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Arguing with a fool shows there
are two.

**Sunday School
Lesson**

June 2. Lesson IX—Later Experiences
of Jeremiah—Jeremiah 38: 4-13.
Golder Text—Blessed are ye men
when shall revile you, and persecute
you, and shall say all manner of
evil against you falsely, for my sake.
—Matt. 5. 11.

ANALYSIS.

I. A GOVERNOR REBUKED, Ch. 20: 1-6.
II. THE PROPHET IN PRISON, Chs. 37: 1
to 38: 28.
III. THE MIGRATION TO EGYPT, Ch. 43:
1-7.

INTRODUCTION—One of the sons of
Josiah, Jehoahaz, also called Shallum,
succeeded him upon the throne of Ju-
dah, but after three months was de-
posed by Necho, the king of Egypt,
and sent as a captive to Egypt, never
to return (see ch. 22: 10-12). A second
son of Josiah, Jehoiakim, was made
king in his stead, subject to
Egypt. In B.C. 605-604, the Egyptian
army met defeat at the fords of the
Euphrates, at the Hittite city of Car-
chemish, in battle with the Chaldeans
under Nebuchadnezzar (see ch. 46: 2-
12), who speedily carried his victories
farther to the west and south. Judah
passed under his sway, but after three
years rebelled. What happened to the
evil King Jehoiakim is uncertain (see
2 Kings 24: 6; 2 Chron. 36: 6; Jer.
22: 18, 19). Jerusalem was taken in
B.C. 597, and his youthful successor,
Coniah or Jehoiachin, was carried
captive to Babylon where he
remained for many years (ch. 22: 24-
30). With him went a multitude of
captive, the best of the people (2
Kings 24: 6-16; compare Jer. 24: 1-4).
Eleven years longer the wretched re-
mnant of the kingdom continued under
the rule of a third son of Josiah, Zede-
kiah (also called Mattaniah). In the
ninth year he rebelled against Baby-
lon. His country was again invaded,
and Jerusalem besieged. The city held
out for a year and a half, then was
taken and destroyed, and many of the
people who remained in it carried
away to Babylon. Only the poorest
were left behind, and with them Jer-
emiah chose to stay. Unwillingly and
against his earnest protest he was
some years later, an old man, carried
down with a band of fugitives to
Egypt. There he ended his life of
suffering, of patriotic faith, and of
high service for God and for humani-
ty.

I. A GOVERNOR REBUKED, Ch. 20: 1-6.
See the story of what preceded in
ch. 19. It was early in the reign of
Jehoiakim (B.C. 608-597). Jeremiah
went with some of the elders of the
people, and of the priests to the valley
of Hinnom, to the gate where broken
earthenware and other rubbish was
thrown out. There he declared the
coming doom of the city, and breaking
a jar which he carried in his hand
said that even so would Jehovah break
this people, and this city. This ter-
rible prediction he repeated in the
temple court to the people who gather-
ed there. The governor, or chief offi-
cer, of the temple put him in the
stocks like a common criminal. Released
in the morning after a night of dis-
comfort, he had the courage to repeat
his warning. To the governor he gave
a new name, which must have annoy-
ed him exceedingly, "Terror round
about" (v. 3), and predicted the cap-
tivity of himself, his household, and
all his friends.

II. THE PROPHET IN PRISON, Chs. 37: 1
to 38: 28.
For the brief story of the reign of
Zedekiah, third son of Josiah, last of
the kings of Judah, see 2 Kings 24:
17 to 25: 7. Placed upon the throne
by the king of Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar,
he remained subject to him for
eight or nine years. Then very foolishly,
against the earnest and repeated
counsel of Jeremiah, he rebelled,
probably under influence of the king
of Egypt, Hophra, who came to the
throne of that country in B.C. 609,
and who formed a league of the neigh-
boring nations against Babylon. As
might have been expected, the Chal-
dean armies came again into Judah,
and laid siege to Jerusalem. For a
year and a half the siege continued
until "famine prevailed in the city,
and there was no bread for the people
of the land." Then followed all the
horrors of surrender and captivity,
or flight. The wretched king saw his
sons slain, and then with blinded eyes
was himself carried captive to Baby-
lon. The city and the temple were left
in ruins.

