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Ingenious Device Recently Invented

Attachment for Motor Cars to Show When Speed Limit Is Exceeded

A bright light flashing at the side of the car and a raucous horn sounding, as soon as the vehicle exceeds the speed limit is caused by an ingenious device recently invented by a Frenchman according to an article in another publication.

Becoming anxious at the alarming increase in motor vehicle accidents and fatalities in that country French authorities called for an efficient remedy of the ever present danger, with the result that a fellow-country man announced his invention.

While not preventing accidents, the device acts as a warning to pedestrians and other drivers that a car is approaching at a good rate of speed and at the same time, if an accident does occur, police constables or bystanders are instantly aware of the fact that the vehicle was exceeding the speed limit at the time.

The principle of the attachment is radically the same as a "governor." When the speed of the engine reaches a certain limit the apparatus functions, and immediately the speed is reduced, the light is extinguished and the horn is silenced. The light is perfectly visible at the side of the car, and the horn may be heard at a great distance. The mechanism is periodically inspected by police officers to ascertain whether or not it has been tampered with.

It is said that the attachment may be adjusted to two speeds, one for the city and one for the country, 15 and 20 miles per hour respectively, or whatever the speed laws call for in the vicinity. To change from one rate to another is the work of an instant. The two lights are of different colors and the horns of different tone, so that if a motorist is driving in the city with the device adjusted to the country rate, the deception may be instantly detected.

The attachment also eliminates the possibility of a motorist charged with a speeding offence, or a witness, swearing that the car was not exceeding the speed limit, or stating that the officer who made the report erred in his judgment, as the light and sounding horn are conclusive proof that the car was violating the speed law.

It is understood that efforts are being made to have the French government rule it compulsory to have manufacturers make the device standard equipment on new cars, and to compel motorists to have one placed on their vehicles.

MUST PASS RIGID TESTS

Father John's Medicine is Made Under Watchful Care of Experts

At the laboratory, where Father John's Medicine is made in Montreal, and in Lowell, Mass., very high standards are maintained in every department. The various ingredients are subjected to most exacting tests and are then prepared under the watchful eye of experts who have had years of experience in making what has come to be recognized as the greatest body builder.

Father John's Medicine is a scientific blending of cod liver oil with other ingredients by means of specially designed apparatus. The preparation is untouched by human hands from the opening of the original containers until the bottle cap is sealed in place by automatic machines. Years of study and research have been devoted to developing the process of compounding and, while the formula remains unchanged, its method of preparation has been so improved that it stands today as the finest blending of cod liver oil and other ingredients obtainable. It is guaranteed free from alcohol or dangerous drugs in any form.

EDITORS MAIL

We are not responsible for opinions expressed by writers under this heading. Correspondents would oblige by writing legibly, and on one side of the paper only, name and address not necessarily for publication, must always be sent. Correspondence should be as concise as possible.

To The Editor of The Advocate,

Dear Sir:—

Mr. Barnjum's demands grow pale. A mere pulpwood embargo will not satisfy him now. His patent demands, besides, that there shall be a government regulation of prices. From his last reply to me published in The Labor Leader, I observe that he wants to have the cut of timber and pulpwood restricted by statute "to a point where the home demand would equal the supply." And for what purpose? "So that prices might be advanced, both for lumber and pulpwood, to a level where the lumbermen and pulpwood operators could make a profit instead of suffering a loss as they are doing today."

As Dominic Sampson would have said "Tremendous". In these days, when others cry out against excessive prices, this philanthropist wants to see prices artificially forced upward by government action. He has improved on his first idea of raiding the woodlot owners in the interest of those mills for which, naturally, he is so concerned. What he now suggests is that woodlot owners and mill owners should make common cause against those who have to buy the ultimate products of the forest, and that governments should help them.

Here is a hint for other concerns. Why not restrict the amount of coal that may be hewn in the mines, so that there may be an assured profit for the miner and operator alike, thus getting rid of the tiresome coal question? Or what about restricting the amount of grain that may be harvested on the prairies? Force up the price in each case. Are not coal and grain "natural resources" which we should conserve? If in the process of conserving, we make their products dearer, what of that? It will hurt only the consumer. Let him either borrow the money for fuel and food, or be content with a cold house and less nourishment. There is, in truth, no limit to the vista of assured "profit" that is here opened up. It should make the very heart of a profiteer rejoice.

