

ITALY HIDES ITS SICK SOLDIERS

Thousands From Eritrea Taken to Hospitals, to Rhodes and Other Islands

LONDON, England, October 3.—The mystery of what happens to sick and invalided Italian troops in Eritrea and Italian Somaliland is solved, according to good information in London today. It has been known that some thousands have suffered dysentery and malaria, troop ships have been reported carrying them northward through the Suez Canal, but their arrival in Italy has never been noted and no one knew what happened to them.

The correspondent of The Sun now learns that they are sent not to Italy at all, but to Rhodes and the Dodecanese islands, where big hospital bases have been built. This is nearer Ethiopia than the Italian mainland, and the population at home is spared the bad moral effect of seeing invalided men.

As soon as the troops recover they are dispatched straight back to the Ethiopian front, it is believed.

Only A Few Have Died

According to private information, there are 12,000 Italian sick at the Rhodes base at the present moment. The mortality rate is very low and so far only 157 have died.

In addition to this activity going on at Rhodes and other islands of the Dodecanese group, which were once Greek and now are under Italian sovereignty, the harbor at Leris has been transformed into a first-class naval base and it is here that Italian warships call for coal and oil if necessary.

Several islands, especially those close to the Turkish coast, have been fortified—namely, Psirimos, Irki and Gali.

The British are watching these developments with outward serenity, but inward distaste—if distaste is not too mild a word. For everything the Italians do to prepare for a Mediterranean war, the British have an immediate reply—for instance, the announcement that the population of Gibraltar should be prepared for the cutting off of electric current in case of air attack.

Episode of the Glorious

The Mediterranean is simply alive with British ships among them many which the Admiralty never officially confessed to having sent to the danger zone. One of the interesting things about the suppressed news recently that the aircraft carrier Courageous had returned to port, after sighting an Italian submarine, was that it had not been known until then that the Courageous was in the Mediterranean at all.

The Glorious was the only aircraft carrier supposed to be in southern waters and the Courageous was thought to be part of the home fleet.

Great secrecy over ship movements continues. This correspondent is able to reveal that the crew of one battleship, which left Portsmouth suddenly, had a football game with the members of the crew of another ship scheduled. The battleship sailed and the game was only called off—by radio—after it had left port, so that even the sailors of the sister ship would not know of the voyage until it had begun.

The thing that perplexes and annoys the British most is the array of 30,000 Italian troops in Libya. Such an immense force is not necessary to

GEN. SUNG NOW NORTH CHINA'S MYSTERY FIGURE

PEIPING, China, Oct. 3.—With north China politics in an extraordinary state of flux, a question on all lips today seeks the name and the caliber of the man who will emerge the chief Chinese figure of figurehead in the north.

Evidence indicates that Japanese overseers are not sure what the answer will be over a long period. But here and now attention is focused upon the strange and rapid rise to favor of General Sung Cheh-yuan—even if his approved position in the Japanese list is only probationary.

General Sung, a stalwart warlord of the old school, was governor of Chahar province of inner Mongolia until his former status of persona non grata with the Japanese caused his removal by Nanking last June.

A genial entertainer, General Sung as chairman of the Chahar government, ruled as war lord. Last June when Japan was cracking down with its Hopei and Chahar demands, General Sung melodramatically told one foreign correspondent that he would fight the Japanese before he would be pushed from Chahar. Next day he was out of Chahar. He did not fight then, nor later.

Named Garrison Head

A few days ago General Sung, who has spent most of his time since June in Tientsin, was appointed by Nanking authority commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Chinese garrison. Its permanent jurisdiction is not certain, but it now appears to extend through northern Hopei and southern Chahar, except for the demilitarized zones set up by Japan in both provinces.

Col. Tan, Takahashi, Japanese military attaché, was asked by the correspondent of The Chicago Daily News whether he now considered that General Sung's status as garrison commander gave him little authority, but granted that he may be considered the "strongest man in the north at present," because he has the largest army in Hopei, or Chahar. General Sung's troops, part here and part still in Chahar, are variously estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000 men.

Col. Takahashi was then asked to describe the Japanese opinion of Sung since the Chahar war lord ceased his anti-Japanese utterances. "General Sung's attitude toward us changed," he said, "but we must watch for the future to disclose how complete his change has been."

