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Lord Morris Condemns Irish Repressive Bill.

The most drastic Coercion Bill ever applied to Ireland in modern times was carried with astonishing celerity in the House of Commons a few days ago. But the House of Lords progress was still more expeditious. The Bill occupied eleven hours in passing through all its stages in the House of Commons; their lordships began and finished with it in less than two hours. Not a word of remonstrance against the Bill came from Liberal peers, and, indeed, the leading Liberals of the Upper House were not in their places. The only criticism of the Bill came from two Irish peers, Lord Shandon and Lord MacDonnell, and from Lord Morris, formerly Prime Minister of Newfoundland. There were also a few mild deprecatory words by Lord Parnoor.

By the irony of events the task of recommending to their lordships this Bill for the restoration of order in Ireland fell to the Lord Chancellor, who bore as conspicuous a part in the Ulster movement against Home Rule in 1913 and 1914. Lord Birkenhead stated that there are many persons at the present moment awaiting trial in Ireland who are detained in custody because the local machinery of criminal trial cannot be made effective. The Bill is drastic, but necessary.

Colonial Ex-Premier's View.
Lord Morris condemned the Bill outright. Nothing could be more likely to perpetuate trouble than such a measure. There is no more pernicious principle than to adopt a procedure to punish an individual for an offense committed before that procedure came into being.

The ex-Premier of Newfoundland said that he is in favour of Home Rule for Ireland, but not in such a form as would in any way weaken the British connection. It had been held by the highest constitutional authorities that the Union between Ireland and this country was brought about by fraud. The struggle in Ireland had been proceeding for 120 years. He believes it is not yet too late to bring about a settlement between the North and South. He stated that he has no sympathy for Sinn Féin or for any party that wants to bring

about a change by force, which he abominates.

Two Irish Governments.
"There are two Governments in Ireland," said Lord Maitland, who was a member of the 1917-18 Irish Convention—"a loyal Government which talked and an illegal Government which acted." If this measure was to be of any use it must be worked unflinchingly. There are two sections in Ireland—the irreconcilables and those who, without distinction of class or creed, wished to end the conflict. It was most important that the Government should attempt to detach all those who desire a settlement from those who have British rule and are anxious to continue the system of murder and terrorism.

Lord Parnoor regarded it as a most reactionary proposal to place the civil population of Ireland under military courts. Did anyone believe that a Bill of this kind would bring about the sort of settlement that all reasonable people here and in Ireland desire?

"The Government have undertaken to restore order in Ireland," said Lord Salisbury; "they must not fail"; again, this time in still louder tones, "they must not fail."

Lord MacDonnell deplored a Bill which establishes courts-martial to maintain law and order in Ireland. The restoration of law and order should be left to civilians. He paid a compliment to Sir Hamar Greenwood, saying that the present Chief Secretary is doing his work with the utmost prudence and feeling for the Irish people.



EXCITABLE MOTHER.
Mother thinks a feller ought to never do a thing
Like climbin' trees or playin' ball or standin' in a swing
An' once she looked an' caught me on a horizontal bar
When I was hanging by my legs, an' then she yelled for Pa
An' made him come and stop me coz she said 'at I'd be hurt
An' anyhow that's how I ripped the buttons off my shirt.
But Pa he only chuckled an' he said right off the bat
'It doesn't seem like forty years since I was doin' that.'

Mother's awful scary, she's afraid 'at I'll be killed.
She almost fainted yesterday because my wagon spilled
An' threw me on the sidewalk, an' I barked my shins an' knees
An' the blood began a-sputtin' like the sap from maple trees
When Pa came home she showed him every place where I was hurt
An' told him how I hollered when she scrubbed away the dirt.
But Pa he looked me over an' he saw how I was skinned
An' he didn't scold or nuthin', but he jus' sat there an' grinned.

I'm careful as I can be, but you can't have any fun
If you never climb or nuthin', an' a feller's got to run
An' sometimes fight or rattle, an' he can't help getting hurt.
An' he forgets how easy buttons rip off of a shirt;
Why, Ma gets all excited when I get a bloody nose
But Pa was once a boy himself an' he knows how it goes.
An' when Ma makes me show him how I've cut an' scraped my shins,
Pa never scolds or nuthin'—he jus' looks at me an' grins.

Skin Tortured Babies Sleep Mothers Rest After Cuticura
Cura Cuticura, the famous skin medicine, is the only one that cures all skin diseases, itching, burning, and all other troubles of the skin. It is the only one that cures all skin diseases, itching, burning, and all other troubles of the skin.

The British Financial Situation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made a very strong case in the House of Commons against the idea of a levy on capital and abundantly justified the decision of the Government not to adopt the scheme propounded by the Board of Inland Revenue which found to be practicable in the administrative sense, while declining to accept the responsibility of recommending its adoption. The objection to a levy was admirably summarized by the Chancellor in the words: "It would not obtain the moral effect which its advocates have thought; it would not obtain the fiscal advantages; it would not materially help us in the reduction of the floating debt." In consequence of this decision the proposed increase in excess profits duty is to stand.

Mr. Chamberlain claimed in his speech that we had already accomplished much. We have bought well over half our share of the Anglo-French loans, and we have in sight of New York, or on the way, sufficient to cover the remainder of our half of the loan. "We have enough to meet the remainder of our share, to meet all other market obligations of the Treasury in the United States up to the end of 1920, and to leave a satisfactory margin over." We have, in effect, paid off \$50,000,000 of a debt of \$100,000,000 to the Argentine, and have made arrangements for the redemption of the remainder in the course of the next two or three years. We shall within a month or so repay a loan of \$20,000,000 yet contracted in Japan. So far, so good, but these results leave untouched the question of the floating debt, which still stands at nearly £1,300,000,000. The Chancellor went on to say that the remedy for the situation that we are now facing is not to be sought by extraordinary and dangerous expedients, but by a "steady, continued course of effort over a series of years." A "steady, continued" course of increased production will, undoubtedly, take us very far on the road to recovery. But it needs to be supplemented by a "steady, continued" course of economy.