I like Mr. Barnjum's conclusion—"Canada needs a Mussolini." Many, many acts of coercion over the individual are indeed done by the Italian Dictator. But it is not Canada that needs him. It is men like Mr. Barnjum and his associates who need such a chieftain if they are to have their way. And whether our personal rights would all collapse before a Mussolini or not, we are still courageous enough for a fight against Mussolini's local understudy.

Yours,
Economist.

MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, Sept. 28.—The Prince of Wales, on his homeward bound, after a six week's visit to South America, H. M. S. S. Duke with the Prince aboard, sailed yesterday.

PROSPERITY FOR CANADA

The policy on which the Conservative Party is appealing to the country is a constructive policy in its every particular. Its application will bear directly and at once on the vital points of the nation's economic establishment. There is nothing speculative or experimental about it. The manner in which it will reset conditions now obtaining may be readily visualized.

The development, progress and prosperity of Canada depends on our being to the greatest extent possible a producing and selling nation instead of a nation consuming the production of other nations. Production and prosperity, in relation to the future of Canada, are synonymous terms. We are equipped with all the basic essentials for becoming a great producing nation; all that is necessary is that we will avail ourselves of them. All the sources of wealth and more than make the United States the wealthiest nation on earth we possess. We have only to employ them to our advantage.

Look at our natural resources. What are we doing with them? We are turning them over to other countries for their enrichment. Our forests are a heritage in themselves but we are not drawing the dividends. Of the wood we export 64% is sold in the raw and only 36% manufactured or partly manufactured by Canadian labor in this country. We import wood—13% of it raw and the rest finished. Others are prospering on our consumption. Of our non-ferrous metals we send out 77½% in the raw, finishing or partly finishing only 22½%. Of what we import 73% is finished. The profit on the manufacture of our own resources is going to people in other lands—providing dividends on their capital wages for their workers, building up their towns and cities, increasing their population, enlarging markets for their farmers and all other producers, giving traffic to their railways. It is helping to make another country great and wealthy and content.

Note what we are losing in this matter of pulpwood alone. Of our exports of this product a third goes out in the raw, a third as pulp, and the remaining third as paper. For the pulp we get \$9,000,000 and for the paper \$9,000,000. That is, we are allowing the people of other countries to make \$9,000,000 on the pulp we export alone. Why do we not make that \$9,000,000 ourselves—pay, wages out of it, provide increased markets for our farmers, business for our merchants, traffic for our railways?

Canada possesses between eighty and eighty-five per cent of the asbestos supply of the world. We sell it almost wholly in the raw and receive seven or eight million dollars for it? It is manufactured in the United States and sold for seventy-five million. We are doing the same thing with our nickel. We receive as much for the thirty percent of our nickel exports in manufactured form as we do for the seventy per cent that goes out in the raw.

And we are sending the raw materials from our exports of which other people are making

profits. We have a tremendous advantage in regard to their manufacture in our power resources. We have the facilities for manufacturing them economically.

The manufacture of Canada's raw materials in Canada means more work and more wages for our people, employment for newcomers, larger consuming markets for our farmers, increased trade for our merchants and all others who supply the needs of a prosperous people. It means traffic for our railways from which they will pay their fixed charges and dividends. It means a distribution of the burden of taxation over a larger population. Work and wages and the profits of industry will keep our own people in Canada and bring immigration.

The Canada-First protective policy of the Conservative party is not alone a policy of tariff protection against imports. It proposes the conservation for Canadian development of our essential and irreplaceable resources in material and power. That part of the policy was prominently set forth in the resolution embodying the Conservative policy moved in the House of Commons by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on June 2 last. Speaking on that

Prosperity for Canada—2—phase of the policy Mr. Meighen declared: "I want to say that the time has come in Canada—it is brought home to us by an experience very, very bitter—that we must assert every advantage that we possess, and we must assert it in absolute fearlessness of retaliation or anything else."

By its tariff protection policy the Conservative Party means * to give home production similar advantage in the home market of Canada to that which the United States and other countries find it profitable to give in their domestic markets to their own production. It proposes that when other countries are maintaining tariff barriers against our products we should not further discourage our producers by allowing the products of these countries to rob them of the Canadian market. In that part of the protective policy as in the other the principle is that of the encouragement of production.

