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Triumphs of M. Jonquille

by MELVILLE DAVISSON POST

THE FORTUNE TELLER.

BEGIN HERE TODAY.

Seated in the quiet of his Paris study, M. Jonquille, greatest of French detectives, reads from his father's diary a tale of crime and its detection in long-ago Virginia. The story was that of the will of Marshall, which had strangely disappeared. The writer of the diary recounts how his father and the lawyer Lewis were suspicious of Mr. Gosford, the Englishman who had exerted such a strange influence over the deceased Marshall. Gosford, claiming that money was left to him in the stolen will, charged Marshall's son with the theft.

GO ON WITH THE STORY.

CHAPTER II.

"And now, sir," continued the Englishman, turning to my father, "we will inquire into the theft of this testament."

But my father did not appear to notice Mr. Gosford. He seemed perplexed and in some concern.

"Lewis," he said, "what is your definition of a crime?"

"It is a violation of the law," replied the lawyer.

"I do not accept your definition," said my father. "It is, rather, a violation of justice—a violation of something behind the law that makes an act a crime. I think," he went on, "that God must take a broader view than Mr. Blackstone and Lord Coke. I have seen a murder in the law that was, in fact, only a kind of awful accident, and I have seen your catalogue of crimes come about by feeble men with no intent except an adjustment of their rights. Their crimes, Lewis, were merely errors of their impractical judgment."

Then he seemed to remember that the Englishman was present.

"And now, Mr. Gosford," he said, "will you kindly ask young Marshall to come in here?"

The man would have refused, with some rejoinder, but my father was looking at him, and he could not find the courage to resist my father's will. He got up and went out, and presently returned followed by the lad and Gaeki. The old country doctor sat down by the door, his leather case of bottles by the chair, his velvet still fastened under his chin. Gosford went back to the table and sat down with his writing materials to keep notes. The boy stood.

My father looked a long time at the lad. His face was grave, but when he spoke, his voice was gentle.

"My boy," he said, "I have had a good deal of experience in the examination of the devil's work. He paused and indicated the violated room. "It is often excellently done. His disciples are extremely clever. One's ingenuity is often taxed to trace out the evil design in it, and to stamp it as a false piece set into the natural sequence of events."

He paused again, and his big shoulders blotted out the window.

"Every natural event," he continued, "is intimately connected with innumerable events that precede and follow. It has so many serrated points of contact with other events that the human mind is not able to fit a false event so that no trace of the joiner will appear. The most skilled workmen in the devil's shop are only able to give their false piece a blurred joiner."

He stopped and turned to the row of mahogany drawers beside him.

"Now, my boy," he said, "can you tell me why the one who ransacked this room, in opening and tumbling the contents of all the drawers about, did not open the two at the bottom of the row where I stand?"

"Because there was nothing in them of value, sir," replied the lad.

"What is in them?" said my father.

"Only old letters, sir, written to my father when I was in Paris—nothing else."

"And who would know that?" said my father.

The boy went suddenly white.

"Precisely," said my father. "You alone knew it, and when you understand to give this library the appearance of a pillaged room, you unconsciously endowed your imaginary robber with the thing you know yourself. Why search for loot in drawers that contained only old letters? So your imaginary robber reasoned, knowing what you knew. But a real robber, having no such knowledge, would have ransacked them lest he

miss the things of value that he searched for."

He paused, his eyes on the lad, his voice deep and gentle.

"Where is the will?" he said.

The white in the boy's face changed to scarlet. He looked a moment about him in a sort of terror; then he lifted his head and put back his shoulders.

He crossed the room to a bookcase, took down a volume, opened it and brought out a sheet of folded foolscap.

He stood up and faced my father and the men about the room.

"This man," he said, indicating Gosford, "has no right to take all my father's money. He persuaded my father and was trusted by him. But I did not trust him. My father saw this plan in a light that I did not see it, but I did not oppose him. If he wished to use his fortune to help our country in the thing which he thought he foresaw, I was willing for him to do it."

"But," he cried, "somebody deceived me, and I will not believe that it was my father. He told me all about this thing. I had not the health to fight for our country, when the time came, he said, and as he had no other son, our fortune must go to that purpose in our stead. But my father was just. He said that a portion would be set aside for me, and the remainder turned over to Mr. Gosford. But this will gives all to Mr. Gosford and leaves me nothing!"

