

W. W. WHITE AND F. W. PIRIE RESUMED ADDRESS IN LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY

Government Member From Saint John City Assures the Opposition Party of the Financial Stability of the Province, While the Opposition Member From Victoria County Attacked the Potato Marketing Board.

W. W. White, M.D., government member from St. John city, speaking in the legislature yesterday, pointed to the fact that \$800,000 in Province of New Brunswick Bonds had been sold this week at a premium of 2.57 only requiring an interest charge of 2.94 per cent, as proof of the financial stability of the present government. This was in reply to the statement of the leader of the opposition that the province was on the brink of bankruptcy.

F. W. Pirie, Opposition, Victoria, continuing the debate, charged that Ontario and Quebec planned the Potato Marketing Board adopted by this province in order that the present New Brunswick market would fall into their hands.

Mr. Groom submitted the report of the Standing Rules Committee approving a number of bills.

Hon. Mr. Cockburn presented a petition for a bill to incorporate the St. Croix Harbor Development Company.

Mr. McAllister presented a petition for a bill to consolidate the laws regarding water and sewerage in the city and county of St. John, and part of the parish of Lancaster.

Hon. Mr. Leger submitted the report of the schools of New Brunswick for 1933-34.

Hon. Mr. Harrison introduced a bill to amend the Act regarding illegitimate children. He explained it was merely a minor amendment regarding the distribution of costs.

Also a bill to amend the Coroner's Act. This amendment was to provide that the depositions made before the coroner should be filed with the Deputy Attorney General, so that action might be taken if necessary.

Mr. Dysart gave Notice of Enquiry regarding expenditures since August 31st last for travelling on the Richibucto Road, from Barker's Point to Albright's Corner, and as to how the work was done.

Mr. Pirie gave notice of motion for a bill to amend the Act respecting electoral districts so as to provide for another poll in the parish of Drummond.

Dr. White

Dr. White, government member for St. John city, in resuming the debate on the address, said he wished to congratulate Fredericton on the 150th anniversary of its founding. He paid a fine tribute to the city saying that it is one of the most beautiful little cities in the Dominion, with its state public and educational buildings and handsome residences, wonderful elms and hospitable citizens. He congratulated the City Corporation and expressed the hope that the city might continue to prosper in the future as in the past.

He congratulated the members of the House, complimenting them on their addresses. White said of the Hon. Dr. Murray MacLaren, Lieutenant Governor, that no man could occupy that high position of state as well as he. He stated that the Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, had achieved his goal and the province should be proud to have such a man as Chief Justice Baxter within her boundaries.

N. B.'s Sons

Dr. White made mention of the fact that although New Brunswick has lost a great many sons by emigration we should be proud of the fact that these sons have brought distinction and honor upon the province by their progress in other countries of the world, and that New Brunswick's loss

in population has proven to be a gain for Canada.

Public School Law

He referred to the Public School Law of the province and stated that there was no better system of education anywhere.

The New Brunswick Museum in St. John is a fine institution of high learning, for the people of the province, stated Dr. White, and it should be a great satisfaction to the people of New Brunswick to know that the museum is progressing so well.

Affairs of Province

Business generally life insurance and car loadings particularly, have all been on the upturn during the past year.

Dr. White read authentic figures showing that Canada is at present just 18 percent below the volume of business of 1929 and that her recovery since the low point of 1931 has been remarkable.

Lumber

The result of the Imperial Conference in 1932, stated Dr. White, was beneficial to New Brunswick particularly in that we had a commodity in lumber which found a ready market in other parts of the United Kingdom.

Dr. White made reference to the "fall" clause in contracts between the Soviet Government and Lumber Distributors Ltd., and pointed out how this province was trying along with others to have that clause thrown out of the contracts so that the lumber export of New Brunswick might be even greater than it is now.

In referring to the prime minister's recent visit to England he stated that the premier had been instrumental in bringing lumber buyers to this province and in that way had helped the lumber exports of New Brunswick.

Department of Health

Dr. White paid high tribute to the Department of Health under the minister, Hon. Dr. A. D. Taylor. He mentioned improvements the Department had made in the Provincial Hospital. He stated that the old way of treating insane people as animals had gone as a result of the government's part in bringing about improvements in the care of these people.

Maritime Claims

In speaking of Maritime Claims and the Duncan Commission, he stated that he hoped to see a day when the assets of the province which were so unevenly divided between the upper provinces and the Maritimes, made fair and equal by necessity through increased population in the Maritimes and the rest of Canada.

