

By the Author of "Well of Gold," "Christabel," Etc. A HOME ON THE RANGE by BENTLEY RIDGE

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT COPYRIGHT CAPTAIN DAINTRY: An Englishman, forced by business difficulties to emigrate with his family to New Zealand.

MYRIE DAINTRY: His daughter, a modern young girl, who discovers a new way of living—and loving—in the wilds of the new country.

REX WILDE: A gay, wealthy, irresponsible young man, whom Myrie promises to marry.

GEORGE TELFORTH: A young but sullen and secretive widower, who loves Myrie but who is already engaged to be married.

CHAPTER VI "LOVELY TO LOOK AT" Myrie hesitated, though her mind was already made up.

"If you really want me, Rex." "I do! You're lovely, I think you're wonderful. Look, I'm perfectly sober, I mean it from the bottom of my heart."

"She smiled. It was a moment of panic. Dreams, fancies of ideal love rose out of the past to mock her."

"What fun! Yes, I'd love to marry you—though, of course, I'm simply penniless, you know, Rex."

"I've got all we want. Think what we could do! Where'll we go? I'll stop drinking from this moment!"

"Oh, I'll stick on the wagon more or less, you know. To please you, I mean."

"The moment was confused and unreal. They sat there, he holding her hand and talking; and, after a moment he led her on to the dance floor, saying that they must announce it, they must tell everybody."

He sought out the Barbour, found Yvonne just about to start dancing with her partner.

"Yvonne, congratulate us! Myrie and I are engaged."

Yvonne raised her eyebrows, went through all the motions of being tremendously surprised, and ended by saying:

"I expected it, of course." "Did you?" said Rex. "Yes, but not so soon."

"Yvonne pushed her way through the crowd to tell Diane; in a moment Rex and Myrie were the centre of a congratulatory group."

It dispersed at last, and they were left alone to dance.

Myrie felt like someone who has plunged into cold water, and got used to the situation gradually. Then it was not to bad—in fact, a hectic gaiety seized her. Friends, comfort, travel, everything would be possible!

"What?" Myrie took his lapel, and looked at him solemnly. "You'll just have to alter your ways before we get married, Rex."

"You mean the drink? But I've stopped that!" "Since when? Since you had that brandy ten minutes ago?" Myrie laughed. "No, Rex, I'll give you three months."

"Three months!" said Rex disgustedly. "They say if a woman can't stop a man drinking before they marry, it's impossible afterwards," Myrie told him.

"And if I don't help you out of it, Rex, I'll feel—I will, I'll feel I don't deserve to marry you."

Rex groaned. "This is awful—it's awful—absolutely awful!"

"Well, you shouldn't have got into such bad habits, and then this wouldn't have happened. Besides," added Myrie, "there is the point about my people. I can't let them down."

Rex pleaded and coaxed, but it was useless. In the end he groaned. "Oh, well, I suppose I shall just have to put up with it. I suppose if you were willing to leave your botheration of a mother in the lurch I wouldn't care for you as I do."

Myrie laughed, and realized—with a touch of shame because it was for the first time—that there was something quite charming in Rex. Who knew, perhaps in time she might become very fond of him?

She was honest in her reasons for postponing their marriage. But now it was postponed she felt happier about it, much more certain that she had done the right thing. She would have three months in which to get used to the idea; three months in which she was determined to take every opportunity of growing fond of Rex.

While she remained in Christchurch, he took her to see his aunt, an elderly lady, the widow of a baronet who lived in a large house and was mainly interested in her Pekinese dogs. She was affable, and obviously indifferent. Both Rex's parents were dead. Myrie felt she could not have got engaged to a man in an easier situation.

He drove her home to "Petersdown." Mrs. Daintry was all enthusiasm and relief that Myrie's future was settled. To her the amount of money Rex possessed would have covered many more defects than she could see in him.

"Very nice indeed, Myrie," commented Mrs. Daintry. "You'll be wonderfully comfortable, which is the main thing."

Captain Daintry looked a little less happy. He looked at Myrie rather sadly out of the grey eyes which were a mild, worried edition of her own. He was thinking: "If I could have looked after her better she would never have had to do this." But he said nothing. What was there to say? He had nothing to offer instead.

A few minutes before Rex went back to town, Myrie's native honesty overcame her. Rex was sitting at the wheel of the car, and they were saying goodbye.

"You know, Rex," Myrie said, painfully, her head drooping a little. "I don't know that I am really and truly in love with you."

Rex looked at her, his lean face suddenly pinched and unhappy. "It's partly because my life is so difficult, and because of all you can do to make it better that I have said I'll marry you," Myrie confessed. "I feel I ought to tell you that."

"I knew, I sort of had an idea," said Rex sombrely, but he added more hopefully: "I don't mind, so long as you think I could make you happy. Do you think you could come to care for me just a bit?"

"I could, I'm sure." With all her heart Myrie wanted it to be so. "Well, then, I think that's all that matters," Rex said.

