

### DANCING GRANDMA SHOWS HOW TO RIVAL METHUSELAH

#### Mrs. Blair Rejuvenates Herself With Rhythmic Exercises and Promises to Help Dr. Copeland's Anti-Fat Squad to Work Out Their Salvation.

New York, April 10.—Every woman has it in her power to defy old Father Time and be a Mrs. Methuselah if she will follow the daily programme of Mrs. Marguerite Blair, who danced and demonstrated before 150 Saturday morning on the Waldorf roof, according to Health Commissioner Copeland.

The Commissioner had been escorted from his office by Mrs. John Marshall Gallagher, formerly president of the Chicago Club, and Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, who were so impressed by Mrs. Blair's self-rejuvenation through the medium of music and rhythmic dancing and a diet of olives, nuts and prunes that they arranged a private exhibition.

Mrs. Blair admits to being past 60, has a son 35 and a grandchild, 25 years she occupied the chair of domestic art in the University of Minnesota and was national chairman of the same economic section of the Woman's Club. At 55 she had rheumatism, was undernourished and had curvature of the spine. Then she got out of bed and danced her way to health.

"I'll never be old," she declared, while spinning round to the strains of a photograph of the was drawn in a fresh colored accordion pleated slip with wing-like sleeves, sandals and fresh colored silk stockings. Her hair is gray and worn simply. Her neck is plump and she doesn't look even "past sixty."

Some of her friends present whispered that she really is nearly seventy.

"She dances this way for an hour every day to keep the waist slim, strengthen the arches, reduce the hips, make the muscles of the neck firm and the body supple, and all the time she feels buoyant and happy. She ended the demonstration after the Health Commissioner had led by standing on her head, which she says is good for the nerves.

She rarely eats meat and never beef, prefers nuts and uncooked prunes soaked for 24 hours in water, eats fifteen olives a day and drinks a quart of milk and quantities of water. "You will never have extra fat if you eat olives and drink lots of water," Mrs. Blair said between dances.

"How's your heart beating?" inquired the Commissioner. Then he listened to its thumping and pronounced it fine. "I'll pass you," he said. "If people would only live right and eat the right kind of food the doctors would be arrested for vagrancy. There isn't a woman in the world 80 years old who couldn't do just what Mrs. Blair has been doing if she would."

Mrs. Blair, who says she can reduce ten pounds in a week, has offered to help the Commissioner with his anti-fat squad. She expects to give two free demonstrations here, probably Monday at the Waldorf, after which she will return to her home in Los Angeles.



ALL ABOARD. -Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

### You are cordially invited to attend a free Demonstration of Baking

conducted by a practical and experienced Domestic Science expert, a member of the Educational Department of E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd., manufacturers of Magic Baking Powder, under whose auspices this demonstration is held.

At the following stores:  
**WALSH BROS.,** L. B. WILSON, **COUGHLAN'S CASH**  
 Haymarket Square 231 Prince Edward St. GROCERY, 73 Sydney St.  
**E. WETMORE,** WM. PARKINSON  
 30 Stanley St. 113 Adelaide St.

### THE FINANCIAL CORPORATION IS ONE GREAT HELP

No Doubt as to Value of Farmers in Western Part of United States.

Salt Lake City, Utah, April 10.—Two months of public interest are beginning to engross the attention of all of this Western country. One of them is whether the powers of the War Finance Corporation, which expires by law on July 1 next, will be continued in the present organization or whether some substitute agency will be set up. The other is, whether the Forest Service will be transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior, as suggested by Secretary Hall.

The matter of the continuance of the War Finance Corporation will provide an interesting and important debate. Everywhere that we have been, from Des Moines right round the circle, through the Middle West, the West, the Southwest and the Pacific coast, the question has been discussed by stock raisers and farmers: Will we again be able to borrow money from the Government when we need it? Their answer is, "Yes, if the War Finance Corporation will be continued with its present organization or whether some agency of the Government, under the supervision of the Board or the Federal Reserve system, would be empowered, in times of emergency, to make advances to the agricultural and livestock interests. That is a question for Congress to decide. An urgent demand will be made upon it to decide in the affirmative. Whether it is the part of wisdom to make such affirmative decision is a matter for consideration and discussion.