Reply to Opposition

The drawing up of a platform by the opposition is an extraordinary state of affairs, stated Dr. White in replying to the speech of Hon. A. A. Dysart, leader of the opposition, on Wednesday.

Dr. White said he did not see how the honorable leader of the opposition could reduce the revenues, increase expenditures, and balance the budget.

Dr. White claimed that the opposition in their mention of old age pensions had taken a plank from the platform of the government in 1929, and that the government would have carried on their plan of old age pensions had conditions remained satisfactory.

How the leader of the opposition could lower the revenue of the province, increase the expenditure and still balance the budget, he did not know. If he could accomplish such a wonderful feat, stated Dr. White, the

(Continued on page seven)

NORTHCLIFFE AND THE TIMES, LONDON'S FAMOUS THUNDERER

It Is a Political No Less Than a Journalistic Event, As Old As Fredericton

Everyone will wish to congratulate The Times newspaper on celebrating its 150th birthday. It is a political no less than a journalistic event.

The Times, indeed, has not been backward in congratulating itself; in addition to devoting the whole of an exceptionally long first leader to the event, it produced a 30-page supplement.

Its leading article, which was headed "1785-1935", was chiefly remarkable, however, for an omission. Nowhere in its appreciation of the history of the paper was there any mention of the late Lord Northcliffe.

Even in the three-page article in the supplement which was devoted to the history of the paper only a cursory and altogether inadequate mention is made of the great newspaper genius who from 1908 to 1922 controlled The Times.

Lord Northcliffe will be admitted by all journalists to be the greatest newspaper man the world has yet produced.

It is true that his greatest work lay in the field of popular journalism, and today The Daily Mail still the most influential of all popular newspapers in the world and still the most commercially successful, stands out as the greatest memorial to Northcliffe's genius.

But if for a moment we except The Daily Mail, it was Northcliffe's rehabilitation of The Times which earned him his greatest reputation in Fleet street.

If it had not been for him, The Times would never have celebrated its 150th birthday.

When he bought control in 1908 the paper was on the rocks. Its circulation was no more than 300,000 and it

was losing money.

Northcliffe at once proceeded to put all this to rights. The business management of the paper was brought to the highest level of efficiency, and Northcliffe not only proceeded to lavish his care upon his new property but also his money.

He reduced the price from 3d. to 2d., and ten months later he staggered Fleet Street by reducing it to 1d. thereby trebling its circulation.

Soon the paper was making large profits. Northcliffe never touched them, however, but always sunk them in building up the news service of the paper and generally improving its quality. The result was that when Northcliffe died in 1922 The Times which he had bought 14 years before for the beggarly sum of £300,000, was sold by his executors to Major Astor and Mr. John Walker for £1,500,000.

Northcliffe had rescued The Times from certain bankruptcy and had established it more firmly than ever as a great national institution. Whatever view individuals may hold as to Lord Northcliffe's political management of the paper, few who know anything of newspapers can withhold their unstinted admiration for the brilliant exertions and unrivalled organizing ability by which he saved The Times a labor which will be adjudged by history as second only to his foundation and establishment of The Daily Mail.

Mr. Geoffrey Dawson, the Editor of The Times and his editorial staff would have done well upon this occasion of rejoicing to have shown a little more seemingly gratitude to the memory of the brilliant, exceptional, and gifted man without whose efforts The Times today would be as dead as Queen Anne.

RICHEST BRITON FLOUR MILLER

Jos. Rank Regan Grinding With One Windmill, Now Has \$125,000,000.

A man who began business as a miller with one small windmill 60 years ago is now the richest man in England. He is Joseph Rank, formerly of Hull, Yorkshire, and now of Reigate near London. Today, at 81 years old, he owns the biggest group of flour mills in Great Britain and one of the largest in Europe, says the New York Times.

The little windmill with which he started business, at 21, had an output of one and a half sacks of flour an hour when a strong enough wind was blowing or an average of about thirty sacks a week. But the more than a score of great flour mills that Joseph Rank now controls are capable of producing 173,000 sacks a week, or 8,000,000 sacks a year, sufficient to produce bread for one out of every seven persons in Great Britain. And Rank himself is the possessor of a fortune estimated at between £20,000,000 (nominally \$100,000,000), and £25,000,000 (nominally \$125,000,000).

There had been only one man in England richer than the "King of Millers", as Joseph Rank is known, for a good many years. That man was Sir John Ellerman, shipping magnate, who died in July.

