

ARTHUR F. BETTS

Plumbing and Heating

QUEEN STREET PHONE 511

DR. G. R. LISTER

Dentist

Burchill-Wilkinson Building

QUEEN STREET : Below Regent

HOSIERY

\$100 \$125 \$150

TO CLEAR AT
69c

Selected from our stock, 500 pairs of discontinued shades of pure thread silk, silk and wool, and all wool Hosiery of the best makes, all full-fashioned. Regular \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Clearing At 69c

J. Stanley Delong

Phone 68-11 63 Carleton St.

HARNESS

OVERALLS
WORK PANTS

GLOVES

H. A. Burt

TEL. 1234

Your's to Command

Open the door of the Master Plumber's Store and you open the way to modern plumbing comfort.

Consulting the Master Plumber gives you—in minutes—plumbing information that he gained only through years of experience and study.

See us about your plumbing and heating problems.

D. J. Shea

80 Carleton St. Phone 553-11



Our Choice Line of Imported Fabrics Means
DOLLARS
SAVED AND LONGER WEAR TO YOU

ALEX. INGRAM

TAILOR

FREDERICTON, N. B.
376 KING ST.

ONE OUT OF EVERY EIGHT

The law of average decrees that one person out of every eight shall be accidentally injured each year. You can't choose whether or not you will be the one to suffer this year. You can choose now to be ready to meet the emergency.

ACCIDENT & SICKNESS INSURANCE

HOWARD H. BLAIR

88 YORK ST. YOU CAN REST ASSURED PHONE 291

A MESSAGE TO
INVESTORS IN THE
MARITIME PROVINCES —

Surplus funds invested in sound development of natural resources and industry within the Maritime Provinces will return maximum income—Increase Purchasing Power—Create Permanent employment and prove the greatest benefit to general business. A list of carefully selected offerings will be forwarded on request.

IRVING, BRENNAN & COMPANY, LTD.

J. G. BADCOCK, Manager.

Fredericton Office, Suite 1, Loyalist Building Phone 654
Fredericton Charlottetown Halifax Saint John N.B.

Fawcett Ranges

are made in New Brunswick

Everything desirable in a range is embodied in their construction. They are built of the best of materials. They are good bakers, good heaters, and last but not least, they are very good looking. Let us show you the New Streamline Model—The Montclair, The Hostess, The Glencoe, The Big Chief, or The Beaverbrook.

J. Clark & Son, Ltd

"A Good Place To Deal."

...OF...

Interest to Women

FATHER NEPTUNE OFFERS THREE
DISHES FROM HIS CHOICEST LARDERFried Oysters, Deviled Clams and Deviled Crabs
—Anyone a First Aid to the Budget

(My Frances Blackwood)

In line with the thought of sea food as first aid to budgets comes a request for three seafood recipes.

Any one of the three will make a perfect dinner served with mushroom soup for a first course, then baked potatoes, string beans, cole slaw and fruit. Or if your family likes a flourish at the end of the meal, cup cakes hollowed out and filled with crushed apricot apple sauce and topped with whipped cream are quick, easy and delicious.

Fried Oysters: Rinse large frying oysters in cold water. Drain and lay between two clean cloths to dry. Beat an egg with 2 tablespoons of water or milk. Mix 1 cup of fine crumbs with 1 tablespoon of flour and ¼ teaspoon of baking powder and put these in a flat dish. Lift the drained oysters, roll in flour to dust lightly, then roll in egg mixture and finally in crumb mixture, coating them all over.

Place them on a board and let stand at least 15 minutes, turning once. Then drop, not too many at a time (and use a frying basket for best results) into deep fat. Have the fat heated to 390 F. That is hot enough to brown a crustless one-inch cube of stale bread in 40 seconds. When oysters are nicely browned lift out, let drain a moment on brown paper in a warm oven and then serve. Four or six are usually allowed for each serving.

Deviled Clams: Use 25 medium-sized or 12 very large clams, and round through the meat grinder. Melt two rounded tablespoons of butter in a skillet, add ½ an onion sliced and chopped and let simmer until onion is tender. Then blend in 1 teaspoon of flour and add the clams, 2 cups of

finely crumbled fresh bread, 1 cup of rich milk, 1 teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce, ½ teaspoon of mustard, ¼ teaspoon minced parsley, a generous dash of cayenne and the beaten yolks of two eggs.