Then he came forward and put the paper in my father's hand. There was silence except for the sharp voice of Mr. Gosford.

"I think there will be a criminal proceeding here!"

My father handed the paper to Lewis, who unfolded it and read it aloud.

He directed the estate of Peyton Marshall to be sold, the sum of fifty thousand dollars paid to Anthony Gosford and the remainder to the son.

"But there will be no remainder," cried young Marshall. "My father's estate is worth precisely that sum. He valued it very carefully, item by item, and that is exactly the amount it came to."

"Nevertheless," said Lewis, "the will reads that way. It is in legal form, written in Marshall's hand, and signed with his signature, and sealed. Will you examine it, gentlemen? There can be no question of the writing or the signature."

My father took the paper and read it slowly, and old Gaeki nosed it over my father's arm, his eyes searching the structure of each word, while Mr. Gosford sat back comfortably in his chair like one elevated to a victory.

"It is in Marshall's hand and signature," said my father, and old Gaeki nodded, wrinkling his face under his shaggy eyebrows. He went away still wagging his grizzled head, wrote a memorandum on an envelope from his pocket, and sat down in his chair.

My father turned now to young Marshall.

"My boy," he said, "why do you say that someone has deceived you?"

"Because, sir," replied the lad, "my father was to leave me twenty thousand dollars. That was his plan. Thirty thousand dollars should be set aside for Mr. Gosford, and the remainder turned over to me."

"That would be thirty thousand dollars to Mr. Gosford, instead of fifty," said my father.

"Yes, sir," replied the boy; "that is the way my father said he would write his will. But it was not written that way. It is fifty thousand dollars to Mr. Gosford, and the remainder to me. If it were thirty thousand dollars to Mr. Gosford, as my father said his will would be, that would have left me twenty thousand dollars from the estate; but giving Mr. Gosford fifty thousand dollars leaves me nothing."

"And so you adventured on a little larceny," sneered the Englishman. The boy stood very straight and white.

"I do not understand this thing," he said, "but I do not believe that my father would deceive me. He never did deceive me in his life. I may have been a disappointment to him, but my father was a gentleman." His voice went up strong and clear. "And I refuse to believe that he would tell me one thing and do another!"

One could not fail to be impressed, or to believe that the boy spoke the truth.

"We are sorry," said Lewis, "but

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the will is valid and we cannot go behind it."

My father walked about the room, his face in reflection. Gosford sat at his ease, transferring a note on his portfolio. Old Gaeki had gone back to his chair and to his little case of bottles; he got them up on his knees, as though he would be diverted by fingering the tools of his profession.

Lewis was in plain distress, for he held the law and its disposition to be inviolable; the boy stood with a fine defiance, ennobled by the trust in his father's honor. One could not take his stratagem for a criminal act; he was only a child, for all his twenty years of life. And yet Lewis saw the elements of crime, and he knew that Gosford was writing down the evidence.

(To be continued.)

Should Parents Be Re-Educated?

Are Present Day Parents Alive to Their Responsibilities or Are They Assuming Duties Unprepared

Sir Robert Falconer, Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, Hon. L. A. David, His Grace Archbishop McNeil, Judge Emily Murphy, Prof. Peter Sandford, Dr. J. L. Huges, Judge H. S. Mott, Judge Margaret Patterson, Judge J. P. McKinley, Judge Helen McGill, on "Parent Education."

Few Canadians ever face more important responsibilities than the duties involved in parenthood. Most of us would not think of playing golf, saying a sidewalk or operating a second-hand truck without some careful preparatory tuition, but we quite blithely assume control over the destinies of members of the next generation with whatever knowledge we secure by guess or good luck.

By this not meant purely material matters. In recent years, this aspect of the question has been receiving a great deal of concentrated attention. Mothers are advised regarding diets. Most women make a rather detailed study of the subject of feeding and the primary principles of health and there are numerous agencies through which accurate information can be secured.

The problem of supervising mental development and facing the simple psychological problems which must be met are the ones which constitute a real difficulty. Obviously, solution of it involves the education of the parent. That is something which has never before been attempted. There is little more than a series of occasional experiments on which to base any plan. The question of how the work should be done has not yet been answered nor the question of who is to do it. What particular knowledge is most necessary and which should be selected from the host of subjects which might be dealt with, is still another matter for decision.