**Serves Useful Purpose.**

If the agricultural and livestock interests are to be relieved with Government money in times of stress, the next step will be to relieve the labor and mining interests when they come to periods of depression and trouble. There cannot be much doubt that the revival of the War Finance Corporation has served a useful purpose and met a legitimate need. The wealth of freely offered testimony all over the country from the Mississippi River westward cannot be disregarded. One was not encountered a single dissenting voice. The War Finance Corporation will not have concluded its work by the first of July. It will require time to clean up and bring to an orderly conclusion the operations in which it has been engaged. Under the present law it is empowered to renew loans for a period of two years from the date of the original loan, but an organization will have to be maintained for inspection, examination and other routine matters of adjustment. The whole transaction and work of the corporation cannot be abruptly and permanently terminated. This is perfectly clear.

**Retire Long-Term Loans.**

The large question that Congress

### VANDERLIP HAS EYES ON GENOA AS AN OBSERVER

Says European Construction Must be Based on England's Viewpoint.

Rome, April 10.—Though the results of the Genoa conference, with its programme restricted and hostility in many quarters, are highly problematical, it is likely to be very beneficial in breaking the ice formed by the war and the Russian revolution, thus preparing the ground for a possible world congress in future whose chances of success would be greater. This view was given your correspondent by Frank Vanderlip, who is studying the situation in Italy and making preparations for attending the Genoa conference as a private observer.

"It does nothing more than clear away the sand thrown on the tracks of European commerce by the war and the peace adjustments it will be of great value," said Mr. Vanderlip.

He thinks European reconstruction must be based on England and considers the fact that the British are sending a mission of more than a hundred members to Genoa very hopeful, "indicating they mean business."

He hesitated to express an opinion on the general European situation. He finds the situation in Italy little better—perhaps worse—than a year ago—though the Government seems to be making progress toward balancing its budget and foreign trade. Prices are rising, unemployment is increasing, business is dull and apparently not recovering from the shock of the Di Storto bank failure, which was more important than originally believed.

Mr. Vanderlip believes the present movement for the purchase of European securities which pay higher interest than domestic stocks will increase and more capital be exported to Europe. He still thinks America could furnish the capital for the European gold reserve bank he has proposed, but from the reaction it received he does not believe Europe is ready for it. He hopes to have an opportunity to discuss the bank project again with European financiers at Genoa.

He will have to determine whether, in the permanent financial system of the country, there should not be incorporated some agency, or powers given to help the producer and he is forced to sell his products and herds at ruinous prices. The livestock men, including both sheep and cattle raisers, offer a special problem. They require long-term loans. In general, both interests require a timing of their loans that will adjust itself to the period of raising and marketing a crop, whether it be cotton, grain, beef cattle or sheep. It takes three years from the time a calf is born until it becomes ready for the market as beef. A three-month loan, or even a six-month loan, is no good in such a case. The period of financing must accommodate itself to the period required for production and marketing, and this ranges, roughly, from six months to three years.



### Why Grandpa is So Popular

GOOD health and good humor usually go hand-in-hand. The sufferer from torpid liver, indigestion or irritated nerves cannot easily maintain a happy countenance and a cheerful disposition, whether young or old.

The grandpa represented in this picture has succeeded in maintaining his good health and good spirits by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to keep his blood rich and his vitality at high water mark.

Men and women of advancing years are learning more and more the benefits to be obtained by the use of this great restorative. It seems to supply exactly what elderly people require in order to keep feeling well and happy.

Dr. D. F. Armstrong, R.R. No. 3, Mallorytown, Ont., writes:

"Through overwork and an extra amount of mental strain, I became very nervous and run-down. I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and they certainly seemed to touch the right spot. It almost seemed for a time as though I fairly lived on them, and I can recommend this treatment to anyone requiring a medicine of this kind. I am now over 61 years old."

"Sworn before me at Mallorytown, this 7th day of March, 1921."—D. S. Clow, J.P.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cts. a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

### Bootlegger Row Results In Big Liquor Seizure

New York, April 9.—A bootleggers' quarrel in a West Side garage today in which several shots were fired, brought police reserves to the place, where they confiscated thirty-six thousand quarts of wine, whiskey and brandy.

Crowds attracted by the raid, attempted to rush the garage when the quantity of the liquor became known. They broke windows and threw the neighborhood into disorder until dispersed by police with drawn clubs.

It required ten hours to remove the three thousand cases of liquor in patrol wagons and motor trucks to the West 24th police station. Policemen with drawn revolvers rode on each vehicle after a rumor was spread that bootleggers would attempt to recover the seized contraband.

Louis Doreen, 31, who said he is a watchman employed by a detective agency and that he fired the shots simply to try out the gun, was arrested charged with violating the Sullivan law. The pistol permit he showed was issued in the name of another man, the police said.

### America's Trade With Egypt Shows A Great Increase

Total in 1920 \$135,000,000, Compared With \$17,000,000 in 1913—Variety of Exports.

