

MARITIME PROVINCES PEACE ACTION PROJECT

Of the League of Nations Society in Canada

(By Constance Hayward, Regional Representative)

The gravity of the international situation calls for immediate and vigorous action by those who believe peace and security, and international co-operation and justice can be secured by collective action. The National Peace Action Campaign, under the direction of the League of Nations Society in Canada, is planned to unite all interested organizations and individuals in a powerful peace movement.

The object of the Society's National Campaign is to stimulate interest in the study of international problems and the consideration of Canada's position in the world community. What, for instance, is the value of collective security to us, and what obligations are we willing to assume for its maintenance? What shall be the manner of our co-operation in the British Commonwealth and what attitude should we adopt with regard to defence? These and many other questions must be decided by our voting public; they affect our security and prosperity more vitally than many domestic problems. What do YOU know about them? This is not a matter of importance only to a few students or a group of idealists; it is rather the intimate concern of every man and woman. Our desire for peace is sincere but it remains ineffectual unless expressed in support of a constructive and vigorous Peace Action Movement.

The Annual National Conference of the League of Nations Society provides opportunity for public discussion of international problems and is the instrument through which a public opinion which supports a constructive peace policy may most effectively be expressed. If, however, the National Conference is to reflect with accuracy the attitude of the public, there must be some medium between the National Conference and interested groups and organizations. This the Local Peace Council will endeavor to provide by co-ordinating the peace forces of interested organizations, directing local activities of the Society and increasing the membership of the Society.

Interest and enthusiasm has already been demonstrated in various parts of Canada through the activities of Branch Societies, Peace Councils, Youth Units and Junior Branches. The people in the Maritime Provinces are no less interested in the efforts of the Society. Their co-operation is valuable, and, indeed, essential to the success of this nation-wide movement.

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MYSTERIOUS A Z A N A

Man Whom the Spanish Radicals Elected President Sought Retreat in a Convent.

Spain's Forgotten Man is the President, Manuel Azana. Famed in the early days of the republic as its strong man, ready to defend it from monarchists and radicals alike, Azana has been in total eclipse since the present radical regime took over the government. A fortnight ago he left a convent in which he had lived in retirement since some time in November. It was announced that he was to visit the fighting front and later, possibly in response to government pressure, to go to Valencia, the seat of the radical government since it quit Madrid.

But since he fled from Madrid to Barcelona on October 19 last Azana, as far as his movements have been given publicity, unless he is now at the front, has seldom or never been on territory controlled by the Republican government established at Valencia of which he is nominally chief. Catalonia, where he took refuge when rebel occupation of Madrid seemed certain, is autonomous and virtually independent of Republican Spain. The convent in which Azana finally took refuge—a strange retreat for the sponsor of so much anti-clerical legislation—is at Montserrat, about 30 miles from Barcelona. There he rested, read the classics or strolled in the beautiful environs of the convent with his wife or friends while civil war raged through all the territory controlled by the Spanish republic. Occasionally he went to Barcelona where he met friends in the government building in the Catalanian capital. To the urging of the radical Cabinet to join it at Valencia he turned a deaf ear.

The relations between the President and the radical government belong to the as yet secret history of the republic. There is no doubt, however, who is the strong man of the republic today; it is the veteran Socialist Premier Francisco Largo Caballero.

Azana, Premier of the republic for two years, 1931-33, was again called to head the Ministry when the elections of February 1936 returned to power a coalition running the whole gamut of radicalism from the mild bourgeois type to which Azana himself belonged to Communists and Anarchists. The victorious radicals insisted on ousting the President, Alcalá Zamora, and installing Azana in his place on May 10 last. While it removed him from the active direction of government, it left him in a place of considerable power, as Senor Zamora had demonstrated. During the first period of the rebellion which started in July last Azana took an active part in the republican cause. In an interview just before he fled to Barcelona he declared the government intended to continue its social programme in a purely legal way and while there might be 'certain innovations' in industry for the benefit of the workers the country would not go Communist.

