

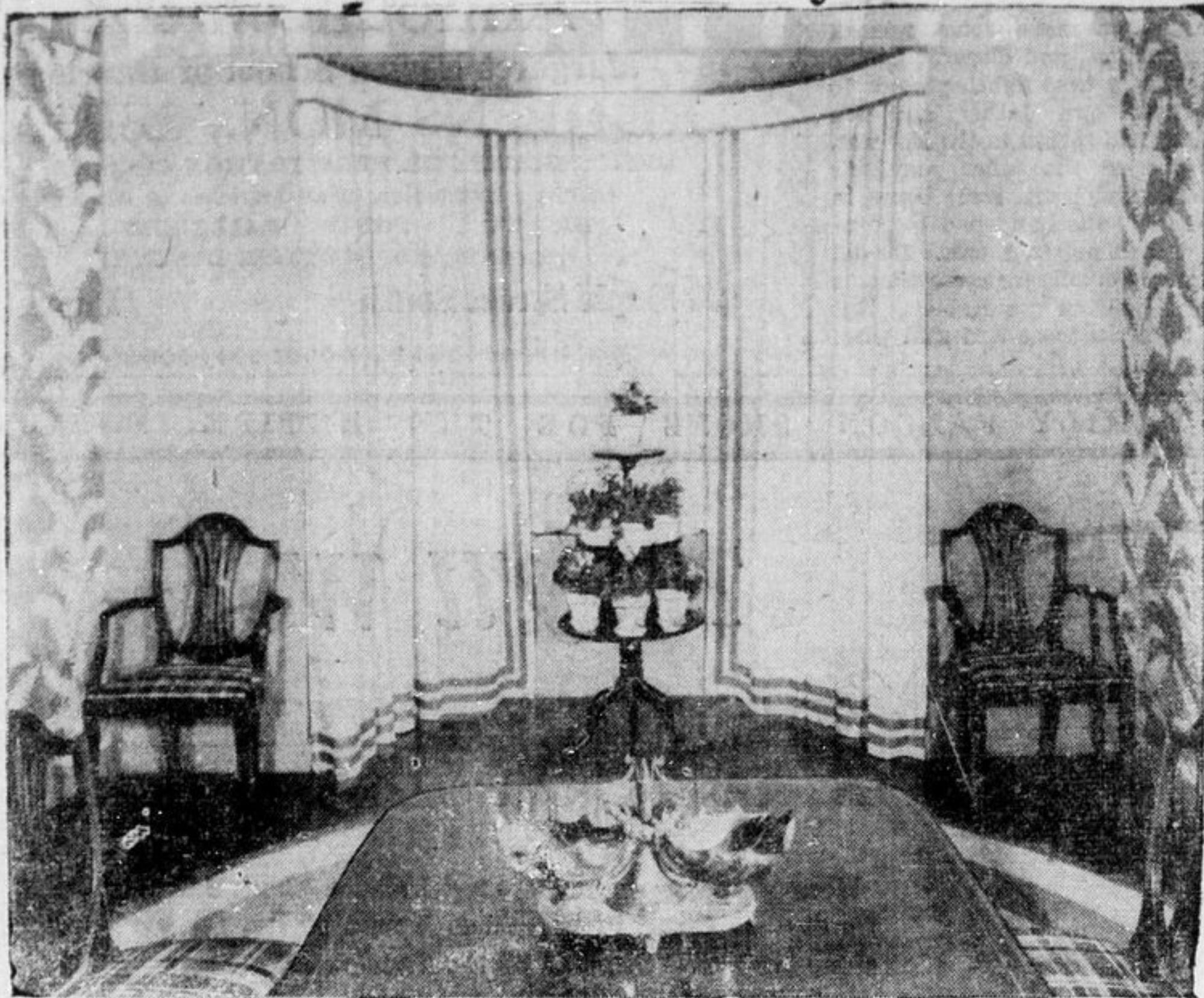


# PLEASANT HOMES

by Elizabeth MacRea Boykin

PLANTS BRING LIVING DESIGN TO DECORATION

When the Garden Begins to Fail You, Be Ready With Plants for the House — But Make Them a Part of the Pattern of the Room, not Something that's Just Tacked on



A dumb waiter set in a bay window is a charming place for potted plants. This dining room has a very fresh and interesting background for 18th century mahogany furniture. The bay window wall is painted in light green while the other three walls are papered in a fern design in white on green. The rug is a braided oval in white and green. The curtains are white banded with green and made to draw. Note the indirect illumination set in the ceiling above the bay window. The flowers and pots kept here are all in white.

