

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1912

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Cold Weather Footwear

At Bargain Prices!

**Rubbers,
Overshoes,
Felt Boots,
Felt Slippers**

The Ruthless Knife of Reduction Has Been
Plied With Severity and Precision in
Every Line of Winter Footwear.

Three Stores
King Street Mill Street Union Street

WATERBURY & RISING, LIMITED

Boy Scout Watches
The Maple Leaf
Ingersoll Kind—Neatly Cased in
Nickel Steel, Good Timekeepers,
Are Light, Strong and Durable.
Only \$1.00 Each.

A. J. Hay - JEWELLERS - 76 King St.

Moir's Finest Chocolates in Handsome Packages
For Bridge Whist Parties At
SAMUEL H. HAWKER'S DRUG STORE
Cor. Mill Street and Paradise Row

**CLOSING SESSION OF THE
KING'S COUNTY COUNCIL**

Hampton, N. B., Jan. 24.—The municipal council concluded its business this afternoon. On petition of the residents of Smith's Creek, the completion of the road from Newton to Jordan Mountain will be suspended. The building committee was ordered to install a modern heating system in the court house.

D. McKenna, editor of the Sussex Record, asked for a grant of \$300 in aid of a illustrated number to be distributed in street Britain to advertise Kings County. The grant was refused. Instead of giving the grant of \$300 to the Sussex and St. John Agricultural Society the council recommended that the necessary assistance be given by the provincial government.

A committee was appointed to report to the commission and representing of the order books of the county records, some of which are 100 years old.

Lewis Perry's bill for \$18 for time lost while in quarantine established by officials of the council was struck out.

The Scott act inspector presented his report as before published and his bill of \$698.45 was ordered paid. W. G. Asbell, vice president officer, was reappointed at a salary of \$200 a year.

Coun. Gilbert presented the case of the parish of Robbsey for having a re-valuation made and the actual value, he contended, not being more than \$402,400, the remainder of the \$600,000 put on by the valuers having been on fictitious values which had since disappeared. This included twenty-one ships of the Thomson company then registered at Robbsey, while now there were only four, also \$10,000 on the Mandamite Metal Company, \$20,000 on the Prince Royal Mining Company, \$20,000 on the New Brunswick Telegraph Company, and several others, all of which had either disappeared altogether or had been reduced. If the council did not see fit to ask the legislature to pass a bill authorizing the revaluation of Robbsey, the Robbsey people would go to the legislature and have the necessary bill passed to have a valuation made of the entire county after the five years had expired, three having already passed.

Coun. Gilbert was supported by Mr. Puddington, but after considerable discussion the motion to ask the legislature to have a revaluation made of Robbsey parish alone was defeated by a large majority.

On motion a committee was appointed to present the resolution recommending the dismissal of Dr. F. H. Wetmore as a member of the county board of health to the local government. The wardens named Councillors Harford Price, E. R. Folsom and Perry.

A. D. Murray and the wardens were appointed delegates to the next meeting of the N. B. Union of Municipalities.

WOODSTOCK AND SUSSEX FOLLOW.
Woodstock and Sussex have joined the ranks of the towns which are to have model orchards. After hearing A. G. Turner's lecture in Woodstock last evening, five men agreed to subscribe \$200 each for the purpose and possibly another \$1000 may be raised.

On their own initiative, the members of the Sussex Board of Trade yesterday raised \$1,000 for an orchard and decided to go ahead as soon as they could secure the benefit of Mr. Turner's advice.

**Why doesn't she take
NA-DRU-CO Headache Wafers**
They stop a headache promptly, yet do not contain any of the dangerous drugs common in headache tablets. Ask your Druggist about them. 25c. a box.
NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED, 122

HOCKEY STICKS!

All Teams Should Come to us if The Best
Value in Sticks is Wanted.

