

FIRST EMPIRE TROOPS GIVE LONDON AN ADVANCE TASTE OF PAGEANTRY

Tall Australians With Feathered Hats and Rhodesians in Shorts Show What Capital May Expect in May

LONDON, April 19—With the arrival of the first Empire military contingents—tall Australians with drooping emu feathers on their broad-rimmed hats, and bronzed Rhodesians who meant to wear shorts but who are going to wear trousers instead—London has acquired its first real taste of Coronation pageantry and picturesque uniforms.

It's some slight compensation for the manner in which miles of grandstand seats for the Coronation procession have muddled the appearance of the city and turned Hyde Park into a carpenter's paradise of unpainted planking and red steel tubing.

Other military and police contingents are now en route or about to leave from all parts of the Empire—scarlet-jacketed Royal Canadian Mounted Police, all manner of Indian and African native troops in all manner of dress—to complete the picture.

The Australians swaggered their way into London, and did it nicely. The Rhodesians shivered their way, clutching their knees. Their carefully tailored "shorts" just weren't right for the English climate. Now the shorts have gone back into suitcases and London tailors have done a rush job in turning out trousers for the men from Rhodesia.

All these Empire troops are picked men, trained to the last click of a polished boot, and a special review and procession aside from the Coronation now is being sought as a colorful sample of Empire military strength.

Details of the Coronation meanwhile are being welded together, slowly in some instances, quickly in others.

A special handbook of advice, for example, has been printed for the benefit of 37,000 London school children for whom special arrangements have been made to see the Coronation on Victoria Embankment. They are to have special enclosures, special police and special rules.

They will not be permitted to carry umbrellas, wear hats with brims, wave flags, or carry streamers. They may, however, wave colored handker-

chiefs. They must be labelled—strong baggage labels are suggested—so they can not become lost. Their transportation is a problem unto itself.

AVERAGE BASIS POLICY ADVISED

VANCOUVER, April 19—Sale of Canadian wheat on a "fair average quality" basis instead of the present grading system was proposed to the Turgeon Royal Grain Commission today by T. D. Logie, former Saskatchewan farmer and grain elevator employee, now living here.

The Commission also heard John Whittle, terminal elevator operator, explain handling of wheat screenings for which, he said, the owners could get warehouse receipts to show ownership the same as grain.

Terminals now paid \$8 a ton for elevator screenings and it took three tons of such screenings to produce a ton of merchantable feed screenings, which sold for between \$20 and \$24, he said in refuting previous suggestions big profits were made.

Urges Storage Programme
Another witness, G. Willmott Madisson, Organizing Secretary of the Western Canada Publicity Association, urged a wheat storage program in the United Kingdom to protect against food storage in case of war. He urged Canada's co-operation in the plan.

Mr. Logie suggested the fair average quality basis of export sales should be adopted by Canada because he believed there were too many types of wheat and grade now being raised. He thought it injurious to the high standard of Canadian grain.

The protein content of wheat should also be considered in establishing the fair average quality through sample, said Mr. Logie. He suggested the prairie area might be divided into zones on the basis of the protein content of wheat produced in them.

Hon. J. L. Ralston of Montreal,

SMOKER TO STAND NEW ENGLISH TAX

Motorist Will Share His Burden, London Paper Predicts

LONDON, April 19—Increased tax burden predicted for the coming fiscal year will be carried in the main by the motorist and smoker, the News-Chronicle predicted today.

The paper said that when Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings down the budget on Tuesday he will have to find £20,000,000 (\$98,000,000) in additional revenue.

Five possible sources were listed, of which, the News-Chronicle said, he would have to use three. They were:

- 1—A threepence increase in the income tax.
- 2—Creation of a new tax on drugs and cosmetics.
- 3—Increase of eight-pence per lb. in tobacco tax.
- 4—Increase of one penny per gallon in gasoline tax.
- 5—Restoration of the £1 per horsepower tax on automobiles instead of the 15 shilling rate now in effect.

Warning Sounded
A warning that British taxation in times of peace "has now reached a figure which, if exceeded, will seriously affect the prosperity of the nation" was contained in a resolution adopted by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce meeting here today.

Before adjourning, the Association also adopted, by unanimous vote, a report of the Agriculture and Industry Committee stressing the necessity for linking the problem of food shortage and provisioning for war use with Britain's peacetime agriculture policy.

The report was presented by Sir Alan Garrett Anderson, honorary president of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Commission counsel, reminded Mr. Logie that Argentina now sold its wheat on a fair average quality basis and was considering switching to the Canadian grading method. Mr. Logie said he was aware of it, but that it did not alter his opinion.

HITLER ONLY DEMAGOGUE

Glories of Power Over Audiences—Infects Self With Sincerity

NAZIS ARE MENACE

Post-War Oppression of Germany Blamed for Rise of Blackshirts

LONDON, April 19—No understanding of present-day Germany is possible except against the background of the post-war years.

