

# The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 11, 1925.

## THE MEMORIAL

Reverently Saint John unveiled and dedicated last evening in King Square its Memorial to those, its heroic sons and daughters, who made the final sacrifice and won imperishable glory in the great war. The impressive monument reared "in honor and grateful memory of Our Glorious Dead" stands to-day, its base banked with floral tributes from loving hearts, as a tribute to our bravest, and it will stand through the ages as a reminder of the duty they laid upon us and upon those who shall come after us to emulate, in peace or in war, their most noble example. The ceremony was witnessed by a mighty throng of citizens and its every solemn phase imparted a lasting impression to the thousands assembled on an occasion long to be remembered.

Very fittingly, the words of those who took part in the ceremony not only paid honor to the heroes whose deeds and whose qualities are commemorated, but dwell upon the central truth that there was no passing glory, that their spirit still dwells among us and shall forever remain, an abiding inspiration to our generation and to others, stimulating us to exhibit in every walk of life the courage, the devotion, the triumphant sense of duty which they displayed in the great crisis of civilization.

Former Mayor Hayes, head of the worthy committee which erected the monument, said in the course of his address: "As a part of this great nation and in keeping with an ancient custom, we have erected this memorial, which will stand as a reminder to us and to generations following of the sacrifice made by our sons and daughters in order to protect our homes and freedom, our liberty and freedom from foreign domination."

Major-General the Honorable A. H. Macdonnell, who unveiled the monument, said impressively of it that "it will stand here for all time to come as a supreme lesson of the dead to the living—that love of country and devotion to duty are not empty words or vain ideals." And further:

"Let that ideal for which our heroes laid down their lives be forever our guiding star. Then and then only will it be proclaimed that this city, bereaved by the loss of her bravest, has found their sacrifice gained in spiritually; that as they dashed fearlessly into the fiery furnace they bequeathed to us a living, noble, and lasting inspiration with a memory emerging from the perishable to immortality."

Rev. C. Gordon Lawrence, who delivered the address and the prayer of dedication, like the other speakers, paid an eloquent tribute to the courage and high sacrifice of the fallen, and he likewise referred to the sublime and enduring quality of the example they set before those of to-day and those who are to follow. He said:

"This monument is erected here to give expression to the honor we are glad to pay to the memory of those from this city who died that we might live. We set it apart to-day and dedicate it to Almighty God in their memory in the hope that it will be protected and preserved as a sacred trust through many generations. In national needs of another nature, and in the no less trying problems of peace, may their example of willing service be often emulated; may their noble standard of sacrifice be often followed. A city that develops heroes is a good place to live in. A city that men and women have died for is worthy of our service. Be it ours to make it what they would like it to be."

His Worship Mayor Potts, in gratefully accepting the Memorial on behalf of the city, made the welcome announcement that, while citizens will have an opportunity to make further contributions during the next thirty days, any balance remaining unpaid at the end of that period will be provided by the Common Council. He, too, made moving reference to the high quality of the sacrifice made by those whose memory the monument perpetuates and the duties their sacrifice imposes upon the living.

In this city, rich in historic memories, there has perhaps been no ceremony so impressive and so likely to abide long in the memories of those who participated as that of last evening. We cannot forget. The thought which was borne home deeply to the reverent thousands on this occasion will abide. The heritage of the citizens has been enriched beyond measure by the sacrifice of the sons and daughters who placed duty and patriotism before life itself.

## FRANCE AND SECURITY.

The British Prime Minister, in reply to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, said that no security pact had been concluded with France, and that none would be concluded without Parliament being given an opportunity for full discussion. Mr. Baldwin explained that the position to date is that the British and French Governments, "after careful consideration of German proposals, have reached a complete agreement on certain basic

principles, to which a settlement must conform, and to which there is every reason to expect the adherence of Belgium and Italy." In order to prevent a further public misapprehension he stated that the contemplated settlement would not be one-sided, as had possibly been inferred from some of the reports printed. To the next step, he explained, the Allied reply to Germany's security proposals has yet to be forwarded and that when this had been done he expected, with the consent of the French Government, to place the whole matter before Parliament.

The principal features of at least a tentative agreement between the British and French Governments have been made known, and these in effect contemplate membership by Germany in the League of Nations and the protection of France against German aggression in the West. It seems altogether likely now that such an agreement will be perfected after further negotiations and possibly some modifications.

