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**MONCTON CHILD BORN DEAF, HAS HEARING RESTORED**

At an annual meeting of the American Osteopathic Society of Gphthalmology and Otolaryngology held at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, over seventy-five cases passed through the clinic, all the work being confined to diagnosis.

The majority of the patients were suffering from deafness, one boy who was born deaf having gone all the way from Moncton N. B.

According to Dr. T. J. Ruddy, of Los Angeles, who examined a number of eye cases the restoration of sight to eyes growing dim from cataract, without a radical operation has come to be a common affair. The doctor says that every cataract case, if taken in the early stages can be cured by his method, which consists of a preliminary finger treatment for softening the cataract, and then drawing it out with an instrument of his invention, called an oculo-vac.

Dr. James D. Edwards, of St. Louis, who examined the little boy from Moncton, told of a very similar case in which osteopathy brought complete relief. The three tiny bones in the ear were rigid, the doctor said, instead of moving normally and transmitting sound as they should. He passed an instrument from the patient's mouth through the eustachian tube leading from the throat back into the ear, and thus began the work of breaking up the bony rigidity. Air was then forced in through the same tube and the air pressure completed the work. Within a very few days the child would turn his head, when sounds were heard and before long his hearing was entirely normal.

The little boy mentioned above is Arthur Walker, five year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Walker, Lewisville, N. B. It was at the suggestion of Dr. Romaine Colpitts who had examined the child, that his mother and grandmother, Mrs. Ella Ryan, took the child to Toronto to be examined.

**THE PROBLEM OF INDIA**

One of the most important statements ever made by a British statesman with reference to India was the Earl of Birkenhead's declaration in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening that Great Britain no longer "talks of holding the gorgeous East in fee, but asks India to march side by side with us in harmonious partnership, which might create the greatest and proudest days of Indian history." These words by the Secretary of State for India, the minister directly concerned with the administration of that great empire are significant of the changes taking place. Confessing the very great difficulties that the British government is meeting in finding a solution to the Indian government problem the responsible minister at the same time says the government is prepared to go the limit in giving India home rule if a way is found of creating and maintaining a stable government. The speech, coming after conferences between the Viceroy, Lord Reading, and the Earl of Birkenhead, which have occupied two months, is a very frank admission that as yet no satisfactory plan has been found to meet the aspirations of India and at the same time give the assurances of safety which religious differences between the races make imperative if India is to be held together. Plans which it was thought would promote harmony have not proven successful and the government confesses it has not evolved anything that is better. The situation is admittedly causing grave anxiety and the difficulties of reaching a satisfactory plan of government make easier the way of those who are preaching sedition, many of them the paid agents of the Bolsheviks.

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THE ADVOCATE

**CANADIANS AND THE SECURITY PACT**

Gravity of the Situation in Europe is Unquestioned, Says Newspaper.

**POSITION OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN**

No Response Yet from the Dominions Except from New Zealand, Which is Favorable to Mr. Chamberlain's View—What Will the Others Do?

(Canadian Gazette, London)

It is difficult to believe that last week's discussion in the British House of Commons will do much to resolve Canadian doubts regarding the proposed Security Pact in Europe. The gravity of the situation in Europe beyond question. Austen Chamberlain, straight from personal contact with Continental statesmen, declared "Europe to-day, 6 yrs. after the signature of peace still stands ranged in two camps, hostile in spirit, mutually suspicious, apprehensive, with distrust not lessened but deepened by the progress of time, with the danger of a new struggle breaking out in the future not growing less as time goes by, but becoming greater." This is a situation which, remembering 1914-18, must cause acute anxiety in Canada and every Dominion as well as in his country. We have all had enough of war and war's alarms. Our insistent desire is for peace, to recover from the shocks and losses of the past decade, and reap the fruits of world peace. It is Mr. Chamberlain's case that the chance has come for better things. Isolation is, he argues, an absolutely impossible policy for this country or the British Empire. To resume complete independence in British policy would be to "leave the League of Nations and to abandon the responsibilities undertaken and the rights obtained in virtue of the membership of that League"—a membership which is Canada's no less than Britain's. Mr. Chamberlain might have added that the development of aircraft has destroyed the invulnerability which England enjoyed so long as her navy held the seas. A new opportunity—"perhaps," says the Foreign Secretary, "the last opportunity"—has come upon Germany's initiative. The enemy of 1914-18 is willing to accept the western frontiers of France and Belgium as established by the Treaty of Versailles, and is ready to enter into agreements affecting her eastern frontiers. This German advance "has received a most friendly and conciliatory response from France" on the understanding that the Security Pact affecting the western frontier of France is backed by a British guarantee. In these circumstances Mr. Chamberlain pleads with his countrymen "with all the earnestness the deep conviction gives" to take their part and "give to each side the assurance which our co-operation will give that this mutual pact will be observed not only in the letter but in the spirit which prompts its origin."

