

ALL READY FOR THE EASTER SEASON

With an Exquisite Selection in the Latest Shades and Designs For the Home, Social Circle and Out of Door Display.

Our Special EASTER BASEMENT BARGAINS

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

Ages 2 to 12 years.
Assorted shades and materials.
69c.

LADIES' WHITE UNDERSKIRTS

At the very low price of
\$1.18

LADIES' KIMONAS

Fancy colors and well made.
\$1.59

LADIES' VOILE DRESSES

All sizes. At only
\$1.78

HERE ARE SOME OF THE ATTRACTIONS THAT WE OFFER FOR THE DRESS-UP DAYS OF EASTER AND OF EARLY SPRING.

FOUR DISTINCTIVE RACKS OF

Ladies' Smart Style Dresses

NUMBER ONE.

Consists of Serges and Plaids. Rich looking, long-wearing and of good material.
Regular Price, \$10.50.
Our Special Easter Price, only
\$6.89

NUMBER TWO.

Consists of Silks, Serges and Canton Crepes, in very beautiful effects.
Regular Price, \$12.50.
Our Special Easter Price, only
\$7.48

NUMBER THREE.

Consists of Dresses made of fine Poirer Twill, all Wool texture and daintily trimmed, in Well worth up to \$17.50.
Navy, Brown and Pin stripe.
Our Special Easter Price, only
\$9.98

NUMBER FOUR.

Consists of an assorted selection in Canton Crepes and Crepe de Chenes, in striking styles and radiant shades. These would sell regularly up to \$22.00.
Our Special Easter Price, only
\$12.48

Another Special Easter Lot. Consists of a beautiful array, in prices ranging higher. They are here in the Crepe and Satin new flare effect—straight line Silhouette—sleeveless or short sleeves. Lovely trimmings. Fine range of shades and most delightfully suitable for afternoon or street wear—in sizes slender and stout

Our Special Easter Prices for These Range from \$15.00 to \$40.00.

Hats for Easter

Both large and small and vividly coloured. The very newest features and gay with the Joy of Springtime.
We have three Special Easter Prices, and lots in these, and you will be sure to be well pleased in buying your Easter Hat at this Store.
HERE ARE THE PRICES:

2.98 3.98 4.98 7.50

Coats for Easter

A finished smartness shown in each and fashioned by the world's foremost designers. We exhibit these Coats in Plaids, Velours and Poirer Twills.

All are 1925 models and as cheery as Spring itself.
The Special Easter Prices for these new Coats range from
9.98 12.75 14.75 18.75 to 47.50

Our Special EASTER BASEMENT BARGAINS

LADIES' BLOUSES AND MIDDIES

A very fine collection and selection.
94c.

BUREAU SCARFS

In Blue and White, with fancy borders. Neat for Bureau decoration.
54c.

LADIES' HOSE

An extra special lot. All at the unusually low price of
14c. per pair

SILK CAMISOLES

Neatly made, in Navy and Pink shades. Going at
59c.

COHEN'S MODERN EMPORIUM

335 Water Street : Corner Store : Bishop's Building

The Festival of Freedom

Wednesday evening ushers in the Festival of Freedom, which will be observed by the Jewish people of the world.

According to the ordinance of the Bible the festival is to last seven days, only the first and the seventh being "holy" by total abstention from labor. Orthodox Jews, however, observe the festival for eight days, the first two days and the last two days being considered "holy."

In ancient times, when the Israelites in Palestine engaged primarily in agriculture, the festival was a time of rest and rejoicing, marking the beginning of the harvest season. Since the festival is observed by the Jewish people of the world, it is observed primarily in the Jewish homes of the great cities.

The festival is a time of great significance in the Jewish life. It is a time when the Jewish people of the world are united in a common purpose, and when they are reminded of their ancient heritage and their future hopes.

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zah, which contains no ingredients other than flour and water, is used instead. The main observance of the festival will center around a supper of families Wednesday eve (and in orthodox homes also, Thursday eve) at a special home ceremony, called the Seder.

The word "Seder" means in Hebrew "order" or "ritual," and the Passover eve supper is so styled because of its rich symbolism in which the contrast between the ancient serfdom of Jew in Egypt and his subsequent freedom is brought out in striking contrast.

The ritual used for this occasion is known as "Haggadah." It relates the story of Israel's liberation from Egypt and it reviews the principal episodes in Israel's career as a religious community.