Cook, stirring until this gets as thick as a thick cereal. Then put into buttered large clean clam shells, heaping up. Sprinkle the top with bread crumbs, dot with butter and bake in a quick oven until nicely browned. If you wish you may put the clams in the refrigerator after crumbling and then dot with butter, and bake later.

Deviled Crabs: Melt 2 tablespoons of butter in a skillet and simmer 2 chopped thin slices of onion in it until tender. Add a pound of crab meat and sprinkle with a good dash of cayenne. Let cook, stirring occasionally until it sizzles to nearly the browning point. Add ¼ cup of chopped mushrooms to this if you wish and sizzle them, too. Make a cream sauce, using 1 tablespoon of butter melted and blend with 1 tablespoon of flour. Add ¼ cup of rich milk and cook, stirring, until thickened.

Season with salt, pepper, Worcestershire sauce, 1 teaspoon lemon juice 1 tablespoon of tomato catsup, 1 teaspoon prepared mustard and add 2 or 3 finely chopped hard-cooked eggs. Mix this with the hot crabmeat. Fill clean buttered crab shells with the mixture, heaping it up. Sprinkle with well buttered fine bread crumbs and bake to a golden brown in a quick oven. These may be prepared beforehand, too, and baked later. In that case put them in a 400 F. oven so that they will be sure to heat through before browning.

FALL NO TIME TO STOP EXERCISE

Take Long Walks In the County and Get Double
Benefit of Health and Beautiful Scenery

(By Antoinette)

Just because summer is over don't feel you are free to abandon exercise. Remember the country has things to offer at other times of the year.

Fall seems to suggest long walks in the open spaces. Get out into the country, if possible, so that you may enjoy the beauties of nature while the leaves are turning. There's nothing like a brisk walk for relieving fatigue from brain work.

When you walk you stimulate circulation. Walk briskly and wear the right kind of shoes and see that you are wearing a skirt wide enough to permit a free and easy stride. Let your arms swing from the shoulders, keep your head up, chin in, and cultivate the habit of deep breathing. Maintain a steady stride.

The first few times you walk, confine the distance to a mile. Then for the next few days add a half mile. Gradually increase until you are walking three or four miles a day. It takes a good brisk walk to put the bloom of youth in your cheeks, if you are one who sits at a desk the better part of the day.

After a few weeks of walking as an exercise, you'll find your eyes are brighter, your skin has taken on a healthy glow, and your mind is more alert. You are ready to do things, and you're in condition to get the greatest amount of pleasure possible out of the things you do.

Bookcases & Fireplaces

Amateur decorators are prone to build bookcases at either end of the fireplace, between windows or other useful places. Of course, these are the only places that could be used for such purposes in some rooms, but many rooms would lend themselves well to a new arrangement.

If you have an open double door leading to the dining room, try bookcases at either side, running from the floor to the ceiling. They add interest to an otherwise negative space and give depth to the doorway, adding the illusion of deep walls.

Improvements of this type may be made with modernization funds obtained through the Home Improvement Plan.

Carlton KaDell, the announcer resembles Phil Harris the handsman so much that Jack Benny mistook KaDell for the barker recently.

SOME THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED
IN INTER-NATIONAL DISCUSSIONThe League; The Nine Power Pact; United States
Connection Is Important To Solve Problems; In-
ternational Affairs Ably Discussed By H. H.
Stewart

In an able address on "Some Things to be Remembered" delivered by Henry Harvey Stewart, under the auspices of the Women's Institute of Fredericton Junction on November 11 Mr. Stewart spoke of the betrayal of the League of Nations, the love of private gain and profit which was a cause of war. He gave some valuable information on international questions.

Mr. Stewart said that the United States' connection was necessary in order to secure international peace.

Madam President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Again we meet on Remembrance Day, in memory of the most fortunate event of the Great War, the Armistice which closed the struggle and gave the well nigh exhaustive participants the opportunity of healing their wounds, taking stock of gains and losses, and devising ways and means of preventing any such supreme disaster in the future. They found that the gains, even of the luckiest, were trifling, while the losses were, in the mildest case, staggering and, in the worst, overwhelming. Austria, Hungary and, in a large sense, Russia were reduced for some time to dependence upon outside charity; the penalties imposed upon Germany soon had to be relaxed for fear of her economic destitution spreading, like the plague, far over her boundaries; and the richest of the late antagonists soon found herself with millions of her own citizens enrolled for public relief.