The King Zedekiah appears to have
had good impulses, but he was too
weak to carry them into effect. From
time to time he consulted Jeremiah,
asked his advice and his prayers, but
did not heed, neither he nor his ser-
vants, nor the people of the land, the
advice given, ch. 37: 1-3. Early in
the siege, an Egyptian army came to
the rescue, the Chaldeans withdrew,
and there was a brief respite. Jer-
emiah declared that this would not last,
that Pharaoh's army would return to
Egypt, and that the siege would be
renewed. Taking advantage, however,
of the breaking up of the siege (ch.
37: 11), he sought retirement among
his own people of Benjamin, but was
arrested at the city gate, charged with
deserting to the Chaldeans, and cast
into prison, ch. 37: 12-21. Some of the
princes whose unwise policy he had
denounced demanded of the king that
he be put to death, ch. 38: 1-4. The
weakness of the king in consenting to
this demand against his better judg-
ment, is evident in his reply, Behold
he is in your hand: for the king is
not he that can do anything against
you.
Cast into a foul dungeon, Jeremiah
would soon have perished had he not
been rescued by the Ethiopian slave,
Ebed-netch, acting under secret
orders from the king, ch. 38: 7-13.
The pitiable and tragic story of the
secret interview of the king and pro-
phet, and of the king's fear and des-
pair, is told in ch. 38: 14-28. The fact
that Jeremiah refused to betray the
king's secret when questioned by the

princes will surely not be held against
him, ch. 38: 21.
III. THE MIGRATION TO EGYPT, Ch. 43:
1-7.

After the fall of Jerusalem the
King of Babylon left one of the Jew-
ish princes, Gedaliah, a good man, and
a friend of Jeremiah, as governor over
the remnant of the people. The story
of the murder of Gedaliah, and the
flight of the terror-stricken remnant
to Egypt should be read in chs. 40
to 44.

**Automobile Races
Are to Take Place
On Sahara Desert**

Traveling Has Now Become
as Safe as in Any Normal
European Country

Algiers—The Sahara, which was,
10 years ago, a desert of mystery,
where travellers journeyed at great
personal risk, has become as safe as
the normal European or American
regions. Motorists, even women
alone, can travel along its endless
sandy or stony roads without much
difficulty, the camels of caravans being
the only obstacle which they are
likely to encounter on their journey.
Two years ago the longest Saharan
trip by autotours did not get beyond
Tuggurt (the belle of the desert) and
Ouargla, lying amid a sandy plain
with over 1,000,000 date palms.

Motorists can now reach El-Golea,
the most beautiful Saharan oasis, and
continue their journey to the moun-
tainous region known as the Hoggar,
situated at the very heart of the
Algerian Sahara, where the mysterious
Tuaregs live, and even farther, down
to the River Niger.
Owing to these improved conditions
in the desert two important automo-
bile races are to be run next year
under the auspices of M. Pierre
Bordes, Governor-General of Algeria,
from Algeria to the Sudan. The more
important of the two will be known
as the "Grand Prix du Sahara."

These auto races will, undoubtedly,
be a landmark in this history of the
great African desert; they will show
the world how the actual means of
communication across the sandy
hills or along the endless stony wil-
derness, have been made easy. In
fact, new tracks have been created
and the old camel caravan ones great-
ly improved.
The tracks over the Algerian
Sahara now cover a length of about
3000 kilometers.

**Prohibition Costs
America Billion**

Washington.—Prohibition is costing
the taxpayers of the country almost
a billion dollars annually, the Associa-
tion Against the Prohibition Amend-
ment estimates in a statistical survey
which is said to represent year's work.
The cost of prohibition to the tax-
payer is placed at \$936,000,000 a year,
the figures being based on Govern-
ment reports, the survey explains. The
study, entitled "Prohibition and your
income tax," is the second of a series
issued by the association in its cam-
paign against the prohibition law, the
first being on "Scandals of prohibition
enforcement."