James W. Gerard, former United States ambassador to Germany, said on returning from Europe a day or two ago:

"The keystone of all European policies, financial, political, and economical, is security for France. If that is guaranteed all other problems are easily solved." This appears to express the view which has prevailed in British Government circles for some time past, and while Britain has hesitated to undertake the responsibility of underwriting French security, she is apparently going to do that, substantially, in the near future, provided Germany becomes a member of the League, and gives satisfactory evidence that she will undertake all of the responsibilities and obligations involved in that membership and live up to them. Any such agreement on the part of Britain and France will be subsidiary to the League of Nations, to which is left the question of the Eastern frontiers.

## GARNET WHEAT.

The West is discussing with interest and no little enthusiasm the prospect that Garnet wheat may soon displace the famous Marquis as the leading wheat of the Prairie Provinces. It will not be in general use for some time, but what is already known of it appears to justify some of the very optimistic predictions made. Marquis wheat was worth untold millions to Canada both because of its larger yield and its early ripening qualities. Mr. H. Newman, Dominion cerealist, recently told the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons that instances had been known under dry conditions in which Garnet wheat yielded twice as many bushels to the acre as Marquis. The Calgary Herald says of it:

"Its capabilities of high production in seasons of drought, and of earlier ripening than Marquis, even in wet weather, thereby enabling the possibilities of frost and frost, are valuable factors in its favor." "Experiments are still being conducted by the Dominion Experimental Farms with a view to establishing the value of Garnet wheat among farmers. 'The hope is held with confidence that Garnet wheat will yield further north, and that it will go far to remove the chief existing menace to wheat crop production.'"

If events justify these estimates the new wheat will be a factor of tremendous value to Canada. A salmon shipped by someone in this province to Niagara Falls was held up at the border and found to contain a bottle of whiskey, "and the officials are now endeavoring to locate the New Brunswick shipper." They may wish to send him back the empty bottle.

"Farmers in some districts complain that they cannot get help to put in the crops," says the Edmonton Journal. "Not many weeks ago every large centre in the province had an army of men who complained that they could not get work. Neither condition is satisfactory, but of the two it is better that there should be a scarcity of workers than a scarcity of work."

Mr. Frank D. J. Barnjum is evidently not to leave Canada after all. Some months ago, because his plan to prevent the export of all pulpwood from private lands was not adopted, he announced that he was going to exile himself for sale. He was reminded at that time by some who did not wholly agree with him on the pulpwood question that it would be better to remain in Canada and continue the attempt to convert others to his view, rather than depart because he regarded the country as hopeless. On Monday he

was nominated as a candidate of the Nova Scotia Opposition to contest Queens County in the coming elections. Mr. Barnjum has been living for some years past at Annapolis Royal. His running mate is Mr. W. Laurie Hall, K. C., former leader of the Conservative Opposition in Nova Scotia. Regardless of pulpwood and of politics, many will be glad to know that Mr. Barnjum is going to stay in the country and help to solve its problems. Incidentally, he announces that the construction of a \$5,000,000 paper mill on the Mersey River is soon to be begun.

## Odds and Ends

"You never know what you'll find among the odds and ends."—From "Notes by a Wayfarer"

## "No Defence Against Air Attack"

(Toronto Star.) Sir Hugh Trenchard, chief of the British air staff, in a recent address at Cambridge, stated that notwithstanding the usefulness of the aeroplane to mankind in peace times it will be so destructive in war that if the casting vote rested with him he would "abolish the air." In other words, the greatest executive in war flying is so impressed by the menace of the aeroplane that he would willingly see flying—one of the greatest achievements of man—abandoned altogether.

All that flying can do for us in peace times is as nothing to what it could do in the hands of the enemy. It is solely as a destructive agent that the aeroplane has been developed by the different nations. It is terrible in attack, almost invulnerable in defence. Sir Hugh Trenchard believes that more bombs could now be dropped on London in one day than were dropped on it in the four years of the great war, and they would be far more deadly and destructive than bombs of which we have had any experience. Not only so, but these air raids could not be prevented.