The last rose of summer is a discouraging thing for the gardener, no matter how brilliant a spectacle his other fall flowers may present. For it is a harbinger of those dreary days when there will no longer be sheaves of cut flowers to bring living design to the decoration of the house.

### That Green Thumb

That is why those who love growing things in the house give some forethought to plants that will thrive indoors through the cold months. If you have a green thumb, it is all very well to experiment with the unusual and exotic house plants. Or if you have a greenhouse where you can bring flowering plants to bloom in all weather you can go in for extra special effects. But if you are like most of us, none too skilled with plants and without many spare pennies to lavish upon them, better stick to the surefire, easy-to-grow greens that require a minimum of talent and time. Of these the most dependable are the Chinese water plants and several types of Chinese vines that are so graceful and grow so luxuriantly indoors. Galax and ivy are good standbys and so is wandering Jew. If your heart is set on bloom, geraniums are the best bet; for more exciting effects try white geraniums instead of the usual red or pink. If it is more spectacular design you want in greenery consider the old fashioned rubber plant which is coming into fashionable favor once more. Then there is another type of rubber plant with enormous leaves and which grows to great height that

is used a lot by decorators. Besides these more fashionable plants, there are, of course, the usual run of ferns, and we have a friend who has grown dramatic looking plants from grapefruit seed, avocado and the familiar sweet potato.

The trouble with most plants in a room is that they are added on appendages rather than being worked into the basic design of the room. That is why they look so much in the way. Or else they are scrawny looking affairs at best and haven't much to contribute, decoratively speaking. Another feature many of us make with our house plants is that we put them in the most unattractive containers or else in containers that don't have anything to do with the other colors we have used in the room. So there are three important rules to make if you are serious about wanting to plant flowers into the design of your room. First, place them so that they make a definite pattern that ties into the other things you are using in the room. Second, be sure they are thriving, abundant looking plants to begin with. Third, plan your pots as fastidiously as you select your lamp bases and other accessories, for they are just as conspicuous.

### Luxuriant

A modern possibility for dramatic use of greenery in decoration is to grow them against a panel of a glass block wall. A trough built into the sill just below the glass to provide soil and drainage is the last word in convenience for this arrangement. The



A large rubber plant makes a dramatic design in this small hall. It is used against broad pink and white striped wall paper. The floor is white and black inlaid rubber. The side chair is upholstered in a reptile design leather.

sun filtering through the glass block will encourage the plants to cling to it luxuriantly. A trough built into the top of the mantel shelf is a graceful place to grow simple trailing sorts of vines, while many small occasional tables nowadays are made with copper flower troughs sunk into them. One of the most interesting of the new tables shown recently at the Chicago Furniture Market was a tree table which had a deep copper well in the centre large enough to grow a tree type plant in it. A sophisticated decorator started the vogue of having copper troughs for plants built in the tops of corner cupboards and tall secretaries to hold massed arrangements of broad leaved greens.

As affective a way as we've seen to use greenery in decoration is to have them growing on brackets can be arranged five or seven brackets can be arranged interestingly on an important wall, such as over the mantel or above a fine chest. These brackets may be of pickled pine, mahogany, gilt or plaster with containers of suitable type in tile, crystal or porcelain. Or else have large white plaster shells or oversize baroque scrolls in twos or threes on the wall to hold trailing vines or sheaves of greenery.

### Or Something Prim

Glass shelves continue to lure plant fanciers. If you have one of those corner windows that you don't know what to do with, try a plant motif for its design. If you don't want to fill the entire window, have a single glass shelf built about a foot from the top of the window and extending the entire width of the window. For this have a row of pots with trailing vines or else prim flower life geraniums. We have also seen plants used to frame a window in place of draperies. Ivy is graceful for this though it takes a winning way to make the vine grow across the top and develop those long lovely lengths for the sides, but it can be done. Tall broad leaved rubber plants at either side of a window create an even more exciting effect with much less work. Tall pedestals, either modern or classic

## Treatment of Enemy Prisoners Matter of International Law

Danger of Reprisals Has to be Kept in Mind.

In Timmins and district, as elsewhere in Canada, there is a general opinion that enemy prisoners are altogether too well treated. The public is not satisfied with the answer that the matter is dependent on international law. "Germany has floated international law in every respect, to say nothing of common decency and humanity," is the reply. "Why should this country pamper alien enemies under such circumstances?" "The recent escapes of enemy prisoners from concentration camps has increased public interest in the matter. One newspaper has been featuring the idea that if all the prisoners were made to work on roadwork or other work of value to Canada they would not have time or strength to dig tunnels as they have been doing.