Total trade between the United States and Egypt in the year preceding the war was about \$17,000,000, whereas in the closing year of the war it was \$36,000,000, and in 1920 the total was \$135,000,000.

"The growth of our trade with Egypt in recent years," says the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, "has been one of the striking changes of the commercial changer during and since the war. With the general reduction which characterized world international trade in 1921 and the sharp fall in purchasing power of that country by reason of the low price of its cotton, the total of America's trade with Egypt fell to \$26,000,000, but was still more than double that in 1913, or in any year prior to the war.

**Variety of Exports.**

"This growth of American trade with Egypt has been especially striking in the matter of merchandise exported to that country. Prior to the war, America's exports to Egypt seldom exceeded \$2,000,000 and in many years were far less than that sum. In 1915 they advanced to \$5,000,000 and in 1916 were over \$14,000,000, dropping off in 1917 and 1918 by reason of transportation difficulties, but again advancing to \$19,000,000 in 1919, and \$33,000,000 in 1920.

"In 1921 the fall of the price of Egyptian cotton reduced the purchasing power of that country and while our exports in 1921 were only \$14,000,000, they were practically seven times as much as the annual average in the decade preceding the war, and seem likely again to advance with a return of the purchasing power of Egypt resulting from the higher prices while she is already beginning to realize for her chief articles of export, raw cotton, of which the United States is a large purchaser."

"Wheat, flour, coal, petroleum in its various forms, machinery, leather goods, cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel are the most important of our exports to Egypt. Of coal the 1920 exports to that country were over \$6,000,000 in value, which far exceeded the average in the years in which

### Anti-Saloon Official Scouts Three Mile "Law" and Wants It Abolished.

Washington, April 10.—Anti-Saloon League officials launched a new campaign today to legislate out of existence the safety zone of the three-mile limit from American shores where "floating bars" operate in defiance of the Volstead Act.

The three-mile limit is not a fixed boundary. Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, declared today that American officers have the right to search and seize liquor-laden vessels that are selling and smuggling liquor into this country while riding safely at anchor off New York and other ports.

Citing numerous instances under international law and decisions of federal courts, Mr. Wheeler declared: "The three-mile limit is not a fixed boundary. On the contrary, it is probably treated merely as a convenient minimum limit, the maximum being left to the reasonable discretion of each nation in accordance with its needs."

Regarding the views other nations will take, Mr. Wheeler said: "It is to legislate with regard to its internal affairs, to permit or to make the execution of its laws effective, even if in so doing it is found necessary to extend its jurisdiction over adjacent waters. For another nation to question this right would be to question its independence and sovereignty, and what distance these limits shall be extended the nation making them must be the sole judge."

Mr. Wheeler said that the establishment of a "recreation center" off the three-mile limit from New York has raised the issue in Congress as to how far it can be done with these vessels.

"If the vessel carries the United States flag and exists liquor, it is of our jurisdiction," he said.

As an anti-Saloonist, says the judge, the American ships will be used in such traffic. Ships of foreign registry, however, are actually engaged in supplying liquor to other shores with the coming into port, and it is proposed that these ships be stationed just outside our principal cities. "To adequately meet the situation legislation is needed."

Federal authorities dealing with this situation, Wheeler declared, have suggested the following amendment to the pending tariff bill:

"If there be found on any vessel the importation of which is prohibited generally or by certain use or uses, intended to be landed in this country contrary to law, or intended to be sold or furnished to persons abroad, or coming from the United States, or that such articles having been on board have been so landed, sold or furnished, the vessel and all such articles shall be forfeited, and the master upon conviction shall be subjected to the penalties provided in Section 593 (B) for violation of that section."

### MIX-UP OVER OWNERSHIP OF STRIP OF LAND

Toronto, April 10.—When the forgotten builders back in the misty ages piled huge rough stones at Stonehenge for future generations to wonder at, there may or may not have been some form of human life on the sandy shores of that basin of water which is now known as Lake Simcoe. Be that as it may, litigation over right of public access to the ancient monument at Stonehenge is cited by Justice Middleton of the Ontario Supreme Court in a judgment which he determines the rights of a farmer whose land is bordered by Lake Simcoe.

Thomas Batt, of the township of Thornhill, is the embattled farmer who entered on litigation for an injunction restraining the erection of an icehouse on lakeside property which he claims as his own, but which the town of Beaverton declared was dedicated as a public highway. The real question involved is the ownership of the strip of land in question.

