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ALD. M'KNIGHT
AGAIN HEAD OF
VICTORIAN ORD.

The annual meeting of the Victorian Order Board was held recently, with the president, Alderman Ivan McKnight, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, among whom were three new members, Dr. Rowan, from the Medical Assn.; Mr. A. C. Porter and Major Timmins, who had been elected to the Social Service Council.

Miss Pond, V.O.N., read the nursing report for January — 110 cases had been nursed, nine of them maternity cases, and of these three were free cases; 402 nursing visits had been made, and 51 other visits of various kinds.

The Well Baby Conferences had been carried on, with a total attendance of 228. No infectious diseases had been noted among infants. In Devon the Barker's Point Women's Institute had served tea, and in Fredericton the Victor Hatheway Chapter, I.O.D.E.

Dr. J. M. Cameron, medical school inspector, had been assisted by the nurses in the examination of 1,249 pupils; 102 pupils had been referred to own physician; 20 to treatment centres, and seven excluded; also assistance had been given to Dr. Cameron in X-raying and examining 48 students of the Agricultural School.

Appreciation was expressed for the work of the two retiring members, Mr. Roy Cameron and Major E. C. Armstrong, both of whom had given outstanding services in many ways in the interests of the Victorian Order.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Mr. Ivan McKnight; vice-president, Major Timmins; treasurer, Mr. G. W. Bonnell; secretary, Miss E. B. Hunter. Nursing Committee — Mrs. F. W. Harrison (convener), Mrs. B. C. Foster, Mrs. F. Shortill, Mrs. T. Donovan, Mrs. T. V. Monahan, Mr. A. C. Porter. Finance Committee — Mr. P. C. Robinson (convener), Mr. Ivan McKnight, Mr. W. G. Quinn, Mrs. W. S. Thomas, Mr. H. D. Doble. Policy Convener — Dr. A. A. Rowan (convener), Dr. William Warwick, Mr. J. B. Dickson, Mrs. Edward Perkins, Mrs. Woodcock, Major Timmins. Publicity Committee — Mrs. A. E. Mathewson (convener), Rev. George Telford, Mr. C. A. MacVey, Mr. Geo. Miller, Miss E. B. Hunter.

Social Happenings

Birthday Bridge
H. S. Wright entertained last evening at a four tables mixed bridge in honor of Dr. Wright, it being his birthday. The prizes were won by Mrs. J. D. MacKay, Roland G. Loughlin and Kenneth McAdam. The tables were decorated with red candles and valentines, and the house was bright with spring flowers.

Hospital Aid Bridge Club
Mrs. J. Harold Babbitt entertained the Hospital Aid Bridge Club yesterday afternoon at her home on Lansdowne Street.

W. I. Tea Tomorrow at North Devon
Don't forget the Tea tomorrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. P. S. Watson, North Devon, sponsored by the Devon Women's Institute. A chance to enjoy a social hour and encourage the work of the Institute.

Food Sale on Saturday
The Ella Thorne Circle of the King's Daughters are planning to hold a food sale at 2.30 p.m. on Saturday at Colwell and Jennings Ltd. store.

K. C. Card Party Feb. 17
The members of the Fredericton Council of the Knights of Columbus are planning to hold a card party on February 17th at St. Dunstan's Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce H. Thompson have returned to Saint John after visiting Mrs. Thompson's aunt, Mrs. W. C. Kierstead and Dr. Kierstead. Mrs. George Black, M.P. is spending a few days in London, Ont. and St. Catharines, where she will address the Women's Canadian Clubs.

Guests at Ball on Duchess of York
Mrs. A. A. Dysart and Miss Mary Dysart were recent guests at a dance held on board the Canadian Pacific steamship, the Duchess of York, Saint John. Also attending were Premier Dysart, Hon. Murray MacLaren, lieutenant-governor of the province and others.

George A. Davis will sail from New York Feb. 9 in Cunard White Star Line S.S. Queen Mary for Southampton, England.

The Marquess of Willingdon held a large at home at Dartmouth House, 37 Charles street, London, recently. Dame Rachel Crowdy was among the guests.

Miss Eveline Turgeon, who has been spending the past two weeks in town with her father, Mr. Justice Turgeon of Regina, will leave shortly for Montreal and will sail later for France to join her mother in Paris. Miss Turgeon is a granddaughter of Hon. Senator Turgeon of Bathurst.

Fideles Filiae Regis Circle Meeting
The Fideles Filiae Regis Circle of the King's Daughters met at the home of Misses Alleyne Alexander and Isabel Patterson last night. The President, Miss Miriam Estabrooks was in the chair and a good attendance was present. The devotional period was carried out by Miss Alleyne Alexander. Reports were heard from Miss Louise Hanson and Miss Doris Grant on the biennial convention. The meeting closed with the Mizpah benediction, afterwards refreshments were served by the hostesses.