Y's Red	10 cts.	Spanling Championships	45 cts.
Boy's Rock Elm	15 cts.	Spanling Goal	55 cts.
Boy's Expert	20 cts.	Mic-Mac	50 cts.
Men's Rock Elm	25 cts.	Mic-Mac Grooved	60 cts.
and 30 cts.		Built Up Goal	80 cts.
Irishquels	35 cts.	Rex	70 cts.
Dooley	40 cts.		

W. H. THORNE & CO. LTD.
Market Square and King Street

**SAYS ITALY HAS
MADE A BLUNDER**

War in Tripoli Useless
Undertaking Says Ash-
mead-Bartlett

AMBITION LED HER ON
Sought to Found a Colonial Empire—Writer's View of Her
Calculations is That There Will
Be Little Return for it All

(By E. Ashmead-Bartlett, in the Academy, London.)
I have often been asked the very pertinent question, "Is Tripoli of any value to the Italians?" To outward observations it is absolutely worthless. Then why, it is asked, have the Italians gone there? That is a question to which it is more difficult to give a satisfactory answer. Conquests are not made because of their commercial value; they are usually the result of the ambition of statesmen, or of the natural desire of every nation to expand when it sees its population emigrating year by year.

The Italian government is peculiarly alarmed at this tendency of the people to leave Italy and settle in Canada and the United States, where they can grow rich and prosperous, and at the same time escape the crowding conditions which crushes all classes in Italy. There has been an absurd report going about that Italy made her middle class settle in Tripoli because the Germans intended to seize the country.

But no proof has ever been produced in support of this suggestion, and it is so absurd in itself that it can be lightly dismissed. If Germany was not in a position to fight over Morocco, she certainly was not any more prepared to fight over Tripoli. Had she attempted to seize the country it would have led to an immediate ultimatum from France and England, for France could not afford to have her on the Tunisian frontier and neither could England repeat with equanimity Germany's firm establishment on the frontier of Egypt.

Also the Anti-Dardanelles critics overlook the strategic side of the question. Can Germany afford to divide her fleet? The North Sea is her stronghold, it is there that the future supremacy of Europe will be decided, and not in the Mediterranean or on the French frontier. Italy has no sea in the Mediterranean, if it was to be held in time of war, would necessitate a division of her fleet which would be a serious handicap to her enemies with a vengeance. No; the suggestion will not bear a moment's serious consideration.

For Italy's intervention in Tripoli must be sought for elsewhere.

Eyes on Africa
For many years Italy has been desirous of obtaining a colonial empire in Africa. Her expeditions in Somalia and against Abyssinia met with but little success. Adowa postponed the day of colonial expansion for fifty years, but the memory of Adowa has faded into the past. The army has been reorganized; the finances have been put on a sound basis; every year for the last ten years there has been a surplus in the annual budgets and the army has been gradually increasing in size. Italy has been reorganized; the finances have been put on a sound basis; every year for the last ten years there has been a surplus in the annual budgets and the army has been gradually increasing in size.

Only Tripoli was left to seize. The rest of northern Africa was already in the possession of England and France. The settlement of the long outstanding Moroccan question seemed the psychological moment to strike, and therefore the conquest of the actual advantage to be derived from the occupation of Tripoli never entered into the consideration of the Italian statesmen.

At one time it was a prosperous province of the Roman Empire, and exported a vast amount of corn to Italy. In fact it was one of the greatest granaries of the empire. Therefore they argued that it was primarily a great wheat-producing country, why should it not become so again? But they overlooked one essential fact. Tripoli has been the possession of the Arabs who never have been cultivators of the soil. They are essentially a nomadic, pastoral race relying for subsistence upon their herds and not on the production of cereals. Thus ever since the Arab invasion of the eighth century the surface soil of Tripoli has been allowed to decay and the country has been turned into a vast desert relieved by occasional oases. The sands have blown the sands from the Sahara steadily northwards until the country is almost completely covered, and there is no soil left on which crops can be profitably grown.

