

An Unusual Display

OF

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FAMILY FOOTWEAR

—FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—

LOOK OVER THESE PRICES AND NOTE THE MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES WE ARE OFFERING:—

MEN'S DRESS BOOTS
In Dark Mahogany shade, Blucher style, rubber heels attached. All sizes.
\$4.20 \$5.00

MEN'S BOOTS
In Black Kid and Calf Leathers, Blucher style; all solid leather. Special Prices.
\$4.20 \$4.50 \$4.75

BOYS' BOOT VALUES
BOYS' CHROME BLUCHER
Sizes 9 to 13 . . . **\$2.50, \$2.75**
Sizes 1 to 5 . . . **\$3.00, \$3.30**

BOYS' BOX CALF BOOTS
Blucher Style; "Our Own Make."
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(rubber heels attached)

SNEAKERS
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Black, Brown and White.
Child's . . . 6 to 10 . . . 90c.
Misses' . . . 11 to 2 . . . \$1.00
Boys' . . . 3 to 6 . . . \$1.15
Women's . . . 8 to 6 . . . \$1.15
Men's . . . 6 to 10 . . . \$1.25

Parker & Monroe,

June 18, 1925

SPECIAL!
MEN'S WORK BOOTS
WORK SHOES



FOR CONSTRUCTION WORK
All Solid Leather.
Black & Brown.

\$3.00
PAIR.

MEN'S LOW SHOES



In Black and new shades of Tan, perforated and plain styles, at
\$4.50 \$5.00 \$5.50 \$6.00

MEN'S CREPE SOLE OXFORDS
\$7.50 \$8.00

LADIES' CREPE SOLE SPORT SHOES
In the new shades of Tan.
\$6.00

WOMEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS
Medium and Low Heels; all sizes, real value for the money. Special Price.
99c. the Pair.

CHILD'S & MISSES' WHITE CANVAS BOOTS
High lace and good quality. Sizes 6 to 2. Special Price.
99c. the Pair.

CHILD'S & MISSES' CANVAS SANDALS
(Brown); leather soles; all sizes 6 to 2. Special.
99c. the Pair.
Same style in White; sizes 6 to 10. Special **99c. the pair**

LADIES' MAHOGANY SHADE STREET SHOES
Medium heel and toe; sizes 3 to 6. Special Price **\$2.50**

LADIES' BLACK LACE OXFORDS
Medium rubber heels, very dressy; sizes 3 to 6. Special.
\$2.50 the Pair

Limited.
The Shoe Men

SUEDE POLISH
in all the new shades
20c. the Stick.

ed in a little book called "Germany's Just Frontiers" which has lately been published. In this remarkable work the present Reich, deprived of the territory stolen from its neighbors, is described as "Rump-Germany," and it is claimed that, if only the world was just, 200,000 square kilometres of territory with 18,000,000 inhabitants would be added to it. The author makes a neat list of requirements, which include Austria, Danzig, Memel, Fosen and 44,000 square kilometres of Polish territory, Alsace Lorraine, and large tracts of Belgian, Czechoslovak, Italian, and Danish territory.

That is the programme, and if anybody thinks that Germany will be made happy and peaceful if she is given the Polish territory which separates Germany proper from the oldest of her Colonies, East Prussia, he is wrong. Concessions are useless.

The Tariff Triumph.

But there is no cause for alarm. Ruth Fischer, the Communist and the wildest speaker in the Reichstag, hit the right nail on the head the other day when she replied to an interminable speech on foreign affairs by Dr. Stresemann and said: "For pretty boy you know perfectly well that you can do nothing whatever without the consent of the Entente." That is the position and the longer it continues the better for the peace of Europe.

To turn from the dreams of the Industrialists to actual attainment: their new triumph is the new tariff to protect German industry and German agriculture from foreign competition. The advantage of this tariff is that the elimination of foreign competition will enable the German manufacturers to charge the unfortunate Germans what they please for their goods. The profits at home will enable them to sell cheaply abroad. As it is there are articles of German manufacture which are cheaper in London than they are in Berlin. The Junkers share in this last triumph. Foreign butter is to be taxed to encourage Germans to make more butter instead of buying in from the Danes. Foreign potatoes are to be taxed and it is explained that Germany can, if she chooses, grow all she wants. Corn is to be taxed. Meat is to be taxed. The German will find that his food will cost more and the simple articles of daily life will cost more, and then perhaps he will understand who are the masters in the German Republic.—Daily Mail.

"Archibald Shoes are Good Shoes."
may 30, 25

Shipping

S.S. Digby is due at Halifax to-day, from this port.

S.S. Sachem is now en route to Liverpool, from this port.

S.S. Canadian Sapper is due here to-morrow from Montreal, via Charlottetown.

S.S. Silvia is due at New York to-day from this port and Halifax.

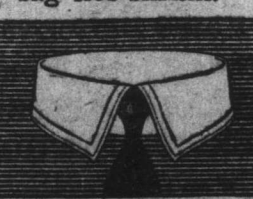
S.S. Sable I. en route to here from Boston via Halifax, is due at the latter port to-day.

S.S. Ceuta leaves Montreal on Saturday for here via Charlottetown.

S.S. Hitherwood leaves Montreal on the 28th inst., for here via Charlottetown.

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SOFT
COLLARS

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sag nor shrink.



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We have decided to extend it to

Saturday, June 20th.