Col. G. Matsui, head of the Japanese military mission at Kalgan, capital of Chahar, is quoted in the press in Tientsin, where he is visiting, as saying that General Sung is now satisfactory to the Japanese as garrison commander, but adding that it was hoped his conversion to the Japanese point of view was permanent, that the Japanese were closely watching his activities and that they intended to offer inducements for him to remain friendly. Which is plain speaking even for a Japanese officer.

Obliged To Get Out

Emergence of a war lord of General Sung's type to prominence here has discouraged those who have been hoping that Nanking might be able to install a leader in the north who could serve as an arm of the central government, even when the Japanese are dominating the north, as they are now doing, and leaders who were potential opponents of Japan have been obliged to get out.

Col. Takahashi said today that if Nanking, as some Japanese wish, appoints an economic representative to aid in Sino-Japanese economic co-operation in the north, he should in his opinion be "pro-Japanese and not bound by the national economic council."

quel alleged risings in Libya and Cyrenaica, nor is there any truth in the report that they are needed to repel an "invasion" by wild Senussi tribesmen who might cross into Italian territory from Egypt.

It is almost unimaginable that the Italians should think they could attack Egypt and capture Cairo and Alexandria in the event the British closed the Suez Canal. Yet there is no other plausible explanation for such an imposing concentration of force on the Libyan sands.

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TO DIVIDE UP INTERNATIONAL

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 2.—A proposal to divide the eight clubs of the International Hockey League into two divisions of four teams each with an interlocking schedule of sectional games has been advanced. Jack Anderson, president of London Tecumsehs, has requested John D. Chick, of Windsor, Ont., league president, to call a special meeting of league governors here on Friday to consider the matter.

It is reported that President Chick favors a meeting here Friday instead of the scheduled meeting at Pittsburgh later. Jack Anderson maintains Pittsburgh should be officially granted a franchise before the question of drawing up a schedule is considered.

London, Detroit, Buffalo and Windsor may form one section if the plan goes through, with Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Rochester and Syracuse in the other. Proponents of the plan claim the travelling expenses would be materially reduced with few long jumps as under the plan, teams would play others in their own section more often than those in the other division.

KILREA SOLD

TORONTO, Oct. 2.—News that Hec Kilrea, blond wing player of Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League has been sold for cash to Detroit Red Wings was officially confirmed today by Conny Smythe, manager of the Leafs.

Smythe would not divulge the amount of money Leafs received for the former Ottawa star, but said he had concluded the deal and that Kilrea is now Detroit property.

Baltimore Against Berlin Olympics

BALTIMORE, Oct. 1.—The Baltimore city council last night adopted by an 18 to one count a resolution urging withdrawal of the United States from the Olympic Games to be held in Berlin next year. The resolution was based on a charge of "racial discrimination." It was introduced by Councilman Richard C. O'Connell, past commander of the Maryland Department Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Gillispie Replaced By MacDonald

HALIFAX, Oct. 2.—T. L. MacDonald of Halifax was elected president of the Maritime Provinces' Branch of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada at the annual meeting here today. He succeeds C. C. Gillespie of Moncton.

ANTIQUES, ONE AT A TIME

Beginning about twenty years ago with cup plates, there has been a steadily growing interest among Americans in the pressed glass that began to be made about 1930. It is about ten years since collectors became aware that some of the pieces they sought were made in the glass works which operated at Sandwich, Mass., from 1827 to 1888. Very quickly this name came to stand for any pressed glass whatever, that seemed to have been made during those 60 odd years, for there was no way of knowing whether or not it ever saw that town.

Before long investigators learned that many other American glass works adopted the same machine-pressing method in the 1830's and '40's, and that similar qualities and patterns were produced in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere from that time to the present. In fact, England and France adopted the American glass pressing machine in the 1830's, but in spite of that an enormous amount of the ware was exported from these shores to Europe.

The earliest pressed glass patterns followed the simpler shapes of cut glass that many of the plants were already making when the pressing method appeared. Many of those shapes were far better, by artistic standards, than any that appeared later. As the fashion for excessive ornamentation grew strong in the Victorian decades, most of this first simplicity and grace were gradually lost and during the 1870's, and later little trace of real beauty of form was to be found in the pressed glass then being produced. Still, its colors were sometimes excellent and examples otherwise unattractive are often desirable for this reason alone.

After cup plates, so-called lacy glass is said to be the first type to catch the fancy of collectors. The designs on this variety appear on a stippled background made up of innumerable tiny glistening dots that give a silvered look in the right light.