What will be the response of the Dominions? As yet there has been no response except from New Zealand, whose acceptance of British guidance natural, if not inevitable. But from Canada, Australia and South Africa there comes as yet no comment, much less an acquiescence. Will they concur or will they fall back upon the fiction that, being nations and masters of their own destiny, they can remain outside any trouble in Europe in which England may be embroiled—in other words, that they can be both of the Empire and on the side of it? We can conceive the kind of questions that the peoples of these Dominions are asking themselves. If Germany and France have at last come to recognize that their paramount need is peace and stability, if in their own interest they desire to shake hands across their

frontiers, why need they call for the signature of Great Britain upon their bond? Mr. Chamberlain talks of suspicions and hatreds too new as well as too old and too deeply rooted, and declares that the proposed mutual pact has "no chance of ever being signed" unless Britain, so to speak, goes ball for the good behavior of the other signatories. But is that not to suggest that the will to peace of France and Germany has not yet progressed very far and that it would take little again to arouse the feelings and policies that brought about the late war? In that case the British guarantee becomes a grave responsibility beyond anything known in recent British history. May it not be that if left to themselves, dependent upon their own reason and peaceful intentions, both these ancient enemies may more quickly and effectually realize facts and the perils of renewed embroilment?

Mr. Chamberlain is most emphatic in his assurances that the British Government do not intend to be involved in any dispute over eastern frontiers, but other interpretations are put on the proposals by the French; and who can say what may not arise from this divergence of opinion? There is, for instance, the French claim that they hold the right under the Treaty of Versailles to adopt coercive measures against Germany should they consider she is failing in her Treaty obligations. The problem of the Germany-Polish frontier is beset with thorns. We give no guarantee of Germany's eastern boundaries, but supposing France should violate Germany's western frontier in support of her Polish Ally, whose boundary she agrees to guarantee—how should we stand then? Other doubts were raised by various speakers in the debate and were not dispelled. That they should be dispelled is essential if our Empire is to stand together in foreign policy and especially in this matter of the Pact. It is, we know, argued that inasmuch as the nations of the British Empire are members of the League of Nations and signatories to the Treaty of Versailles, Canada and the other Dominions are already committed. But, if these instruments are so potent, why forget a new one and take on what Mr. Chamberlain calls this "new obligation"? Why cannot the agreements affecting both the western and eastern frontiers of France and Germany

and indeed all the proposed agreements, be brought under the control of the League of Nations, of which Germany is to become a member? We did not like the Protocol because of its vague commitments; can it be said that the commitments of the proposed Pact will prove in practice to be more precise and less onerous. The truth, of course, is that Canada and the other leading Dominions are most anxious to husband their own resources and meddle as little as possible in outside affairs. We who are of Canada know how grave and complex are the internal post-war problems of finance and transport and trade and settlement which must engage the attention of all thinking Canadians for the next few years. It is their own security that they must first conserve, and it would be deplorable if British policy should be so fashioned as to leave them in the dilemma of choosing between cultivating their own heritage on the one hand or carrying out their full duties as citizens of the British Empire on the other. The British House of Commons was reminded last week of the words of Canning, a hundred years ago: "For Europe" I shall be desirous now and then to read "England," and the day is surely coming when the British Parliament, and especially those charged with British foreign policy, will be compelled to think of the great affairs concerning us and the outside world less in terms of the old diplomacy and more in the terms of the British Empire and its absolute necessities as the home of united peoples. On what is done now as the result of communications now proceeding our policy for the next fifty years is being settled. We cannot afford to choose the wrong road.

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**EARTHQUAKES ATTRIBUTED TO OCEAN LEAKAGE**

As to what causes specific earthquakes seismologists, geologist and other scientists who study such phenomena are seldom agreed. They are divided now as to the causes of the tremblers in Montana and southern California, and as to whether there was any connection between the two sets of disturbances.

According to some scientists the Santa Barbara quake resulted from what they call "the same old story ocean leakage." Others assert that the quake in Montana touched off been accumulating in the Santa Barbara region since the San Francisco earthquake of than a score of years ago.