Unknown To Public

Joseph Rank, thus becomes definitely England's richest man. It may be added that he is also one of its shyest and least given to publicity seeking. He is consequently, all but unknown to the general public. If one stepped 50 people one after another in the streets of London and asked each who Joseph Rank is, it is questionable if one of them would be able to tell. In Britain's "Who's Who" there are just three lines about him, doubtless all he would consent to have inserted. And they tell you no more than he is governing director of Joseph Rank, Limited, of Hull; that his address is Colley Corner, Reigate—Reigate is in Surrey, not far from London—and that his telephone number is Reigate 138.

How much wealthier Rank might be than he is, had he not given so much

money away, only he knows. Those who know anything about him at all are merely aware that his benefactions have been enormous.

A devout Wesleyan Methodist since boyhood, Rank has given generously to the church for 50 years. In all, his gifts to the Methodist Church are estimated to have totalled £1,000,000 (nominally \$5,000,000).

Rank piled up his huge fortune by impassioned hard work, vision and far-sightedness, with, as he himself probably would tell you, the help of the Almighty; for he always has been deeply religious. A cousin, who perhaps knows him best, quoted him as having once said, when asked what was his guiding principle in life: "If I take anything to prayer I always succeed. I've never been in difficulty once in my life."

Learned Business Early

Joseph Rank was born in Hull, in Yorkshire. His father and grandfather had been millers. Joseph began learning the business as soon as he had finished school. When he was 21, with about \$1,250 left him by his father, he bought the first of the many mills he was to own. Its output did not satisfy Joseph Rank.

He took his first step toward progress by acquiring a mill driven by a steam engine. It had new milling improvements, and a capacity of from two to three sacks of flour an hour. He is said to have felt strongly inclined, some time later, to give up milling and become a missionary. But the cousin—also a miller—who related this incident, added that he said to him: "Joe, you are not made for a missionary. If you will buy a rolling mill you will become the greatest miller in Hull."

Joseph Rank followed his advice built a rolling mill in 1885 and equipped it with the most efficient machinery that had been developed.

The Alexandra Mill, as he called it, had a capacity of some seven sacks an hour.

So he went on, building larger and larger mills, one block of them, the Premier Mills, at Silvertown in London, to serve the metropolis; another block the Ocean Mills, in Liverpool and a third, the Atlantic Mills, in Cardiff. He kept steadily acquiring and reorganizing others throughout England and Scotland. Fifty years after his start he had built up the vast business that he now controls. He still puts in a full office day and

Of Interest to Women

**Higher Standard Films
The Foot and Its Care**

The foot is not only a beautiful structure, but also a wonderful structure, in its two purposes of carrying and moving the body. It is firm and yet mobile, so that neither the firmness nor the mobility is sacrificed one to the other.

Our feet, servants to us through all our lives, should not be neglected. Walking is still one of the healthiest of all exercises, most beneficial to the working of the different organs and to the circulation of the blood.

From childhood a great injustice is done to the feet. Nature intended us to walk on the slightly springing soil, whereby the full foot sole is supported, and the massage of the foot muscles is going on. But instead the foot is suffocated in a shoe, the skin is shut off from air and light and in many cases pinched, because of too small shoes.

Too high a heel is another cause of abuse to our foot. Continued wearing of the higher heel forces the metatarsal bones to move in such a way that they in their turn twist the bones of the tarsus or middle foot resulting in a too long and a too flat foot.

The moving of these bones and lowering of arches, are accompanied by a slight turning of the heelbone, which causes a sagging of the shinbone, and the person becomes slightly knock-kneed.

Now nature does not allow this great injustice to the foot and body to go on indefinitely. She punishes us by turning walking, which was a pleasure to us, into a torment, which one likes to avoid as much as possible.

I don't mean to say that a low heel should be worn always. The majority of feet can stand a heel between 2 and 3 inches high, and the fact is it is far better to wear different heights of heels. The muscles remain flexible and don't grow accustomed to a certain height. For evening parties a high heel may be worn. But not for many hours.

The missing of a natural arched foot bottom in mass-produced footwear, and the too narrow toe point in many styles avenge themselves by the forming of callouses, corns, localized dropping of the front arch, which is accompanied by nameless pain, and endless fatigue, headaches, pains in hip and back as far as the neck.

Looking at ten feet size 8 together we see they differ at least in ten different ways, even if the feet are normal.

has complete control of his business. Also, he retains his simplicity. His home near Reigate, in one of the most beautiful parts of Surrey, is of an inconspicuous suburban kind. The presumption is that he does not spend much on dress.