While there will always be collectors who think of rarity and "sets" rather than of fine design, cool-headed dealers believe that the present

Of Interest to Women

Black Velvet Gowns And Fur Capes In After Dark Mode

Silver Lame Favorite Metallic Fabric—Shoes Gay and Rhinestone Bands Adorn Lustrous Tresses

At a recent fashionable gathering in New York the style picture looked like the beginning of winter with black velvet gowns and fur capes leading popular choices. More low décolletages, and a great deal of silver lame in dramatic gowns were other impressions. Flowers in many well coiffed and curled heads and in corsages on gowns also expressed the gala tone of the occasion. Silhouettes were slim and moulded and trains were not conspicuous.

Most exciting fashion news because it was so unanimous came by way of the little fur capes. They were in several skins of silver fox worked up and down; there were also a number of ermine and minks.

Black velvet was the popular choice for the early-winter evening gown. One very extreme model worn by a guest of theatrical appearance attracted attention when she glided across the dance floor. The dress was slit about six times, and irregular in length so that the longest slit on the side revealed the leg right up to the knee. A full-length drape panel fell from one shoulder and the décolletage was a modest cowl. Quite the opposite of this siren black velvet gown was the one developed in a picture silhouette, using a stiff Lyons velvet that was fitted through the bodice in a Basque effect.

Silver lame was the metal of the evening. The typical lame gown was moulded and simple. One with a "fish fin" fold down the centre front and bias moulding through the entire length, was worn. Another with low camisole décolletage and very narrow straps had a bright ribbon sash, wide enough to billow around when its wearer moved and bright enough in purple-cerise to lend a vivid contrast.

Black lace and black or white net with full fine flounces were other types that appeared often.

Shoes were on the gay side, even when dresses were black or white or silver lame. Sandals predominated and colors noticed were emerald green, many brilliant red tones, blues and coppery tones; colors were worn more, even with the lame dresses.

Brilliant held back the very smooth shiny top part of coiffures in several instances. Some plain rhine stone band and a few star shapes were seen nestling in just between the smooth too and sculptured tight curls. Coiffures looked neater and shorter and an amazing number of them were definitely blonde.

There were but a few full-length evening wraps, the fur cape apparently crowding out all other type of wrap.

popularity that extends even to utterly ugly types, will not last very long. In their opinion common sense and natural good taste will in time lead the public to reject all pressed glass that is not of itself pleasing to look at for its form or its color, regardless of associations and pattern. The illustrations here are reproduced from the book Early American Pressed Glass, by permission of the author and publisher, Ruth Webb Lee. —C. G. B.

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Hot Water Is Today's Chief Aid to Beauty Say Famous Experts

Soothing Hot Baths Contribute To Achievement of Skin Loveliness

While giving due credit to the many beneficial skin lotions, powders, rouges, creams and other beauty aids found on the modern woman's dressing table, many of the country's famous beauty experts are pointing to good, old reliable hot water as one of today's chief aids to the achievement of a beautiful and attractive skin. Cleanliness, of course, is the foundation for all beauty, but in addition to providing this much desired and necessary benefit, the luxurious hot bath soothes and refreshes, relieving the tired lines and sagging muscles that detract from a fresh and charming appearance.

As one beauty expert said the other day: "We live so fast in the helterskelter of this modern world that it becomes increasingly difficult to find time even to relax. We even have to rest in a hurry! Think of it! But since that's the way we've ordered our lives, then I for one am willing to utter a silent prayer of thanksgiving for the hot bath. We haven't given it half enough credit for the part it has played in making successful our ceaseless quest for beauty. I think all women would be old and—yes, ugly—long before their time if they couldn't retire to the sanctuary of their baths and relax luxuriously in soothing, comforting, friendly hot water."

Modern beauty baths require a constant unflinching supply of hot water and here again women may thank electricity for coming to their aid. After a busy day of shopping, with an evening's engagement ahead, the pleasure and benefits of a refreshing hot bath are largely discounted if it is necessary to light an old-fashioned water heater, make several trips to the basement to pat the tank to see if the water is hot, and then wait impatiently until an adequate supply of water has been heated for the bath. Modern homes throughout the country are turning to the new automatic electric water heater as the solution of this problem. The electric heater requires no attention, it maintains a constant supply of hot water and it does its job economically. It eliminates the necessity of "thinking ahead" for hot water is available at the turn of the faucet.

Hot water does not come encased in colorful jars and tubes, or exotically shaped bottles, nor can it be made a part of the modern woman's dressing table ensemble of beauty helps, yet it plays a star part in today's beauty play.

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