Public feeling in the matter is quite strong. Perhaps, it may help public understanding on the question to read the following on the question by Mr. G. A. Lash, Director of Public Information Ottawa:—

**About Prisoners of War**

There seems to exist in the public mind and even in circles which generally are well informed, a certain misunderstanding in regard to the manner in which enemy prisoners should be treated in Canadian Internment Camps. "Certain individuals and also certain publications claim, that enemy prisoners are very favourably treated in Canadian Internment Camps, that they receive even better treatment than our own soldiers. They think more severity should be exercised in regard to enemy prisoners and they suppose that British military prisoners are less well treated in Germany than German prisoners are in Canada. In that, lies an inaccuracy which should be dispelled at the earliest possible moment, for to allow it to spread would injure the interest of the country and above all would provoke against British prisoners severity which, it goes without saying must be avoided.

"In the first place, it must be remembered that regulations relative to internment camps are laid down in the international convention adopted at Geneva on July 27th, 1929, and signed by close to fifty countries, of which Canada was one. The organization and administration of internment camps in Canada are strictly based on the regulations laid down in this international convention. If enemy prisoners are too well treated, responsibility lies with this international convention and not with Canadian federal authorities.

"But there is more. Internment camps come under an international jurisdiction, a kind of commission of arbitration which sends inspectors and observers into belligerent countries in order to inform themselves in regard to the manner in which the convention relative to war prisoners is observed. One of these observers is at the present time visiting Canadian camps to hear the complaints of German and Italian prisoners. British countries also have their observers in Germany and in territories occupied by the enemy. They hear the complaints of British prisoners and report to the international commission. A point which should be underlined, is that the complaint of the war prisoner is taken more seriously than the explanation or excuses which the country might make which has interned the prisoner. Those who administer internment might evidently endeavour to justify themselves but the internment organization is naturally inclined to trust the report of its observers rather than the explanations of the directors of Internment of each country.

"All of this means that an infraction of the international convention would provoke a similar infraction in enemy countries. And they would take advantage of it to ignore the convention from one end to the other in order to use methods of cruelty towards our own people whom they had made prisoners. The primary interest of Canada and of all belligerent countries therefore is to observe rigorously the international convention. Fear of reprisals becomes a guarantee that the convention will be observed on both sides. The same position arises when the question is one of assistance to war wounded. Some will claim, it is true, that Germany has never respected her engagements, that she doesn't intend to respect this convention more than others. Yet in a manner she is constrained not to transgress the Entente in regard to war prisoners, considering that in our detention camps they are veritable hostages. Moreover, reports to hand from British observers give ground for the belief that Germany does not infringe the convention, and, consequently, our soldiers receive the care to which they are entitled in enemy concentration camps. In certain cases, food has appeared to be insufficient, but repeated enquiries have shown that it was insufficient even for Nazi troops.

"The question of war prisoners has lately been more to the front because of the few escapes from internment camps in Canada. Newspapers have protested when they learned that the only disciplinary penalty which can be imposed on those who escape, once they are caught, is 28 days solitary confinement. "There ought to be a penalty of at least five years" according to certain publications. Now the convention stipulates that the confinement imposed for escapes shall not exceed 28 days.

in gold was from September to December, 1938, and 1939 and 1940, and third charge was in all years inclusive from 1936 to 1940.

Second charge of conspiracy to deal

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Others have suggested that the head of war prisoners should be shaved in order that they might be more easily identified by the public when they succeed in escaping. There again, one must consult the convention which forbids all "stigma" in regard to prisoners. If we were to shave the heads of German prisoners, the Nazis might perhaps feel justified in marking, with a hot iron, the forehead of British prisoners whom they caught after an escape.

"Finally, there is one important point which must be born in mind; for each German prisoner detained in Canada there are a hundred in Germany from British countries and from territories occupied by the enemy. The infraction which we should commit would therefore be multiplied a hundred fold against our own soldiers in Germany."

## Canadian Soldiers in Newfoundland Are Fit and Happy

Legion War Services Looking After the Boys.

With the C.A.S.F. in Newfoundland, Sept. 11—Canadian troops in Newfoundland are ready to serve notice on Adolf Hitler anytime, Marsh D. Peters, supervisor of Canadian Legion War Services here, said in an interview this week. He expressed the conviction that the health of the men is superlative and that their morale and fighting spirit are at the keenest pitch.