A very significant role in the Seder is assigned to the child. At the beginning of this home service the youngest son in the family is expected to ask four questions pertaining to the various ceremonies of the evening, and the rest of the ritual is largely an answer to these questions. In order to keep the interest of the youngsters alive in the service, a good deal of Jewish folklore is introduced, consisting of quaint arguments, tales and puzzles.

The Jew has always been very scrupulous about the observance of the Seder ceremony. Every community supplies the poorest of the poor with the best of everything for Passover. It is the great day on which the Jew recalls God's providential care of him throughout history, and he expresses the prophetic hope that better days of peace and brotherhood are in store for the Jews living in benighted lands and for humanity in general. The Passover festival brought a ray of sunshine especially to the Jews of the Middle Ages who were subjected to a great deal of hatred and persecution. It reminded the Jew that just as he had been redeemed from the hands of the Pharaohs, he would be redeemed also from all other oppressors. To-day the Jews of the United States and of all other Western lands enjoy the same rights and liberties as the rest of their fellow-citizens, yet Passover continues to be observed faithfully even by modern Jews.

barley is brought as an offering to God, the "days of the Omer" are still counted scrupulously by the observant Jew beginning with the second eve of Passover.

Are Women 100 Per Cent Efficient

How many women do you know who are one hundred per cent efficient? That means every nerve and sinew of the body pulsating with life and health as nature intended. Do you not know more who are half dead and half alive with aches, pains, nervous, irritable and despondent, making themselves miserable and every one around them? Women in this condition should let Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound rebuild and restore them to a normal healthy condition which will make them one hundred per cent, efficient and life worth living. There are women in every section of this country who testify to its merits.

Serve frozen cherries in nests of spun sugar tinted a pale green. Crisp curls of bacon make an attractive garnish for fish balls. A clear blue gas flame is the best. A yellow flame hints at waste.



RICHARD HUDNUT THREE FLOWERS FANCY DRESS MAKE-UP. The Base Ideal before applying Face Powder. Delicately scented with THREE FLOWERS PERFUME.

The Problems and Policy of the League of Nations

BLACKLEDGE CLUB, PORT REX-TON, T.B., DEBATE.

Since the New Year this Club has, on four occasions, given its attention to the important problem of the League of Nations and its work. It proves at least that there is a growing interest in world problems among our more thoughtful men. The intention of all this educational propaganda was to supply the facts which would enable the Club to decide as to whether it would support the League of Nations by joining, as a corporate member, the League of Nations Union, which has a branch in all the Dominions, except England's "most loyal Colony." The Club met on Saturday last, and Rev. F. P. Law moved the following resolution:—"That the League of Nations is of such importance for the protection of peace and justice between nations that it deserves the 'whole hearted support of the people of this country and that therefore this Club pledges itself to support the L. of N. Union and to become a corporate member of that Union."

The Rev. F. P. Law said he believed that we now had an opportunity by supporting the L. of N. and the L. of N. Union, of helping forward a revolution in men's minds regarding peace and justice. Such a revolution was fundamental to the solution of the whole problem. In the past a revolution in the thought of men regarding

the right of private judgment and that convictions honestly held could not be regarded as moral offences had revolutionized the western world. Such a revolution was needed now in men's mind and attitude toward war. The Christian was forced by his faith, to believe that "It is the will of God that war should cease." By supporting the L. of Nations and joining the Union, they would help to bring about this revolution, by organizing and strengthening public opinion. Again, by supporting the L. of N. they would be supporting a "practical" measure, which, whilst only recently formed, and inadequately supported, had stopped wars, saved Austria, created machinery for carrying out a scientific campaign against disease, secured a juster treatment of native races in mandated territory and dare much to better labour conditions in many parts of the world. Besides this, the L. of N. was the only practical measure that was before the world. If there was another way, let the critics produce it. If not, let them support the only political machinery existing to achieve international peace.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. V. L. Randall, who said that the policy of the L. of N. was such that it deserved whole hearted support. He outlined the agreements and objects, covered by the covenant, and especially stressed the fact that 54 nations had agreed to make no treaties or alliances in secret, that they would endeavour to end disputes by agreements; that they would protect small nations; that they would stand together so that no nation dare break its word; that they would co-operate together to solve the great problems

of health, labour, and the moral scourges of the world. It was only in its early stages yet, but if supported by each and all—for everyone counted—the League would be strengthened to undertake greater and graver tasks.

Mr. James Butler, while in sympathy with the ideal of world peace, and the principles of the League of Nations, thought that the Club should go slowly in the matter. They wanted to know more before they could commit the Club to any such action as the motion called for.