Ice Breaker Within 130 Miles of the Russia Scientists

(Special to The Daily Mail)
MOSCOW, Feb. 10—One ice breaker has gotten to a hundred and thirty miles from the Russian scientists who are stranded in the Arctic circle. Communication has been once again established after a thirty-six hour break due to a severe magnetic storm. It is expected that planes will leave on a searching tour from the deck of the ship in an effort to find the scientists.

Vicount Craigavon's Party Assured Victory

(Special to The Daily Mail)
BELFAST, Feb. 10—Vicount Craigavon's Unionist Conservative Government Party is practically assured victory today. The Government has been in power for the past seventeen years. The Labor Minister however has been reported defeated. Torch light processions have ceased as well as flag waving and rival bands drowning each other in a bedlam of noise.

LABOUR

(Continued from Page Eight)
ic council were also important features of the memorandum. The delegation opposes fixed valuation on industrial properties far below the true value and exemptions on the same, and court summons and execution for debt. They moved that the Mothers' Allowance and Children's Protection Acts be put into force without delay, and suitable retiring allowance for nurses and attendants in provincial hospitals, better hours of labor and compensation for injuries and illness.

Other Items
Other items in the memorandum were: the abolishment of the amusement tax on theatre tickets of 25 cents or less; the putting in immediate effect of the Electrical Energy Act; the adoption of a uniform ballot such as used in Dominion elections in all municipal, civic and provincial elections; that no interim injunction shall be issued by a court to prevent picketing before the dispute comes to trial; the adoption of standard safety equipment on buses and trucks; that legislation be passed to encourage the formation of consumers' co-operative societies, similar to that of Nova Scotia; and that qualified life-guards be necessary at all public beaches.

Members of the joint delegation were as follows:
New Brunswick Federation of Labor — J. A. Whitebone, Saint John, president; G. W. R. Miles, Moncton, vice-president; G. R. Edgcombe, McAdam, 2nd vice-president; T. J. Lawlor, Dalhousie; J. S. MacKinnon, Saint John, legislative representative; Geo. R. Melvin, Saint John, secretary.
Railway members—W. L. Best and A. J. Kelly, Ottawa, representatives of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and Railway Trainmen, respectively; J. Frank Caine, Moncton, chairman; A. W. French, Saint John, secretary; and S. H. Shaw, Fairville.

ASK

(Continued from Page Eight)

Woodstock; Dr. C. P. Laporte, Edmundston, and Dr. Charles Dumont, Campbellton. The president of the association, Mother Audet, Campbellton, was absent because of illness. The first vice-president, Miss A. J. MacMaster, Moncton, was absent also. Members of the medical society executive who conferred with the government were Dr. J. R. Nugent, Saint John, president; Dr. A. S. Kirkland, Saint John, secretary; Dr. W. E. Gray, Milltown, first vice-president; Dr. R. M. Pendrigh, Saint John, second vice-president; Dr. F. C. Jennings, Saint John, treasurer; Dr. A. F. VanWart, Fredericton; Dr. J. F. L. Brown, Woodstock; Dr. Chas. Dumont, Campbellton; Dr. H. S. Everett, St. Stephen, and Dr. C. P. Laporte, Edmundston.

A British Columbia member of Parliament wishes a law enacted to keep the Japanese out of Canada. Wonder the Chinese never thought of that one.

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WM. SIMCOCK

(Continued from Page Eight)
element in Spain, and China in so far as it is amenable to Russian influence, represent the ideals of democracy to which these people would have us attain. Just how or why they arrive at this conclusion you may judge for yourselves; that is an interesting study in itself, but we are not considering that particular angle at this time. It is their ardent advocacy of peace that will take up our present attention. So fiercely desirous for it are they that you will notice they want to go to war for it—at least they want Britain to go to war for it, provided always of course that Britain will go to war on, as they call it, the democratic side. Perhaps they do not phrase it in just that manner or in those exact words, but an examination of their stand on international disputes over a period of the last two or three years will show quite clearly their ideas.

The pacifists would have had Britain go to war with Italy over Ethiopia, would have war to enforce non-intervention in Spain when it looked as though the Communistic cut-throats had Spain by the neck. Now they wish to have armed intervention for the exactly opposite reason, and, by an unfriendly attitude to Japan, they are prepared and anxious to precipitate warlike acts. They advocate all these things in the guise of peace. Why? Fortunately the stern decisions of peace or war are dictated by national expediency or necessity and not by peace societies—although in this connection it may be coincidence and again it may be design that our prospective allies and our prospective enemies in the brewing war are exactly grouped as already divided by the peace societies, and we may reasonably suppose that any enthusiasm worked up in the name of peace could—and undoubtedly would—be as quickly switched over to war. So much for peace. What of war?

It is not in terms of democracy, autocracy, nor "isms" that we have to examine this question. When war comes the British Empire is at stake, and while there are those who would lightly risk this stake for some fancied advantage of their own, the British government plays cautiously and carefully for the safety and security of the Empire.