Describing what he termed "of vital importance," Mr. Peters explained that the work of the Legion War Services among the troops is primarily to render all possible assistance in making the men happy and comfortable under active service conditions.

Hundreds of thousands of sheets of free writing paper and envelopes, daily newspapers, magazines, balls, bats and games; free cigarettes, as well as comforts to those in hospitals are distributed regularly by the Legion to the troops, he said. In addition, the Legion presents weekly moving pictures with sound, organizes sing-songs and concerts, and arranges and supervises baseball games among the various units.

He added that the Legion's education scheme, whereby the men could take up or continue studies to prepare themselves for their return to civil life, and at the same time to improve their military efficiency will be instituted this fall. A Legion education officer is expected to arrive at Newfoundland within the next few weeks to get the programme under way.

"The Legion realizes, from experience in the first Great War, that boredom is an enemy agent," Mr. Peters said. "We are trying to combat that by providing education opportunities, entertainment, sports and other services of varying kinds. All of our activities are non-profit making." The hospitality of Newfoundlanders is amazing, he said, and told of the people of one town who, without charge,

housed and fed a large contingent of men during a week-end leave. Officers and men alike have never seen or heard of such kindness anywhere else in the world, he stated.

Mr. Peters paid tribute to the co-operation being extended the Legion by the military authorities, "everyone of whom," he added, "is deeply appreciative of the work we are doing."

## Automatic Radio Compasses in T.C.A.'s New Lodestars

One of the most important radio aids to air navigation developed by science, the automatic radio compass, will form part of the radio installation of the new Lockheed Lodestars which Trans-Canada Air Lines is adding to its fleet this year. The new direction finder is capable of indicating automatically the bearing of a station, in relation to the direction of flight of an aircraft, as soon as the station is tuned in.

An advantage it has over the "loop" in the other planes of the T.C.A. fleet is that the new instrument will operate not only on radio range stations but also on certain other types of broadcast stations operating in different frequency ranges. The loop is being retained. The pilot will therefore be able to take bearings on two stations simultaneously, or "homing" on one station while checking on another to the right or left of the line of flight and thus obtaining a continuous "fix."

Tests of the automatic radio compass show that under severe static conditions correct indications are obtained even though the noise level is so high that the station cannot be identified.

A model is now being installed in one of the T.C.A.'s Fourteens for additional test and experimental work.

## Builds Big Wind Tunnel to Test Aircraft Models

One of the largest and most complete wind tunnels in the world is now being built by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, manufacturer of the 15 planes in the Trans-Canada Air Lines fleet and the six larger ones recently ordered. The tunnel will be about 400 feet long and capable of testing models with a wing span of 11 feet. Air will be forced through the tunnel at a maximum speed of 280 miles an hour. Wind tunnel models of aircraft are made to exact scale and the flow of air about them is exhaustively studied with the object in view of producing planes offering minimum resistance and obtaining maximum lift and control from the air.

Toronto Telegram:—Maybe the reason a man gets out of touch with other men is to keep them from always trying to make a touch.



## Labrecque and Companions Deny High Grade Counts

Faces Additional Charges of Conspiring to Sell Gold Ore.

Toronto, Sept. 10—Before Judge James Parker in County Court on Monday, with J. C. McRuer, K.C., representing the Crown, trial began of Alphonse Labrecque, J. Albert Lavallee, J. Aime Fournier, Robert Ownes, alias Don Beaudry, and Wilfred Gravel, on three charges of conspiring unlawfully to sell or purchase unsmelted or partly smelted gold or silver, commonly known as "high grading."

In addition, Labrecque and Gravel faced a charge of having in their possession partly smelted gold of a value of not less than 25 cents per pound, which, the charge read, "there is reasonable grounds to suspect has been stolen or has been dealt with contrary to law."

Further, Beaudry alone faced five charges of unlawful sale in September and October, 1939. Labrecque, represented by R. H. Greer, K.C., pleaded not guilty to all charges, as did Gravel, represented by H. L. Romberg. Beaudry, represented by Clifford Howard, pleaded not guilty to the conspiracy counts, but guilty to the unlawful selling charges.

Lavallee and Fournier were not represented by counsel and Judge Parker requested that the Crown provide them with counsel.

First charge of conspiracy was that all five men, in 1936, 1937 and from January to August in 1938, in both Ontario and Quebec, conspired with J. A. Jacob, Annette Labrecque, Ernest Labrecque, Joseph Labrecque, Adelia Labrecque, Joseph Albert, Marguerita Taylor, Joe Demers and other unknown persons, to commit an indictable offense.

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