"You're awfully good!" she said, touched almost to tears. "I'm not—I think I'm lucky to get you anyway."

Lease-Lend Plan is Now Working in Two-Way Direction

United States Admits that Britain Providing Substantial Amount of Goods, Services and Labour

There is a more or less general opinion that the Lease-Lend plan works only one way—that for the United States it is a matter of everything going out and nothing coming in. This idea, so far as it concerns Britain, has been more or less strengthened by some emphasis given the fact that Canada has been paying its way and not taking advantage of the lease-lend plan. Only the other day there was a repetition of this thought, with the contrasting suggestion that New Zealand had been taking advantage of the lease-lend plan to secure needed goods. If all these thoughts were true and the whole story, there would be no need for any excitement in the matter on the part of either the United States or those benefitting by the arrangement. This war is one in which the fate of free peoples is at stake and anything that one can do for another, it is really doing for itself.

Any goods supplied, service given or assistance extended reflects advantage on all concerned. If each does all possible that is the spirit that will win. The United States has adopted that policy, and it only a matter of fairness to say that Great Britain has showed a similar spirit. It will be recalled that when France fell into difficulties, Britain offered the greatest "lease-lend" proposal ever in the history of the world. In a word, Premier Churchill said to France: "Stay with Britain in this fight, and everything that Britain has she will share with you to the last farthing—even to citizenship and existence."

In a recent issue The Northern Miner called attention to the fact that at the present time there is a direct recognition of the two-way working of the Lease-Lend plan now being publicized in the United States. For a long time, The Miner notes, the impression prevailed in the United States that the lease-lend service was a one-way affair. It took an official report of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to banish the illusion. The report was prepared by Major George Spiegelberg, Recorder of the General Purchasing Board of the armed forces of the United States, hence its validity is not shadowed by the suspicion of propaganda. In a review of this report "Newsweek," an American publication which has not been notably favorable to British war accomplishments in the past, states that three points in particular are striking in this report. First, the volume and variety of the reverse Lease-Lend provided at the expense of the British Treasury. Secondly, the promptness and fullness with which the requests of the American army in the European theatre have been met. Thirdly, the failure or inability to attach a definite money value to the aid given.

Up to January 1st, 1943, major types of supplies and equipment furnished to American forces by the British were the equivalent of 1,221,786 tons of shipping space. In addition the British have provided exclusively for American forces about 1,595,375 tons of new construction, at a cost estimated to exceed half a billion dollars.

The value of the services provided at British expense cannot be accurately estimated. They include everything from transportation on British railways to electricity and gas for American camps and the use of British telephone, telegraph and postal services. The British pay all damage to government and private property as the result of training and maneuvers by American forces. They pay all the expenses of American Red Cross hotels, clubs and operational buildings except the salaries of the staff. They pay for the printing of the daily and weekly newspaper of the U.S. Army in the European theatre and for all official printing except that done on the American Army's own printing plant. They pay for the sea transport of all U.S. Army personnel and freight, for all buildings and depots requisitioned for American use, for all British civilian labor directly or indirectly employed by the American armed services and for all British supplies which are requested by the American army for resale to American troops through its commissaries.

The Allied expedition set sail for North Africa the supplies for use by the American forces provided by Britain included 3,800 tons of ammunition as well as artillery for one American division, some Spitfires, 80,000 tons of coal, 2,000 tons of rations, medical supplies for 100,000 men for 30 days and 30,000 tons of engineer equipment, besides numerous articles for the American units assigned to the British First Army.

Shortly before the African expedition set off it was discovered that American planes needed a different type of radio equipment. The R.A.F. promptly turned over to the U.S. forces every single piece of radio equipment of the type desired that was then available in the United Kingdom. It is estimated that two-thirds of all civil and military labor available for military works in the U.K. are employed on work for the American Army. The British regularly deliver high-explosive bombs, on 12 hours' notice, to any point designated by the U.S. Army Air Forces. They even supply American barracks with several degrees more heat than they do their own.

At first the American forces tried to put a dollar value on the aid received. But by mid-summer the Engineer Corps reported that at least half a division would be required to keep accurate records and the attempt was abandoned. The British know what most of the items cost but even they do not try to keep full accounts. When supplies are delivered to airfields or other stations shared by British and American forces no effort is made to put a value on the portions used by Americans.

Lend-Lease was adopted in the first instance, points out "Newsweek," to aid the British. Because of the difference in productive resources the U.S. Lend-Lease to Britain will greatly exceed the reciprocal aid. But that is the way for allies to fight total war, by pooling their resources, each giving what aid it can.