Colonel Lockwood Marsh in the English Review says that there are three possible kinds of attack against a city. There is the anti-aircraft gun, the balloon and the fighting aeroplane. The first can do no more than cause the raiders inconvenience; the second can never be built so high and be so encircling as to meet the needs of the case, while the third, sending up machines to fight machines, will only succeed at times and partially. Talk of a death ray and of rendering machines helpless high in the air is all rubbish. "There is," concludes Colonel Marsh, "no effective defence against well-organized air attack properly pushed home by determined men." Sir Hugh Trenchard says: "The aeroplane is the most offensive weapon that has ever been invented, it is a shockingly bad weapon of defence against the aeroplane."

What the experts foresee is that defence would be so futile that it would scarcely be attempted at all. In case of war each nation would abandon the thought of defence and send every machine it possessed in attack on the populous cities of the enemy, dealing death and destruction in so wholesale a way with bombs, poison and gas that the enemy country would collapse. Each nation would seek to pound and pulverize the other into immediate surrender, enduring in the meantime its own similar disasters.

What a prospect this is for the civilized nations of the twentieth century to contemplate! And yet, shutting their eyes to the actualities of it all, public men and public journals continue to talk of war as if it is a thing inevitable, as if the nations could not get along without it, and as if the statesmen who are seeking by way of the League of Nations to make war preventable are but visionaries and lacking in the many qualities of their ancestors who fought at Clontarf, Bannockburn and Hastings. Nothing can be more sure than this, that if the intelligence of the world proves unequal to grasping the fact that war will be a demonstration that will be terrible in the thoroughness.

## French's Tribute To Canadian Troops.

(Toronto Globe.) Earl French's connection with Canada has received little mention in the sketches published since his death. He came in 1910, and made a speedy inspection of the Canadian defence forces, traveling from Halifax to Calgary. His report contained many suggestions for improvement, and it is probable that it had no small part in preparing the Canadian militia for the sudden call which came in 1914. It is of interest to note that while French was in Canada, Lord Kitchener was in Australia and New Zealand on a similar mission, both actions likely stimulated by the belief in inner circles that a great war was in the not distant future. Sir John French commended the volunteer system as probably the best for Canada, but asked for greater efficiency. During his brief visit to Toronto on May 24 that year he unveiled the splendid monument to the heroes of the South African war.

When he came again, in May, 1922, Earl French had been through the Great War, and had had a contact with the Canadian troops which made his presence still more welcome. He was given a banquet, when he said he always experienced an extraordinary feeling when visiting Canada. "It is as though I encountered a refreshing breeze of loyalty," he said. His tribute to the service of the Canadian troops was brief and heartfelt: "Gentlemen, the part played by your soldiers is beyond my poor powers to praise. How vividly I recall that fateful day of April 25, 1921! For four or five miles the French line was broken. The English army was in the air—the left flank uncovered. The story is well known. In the point of danger the Canadian troops stood in the brigade of Stonewall Jackson, and my heart will never cease to bear gratitude for the magnificent service they rendered me at that time. I could not leave the earth before coming over to Canada to express that gratitude."

Meantime He's In Jail. (Boston Post.) A beautiful illustration of the peculiarities so often entering into legal decisions is furnished by the case of a Lawrence man who is now in jail for

debt, although he is perfectly willing to take the poor debtor's oath.

The man some time ago bought a \$3,000 motor truck on the installment plan. He paid all but \$300 on his note, and then couldn't pay any more. The trust company that held the note refused to take the truck and sued for the \$300. A superior court judge permitted him to take the poor debtor's oath, whereupon the trust company carried the case to the supreme court, which decided that the buyer could not take the poor debtor's oath, since he had the truck which is worth more than \$20. Meantime another creditor has seized the truck—and the man in jail certainly is not possessed of it now. But he must remain in prison as long as the trust company pays his board or until he pays the \$300.

The old English days of the Marshal's debtors' prison had not very much "on" this contemporary example of quibbling.

## The Exile's Longing

(Lucie M. Webster in Victoria Colonist.) The heart of the Irish exile turns with longing towards his home. An Irish poetess has expressed this feeling very beautifully. I think: "Waters of Moyla I hear ye calling, clearer for half the world between, Antrim hills and the wet rain falling. Whiles ye are clearer than snow tops keen. Dreams of the night and the night wind calling. What is the half of the world between?"