Even before he left Madrid the insurgents, through their radios, broadcast various rumors of dissension between the President and the radicals. One broadcast in September said he was being held a 'virtual prisoner' in his own presidential palace by the Communists and that several moderate republicans who had attempted to see him had been slain. In early November the insurgent radio station of Corruña spread a report he had committed suicide. Whatever their relations, the Valencia government has repeatedly shown desire that he come to Valencia to work with it.

There could be fewer greater contrasts than between the former and the present Strong Man of Spain. Senor Azana belongs to the Spanish intelligentsia. He is a novelist and a playwright, a republican whose zeal was chiefly for the abolition of monarchy and the disestablishment of the Church, and who was very moderate in his views of social reform. Caballero is a proletarian, a stone mason, who came to political power after years of trade union agitation. He is 67 years old, short and stocky in figure, with blue eyes and a long face and nose, and sparse grey hair combed straight back. He is a Left Wing Socialist and a thorough Marxist. In 1917 he was sentenced to life imprisonment for participating in a revolutionary strike. He was released but again jailed, the overthrow of monarchy in April, 1931, opening his prison doors. The conservative republican government jailed him as a leader of the radical rebellion of 1934 but he was acquitted in 1935.

Caballero was Minister of Labor in the early days of the republic. He made plenty of trouble for the Azana Ministry, which took office after the February elections of last year. The Left Socialists, the Communists and the Anarchists attacked conservative leaders, burned churches and did everything in their power to stir up revolutionary risings throughout the country. Azana implored Caballero to lend his influence to prevent continuance of the 'revolution' in the streets as the campaign of terrorism was called, and Caballero was said to

RADIUM'S STORY BIGGER THAN FLIGHT THAT MADE IT POSSIBLE, SAYS PILOT

TORONTO, Feb. 5.—The swift, almost breath-taking growth of aviation in Canada, from the days when the old Lark was booming into Red Lake, abounds with countless romances interwoven into the whole vast story of Canadian mining development in which flying has been the chief handmaiden.

Without aviation mining would not have undergone the fast development of the past ten years. Without mining, aviation would not have found another industry that could afford its services. Without the type of men that Canadian pilots proved themselves to be, it is possible that aviation would not have served as successfully, piling up millions of mileage without numerous serious disasters.

Study, for instance, the history of Lee Brintnell. Lee has become a tradition even while he still slams "crates" over the toughest air route in Canada. He has done so many more things first that it sounds impossible. He is typical of the pilots whose resourcefulness, initiative and courage have become the basis for legendary stories.

Dislikes Publicity

Lee is lean, but broad-shouldered. His hair is slightly gray. He has wide gray eyes, with flicks of hazel in them. He always speaks in a soft voice, even, according to comrades, when under stress. He fights away from publicity usually because invariably he has been made to sound like a modern cavalier.

In 1929 he made the first famous flight all through the Territories, including the first flight from Aklavik to Dawson, down to Prince Rupert, across to Edmonton and back to Winnipeg. It was 10,000 miles of modern pioneering. It hit the pages of newspapers all over America. But to Lee it

Declares Crop Experts Use Headgear for Mike

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—Crop experts in Chicago who claimed to have developed a system of forecasting grain production by studying subsoil moisture conditions, were "just talking through their hats," Dr. E. S. Archibald, Dominion Director of Experimental Farms and Agricultural Research, said today.

"Subsoil moisture merely is a guarantee the crop has a start," he explained. "It could not possibly carry the grain growth through the summer. What determines the success of the crop is the amount of summer rains you have."

Of course, you can have blasting heat, like last summer, which burns the crop up regardless of moisture. And you can have windy, dry weather with no rainfall."

Several British Ships Will Be Open to Coronation Visitors

(Special to The Daily Mail)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—At the time of Coronation several ships will be standing in the Thames and ports will be open to visitors. These ships will include six battleships, two aeroplane carriers, two cruisers, five submarines and one destroyer.

have agreed to postpone for the present the extremists' desire to establish a proletarian dictatorship and make a Marxian revision of the constitution.

Prolongation of the war played into the extremists' hands, and on September 4 last Caballero became Premier of a Ministry in which, for the first time in the history of the republic, Communists were members, holding two seats. Of the remaining 12, half were held by Socialists.