There are still some beautiful pieces left, and to those who have not taken advantage of this

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we would advise you to make your purchase this week. It means a saving of dollars for you and satisfied customers for us.

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June 16, 1925

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Dodge Brothers Touring Car

When good weather invites you into the country, you will appreciate more than ever the advantages of Dodge Brothers Touring Car. Open to fresh air and sunlight the Touring Car is healthful and delightful to drive.

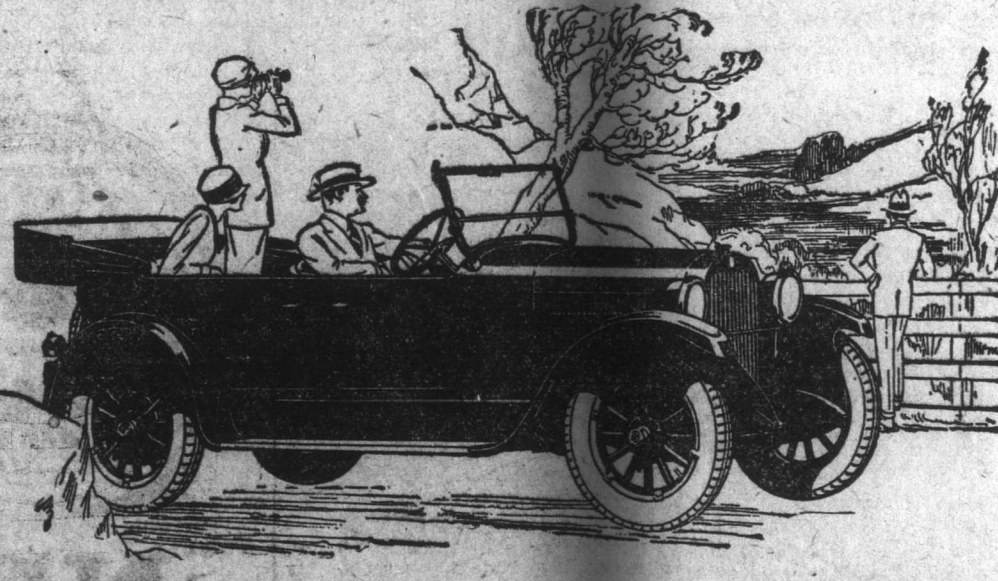
Moreover, it is common knowledge everywhere that Dodge Brothers product is dependable. One-eighth of the total weight of the car consists of chrome vanadium steel—the toughest and most enduring steel that can be used in motor car construction. This is exceptional. It goes far to explain why Dodge Brothers Touring Car stands up so many years under the hardest usage.

The Royal Garage, Agents,

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CARNELL STREET

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.



may 12, 27, 1925

—By Bud Fisher

Masters of Germany

HOW THE INDUSTRIALISTS RULE.

BERLIN, May 29.—The Great Industrialists and their allies, the Junkers or country squires, are passing from triumph to triumph. They must themselves be started at the rapidity and completeness of their success. Let us examine it.

During the period of inflation of currency the Industrialists escaped taxation and made money by paying over to the Government the income tax deduction from their workpeople's wages in depreciated paper marks. The Junkers paid off the mortgages on their estates for a mere song during this period. The coal magnates made a huge sum by deferring the payment of the coal tax of which the general public had been mulcted. This form of exploitation of the nation came to an end with the stabilization of the currency, but ingenuity discovered new methods.

The eight-hours a day was one of the few benefits which the masses of the German people received from the revolution.

"I don't want the Kaiser back," an hotel servant said to me, "because when we had a Kaiser I had to work 14 hours a day, and now that we have a Republic I only work 8."

Rich Served First.

This argument in favour of the Republic must have appealed to millions, and both on political and economic grounds the Great Industrialists were determined that it should lose its force. The occupation of the Ruhr, the collapse of the currency and the alarm which was felt throughout Germany were their opportunity. They produced that Germany could not be saved if the eight-hours a day was maintained and stamped the Reichstag into consenting to its suspension.

The next triumph of the Industrialists was to get the handsome sum of £25,000,000 from the Government as compensation for losses during the occupation of the Ruhr. Thousands of ordinary Germans were clamouring for compensation for the losses they sustained by the collapse of Government securities, but they had to wait for the Government to see whether anything remained over for them after the richest men in the country had been satisfied. They were finally promised a shilling in the pound and told that they ought to be thankful. These economic successes whetted the appetites of the Industrialists, and the powerful Press which they finance was ordered to give them a political triumph. It secured the election of Marshal von Hindenburg

as President of the German Republic. Nothing shows more clearly the aims of the masters of Germany.

Dream of Greater Germany.

It is unjust to set these men down as men who have no better aim than to make money. The money they make and the power they attain are to be used to create an Empire which shall be greater and mightier than the Empire which collapsed when its Emperor

died before the anger of his subjects.

A few weeks ago I happened to meet one of the German Ministers, and I asked him what were the desired frontiers between Germany and Poland. I knew, of course, that he could not give me a satisfactory answer, but was curious to hear what he would say. He began by explaining that the word desire had many meanings. "There is the desire for something which one may reasonably hope to get," he said, "and then there is the desire of the heart which may go much further, and he laughed and declared that there was all he could say in reply.

The heart's desire of the masters of Germany and their agents, the members of the present Cabinet, is exposed



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MUTT AND JEFF

EVIDENTLY THE BOYS HAVE VISITED A GENTS' FURNISHING HOUSE.