Preliminary study of the broad topic of parent education is probably further advanced, in some regards, in Canada, than it is almost anywhere else in the world. For the past two years, for instance, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council has been making exhaustive researches.

Recently a group of leading Canadians contributed their personal opinions on the matter to a symposium which the Canadian Social Hygiene Council prepared. The complete list of ideas on the subject forms a unique document since the contributors include judges, educationists, medical men, government officials and officials of leading health and welfare organizations.

It is possible here, of course, to make only a rapid-fire review of their comments. Each one answered six questions.

Sir Robert Falconer, President of the University of Toronto, brought up an interesting point in his general discussion of the question as a whole when he inquired who was to do the educating.

"I should like to have been educated myself," he notes, "but I never saw the person whom I would be quite willing to accept as my teacher."

He concludes that the knowledge will have to be imparted by an extraordinary type of person.

First of all, came a discussion of

the present-day parent as compared with the parent of previous generations. Judge Emily Murphy (Janey Canuck) of Edmonton, declared that as she honestly did not know, it was safer to say that the present-day father and mother compared more favorably.

His Grace, Archbishop McNeil, pointed out that there is to-day a weakened sense of parental responsibility which he ascribes, in large measure, to the fact that there are so many agencies willing to assume the work of caring for and guiding children that parents cast their responsibilities on these institutions and organizations.

Prof. Peter Sandford of the Ontario College of Education says that parents do not know how to meet their problems. In the past it was easy. Children were simply repressed.

Judge H. S. Mott, of the Toronto Juvenile Court, comments that we are all living in an age of "indigestion opportunities." New fields of enjoyment have been opened up and the word "home" does not mean the four walls that it did in times gone by. Judge J. F. McKinley, of Ottawa, says that parents have always been neglectful but that the children of to-day are facing a great many more temptations than those of earlier generations.

Dr. James L. Huges holds that most of the training is now better than it was. "Until recently all child training was negative—and, therefore, nil."

Dr. Margaret Patterson, Judge of the Toronto Women's Court, repeats the contention of other writers when she states that the average parents of to-day are helpless because of lack of training.

"Present-day parents," she says, "are the product of a stern but unscientific discipline by their parents. They have been given no proper training to prepare them for the duties of parenthood."

As to whether or not parents can be blamed for juvenile delinquency—the second question discussed—there are a variety of opinions. Hon. Dr. Roberts, of St. John, N.B., voices what is the general view, when he says: "To a very marked extent, parents' time is being taken up with the demands made upon them by society and with amusement, resulting in a lack of good home influence."

Judge Helen McGill, of Vancouver, B.C., notes that the discussion of parental neglect goes back into antiquity. Adam and Eve, in fact, were obviously not perfect parents. The question of responsibility for delinquency dates back to the first generation in the world's history.

Prof. Sandford draws attention to the fact that the blame, to a great extent, is due to changing social conditions. Judge McKinley lists as the prime causes of delinquency: Disease, ignorance and parent neglect.

Whether or not the parent can mould the child's character as desired was another point considered. To quote Hon. Dr. Roberts again, he emphasizes the necessity of frank and free education first. Archbishop McNeil discusses the need of creating an attitude of respect in the child's mind

from the earliest infancy. Prof. Sandford adds that it would be well, in this connection, to remember that there are children's rights as well as the rights of parents. Dr. James L. Huges objects to the word "mould" and would substitute "develop" instead.

On one question there is complete unanimity. Every writer who has contributed his or her opinions registers a belief in the principle of parent education. The problem of what it should include, however, brings varying opinions and is, chiefly, too involved a one to deal with a few sentences.

On the exact definition of the words "parent education," too, depends the age at which various members of this group think the training should start. Without exception, they agree that it should commence before marriage. Some suggest at 12 years of age. Others propose that it commence in the secondary schools. The consensus of opinion is that if training for parenthood could be started now among the present problems facing the parents of to-day would automatically be eliminated.

Part of Professor Sandford's statements on the matter are worthy of special note. "Seventy years ago," he states, "Spencer pointed out that we trained people as if they were never to be the parents of children. The whole subject has been taboo, simply because sex was taboo."

