

Page for the Kiddies

Puzzles

Missing Words.

Let others for worldly wealth
Whose is valued at a price
For me a cottage, home, and health
An and a cow suffice.
Fill in the missing words which are
composed of the same four letters.

Guess This Word.

There is a little word which signifies an affirmative. Prefixed with another letter it becomes a negative; or can be successfully changed to something lively a bird, a fish, a body or water, a period of time, a little fairy, thirty-one days, fodder, a song, money, a direction, or a talkative word.
What is this little word that can be so readily changed?

Arithmetical Puzzles.

1.—Place three 3's together so as to amount to 7.
2.—Place three 3's together so as to make 34.

Riddles.

1.—It wasn't my sister, nor my brother, but still the child of my father and mother. Who was it?
2.—Why don't an old maid play the violin?
3.—What is the only nut without a shell?
4.—What miss is always making trouble?
5.—What small animal is turned into a big one by taking away part of its name?
6.—What color is a newspaper when you look through it?
7.—What is the difference between the Duke of Wellington and Jonah?
8.—These seven riddles sent in by Gladys Vall, Gagetown.

Some interesting puzzles sent in by Elsie McMullen, City:
1.—Name four figures alike, which equal 100?
2.—How many feet have thirty sheep, a shepherd and his dog?
3.—Spell broken-down-fence in three letters?

Try saying fast, "I saw Beau kissing Kate, the fox is we all three saw; for I saw Beau and he saw me, and she saw that I saw Beau."
Also this one: "Sarah Shiffril shovels soft snow slowly."

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Conundrums.
(a) Because we must all give it up.
(b) When its soldiers are all in quarters.
(c) Heat, because you can catch cold.
(d) Because a Yankee duds'll do (Yankee doodle doo).
(e) Twelve (two lips).
(f) Sixteen; four richer, four poorer, four better, four worse.

Double Behandings.

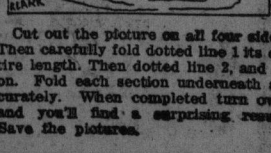
1.—Stable, table, able.
2.—Stone, tone, one.
3.—Switch, witch, rich.
4.—Gwear, wear, ear.
Name Reversed was—Oswald.

OUR NEW MEMBERS.

It is always a pleasure to welcome the new friends who join our Children's Corner for they fill the gaps left by the older members dropping out. Recently we have added to our list:

—Fred Campbell, Middle Sackville, age six years.
—Avis J. Slipp, Hampstead, Queens Co., age nine years.
—George E. Hunter, East Florenceville, age eleven years.
—Benedette Thompson, Black's Harbor, age fifteen years.
—Lois Vivian Weismore, Bloomfield Station, age seven years.
—Herbert F. McPeters, Sussex, N. B., age nine years.
—G. Ronald Campbell, Middle Sackville, age seven years.
What a nice reception it would be if each of the above new friends could receive at least one letter from some of the kiddies who have belonged to our Corner for some months or years. Pick out one, perhaps near your age, and send a nice letter telling all about yourself and I am sure you would have a reply which would make you near and dear friends, being members of the jolly Children's Corner. This is just a suggestion from Uncle Dick.

Moving Picture Funnies



Out out the picture on all four sides. Then carefully fold dotted line 1 its entire length. Then dotted line 2, and so on. Fold each section underneath accurately. When completed turn over and you'll find a surprising result. Save the pictures.

LABOR BRANCH OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS PUZZLED AS TO STATUS OF UNITED STATES

Failure of the Senate to Ratify Treaty Places Difficulties in the Way of Delegates to the International Labor Conference—Canadian Employers' Group Believe They Should Not Assent to Conventions to Which U. S. is Not a Signatory.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21.—(By the Canadian Press staff correspondents.)—Delegates to the Peace Treaty by the United States Senate is widely discussed today among delegates to the International Labor Conference. There is general regret that the United States will not, as a result of the Senate's action, be a signatory of the conventions adopted by the conference. At the same time there is a general feeling that the labor branch of the League of Nations should go ahead with its work irrespective of what the United States may do. Canadian employers have all reached the view that Canada should not assent to labor conventions to which the United States is not prepared to assent. Canadian labor takes an entirely contrary view. From Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, holds that steps taken by the United States should not hinder the adoption of progressive legislation by Canada.