By looking over the opposing groups we can easily see where the peg to hang the utterly misleading designations of Democratic and Fascist nations is drawn from. On the one hand we have the ultimate target of the attack, Britain, whose allies are Russia and France; on the other, Italy, Germany and Japan. Are we to believe that the social and economic systems of France, Britain and Russia are identical, having the same ideals and outlook, and that they are the exact opposite of those of the other nations? Well, hardly. No, it is not a question of democracy or aristocracy, Fascism or Communism. It is the age-old struggle for self-preservation, and we could quite well form an association for the encouragement of War and Fascism, and arrive at the crossroads of war at the same time and place and on the same side as our friends the League for Peace and Democracy.

To arrive at a clear estimate of the possibility of war we have to go back only a couple of years to come to the most ominous sign: the Italian conquest of Ethiopia, a project undertaken in the face of the strongest opposition by Great Britain, an opposition so strong that it was carried to the verge of actual war. Why did Britain stop short of actual war? Was it because of fear of Italy? Perhaps the Italians think so, but it would be a very sound presumption for them to cling to. It is rather undoubtedly the case that Britain had for years been pursuing a policy of disarmament and was at that time in no position to view the prospect of another great war with any degree of assurance; but from that time we can date the turning point from peace to war, from disarmament to re-armament. The next incident concerned France more directly; first, the re-arming of the German Empire, then the military occupation of the Rhine zone, both moves in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles. France had been very loathe to pledge her support to the limit to Great Britain on the Ethiopian question, but here were signs that the need of strong allies was no one-sided bargain. Following up these successful moves, the demand for the return of German colonial territory became a subject for discussion. All these demands, delivered with increasing boldness and truculence, made it clear that only by meeting armaments with even greater armaments could Britain maintain her position. So we now find the nations: Italy, (having succeeded in her first enterprise), Japan, (busily engaged in pushing her advantage while the time is opportune), both at the peak of their preparations for war and apparently anxious for it to break at once. Germany, not so well prepared, is anxious to make her gains by skilful use of this double-

(Special to The Daily Mail)
SYDNEY, Australia, Feb. 10—Canada is today leading in the hammer throw, the broad jump, the relay race and the women's javelin throw. So far, Eileen Meagher, of Halifax, N. S., is the only Canadian who will enter the finals.

For Lovers of Fine Tea
"SALADA"
TEA

barrelled threat, without resorting to war unless necessary; Russia views with alarm the Japanese advance, France the steadily increasing strength of Germany; Great Britain's interests are menaced by all three. And having enjoyed the delight of twisting the lion's tail, both Japan and Italy are disposed to continue. It may perhaps occur to them that the one really dangerous ally they possess, Germany, is not quite so eager as they to pull that lion's whiskers out by force, being too well aware that things are not always what they seem and that, while the tail-twisting may work once, the sleeper may become awakened and is far too dangerous an animal to take further liberties with.

Diplomacy, concessions and expediency may cause some changes in the rival groups even yet. We can assume, for instance, that the interests and policies of the United States of America are so closely related to those of the nations of the British Commonwealth as to at least lead them to direct their influence in parallel directions on most questions, while the possibilities of concessions or adjustments can so change the balance of power in the present opposing groups that all are bound to pause before irretrievably committing themselves to war. Recognition of Italy's claims in Africa; return of some of not all of Germany's forfeited colonies, suggest the possibilities of detaching strong forces from what is generally referred to as the Fascist group. Also, the extension of the Imperial Germanic Empire over Austria and up to the Italian Alps is also a prospect that would carry with it no increased feeling of peace and security to an even greater Italian Empire. Then also the tremendous advantage in armaments and war preparations of two years ago has definitely passed, and the big military parades in the capitals of Europe are no longer regarded as a warn-

ing and a challenge, but as just so much theatrical show; and already Britain's preparedness for war is a strong factor in the maintenance of peace. It is perhaps too much to hope that the nations will relinquish their aspirations of becoming mighty military empires. The tendency to regimentation of complete nations is still gathering momentum, even our own pink professors and red advocates of socialistic theories wishing to lead us to the sheep pens to be ticketed, doctored, classified and herded into our appropriate strata of the body social. Presumably the prospect is alluring to them: if they can be the thinkers and rulers all will be well with them at least.

While these tendencies towards aggression and aggrandized nationalism and universal regimentation last there can be little hope of universal or permanent peace. Why, therefore cry "Peace" when there is no prospect of peace? Why clamour for peace and at the same time work unceasingly for war? Let us remember that such a war would not be a tragedy; no, that is too mild a term. A world war may mean the destruction of civilization as we know it, and there are elements in our population who view that prospect with delight, for is it not their aim to accomplish world revolution?

We are agreed that such a war should and must be avoided if possible. But how? Obviously leagues that are not particularly adverse to war for this cause or against that nation, are not so hot on peace as they would have people believe; but it should be beyond the capacity of man to evolve a social and economic system to meet the changed conditions of this modern age.

Meanwhile let us think of war, so that if it does come we may be found armed at all points, ready to defend that liberty and freedom that is our heritage.


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