So far as the former is concerned, the outlook at present is not unsatisfactory. Trade is progressing, as the May returns show. For that month our imports exceeded our exports by \$27,000,000. But as it is probable that the invisible exports amounted to somewhere about £45,000,000, those for the year being estimated at about £550,000,000, it may definitely be said that so far as May is concerned, we are distinctly making progress, and doing something towards paying off our indebtedness abroad—Lloyd's Bank.

What They Wanted.
Mr. William Jennings Bryan—"Bone-Dry Bryan"—the famous American statesman and ardent prohibitionist, is said to be alike the worst hated and best loved man in the United States just now.

That is to say the "drys" adore him, while to the "wets" his name, not unnaturally, is anathema. And thereby hangs a story.

A certain enterprising photographer, it seems, thought he could make money by photographing the little farm house in which Bryan was born, and selling copies to his admirers.

He started out with his bag full of pictures, but unluckily for him the first town he struck was a pronounced "wet" one. He didn't sell a single copy.

"We don't care a continental for Bryan's birthday," explained one of the leading inhabitants; "what we want is a photograph of his tomb."

Clerical Anecdotes.

Striking a Tune.

Time: About 25 years ago.

Place: Little York.

The occasion was an educational meeting. Another minister, in addition to the Superintendent of the Circuit, was present. The congregation and even the singers were late. When the minister announced the hymn there was no one to start. He announced with a common metre tune. At the end of the second line he had more words than he needed but he put in two peculiar notes. But he came to grief again at the end of the fourth line. Here he stopped. It was evident from his forehead that he was warming up to the occasion. So he announced a common metre hymn but slipped into a long metre tune. So at the end of the second line he got into difficulty again. This time he had too much tune. At the fourth line he gave up. Then he called to the visiting minister who was standing alongside Dr. Borden and asked him if he could strike a tune. His reply was that he felt like striking anything rather than a tune. Dr. Borden immediately took his seat. For the space of ninety seconds the people gave themselves over to miscellaneous emotions. By this time Col. George Crocker had arrived and the singing went off with a swing and the faces of all were joyful. But the minister in charge did say at the close that he would like to have administered severe punishment to the visiting minister. However, no ill feeling resulted and all three ministers still live.—Ex.

WATER STREET

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Plain Recede toe, Louis Cuban heels, medium soles, inner and outer back straps, good twill lining with kid top and front facings. Sizes 2½ to 4 only. Regular value \$10.00.

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LADIES' PATENT LEATHER LACED BOOTS.

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LADIES' 8 inch VICI KID LACED BOOTS—Beautifully soft with cushion tread; sizes 2½ to 4 only. Reg. value \$12.00.

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LADIES' 8 inch GUN METAL VAMP GREY SUEDE TOP LACED BOOTS—Louis Cuban heels, Recede toe; very stylish Boot; sizes 2½ to 4 only. Value \$12.00.

Price \$6.00

SHOE STORES.

Not in 'Oly Orders.

Miss—"I see the new curate has called. What is he like, Smithers?"
Butler (who had noticed that the curate was dressed for golf)—"He had the appearance, my lady, of being out of 'oly orders for the day."

T. J. EDENS.

Just received from the Old Country a fresh shipment of

Cadbury's Celebrated Confectionery

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Bourville Chocolate Neaps.
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Fresh New Vegetables Every Day.

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CALIFORNIA ORANGES.
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TOMATOES.
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151 DUCKWORTH ST. (Next to Custom House.)

Exciting Moments on Ships Afire.

Common enough are smoldering fires on board ship. In many cases they are comparatively harmless. They arise mostly from spontaneous combustion, caused by piling large quantities of coal in close quarters. It is said there is not much danger from such a fire, hardly any on an iron or steel ship. The first protective measure is to exclude the air, so that the fire can only smolder. Then the bunker is flooded with water, which usually serves to extinguish the fire.

Even in wooden ships the danger from smoldering fire is not half so great as has been pictured by landsmen. This is illustrated by the experience of the captain of the Twin Brothers, engaged some years ago in the wheat trade between San Francisco and Liverpool. The vessel was returning from the latter port with a thousand tons of coal in the hold as ballast. Just after she rounded Cape Horn it was discovered that the coal was on fire.

There was a steam pump on board and, after closing the lower hatches, the crew flooded the hold until the ship had settled about four feet lower in the water. No one was frightened and every one was confident that the ship would be safely brought into port at San Francisco. Call was made at Valparaiso, but not a man deserted the ship.

The vessel was seventy-two days in reaching San Francisco from the Horn, and all that time the coal burned, and little streams of smoke could be seen coming through the cracks in the deck. Arriving at San Francisco, the Twin Brothers sailed out on the mud flats and was flooded until she settled almost even with her upper deck. This extinguished the fire.

The appearance of the vessel after all this was pretty fair evidence of what a ship may survive in the way of fire damage. In a dozen places the bottom had burned through, and all that was between the crew and the deep sea was the thin sheet of copper bottom. The weight of the coal and the pressure of the water kept about equal strain on both sides of the copper sheeting, and it had not broken through, although it was little thicker than an ordinary tin pan.

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New Dates,

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FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED.

Gravenstein Apples.

Fresh Tomatoes, 40c.

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Grape Fruit.

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Codroy Butter.

FRESH LOCAL

VEGETABLES.

Stocks Patent Pastry Flour.

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