## C. N. R. Radio For Friday Evening

CNRA (313 Metres), MONCTON, N. B. 7.30 p.m. (A.S.T.)—Bedtime stories. 8 p.m.—Dominion Department of Agriculture market services news. 8.30 p.m.—Musical programme. Mrs. Jack Rayworth, soprano; A. J. Mason, mezzo soprano; J. Gibson, tenor; Eleanor Somers, mezzo soprano; R. J. Ward, reader. 9 p.m.—(a) "Vale" (Russell). (b) "Roses of Picardy" (Weatherly). (c) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (d) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (e) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (f) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (g) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (h) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (i) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (j) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (k) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (l) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (m) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (n) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (o) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (p) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (q) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (r) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (s) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (t) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (u) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (v) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (w) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (x) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (y) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly). (z) "The Song of the Lark" (Weatherly).

## Letters to The Editor

A Request. To the Editor of The Times-Star: Sir—In the effort to make the observance of Canada's own National Day—Dominion Day—as effective as possible, it is considered very desirable to have special reference made to the origin of the day and its true meaning to patriotic Canadians by the clergy and in the schools.

According to the local Citizens' Committee respecting Dominion Day observance held to request that the clergy of our city churches will make fitting reference thereto in their pulpits on Sunday, the 28th instant, and that the teachers in our schools do the same in connection with their closing exercises at some other specially opportune time. Your courtesy in conveying this request through publication of this note to your columns will be duly appreciated.

Yours truly, ALEX. I. MACHUM, Secretary to Citizens' Committee Dominion Day.

Boards Wanted. See the want ad. page.

Unfurnished rooms to let. See the want ad. page.

French's Tribute To Canadian Troops. (Toronto Globe.) Earl French's connection with Canada has received little mention in the sketches published since his death. He came in 1910, and made a speedy inspection of the Canadian defence forces, traveling from Halifax to Calgary. His report contained many suggestions for improvement, and it is probable that it had no small part in preparing the Canadian militia for the sudden call which came in 1914. It is of interest to note that while French was in Canada, Lord Kitchener was in Australia and New Zealand on a similar mission, both actions likely stimulated by the belief in inner circles that a great war was in the not distant future. Sir John French commended the volunteer system as probably the best for Canada, but asked for greater efficiency. During his brief visit to Toronto on May 24 that year he unveiled the splendid monument to the heroes of the South African war.

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## CANADA CLAIM TO ARCTIC LAND IS REITERATED

Minister of Interior Explains Right to Northern Islands

## PERMISSION NEEDED FOR ENTERING AREA

Foreign Expeditors Should Obtain Permits, He Declares in House.

OTTAWA, June 10.—Canada's claim to the Northern Archipelago was again asserted in the House of Commons today by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

Tabling a large map, Mr. Stewart said that the Canadian claim was to islands lying north of the Canadian mainland up to the North Pole. The limits of Canada's claim as indicated on the map, formed a great triangle with the mainland as the base and the North Pole as the apex. The western boundary was a continuation of the boundary between Canada and Alaska; the eastern took a line up David Straits between Canada and Greenland and then followed longitude 60 west to the pole. Mr. Stewart roughly defined the territory claimed by Canada as that lying north of Canada, west of Greenland, between 60 and 142.

## ASKS ABOUT NORTH POLE.

W. G. McQuarrie, Conservative, New Westminster, drew Mr. Stewart's attention to claims of the United States as set forth in news despatches. "I see they claim the North Pole," remarked Mr. McQuarrie. "Are we going to let them have it?" Mr. Stewart said he had no remark to make about claims of the United States. Canada claimed the islands north of the Canadian coast between 60 and 142. He presumed that the United States would claim any islands north of Alaska. "We don't claim the North Pole. We claim up to it," said Mr. Stewart.

## TO EXTEND WORK IN NORTH.

Mr. Stewart went on to say that he was anxious to extend the work in the north because he did not want to let people from other countries go in and establish any claim. If expeditions from other countries wished to go to the northern islands, the least they could do was to take out permits before crossing territory which certainly belonged to Canada.

"This Government has been very

much alive about what we claim is our territory in the north country," Mr. Stewart had stated earlier in the day in answer to a question by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Conservative, Centre Vancouver, as to whether the Government had done anything to establish the validity of Canada's claim to lands in the Arctic Ocean.

## OPPOSITION WILL CONTEST ALL SEATS

Organizer Announces Plans to Place Ticket in Every County of Province.