The Stonehenge case in the English courts twenty years ago that a public highway must prima facie lead from one public place to another. A cul-de-sac may be a public highway, but the dedication of a cul-de-sac will not be presumed from mere public usage without evidence of expenditure on the place in dispute for repairs, lighting, or other matters by the public authority. In the discussion of this case it was stated that the Giant's Causeway case is the sole instance in which a pleasure resort has been held to be a good terminus for a highway, and in that case the road had been repaved by the public authority.

In the Giant's Causeway case the judges had a very similar case to the present Beaverton case, and they held that dedication of a public right of way cannot be inferred from usage as a place of recreation to wander about in.

In the present case, picnic parties had resorted to the strip of land in question. Young men and maidens, says Justice Middleton, made the spot a trysting place. Those desiring to enjoy the view on the lake, came to the shore on foot or in rigs and stayed as long as they pleased. There was a beach where men and boys bathed, and grassy fields where young men trained and ran races.

As an anti-Saloonist, says the judge, the eloquence of the Reeve in defence of taking this property for a beauty spot without compensation to Batt, is to the absurd of Richard C. Warren ready to assent to one of his friends erecting a most unsightly concern for an icehouse.

### "FLOATING BARS" VIOLATION OF PROHIBITION

Anti-Saloon Official Scouts Three Mile "Law" and Wants It Abolished.

### MIX-UP OVER OWNERSHIP OF STRIP OF LAND

Litigation Calls Up History of Misty Ages for Starting Point.

### Obituary

Moncton, N. B., April 10.—The death of Mrs. Harriet Black occurred Saturday evening, at her home on Main street at the advanced age of 85 years. Mrs. Black was one of the oldest residents of Moncton and was well known. She was born in Kings Co., N. S. Jan. 9, 1834 and was the daughter of the late Christopher Randall, who was of United Loyalist stock.

The deceased lady was the last surviving member of a family of five boys and six girls. She was twice married. Her first husband was the late Allan Steeves by whom she had four children. One of these is Dr. E. O. Steeves, of this city, who is the only surviving son. Her second husband was the late Martin Black of Upper Dorchester who left no family. The late Mrs. Black had been a member of St. John's Presbyterian church for 35 years.

### Found Them Best She Had Ever Used

What Mrs. Parlee Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sussex, N. B., Woman who Suffered From Many Forms of Kidney Trouble Praised the Benefits of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Sussex, N. B., April 10.—(Special)—Mrs. L. Parlee, who lives on Broad Street here, is another of that great army of Canadian women who are always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Every one of them has a reason.

"I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills of good value to me," Mrs. Parlee states. "I had typhoid and it left me with milk legs. I suffered also from cramps in the muscles, backache, headache and heart distress. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing, I was always tired and nervous and I had dark circles under my eyes."

"I took two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they have done me a lot of good. I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills the best I ever used."

Mrs. Parlee's troubles came from the kidneys. Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills are not the most reliable of all kidney remedies.

**FUNERALS.**

The funeral of B. L. Amdur was held yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 30 Elliott row, to the Carleton street Synagogue, where service was conducted by Rabbi Weiner. Interment was in Fernhill. The funeral was attended by members of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, and many friends who deeply mourn the death of a worthy citizen.

The funeral of Richard C. Warren was held yesterday afternoon from 81 Prince Edward street, to Cedar Hill. Service was conducted by Rev. R. A. Armstrong.



### ODESSA WOMEN NOT BOTHERED BY NEW FASHIONS

Odessa, April 10.—(Special)—Spring fashions do not bother the women of Odessa. They have no new fashion journals nor cloth with which to make new dresses. Women some times have a hat and a few yards of rough cloth to clothe themselves.

Underclothing is an unknown quantity. So are stockings for the unlucky. Women who have cloaks or furs wear them in day time, but at night leave them home. If they did not fear they would be robbed in the darkened streets.

People who go to the theatre travel home-wearing in groups for protection. This lack of clothing hits very hard the younger girls. One of them said to the correspondent: "I should like to go abroad, if only to get nice clothes."

The older women of Russia, when talking of the chance of ever getting abroad, say: "After all, if we got abroad we would be very poor and feel our poverty more by the contrast. Here we are all dressed alike and more or less in rags and so long as we can get enough perhaps it is best that we stay in Russia."

Egypt was drawing its coal requirements from its nearer neighbors in Europe.

While Egypt is normally a considerable producer of wheat, the extreme high price of cotton during the war led her agriculturists to increase their cotton acreage at the expense of the wheat area and as a consequence we sent to Egypt \$3,500,000 worth of wheat and over \$11,000,000 worth of flour in 1920.

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