Even though the United States is denied for the time being not to become a member of the League of Nations, Mr. Moore said, "I am of the opinion that the United States will eventually be forced by economic conditions to adopt progressive measures similar to those determined upon by the labor conference. If Canada does her part along with the Latin American republics the workers of the United States will demand the same protection as that secured elsewhere on the American continent. If they do not secure it, industrial disputes in the United States will be inevitable." The conference this afternoon takes up consideration of the proposed convention forbidding night employment of women in industrial establishments. A series of amendments are to be submitted. The general employers' group will propose that "in industries where work will have to be arranged in two shifts, giving to application of the eight-hour day, the employment of women shall be authorized between 4 a. m. and 10 p. m., or between 5 a. m. and 11 p. m., providing that the work of each shift be divided by one hour of rest (for each shift four hours of work, one hour of rest, four hours of work)." On the other hand, Italian workers' delegates will propose that the night rest terminate at 5 a. m. instead of 5 a. m. as proposed by the committee in the case of industries in which two shifts are worked. A rest of half an hour for each shift would be included in the period of work.

COURT RECORDS REVEAL ENGLAND'S STUPENDOUS EFFORT TO GRAPPLE WITH PROFITEERING

1,600 Tribunals Have Been Engaged in Prosecution of 7,350 Offenders, Securing 1,320 Convictions, With Fines Aggregating \$35,000.

London, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press.)—Great Britain's stupendous effort to grapple with profiteering is just disclosed by the work of 1,600 tribunals which have prosecuted 7,350 offenders and secured 1,320 convictions, with fines aggregating \$35,000. Besides setting up these local tribunals to which complaints against dealers are submitted, appeal tribunals have been established in specified areas of England, Scotland and Wales. In addition Central Committees also

have been formed to investigate supposed trusts or monopolies which may be manipulating wholesale prices. This has been done under the Profiteering Act.

Apart from the prosecution of complaints, the Board of Trade, which is charged with the administration of the anti-profiteering law, is independently investigating prices, costs and profits of a large number of articles in common use. It has formed a Costings Committee, composed of distinguished accountants, which is as-

sisting the Central Committee in its task. A sub-committee on trusts has been empowered to obtain whatever technical and expert assistance may be required.

In scope, the act applies to "any article or class of articles which is one of a kind in common use by the public" or to any "material, machinery or accessories used in the production of such articles." The act does not apply to "controlled" articles, such as butter, sugar, beer, flour, liquors—commodities for which maximum prices were fixed by war-time legislation.

A clear-cut definition of the term "profiteering" has been a point which has given local tribunals much difficulty in the prosecution of their tasks. So far, the definition laid down by Sir Archibald Giddens, president of the Board of Trade, has been accepted as a basis for prosecution. It follows: "The making of an unreasonably large profit, all the circumstances being known, by the sale to one's fellow citizens of an article which is one, or one of a kind, in common use."

On the moot question of what constitutes an "unreasonable profit," O. A. McCurdy, parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Food, recently declared, "One of the causes of profiteering is the fact that the public seems to have lost all sense of what is a reasonable profit. A good principle for tribunals to work upon is not to ask themselves whether the profit is higher than someone else is charging, but is the profit arrived at on any reasonable business principles or is it merely dictated by avarice and greed?"

Mr. McCurdy has characterized the Profiteering Act as "an abnormal remedy for an abnormal state of public feeling—an act not intended to harass British trade, but to help it restore it to normal and healthy conditions."

Critics of the government's anti-profiteering machinery point to official figures just published in the Board of Trade's Labor Gazette showing that, despite efforts to beat down living costs, the general level of retail prices on October 1 was about 129 per cent above pre-war figures, or an increase of five per cent as compared with the level of September 1 last, when the local tribunals were just getting under way. But it is not contended, even by these fault-finders, that the increase would not have been larger had the government made no effort to bring the profiteers to book.

Against such testimonials as that of the Yorkshire Profiteering Committee which claims that a reduction in wholesale prices by as much as thirty-five per cent has been noticeable in that locality.

Membership of the local tribunals is fixed at from seven to twenty-five two of whom must be women. All complaints are heard in public except in special cases when under authority of the Board of Trade, proceedings may be in private. Books or documents produced at private hearings are to be treated as confidential if the person producing them so desires. Labor is represented on the local tribunals and on the Central Committee, among the members of the committee being J. H. Thomas, executive head of the railway men during the recent strike and G. H. Stuart-Bunning, president of the British Trades Union Congress.

Local tribunals have been empowered to investigate all claims brought before them and, if the allegations of excessive charges are established, to institute proceedings against the seller before a court of summary jurisdiction where, upon conviction, fines of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for terms not to exceed three months, or both, may be imposed. Questions before local tribunals are decided by a majority of the members

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