Defeated by the Allies, torn by civil war, when the Navy was ordered out against the Grand Fleet, it stormed Berlin instead, and the public buildings of the Capital still carry the scars of the fighting which occurred there, bankrupted by inflation, the great nation of 1914 seemed almost irretrievably ruined.

It was rebuilt on a democratic basis and for what has since happened, others than Germans must bear much responsibility. Undoubtedly Germany was treated as an outlaw nation, and France was the chief offender, England, also, was not guiltless. Reparations, occupation of German territory, insistence on demilitarization, the list could be extended indefinitely.

The trade policies of the Allied nations tended to isolate and impoverish the German people. Such acts as those of the British nations at Ottawa in 1932, although this was late in the game, had their part in making Germany what it is today. All doors were slammed against them; they were pilloried as the guilty parties, the unfortunates. Appeals by German statesmen, for co-operation were either refused, ignored or explored by statesmen of the monkey-wrench school.

But however obvious the explanation of Nazi Germany may be, the peril of it remains.

Adolph Hitler was born and raised in Austria, the son of a minor civil servant. He is a German, and has the love of the foreign-born for the country of his race. Some day the world may count it a disaster that this penniless youth spent the formative years of young manhood in Vienna. For it was in Vienna that he became infected with hatred of Jews, democracy and communism. He went to Munich in 1914 and enlisted in a Bavarian regiment. At the end of the war he had risen to be a despatch runner. Back at Munich he became an intelligence man for the Army, attending meetings in the capacity of "listener." He began to take part in those meetings, first as a heckler, then as a speaker. He discovered he had talent as a popular orator. That indeed, is all that Hitler is—a first-class demagogue, who glories in his power over an audience and who has a double dose of that strange capacity of demagogues to infect themselves with sincerity.

He launched the National Socialist (Nazi) party which, in the middle twenties, was taken up by the militarists, and the conservatives as a weapon with which to destroy the democratic system. Apparently the Army and big business thought they could use Hitler and throw him and his party aside when their objective was achieved.

Can they do so? The Army certainly is still powerful. Big business, however, has fallen entirely under the control of the Hitler State. Undoubtedly the Army has won many striking victories over Hitler, but on the other hand he has ignored the advice of the war lords times out of number. In England every one hopes that the German Army chiefs are still supreme, which perhaps indicates better than anything else, the pass to which affairs in Germany have come.

What does the Nazi party stand for?

There is no need to go further than English translation of Hitler's book, "My Struggle," although this has been exposed as propagandist job, done for the purpose of riling the fears of the English-speaking democracies. The Nazi party believes in the supremacy of the German race; it never has been and never will be beaten. The three great perils to the German people and to the world are: Jews, Communists and the democratic parliamentary system of Government. All three are intermixed and confused until, in the German mind, they have become a single menace.

Hitler speaks of 'parliamentary chatterboxes,' or Parliament as 'an institution which is as dirty and false as the Jew himself.' He refers to Jews as a 'pestilence, spiritual pestilence, worse than the Black Death,' as the 'corrupters of our nation.' He says, 'I became a fanatic anti-Semite.' 'By defending my country against the Jews, I am doing the Lord's work,' and so on. He became equally fanatical in his own words against communism. Indeed, he says, at one point, that 'the future of the German nation depends upon the destruction of Marxism.'

As the words Communist and Jew, with the Nazis, are interchangeable, and as both are regarded as closely

allied with democracy, there isn't any difficulty in keeping German hatred red hot and concentrated upon a single object. This object may have three heads, indeed it has many more but it has only one body.

Yet the hatred of democracy which resulted from Hitler's observation of the democratic system in pre-war Austria, is fundamental. He believes passionately in dictatorship. Consciously or otherwise, he assails with vehement abuse the very foundation stones of political freedom. Three passages will illustrate the point.

'The State is not there to serve men, but men are there for the purpose of worshipping a State authority.'

'By its denial of the authority of the individual and its substitution of the sum of the mass present at any given times, the parliamentary principle of the consent of the majority sins against the basic aristocratic principle in nature.'

'If we ask ourselves what the forces are which make and maintain States, we find that they come under one single denomination: ability and readiness to sacrifice the individual for the sake of the community.'

As for the parliamentary system proper, Hitler is almost at a loss for words:

'Parliamentary ganders can put together more nonsensical chatter in a single sitting than a whole dynasty of Emperors, even the weakest of them, could do during centuries.'

'It amazes me that in a State in which any fool can claim the right to criticize, etc., etc.'

And finally:

'In its outward form of expression—the parliamentary system—appears as a monstrosity of filth and fire in which, to my regret, the fire seems to burn itself out too quickly.'

While most of these traders are directed against parliaments as he saw them in action, they apply with equal force, against all democracies.

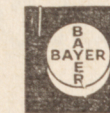
Democracy is tied in with anti-Semitism by the argument that self-government on the parliamentary system is an invention of the Jews. In this way, Hitler argues, the Jews hope to achieve their ambition of enslaving the world.

But the right to do as you please depends entirely upon your ability to get along without burdening or bothering anybody else.

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