Still, with all the evil results of the iniquitous treaties that had closed many previous struggles spread in flaming letters upon the pages of history, the triumphant nations dictated another treaty which, while no doubt much milder than the enemy states would have imposed had they had the power, paid too little heed to the national dignity, geographical necessity or financial capacity of the vanquished.

But, however, in incorporating with the Treaty of Versailles the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Allies and the United States of America rendered to mankind one of the greatest services on record. Upon the fulfillment of this Covenant; of the provisions of the Nine Power Treaty of 1921, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China; and of the Briand Kellogg, or Paris, Pact of 1928, by which not only the signers of the other two treaties but also all the other nations of the world but two or three of the least important categorically bound themselves to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, depends the peace and security of the world.

The League

The League, however, failed to prevent the spoliation of China by a sister member and the conquest of Ethiopia by a sister member, both direct violations of the Covenant; and the invasion of Spain by foreigners while that country, a sister member, was engaged in a domestic squabble. The signers of the Nine Power and Paris Pacts also failed in their evident duty, all of which goes to show that many nations still treat their most solemn agreements as "mere scraps of paper."

All three of these famous treaties should have been invoked to the fullest extent when Japan invaded China in 1931, and, above all, the League should have gone to the rescue of its wronged members.

The League has never been given a fair chance. From its beginning, the United States, sensing the wide application and imperative demands of the Covenant, declined to have anything to do with it, alleging that it might lead her armies far afield at too great a cost. Britain and her Dominions, although all members, interpreted the Covenant as not calling for an absolute guarantee of all members from attack. France, foreseeing this interpretation and its disastrous consequences, demanded, at the outset that, as the price of her adherence to Article 8, which enjoins the reduction of armaments, her now eastern boundary be guaranteed by Britain and the United States. This Britain was willing to do, but, on the United States' refusal, did not see her way clear to engage alone. Then France kept up her military strength, and many others followed suit.

In 1924, the British Government, reversing its previous interpretation of the Covenant, agreed with France and, together with her, persuaded the League Assembly to adopt a protocol defining Articles 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 in such a way as to leave no doubt of their applicability and force. This Geneva Protocol was to become effective only if ratified, according to Article 26, by all members represented on the League Council and a majority of all the League members within two years. France and her Central European allies and several of the other States ratified, but the new Bri-

tish Government refused, and the proposition fell to the ground. The result was further postponement of disarmament and new sets of regional treaties. In 1925, Britain, France and Italy induced Germany to sign with them the Treaty of Locarno, mutually agreeing the then western frontier of Germany. That this treaty was considered necessary showed how little confidence was felt in the League. The Soviet Union, long on the best of terms with Italy and Germany but not so cordially considered by Britain and France, was not admitted to the League until after the admission of Germany and not until the Western powers, alarmed by the rise of Hitler and the consequent resignation of Germany from the League, agreed to Russian admission in 1933.

Meanwhile, in 1931, came the next great betrayal of the League. For some reason or another, possibly because the Western powers then thought they needed Japanese friendship to keep the Soviets in their place, neither the League nor the U. S. A. took any decisive means to disciplining Japan, and the latter was allowed to seize an enormous portion of Chinese territory which she, having left the League, holds, unrecognized, but holds just the same.

The Soviet entry into the League did not prevent Japan seizing a second slice of China in 1934 or a third in 1936.

Another great betrayal was that of Ethiopia, whereby Italy, instead of coming before the League and asking for permission to send her surplus population into some vacant territory, was allowed to conquer her weaker neighbor. And later came the Spanish tragedy of foreigners being allowed to turn the scales in an internal struggle in a League State.

Now we are faced with the new and second Anti-Communist Pact. The first of such pacts—an informal one—was that of Britain, Canada, Japan and France of the League and the U. S. A., who from 1918 to 1920 blockaded Russia and tried to overthrow her new form of government, but only succeeded in making that new government stronger. And now, when Russia is a member of the League, and is executing the old diabolical Bolshevik leaders who would still plough a lone furrow in the world until they had converted or coerced all peoples to exactly their peculiar way of thinking, comes the formal Anti-Communist alliance of Germany, Japan and Italy, to which Poland and certain other European States as well as those of Latin America are asked to adhere. What thinking person in any of the comparatively rich countries of the world, such as Britain, France and the United States, fancies his land would be safe one moment after China is subdued and Russia, and Czechoslovakia wiped off the map?

Why War?