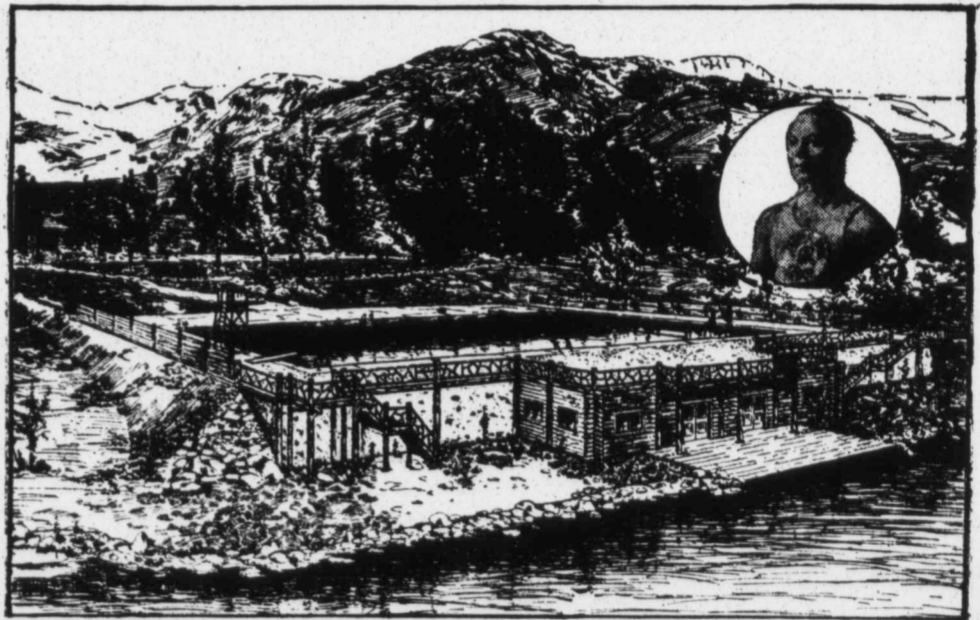
That those strains existed has been known to scientists for years. Indeed the Santa Barbara quake was forecast several years ago by a scientist in the University of California. In the same way it is known that the mountain range back of Santa Barbara is rising. That of course must be accompanied by a settling elsewhere of the earth's crust. According to some scientists there is a settling of the bed of the ocean off Santa Barbara that not only caused the quake on the immediate shore but caused a mountain to slip out of place in Montana.

Studying earthquakes is interesting business for the scientists but some how mankind never seems to derive much practical benefit from it. Probably no prediction of an earthquake the day before it occurred which would have driven one resident out of Santa Barbara. San Francisco has been rebuilt in greater glory; Messina is as densely populated as ever; Tokyo is being rebuilt; the vicinity of Mont Pelee is the cherished home of many happy people of Martinique. Dwellers in earthquake districts are chronically apprehensive but, as Mark Twain said of the weather, nobody seems to do anything about it.

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**SWIMMING POOL IN JASPER PARK**



An open-air heated swimming pool will be an added attraction at Jasper Park Lodge, the summer mountain hotel of the Canadian National Railways in Jasper National Park, according to an announcement made by Walter Pratt, general manager of the hotel department of the National System. The construction of the pool has been under way for some time, and work has progressed so well that the pool will be ready for the opening of the season in the latter part of May.

The pool, which has been built directly in front of the main lodge on the shore of Lac Beauvert and within sight of some of the highest mountain peaks in the park, was designed and constructed entirely by engineers of the Company. It is built of reinforced concrete on concrete piers and is 100 feet long by 40 feet wide. Fifteen feet at the shallow end have been railed off as a wading pool for children and this end will vary in depth from one foot nine inches to two feet six inches. The rest of the pool will vary in depth from three to

nine feet. At the deep end spring boards and a diving tower are provided. The most modern heating and filtering methods have been employed and the water is drawn from a spring in the mountains behind the lodge.

The lighting features are unique. In addition to overhead lighting, electric bulbs have been concealed below the surface of the water and it is thought that the effect of this submarine illumination will be very striking.

The pool is built on sloping ground. Adjoining it on the lake side, and appearing to be part of the pool itself, is a boat-house, where are accommodated the boats and canoes for those who want to use Lac Beauvert.

Sufficient space is provided above the water level for the accommodation of spectators in the event of racing or diving competitions or other aquatic sports. In addition to a five-foot runway close to the water for the use of the swimmers, there is a platform ranging in width from 11 feet on three sides to 34

feet on the boat-house side. Benches are arranged on these platforms for spectators. Dressing rooms and shower baths are provided in a cabin near the pool.

Supervision of the pool will be under the direction of George O. Stafford, an employee of the hotel department of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal, who is being transferred to Jasper for the summer. Mr. Stafford is one of the best known swimmers and divers in Canada. He was born in England, where he won the Junior Championship of the Southern Counties in swimming and diving in 1917. He came to Montreal in 1920, and in 1922 he won the Province of Quebec fancy diving championship and held the honors during 1923 and last year. He was runner-up for the Canadian fancy diving championship in 1922 and won the Canadian indoor fancy diving championship this year.

The photograph shows the pool, and inset George O. Stafford, the Supervisor.