Dr. Fitzgerald expressed agreement with the principles underlying the League of Nations, but gave voice to grave doubts as to whether the present machinery could give effect to them. In spite of the existence of the League, England had sanctioned, recently an outlay of seventy million dollars on armaments; it had done nothing of such importance that it could be regarded as a practical scheme to carry out its principles; and when statements like Lloyd George, Viscount Cecil and Austen Chamberlain (extracts from whose articles on problems of peace were read) disagreed among themselves as to the best methods to save the world, how could the Club be expected to know what to do, and to arrive at any satisfactory decision on such a subject.

What was needed most of all was a revolution in men's minds on the whole subject. When men thought differently, they might act differently. Mr. John Guppy, referring to the chaos in Europe to-day, with its wars and rumours of wars, was very doubtful whether the League of Nations could do the work it was intended to

do, or whether it was ever possible to end war, as war had ever been with us since Cain killed Abel.

Rev. F. P. Law in reply to Dr. Fitzgerald, agreed that the fact that England had sanctioned the spending of seventy million dollars on her Air Force, was an ominous sign, yet it really constituted an added argument for increased support of the only bit of machinery which existed to solve the problems of arms and disarmament. As to its practicability, Mr. Law maintained that the Doctor's argument could hardly be of any value in face of what the League had already accomplished during its short, and half starved existence. It had, as a matter of fact, stopped or prevented five wars; raised 26 million pounds sterling and rescued Austria from bankruptcy and disruption, when the Governments of Europe had failed; rescued half a million prisoners; done much good work in checking the spread of disease and in improving health and labour conditions in many parts of the world. This argument could not be held of any value, in face of the words of A. J. Balfour, who wrote "during the five years of the League's existence the variety and importance of its undertakings have been most remarkable." As to the other argument of Dr. Fitzgerald, that the differences of opinion of men like Lloyd George, Lord Robert Cecil, Austen Chamberlain and others on the methods of saving the world, made it impossible for the Club to arrive at any satisfactory decision, Rev. F. P. Law held that the quotations made from articles written by the named statesmen were irrelevant. He pointed out that the opinions ex-

pressed in the articles did disagree, but not with the League of Nations as such. Lloyd George argued against the Geneva Protocol, which was only a tentative proposal at present and did not affect the main structure of the League of Nations. Viscount Cecil wrote against the Chamberlain pact, which had nothing to do with the League of Nations. Austen Chamberlain discussed a proposed German offer, to ease the European situation. They differed. Yet, but not on the main structure and practicability of the League of Nations, for the simple fact that all three of them are active supporters of the League of Nations, and also of the Union.

Dr. Fitzgerald made further reference to the Geneva Protocol, and later moved the following amendment:—"That this Club, though in full accord with the principles underlying the League of Nations, and in thorough sympathy with those who champion the great movement to better world conditions, yet feels that with its present limited knowledge, it is not ready to formally incorporate itself with the body known as the League of Nations Union, at the present time."

This was seconded by J. Guppy. Without discussion, the hour being late, this amendment was put to the meeting and carried, it being understood that the whole matter would be reconsidered more fully and thoroughly at a subsequent meeting.

Pearline for easy washing

The best washing powder. Garnish sugar cookies with blanch almonds cut in strips.

CROSS WORD CHARLIE

LOOKA HERE CHARLIE, YOU AND ME HAS BEEN FRIENDS TOO LONG TO LET A LITTLE THING LIKE A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE CONTEST COME BETWEEN US—LET'S FORGET IT!



NOTHING DOING!



I'M GONNA SEE THIS THING TO A FINISH ONE OF US HAS GOT TO SOLVE THIS PUZZLE AND WIN A BOX OF CIGARS—SUCH WAS OUR AGREEMENT AN' WE MUST STICK TO IT!



YOU MUST HAVE YOURS ALMOST FINISHED OR YOU WOULDN'T TALK THAT WAY!



THAT'S MY BUSINESS!



By Art Helman
CROSS-WORD CHARLIE
GOSH! CAN'T ILLUSTRATE THIS ONE!
SOMETHING ABOUT NOTHING IN EIGHT LETTERS?
ANSWER: DOUGHNUT
—THANKS TO SAM NELSON



No tedious "silver polishing" if you give your silver a little rub, now and then, with SILVO. The perfect liquid polish for silver and nickel. A soft cloth and a few drops of Silvo will convince you. A trial tin will convince you. Sold by PECKITT & SONS, LTD., Hull, England.