One of the Socialists is of very different hue from his chief. He is Indalecio Prieto, a wealthy merchant who has been a consistent Right Winger.

Caballero is Minister of War as well as Premier and soon after he took office narrowly escaped death from a shell while at the fighting front. In October he announced his intention of creating a 'workers' republic' in Spain. On New Year's Day he sent a message to Moscow declaring that 'the proletariat of Spain will always strive, during the war and after it is over, to follow the example of your great country.'

The Catalonians, where many expect the republicans, if driven from the rest of Spain, to make a last stand against the Fascist insurgents and possibly gain international recognition as an independent State, the strong man is Luis Companys, an intellectual and of tolerant spirit, congenial to Azana. In the rebellion of 1934, in which Catalonia took a prominent part, Barcelona was captured, and Companys, who was president of the Catalanian Generalidad, or autonomous State, was captured, court-martialed and sentenced to prison. The Left victory restored him to rule in Catalonia.

is important only for one big reason. "Gil Labine and I circled over the site of the present Eldorado mine. We cruised up and down, looking at that structure. It was a thousand miles from anything. To start a mine there without aviation would have been almost a physical impossibility. It would have taken years and years of work," Lee recounted.

"Four years later I was in the plant at Port Hope. I held a tiny little milligram of radium in my hand. That was the most exciting moment of my whole life. I could hardly talk. Radium was coming out of that plant. It was lowering the world price of radium. It was placing radium, therefore, within reach of more people who were suffering from disease."

Romance in Industry

"Romance? That seems to me the biggest romance in modern history. Not the flight. That was something regular and ordinary. The romance, in my eyes, was the development in four years of that whole industry. I get excited now when I think that I played a minor role in that story. Man, it's something bigger than we'll ever be able to understand."

But there is romance about Lee himself. Less than four years ago he dropped the chief pilot job of Canadian Airways to venture for himself. He wrangled enough money together to get a plane. He went to Edmonton. He set up a business. He began flying into that country that he had discovered.

On Saturday, across a lunch table in his room, at the Royal York Hotel, this quiet flier talked about his dreams. He is a big business man today. President of Mackenzie Air Service, Limited, operators of six planes into the barren lands, possessing more than \$200,000 in assets, operating its own radio stations.

The whole structure was built up out of profits. There was no fancy financing. Lee controls it himself. Last year his company paid a handsome profit, one of the very few aviation firms in Canada to operate without losses. And he operates over the longest hauls in the country, where planes have to carry 50 pounds of radio equipment to maintain contact with their bases.

Flies Into Far North

Some idea of this route can be gained by realizing that Edmonton lies, roughly, almost 900 miles north of Toronto. Take a map and look at its location. Moved eastward, it would be at a point far north of Moosonee in Ontario.



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Well, Lee operates over a route that lies 2,100 miles north from that point. He flies as far north from Edmonton as he would if he were to fly from Edmonton to London, Ontario. He carries all kinds of stuff over that route, too, anything from a crate of oranges to a diamond drill outfit or an entire crusher and mill dismantled into units.

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CANADIANS AND THEIR INDUSTRIES...AND THEIR BANK



THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

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With abundant snow and rainfall on the uplands, and ample reservoir capacity in numerous lakes, Canada is fortunate in having a reliable supply of water power within transmission distance of the principal industrial centres. Only one country, the United States, has a greater total of hydro-electric development.

More than three-quarters of the power equipment used in manufacturing industries in Canada is electric-driven. Seventy per cent. of Canadian homes, urban and rural, are equipped with this "modern servant."

Cheap hydro-electric power has been an important factor in the rapid development of the mining industries. It has been a deciding factor in the refining of base metals from Canadian mines, which only a few years ago was a monopoly of foreign countries. The use of water power has gone hand in hand also with the expansion of the great forest industries of Canada.

The production of hydro-electric power has advanced steadily since the recovery of 1932, reaching new high records each year. The per capita output is exceeded only by that of Norway, yet only one-sixth of the known available water power resources of Canada has been utilized.

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