MONCTON, June 10.—A. D. Holyoke, provincial organizer of the Opposition party, arrived here today from Campbellton and is leaving tonight, via Saint John, on his way through to Fredericton. He reports getting a good reception on his tour. Mr. Holyoke announces that the party will have a full ticket in every constituency in the province in the coming election.

A meeting to select delegates for the Conservative county convention will be held in the Temperance Hall, Fairville, this (Thursday) evening. The Lorneville convention will be held there a week from Saturday, June 20.

## BLACKHEADS

Blackheads go quickly by a simple method that just dissolves them. Get two ounces of peroxide powder from your druggist, rub this with a hot, wet cloth briskly over the blackheads—and you will wonder where they have gone.

## Bolt Kills Horse Standing In Stall

YARMOUTH, June 10.—A short but severe tempest passed over this town just before noon today. The lightning killed a horse. There were only about five sharp flashes of lightning and as many crashes of thunder but they were nevertheless very close. A barn belonging to Charles H. Babin, Cliff street, was struck at the peak of the roof. The lightning followed down the rafters of the roof to the lower floor where a valuable draught horse was standing in his stall and was killed instantly.

## POSITION IMPROVED.

The committee presented a unanimous

## USE OF CANADA'S PORTS IS URGED

Committee Tells Parliament of West Indies Trade Possibilities

Further Betterment of C. G. M. M. Expected During the Coming Year.

OTTAWA, June 10.—"There is no doubt that the trade between Canada and the West Indies is worthy of close study as the development of a greater volume of traffic appears possible," says the second report of the Committee on National Railways and Shipping which was submitted to the House this afternoon by its chairman, W. D. Euler, North Waterloo.

"Canada is in a position to supply practically all the requirements of this West Indian trade and they, in turn, are able to supply Canada with tropical products. If modern vessels with cool air and cold storage facilities were provided for the carrying of bananas and other fruit, this could be marketed in Canada through direct importation, via Canadian ports, rather than through United States ports."

## WILLING TO CONFEE.

It is also pointed out in the report that the committee notes the willingness of Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, to consult with other shipping companies plying between Canada and the United Kingdom in an endeavor to arrive at a rate to be charged for the carriage of dressed meat, and other farm and fishery products requiring refrigeration.

Attention is drawn to the improvement in the financial position of the Merchant Marine which is shown in the fact that in the estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, a total of \$868,000 is asked for, and of this sum \$800,000 is for deficits and \$68,000 for capital expenditures, while the amount for the year ended March 31, last, was \$800,000, all for deficits.

## POSITION IMPROVED.

The committee presented a unanimous

mous report in favor of the vote of \$668,000.

The committee, in its report, notes that the net results for the C. G. M. M. have improved to the extent of \$423,612 during 1924 in comparison with 1923, notwithstanding the depression which existed in world trade conditions. "Your committee is also impressed with the conviction expressed by the president to the C. N. R." the report continues, "that during the coming year the position of the C. G. M. M., will be materially improved."

## DOES EVERY MEAL CAUSE YOU DISTRESS? IF IT DOES YOU SHOULD TAKE BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

Mr. M. P. Eldridge, Beaver Harbor, N. B., writes:—"I was troubled with my stomach for some time, and everything I ate seemed to distress me. I tried many different medicines, but without any results. Finally I was advised to try B. B. B. and after having taken several bottles I was completely relieved of my trouble. I can now eat anything I wish, thanks to B. B. B."

Burdock Blood Bitters puts the stomach into perfect shape by promoting proper digestion; and during the past 46 years it has been on the market and made a reputation, second to none, for relieving all stomach troubles.

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## FRANCE AND SPAIN AGREE

GENEVA, June 11.—France and Spain have reached a full accord on the general idea of co-operation to end finally the long prevailing warfare in Morocco, it was learned here yesterday.

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**AT THE TOP!**  
An executive of the National Automobile Dealers Association recently said—"I know that Dodge Brothers organization as a whole is probably nearer to the right principle in used car buying and selling than any other organization in the business."

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\$15 down and \$7 per month, but Hydro cooking saves \$7 a month.  
See these safest Stoves while the Sale offer makes them a double economy.

**Hydro Forces Cut In Gas**  
The second reduction in Gas rates to take place since last summer is now due. Which amounts to a reluctant admission that you cannot "fool the public" that anything compares with Hydro.  
So many reductions in both Gas and Electricity have been forced by Hydro compulsion that it takes a good scholar to keep count.  
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