Small Northern School Helps Aid to Russia Fund

A rather remarkable contribution was made recently to the Aid to Russia fund by the little community of Moose River Crossing, a settlement hardly big enough to be called a village. Moose River Crossing's contribution was a cheque for \$50.25, sent to Cochrane. The way the money was raised is just as interesting and inspiring as the donation itself. The school at Moose River Crossing made a quilt and then raffled this interesting article. The pupils helped make the quilt and then they did the most of the selling of tickets for the draw. The incident is worthy of the space given it by The Northern Post. The Post says, in part:—

"For the benefit of those who did not see the quilt on display in the Perkus store window on March 9th, here is a brief description; in national red, in the centre of a white background there was a huge 'V' with the symbol... on either side of the lower point; above the V in blue letters arranged in the semi-circle were the words 'Moose River Crossing', while at the very foot, the date 1943—also in blue. The quilting pattern was a Maple Leaf.

"Material for the quilt was purchased from surplus Christmas funds and donated by the local school board. The handiwork was done by the teacher, Miss A. Johnson, and her Grade 9 pupils, Ruth and Beatrice Foster. The junior pupils did their part of selling tickets.

"As an incentive the school board offered three prizes, namely: "1st prize, 8 War Savings Stamps—Helen Johnson, Gr. 3, for selling 63 tickets." "2nd prize, 4 War Savings Stamps—Berth Kaya, Gr. 6, for selling 50 tickets "3rd prize, 4 War Savings Stamps—Helen Johnson, for selling winning tickets.

There was a total of 201 tickets sold at 25c each bringing a total of \$50.25. The prize winning ticket was No. 157, held by Noel Simard, mechanic, Moose River Crossing.

"Credit goes to Mr. E. G. Jameson and

Perkus Ltd., who so kindly co-operated in the display of the quilt and the sale of tickets in Cochrane. "With this latest donation, the Cochrane area total for the Aid to Russia Fund reached \$768.93.

War Savings Stamps, Victory Bonds

"Since January 1, 1943, the sale of stamps has been \$105, as compared with \$84 over the same period last year. "Bonds bought by students with money earned on Saturdays and holidays totaled \$200 in the third loan, and several children are planning to use the Easter holidays to help them meet the new drive opening in April."

Ten Births Registered in Timmins Last Week-end

Born—on March 18th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. William G. MacEwice, 14 Columbus avenue at St. Mary's hospital—a daughter (Sandra Elizabeth)

Born—on March 12th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Philippe, 104 Main avenue, at St. Mary's hospital—a daughter (Ann Marie Juliette)

Born—on March 10th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Servant, 43 Ronald street—a daughter (Leona Yvette)

Born—on March 24th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Moncion, 121 Commercial avenue—a son (Joseph)

Born—on Feb. 27th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolfe Lieberman, 238 Cedar Street N., at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Richard Sheldon)

Born—on March 13th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Piperno, 16 Lang avenue—a son (Richard Patrick)

Born—on March 12th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. William A. Gulhis, 72 Mountjoy St., at St. Mary's hospital—a daughter (Joyce Carole)

Born—on Feb. 26th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Thomas, 112 Birch south—a daughter (Dorothy Anne Fraser Lorraine)

Born—on Feb. 16th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Ansara, 59 Elm south at St. Mary's hospital—a daughter (Catherine Mae)

Born—on March 15th, 1943, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Howard Harvey, 116 Maple south, at St. Mary's hospital—a son (Howard Clayton)

Toronto Telegram:— Where there's smoke, there's taxes.

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Death of Temiskaming Pioneer at New Liskeard

New Liskeard district recently lost a valuable pioneer woman of the North in the death of Mrs. Richard Harold Russell, who had lived in the North for nearly 38 years. For the past twenty years Mrs. Russell had been an esteemed resident of New Liskeard. One son lives at Timmins, another daughter is resident at Wawatit Falls. The following reference to the death is from The New Liskeard Speaker last week:

"In poor health for a month before her passing, Mrs. Annie Wykes Russell, and a wife of Richard Harold Russell, and a resident of this district for nearly 38 years, died at her home on Armstrong Street here last Friday morning in her 61st year. The funeral was held on Friday afternoon from the E. C. Percin Co. chapel, with services conducted by Mr. Thomas Edwards. Burial was made in the New Liskeard cemetery.

"The late Mrs. Russell was born in Birmingham, England, on January 20, 1883, and she was a daughter of that city. Leaving England in 1905, she was married to Mr. Russell on her arrival in Montreal, then coming on to Temiskaming. The family lived for a number of years in Harris and Casey townships, moving into town more than twenty years ago, and they had continued to make their home here since that time.

"Mrs. Russell is survived by her husband, three sons and two daughters. The sons are, Thomas of Timmins, James of Sudbury and David of New Liskeard, but at present in the Royal Canadian Navy and stationed with H. M. C. S. York at Toronto. The daughters are Mrs. Stanley Davies (Beatrice) in Timmins, and Mrs. Sam Glassford (Edna) of Wawatit Falls and there are six grandchildren. Two daughters, Mrs. William Parkinson (Gertrude) and Emmie predeceased their mother."

Sudbury Star:—So live that people may say you were worth your weight in meat.

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