Hundreds of thousands of Canadians have gone to the United States because the United States is steadily increasing its production and therefore advancing its prosperity—making it easier to live, making life more comfortable. Millions in other countries are trying to get into the United States because of conditions there. They would come here if we had similar conditions. The policy of the Conservative Party is designed to create such conditions. A United States magazine boasted the other day of the better conditions obtaining in that country than in others. It attributed these conditions to production, and prosperity. Here, in part, is its boast:

"America is a land of high wages and large production. The large production of the United States makes large wages because there is large buying. The wage earner buys an automobile, a radio set, a phonograph. He spends.

"All America spends. A French peasant saves. He is the great example of thrift. His life is one of hard toil, seap, and an occasional fowl in the pot. Property remains in families for hundreds of years. Life does not change or broaden.

"The American spends. His whole life is geared up to spending. Foreign markets are important, but the American spender makes the great domestic market for American industry. Americans are living by taking in each other's washing. It is not so bad a way. It is a conservation of work into things desired in life."

The means of prosperity and wealth and comfort are in our hands. We have only to avail ourselves of them. If we do our people will never look with envy on those of other lands.

CREAGHAN'S October Drive for Bigger Business

Special Prices prevail on all articles in our store. All goods have been specially marked to attract hundreds of new customers to this popular shopping centre.

Underwear, Dress Goods, Sweaters, Ladies Coats, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Men's Overcoats, Mackinaws, Heavy Shirts, Etc.

All are included in this store wide price reduction to enable us to double our regular October business.

J.D. Creaghan & Co. LIMITED

WHERE THE GOOD GOODS COME FROM

Sunday Work Cut

In future no employee of the Dominion government will be required to work on Sunday except in circumstances of emergency or necessity.

If any employee is required to work he shall be allowed the next six days of the week a period of 24 hours for rest.

The above is the effect of an order-in-council which has been passed by the Dominion government. It declares that there shall be no exceptions to the above rule except by departmental authority and then only when there is no substitute to do the work.

THE WAR AGAINST INSECTS

It is estimated that from 10 to 25 per cent of all crops grown in Canada is lost by the ravages of insects and that the annual loss in value each year reaches the enormous total of over one hundred million dollars. The crusade against this devastation, which is carried on by officers of the Dominion Entomological Branch at Ottawa

and in the various provinces, is thus of a herculean character. As circumstances warrant it, whole districts are brought under quarantine to prevent the pests in particular localities being shipped out on products upon which they prey. Trenches miles in length have been dug to trap the horribly destructive army worm; aeroplanes have been used to survey areas infected with the spruce budworm; poison gas has been experimented with to kill grasshoppers; parasites of different species are bred and used as auxiliaries in this gigantic warfare, and drugged baits are distributed at strategic points, that is, where it is thought their use will be most effective. In no division of the work has greater activity and vigor been shown than in fighting the vicious corn-borer. Cities have practically been placed in a state of siege by men being stationed with rights of search to enforce the regulations and to see that no transportation of corn contrary thereto takes place. All of this important work has resulted in the saving of crops worth millions of dollars. The farmer, fruit grower and citizen generally are appreciating more and more the assistance rendered by the Dominion Entomologist and his officers.

EASTERN STEAMSHIP LINES Inc.
BOSTON—ST. JOHN N. B. (International Line)
Fare St. John to Boston \$10.00; Eastport or Lubec to Boston \$9.00
Staterooms \$3.50
S. S. GOV. DINGLEY
(Atlantic Time)
Leave St. John Wednesday at 9 A. M. and Saturday at 7 P. M.
Wednesday sailings leave Eastport 1:30 P. M., Standard Time, Lubec 2:30 P. M., Standard Time due Boston Thursday about 9 A. M.
Saturday sailings direct to Boston, due Sunday about 3 P. M.
On Saturdays passengers may leave Eastport for Boston via St. John.
For additional information apply to agents at above ports.

Time to Change
These Cold Days Suggest Heavier Underwear
—WE ARE WELL STOCKED WITH—
STANFIELD'S
all wool garments in all weights
Gold, Red, Blue and Black
Lighter weights in Pure Wool and Silk & Wool
O'Brien's Stores
Newcastle Shoes & Clothing Chatham