Hon. L. A. David, Provincial Secretary of Quebec, feels that the time at which such training should start depends almost entirely on the mentality of the individual child.

Hon. Mr. David, too, is expressing the opinions of practically all the writers when, in touching on the final question under discussion, he says that health should undoubtedly be one of the major topics in any parent education scheme. A majority of the group, however, qualify their statement by noting that the sponsors of any such movement, while putting sufficient stress on the teaching of health, should make certain that the physical is not allowed to overshadow the mental, moral and spiritual aspects of things.

Summing it all up, the views which the Canadian Social Hygiene Council has secured in these teatimes by leading Canadians all tend to the feeling that the development of some efficient system of training adults and adolescents for parenthood is an immediate need, but a problem, moreover, which requires the most expert consideration.

Judge Margaret Patterson, for example, declares: "Children cannot be brought up in the spare time. It is a full-time job."

These few excerpts from the complete set of comments, while necessarily scanty, give a comparatively comprehensive survey of the results of this parent education survey. It should be distinctly noted, however, that, in preparing it, the Canadian Social Hygiene Council specifies that the comments are in no way intended as a scientific treatise. Before continuing further with parent education research, the Council felt that the opinion of the Canadians whose word carries weight would be of incalculable aid in evolving a plan of action.



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When Bunny Becomes Fur He's Most Anything But

Washington—Rabbit skins are being sold under a variety of names, from "Baltic lion" to "Baltic tiger," according to a report by the Biological Survey made public by the Department of Agriculture. With the prefix of "Baltic," in fact, bunny masquerades as everything from a leopard, a black, brown, red and white fox, to a seal. All these transformations are made from rabbit furs variously dyed and treated.

Other manifestations of the rabbit, without any qualifying adjective of locality, present the little animal as "beaverette," "chinchillette," "cony," "electric beaver," "mole," and "seal," "ferminette," "meskin," "moline," "minkony," "sealette," "sealine," "squirrellette," "squirreline," and "visonette." The rabbit also masquerades as "French chinchilla," and "Arctic seal," "Australian seal," and "Bay seal."

Canada is Greatest of Wheat Countries

Victoria—Canada's importance now and the greater importance it would assume as a wheat growing country, was dealt with by G. H. Barr, K.C., Regina, before the Pacific Foreign Trade Council recently. He pointed with pride to Saskatchewan's production of 35 per cent. of the wheat growth of Canada.

Canada's potential wheat supply was three and a quarter times greater than she was now producing, he said, and in the last six years she had led the world as a wheat exporting country. The Canadian wheat growers would eventually be able to supply the broad requirements of 217,000,000 people in addition to Canada's needs.

Minard's Liniment for Asthma.

Baden-Powell Named as Nobel Prize Winner

Stockholm—Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts movement, has been formally nominated as a candidate for the next Nobel Peace Prize. It is believed here that the world wide Scout organization backs the nomination. Earlier in the summer Sir Robert visited Stockholm and took part in the international jamboree attended by more than 3,000 Scouts from many different countries.

The value of each of the five annual Nobel prizes will this year be \$32,478, according to the most recent calculation based on the total earnings of the estate of the late Alfred Nobel, who founded the prizes 25 years ago. While the peace prize is paid in Stockholm, the winner is selected, according to Nobel's will by a Norwegian committee, appointed by the Storting.

Man has himself to blame for it. For centuries he insisted that woman had no understanding to speak of.

A pessimist is a man who believes that every raspberry has a worm in it.



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THE FRENCH TEAM WHICH RECAPTURED THE DAVIS CUP
Left to right: Rene La Coste, Henri Cochet, Jacques Brugnon and Jean Borotra. After putting up a heroic battle, the Americans finally succumbed to the brilliance of the French attack, and the famous international trophy shown above will be carried back to France.

PLA Solutions Being

The Good Roads, completed its session Falls, Ont. The high of the Dominion were cuss "ways and means improving but making safe.

The President, Hon. Minister of Highway said in opening:

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"I think we are all greatest and most of which we have to face that the awful toll of ed life is reduced to greater or more need be undertaken that the users of the highway need of a careful consideration of the of others. So I hope First" will be the key ventions."

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