"This sum includes an accurate ap-
praisal of Federal expenditures for
enforcement and an adequate but con-
servative allowance for the loss of
Federal and state revenue," the associa-
tion said.
Federal appropriations for enforce-
ment and the annual loss of federal
revenue comes to \$886,000,000, slight-
ly in excess of the \$882,727,114 paid
last year to the Government in per-
sonal income taxes, according to the
figures presented.

Proud Golfer—They're all afraid to
play me. What do you suppose my
handicap is. Girl—Oh, I don't know.
It may be your face, or perhaps it's
just your general appearance. Don't
be discouraged.

Money in Milking Cows

SCORES OF FARMERS IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD
HAVE LEARNED THAT IT PAYS TO SHIP CREAM

OUR CO-OPERATIVE METHOD BRINGS TOP RETURNS

1. Cash Payments Twice Each Month on a par with total final payments allowed by most of our competitors.
2. Patronage Dividend distributions March 31st and September 30th, giving patrons their share of excess earnings from large volume production in our well-equipped Creameries.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31st, OUR CASH PAYMENTS RANGED
FROM 40 to 45 CENTS PER POUND FAT.

IN ADDITION WE PAID 4 CENTS PATRONAGE DIVIDEND

Our March Shippers Got 49 cents

Small shippers and large have been satisfied with our Co-Operative System. Those who have only a few cows are often easily persuaded to give their Cream to a passing truck, when they study the situation they realize the advantage of supporting our Co-Operative Plan. Sometimes they even buy another cow or two so that the can will be filled in a shorter time. Our Patronage Dividend Cheque frequently is big enough to add another cow to the herd. Producers find also that it pays to be their own cream haulers—particularly when they are going to the station once a week, or oftener, on other business.

WRITE NOW FOR PARTICULARS. ASK FOR CANS
"It Pays To Practice Co-Operation"
THE UNITED FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE CO., LIMITED
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Corner Duke and George Streets
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**Battle to Save
Park from Fire**

Manitoba Foresters Save
Beauties of National
Reservation
FLAMES SUBDUED

Three Government Planes
Assist in Checking
Progress

Winnipeg.—Brimed and valiant
fire fighters, battling against more
than half a dozen forest fires in
Northern Saskatchewan, centred their
attention on the work of attempting
to save the beauties of Prince Albert
National Park, where a raging blaze
in the southern portion of the Domi-
nion's reservation threatened the entire
area. Other less serious fires contin-
ued to eat away stretches of forest
in other parts of Saskatchewan, while
reports from The Pas indicate the fire
menace in Northern Manitoba has

been more or less definitely subdued.
Over 500 men, armed with modern
fire fighting equipment, and aided by
three Government monoplane, suc-
ceeded in "surrounding" the numerous
fires north of The Pas. They had
cut broad swaths around the conflag-
rations, and then manned pumps to
make certain the dying flames would
not jump the barriers in a last spurt.
Daring Government pilots who car-
ried by plane more than 300 men to
assist in the assault against what the
fire rangers describe as "the worst
forest fires in the history of Northern
Manitoba," played a heroic part in the
successful combat, reports state.

PARK THREATENED.

A comparatively small brush fire
constituted the origin of flames that
threatened for a time to cause wide-
spread destruction in the Prince Al-
bert National Park. Fanned by the
high winds of Friday, the small fire
got beyond control and leaped the
Sturgeon river into a heavily-wooded
section of dry jack pine barely inside
the park boundary. Park Superin-
tendent Wood stated last night the
blaze had been checked after a stren-

uous two-day battle along a half-mile
front.
One new fire in the timber area of
Saskatchewan was reported. A sec-
tion of about 40 acres was burning
near the Manitoba boundary, south of
the Flin Flon mine, and was com-
manding the efforts of the forestry
branch from the Prince Albert head-
quarters of the department.
No indications of a general rain,
needed to completely down the fire
threat, are forecast.

Strive to make yourselves indispen-
sable. Learn more than is necessary
for your particular job, and so be
ready when called on to perform some
extra task.—James Stewart.

Till lately women at least tried to
make themselves look attractive.
But the aft-cheeked, crimson lipped,
crop-haired nymph of three years ago
was a thing of horror. Every tract
of feminine grace and beauty had
been eaced. The cult of the ugly
must have advanced very far when a
young girl is an eyesore in a room
—Dean Inge.

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