign currencies set up all kinds of repercussions. One was to add to the difficulties of the gold bloc. This generic term means those countries still adhering to the gold standard at the predepression parity. In addition to Belgium, it includes France, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and (though these nations are not generally mentioned in this connection) Germany and Poland. Belgium has long been held to be the weak link in the chain. The reason is that for its national income Belgium relies so much on the kind of trade which is directly affected by the relation among national moneys—namely international trade.

Let us try to follow through the dimensions of Belgium's difficulty. The price factor, obviously, is vital in the successful selling of goods abroad. When a country is selling across international frontiers, there are two prices. One is the price at home. The other is the price as translated into the foreign currency of the buying market. When a country sticks to the gold standard, the foreign exchange of its money is virtually pegged. When a country leaves it, its currency fluctuates in terms of foreign currencies.

Belgium is in the first category—a country on the gold standard. Britain is in the second—a country with a depreciated exchange. Compare the way the two currencies have changed in value since Britain left the gold standard in September, 1931. The belga is quoted practically at the same value in terms of gold (the only common measurement as among nations) as it was in 1931. The pound is 57 per cent down. Consequently, if the market is, for example, France, Britain, has an advantage in selling its goods, as compared with Belgium.

What is happening in the pursuit of foreign trade is that Britain is making its price adjustments externally. Belgium has to make them internally. One is working through the currency; the other through prices. It is clear, which way involves the more hardship. In order to put prices down, Belgium must cut wages. Before the news of the gold crisis, this was the type of news coming out of Belgium: "A meeting of the iron and steel mixed commission was held at the end of month to examine the employers' proposition to decrease wages by ten per cent".

This is the story of the gold bloc nations generally—the story of deflation. How long the people will endure deflation in those countries is one of the main questions in international relations today.

Caught in this nutcracker's jaws—a rigid resistance to wage reductions—the Theunis Cabinet has resigned. It stood for the gold standard, said the dispatches from Brussels. To the ordinary reader, this sounds very academic. But, in the light of what has been said, the ramifications of the Theunis stand assume a much more concrete significance. Belgium has put the struggle in the gold bloc nations in sharp relief.

Men like salads, but it's the vinegar, salt and pepper ones—and a little onion, please.

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Of Interest to Women

SOME RHUBARB EVERY DAY

KEEPS SPRING FEVER AWAY

Choose Stalks of Brightest Red Color Which Are Moderately Heavy, Firm, Crisp and Compact.

(By Jacqueline Frost)

Who was brave enough to be the first person to eat a stalk of rhubarb? Very likely, it was one of the ancients who lived around the Bosphorus for the root was found growing there and also on the banks of the Caspian Sea and around the Volga. After a few centuries, rhubarb was brought to American soil and is first among early spring fruits to arrive in the markets.

The early hothouse variety is much redder in color than the out-of-doors variety of greenish hue which matures later. Regardless of variety the redder the stalk, the better the flavor of the fruit. The leaves which, of course, are not edible should be green and crisp.

As rhubarb is quite expensive and "cooks down," choose stalks which are moderately heavy, firm, crisp and compact. They should be brightly colored, brittle, present a fresh appearance when broken at the root end—for if the root end is tender, the rest of the stalk will also be tender. Reddish-yellowish veins should be intermingled with the white. Rhubarb of good color and firm texture will retain its quality much longer than inferior fruit.

The odor of rhubarb is decidedly aromatic and it has a bitter, astringent, but not a mucilaginous taste.

Rhubarb's healthful and medicinal values are impaired by long boiling. It should not be peeled, as the outer skin seems to absorb some principles which give rhubarb a better color. If left unpeeled, when the cooking is completed, rhubarb resolves itself into little soft stick-like forms and is much more inviting than when stringy and soupy. Cut it into 1-inch lengths, and empty into a solution of hot sugar to cook without stirring. Strawberry rhubarb in particular—a very pink variety, must not be peeled or the lovely roseate color will be lost. As it is highly acid, rhubarb is used chiefly as a fruit and in pies and cooked desserts. As a relish with pork or roast lamb, rhubarb rivals the popular tart apple sauce.

Rhubarb Dumplings

Make a rich biscuit crust made with 1 quart of flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 4 tablespoons shortening and sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough. Boil out and cut in four-inch squares. On each square place a large spoonful of finely cut rhubarb and one piece of loaf sugar; draw the paste together and pinch to keep the rhubarb from running out. Place close

together in a greased pan, add a scant half cup cold water, cover closely and bake 40 minutes in a hot oven; uncover for ten minutes before serving. These are that "something different."

Rhubarb and Orange Jam
Nice for spring and summer breakfasts and can be made at this time of the year. Peel and cut rhubarb to equal seven pounds. Grate the clean yellow rind of four oranges, cut in halves, crosswise; scoop out the pulp with a spoon. Add to the rhubarb with the grated rind and five pounds of sugar; boil all together for one and one half hours. Pour in jam or sterilized jelly glasses.

Foamy Rhubarb Pudding

Two cups sweetened stewed rhubarb, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 teaspoon lemon juice, 3 egg whites. Dilute the flour with cold water and stir until perfectly smooth. Add to the rhubarb sauce and cook slowly until thick, stirring constantly. Cool. Add lemon juice and fold into stiffly beaten egg whites. Pile into individual serving dishes and chill. Serve with cream, whipped or plain, or a custard sauce.

Zora Layman has an aunt who goes to the opera every night. "Do you really like opera so much?" Zora asked her one afternoon. "No, dear," the aunt replied, "but it's so much fun watching the men sleeping sitting up."

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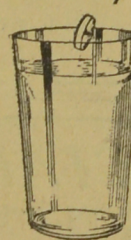
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practically as soon as you swallow it. Equally important, Aspirin is safe. For scientific tests show this: Aspirin does not harm the heart.

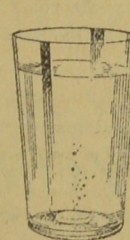
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