One foot is fleshy and weak, the other muscular and strong. These are bony, nervous, sensitive feet and also feet that are too long, too broad or too narrow.

When it comes to adjusting irregularities, for example, falling of the front arch, the difference between the two feet becomes even greater because in most cases when a person's arches fall, the right and left arch do not sag to the same degree.

Correction in this case is a very difficult task to determine and to bring back the arch in its proper and former place.

If it is not done in a scientific way the result is greater pain, discomfort and weakening of the muscles.

If a support is too highly arched, the blood circulation is hindered and the toes receive insufficient blood.

It is an old fashioned idea, that too much washing makes the foot weak. On the contrary, one should wash their feet with a medicated soap every day and dry them thoroughly, especially between the toes. A light massage with a good foot balm, will strengthen the muscles, and bring about a better blood circulation.

Bathing the feet in washing soda, another idea some old people hand us. This is really very harmful as it dries up the skin tissue. A little talcum powder, between the toes after the massage is much more preferable.

Toe nails are often cut incorrectly. They should be cut straight across and not too short, for they are there to protect the toe tops.

The belief that a lot of washing makes weak feet stronger, is absolutely wrong. A weak foot becomes weaker when one does too much walking of standing.

I am happy to say we live in a time when more and more attention is paid to our feet than it was a few years ago. No longer is it considered a luxury to pay for the care of our feet if our feet need that care.

More and more doctors are telling us that feet are a most important factor in health.

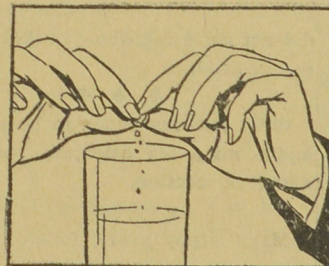
Rev. Ira Pierce Dies

LACHINE, Que., Feb. 21—Secretary of the Quebec League Against Alcoholism since 1930, and pastor of Summeries United Church, Rev. Ira W. Pierce is dead here today, after an illness of two weeks.

Fire Loss is \$500,000

VANCOUVER, Feb. 22—After burning more than 12 hours a \$500,000 fire in the centre of this city's wholesale district was out today. The four-storey building owned by G. R. Gregg and Company, silk importers, was badly damaged, but not entirely destroyed. Most of the loss was to ruined stock.

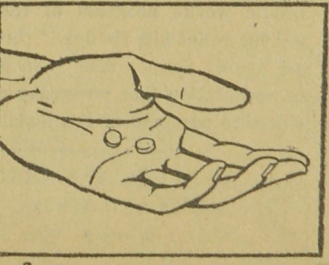
NOW SORE THROAT EASED. IN LESS THAN 3 MINUTES!



1. Crush and stir 3 Aspirin tablets in a third of a glass of water.



2. Gargle thoroughly—throw head way back, allowing a little to trickle down throat. Repeat—do not rinse mouth.



3. If you have signs of a head or chest cold take 2 Aspirin tablets—drink a full glass of water. Repeat in 2 hours.

**Rawness, Irritation Go at Once
Note Directions for
New Instant Treatment**

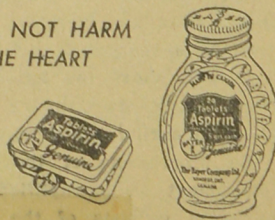
Incredible as it may seem, doctors are now prescribing a way that relieves raw, painful sore throat in as little as 2 to 3 minutes!

All you do is crush and stir 3 Aspirin tablets in $\frac{1}{3}$ glass of water and gargle with it twice.

Aspirin tablets disintegrate so completely no irritating particles are left. Results are immediate. At once soreness is eased—discomfort allayed.

Everywhere throat specialists urge this fundamental treatment instead of less effective old-time "washes" and "antiseptics." Remember this. And when you buy, see that you get ASPIRIN. It is made in Canada and all druggists have it. Look for the name Bayer on every Aspirin tablet. Aspirin is the trade mark of the Bayer Company, Limited.

**DOES NOT HARM
THE HEART**



**WHEN YOU ARE WORRIED
AND SICK AND
CAN'T REST—TAKE**

Don't be discouraged! . . . Cheer up your health with Milburn's Health and Nerve Pills. It will really surprise you how this remedy gives you new nerve force and vigor. You'll rest better, feel better, look better. For young and old.

WEAK and NERVOUS PEOPLE