Why, in the face of these three great treaties and numerous minor agreements of like nature, is war still allowed to run rampant in the world, even threatening to engulf our own land at any moment? Why, at this late day in human history, are men not capable of arranging their disputes in a peaceable manner? Why, as Tennyson foresaw, is not the common sense of all able to hold a fretful realm in awe? Why are the sanctions of all the great religions of the world still insufficient to keep the members of the same faith from each other's throats, to say nothing of keeping them from the throats of those who hold different opinions?

Some Causes of War

The chief reason for the world's great mental and moral sickness appears to be the selfish, or at least self-centred love of money—the love of the system that gives opportunity for private profit at the expense of the poorer and weaker and of the public at large—the desire to get something of value by paying for it less than it is worth. This is no doubt largely due to the natural desire of self-preservation, but a misguided sense.

There is great gain—for at time, at least—for a few in war. There is great private profit in the manufacture and sale of munitions everywhere except where, as in Russia and since very recently in France, such are made and distributed by the government only, and even there there is temptation for such a government to sell or give the sinews of war to some friendly state for mutual advantage. There is, or at least, has been great private profit in supplying all sorts of war supplies to a government in great need of the same. Hence the difficulty that many corrupt or weak-kneed governments experience when they attempt, or profess to attempt to enforce a blockade for purely moral reasons. The love of private profit is so engrained in our system that there are many, who otherwise appear honest and respectable, who think it all right to sell to



for your CHILDREN

"Crown Brand" Corn Syrup makes happy, healthy children. No doubt about that, for doctors say it creates Energy and helps to build strong, sturdy bodies. Children love it and never tire of its delicious flavor.

THE FAMOUS ENERGY FOOD

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

The CANADA STARCH COMPANY Limited

a possible enemy the materials that will enable the latter to kill our own people, as there are apparently many otherwise honest and respectable citizens who, to have their own immediate taxes lowered, are willing to have such lost revenue made up by the public profits of selling liquor to the sons and daughters of other families in the community.

The natural consequence of this love of gain is that, when men who have thrived personally on the profit system find themselves in public power, they try to lead their nation on the first plundering expedition that appears sufficiently enticing and safe.

But, of course, all the evils of the world are not due merely to the prevailing economic systems. There are other causes of strife, reasonable but more often due to prejudice and ignorance, causes much trouble. We naturally fear those with whom we are not well acquainted. So, it pays the conscienceless adventurer to keep his followers in ignorance of his real motives while he is inflaming their minds with feelings of hatred to those who have never harmed them but whom he wishes to overcome and rob with their help. All dictatorships and most absolutisms of longer standing aim, by strict control of the press and all other sources of information, to keep their people ignorant of everything that might induce them to suspect that all that is going on in the land is not the best possible. There is no free press nor free speech in Italy, Germany, Austria, Japan nor Brazil, among others, hence their people, who are not in prison camps on trumped-up charges, are merely helpless tools in the hands of their masters. And the same political regime is threatened in more than one of our own most important provinces and would be welcomed by more than one of our own societies or cliques.

Begin at Home

To ensure final and lasting peace we must begin at home to cultivate the most co-operative relations in our immediate vicinity among all those of anywise similar deals and purposes and choose such persons to represent us on higher bodies in wider spheres, until the nation is thoroughly converted to the Christian ideal of "Peace on earth to men of good will." The national spirit is only the sum total of the spirits of its citizens. While much of good can be enforced from above, yet good government takes root only in the minds of those who have learned to govern themselves well before attempting to control others. When our nation becomes Christian in its aims and practices, its representatives will have a mighty influence upon others, and in course of time the whole lump of the world's consciousness should be leavened.

Some Force Still Necessary

But what of those individuals and nations who are not, and show no inclination to become, of good will? As armed guards are necessary in lunatic asylums and armed policemen on the streets of towns and villages, so is an armed international police force still necessary in this as yet very imperfectly developed world of ours.

And only the League of Nations is competent to direct and use such a force. The only alternative to such an international police is, as I have said more than once in this hall, war—war to the death—until only one group survives. And which group will that be? And of what value would the Earth be to such survivors? Let us back up the League with all the moral, spiritual and material forces at our command, as it alone, in accord, if need be, with the United States, which at the moment is as friendly to the League as if it were a member of that body, is capable of solving the vexed problems of trade, treatment of minorities, the migration of surplus populations, and that of peace in general.

I thank you.