The mineral wealth of the country is an unknown factor, but if it was really of any value we should surely have heard of it before this. There are, however, no traces of gold, silver, coal or copper. Phosphate mines are apparently the only valuable minerals in the country, and these can hardly repay the cost of conquest and of maintaining a large army in Tripoli.

Italians argue: "The stream of emigration will be turned from the Western Hemisphere towards Northern Africa, and this vast army of hungry soldiers, after wealth and comfort will not be lost to the Italian nation." But will the stream be turned? Can any stream, more especially a powerful one, ever be turned by a barrier of sand? For that is all the Italian conquest—if it is really a conquest—amounts to. They have covered a vast expanse of sand, following the example of other nations.

I do not believe for a moment that the possession of Tripoli will make any difference to the Italian emigration to the United States. Already the troops who have seen the country hate the sight of it, and long to return to Italy, the home of music, of sunshine, of laughter, and beautiful scenery. If ever a nation blundered into a useless undertaking the Italians have done so. Their increased trade with the country cannot repay them the vast cost of the undertaking. There are only about one million and a half poor wandering Arabs in the land, whose wants are simple and whose cash is scarce. No European has ever attempted to dwell in the interior. They have kept to the fringe of coast towns, which are already crowded. The size of these coast towns is the extent of the cases which surround them, for when the fringe of the desert is reached no man can live. Thus it cannot be maintained that the outlook for Italian emigration is very favorable.

When Will it End?
The question is now being continually asked, "When will the war end?" No one can say when the Turkish government will

SALE OF BOYS' PANTS, REEFERS AND FANCY OVERCOATS CONTINUED
FRIDAY—SOME GREAT SAVING OPPORTUNITIES

The Spring Style Book
Illustrating
Ladies' Home Journal Patterns

NOW at the Pattern Counter 20¢
Including a 15-cent Pattern

Bargains in Art Needlework

We have marked several lines at quick selling figures. A good chance to beautify the home at small expense.

Centres, stamped on linen color oatmeal cloth. Each 25c.

Tinted Centres, Cushion Tops and Runners, Stamped Bureau and Sideboard Scarfs, each 35c.

Linen Hemstitched Five O'clock Tea Cloths, stamped for working, each 60c.

Checked Java Canvas for Cross Stitch, in sky, green and yellow, yard 25c.

Cushion Girdles, assorted colors, each 20c.

NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT ANNEX

The Linen Room
For Free Hemming
Sale of Linens
And Cottons

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LTD.

An Important Sale of Corsets

A Grand Clearance of Manufacturer's Slightly Soiled Samples at Decidedly Low Figures

The display consists of all this season's models in great enough range to afford satisfactory selection. The Corsets are manufacturers' samples, slightly soiled from handling, and offered much below regular prices.

Commencing Friday Morning

CORSETS in a variety of the prevailing styles, medium and long lengths, high and low bust, two and four hose supporters. Sale prices 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 90c., \$1.25.

MISSIES' AND CHILDREN'S WAISTS, white, Sale prices 15c., 20c., 30c.

During this sale we will offer a Special Corset good length, four supporters, sizes 18 to 30, at **50c**.
Notwithstanding the low price, this corset is extra strongly made, cut to permit cross stays which lengthen the life of a corset. Limited quantity. See window display.

SALE WILL START AT 8.30 SHARP IN CORSET DEPT.—SECOND FLOOR.

First Showing of Wash Cotton Dresses For Spring

One-Piece Dresses, white ground with colored spot; yoke with Dutch neck, half sleeves. Ages 14 to 20. Each \$1.90.

One-Piece Dresses, navy and mid blue grounds with figures; sailor collar and tie, also half sleeves. Sizes 34 to 40. Each \$3.00.

One-Piece Dresses, navy, mid blue, and tan grounds, trimmed with fancy piping; Dutch neck and half sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42. Each \$3.60.

One-Piece Dresses, small blue and white, and pink and white checks; insertion trimmed, Dutch neck and half sleeves. Sizes 34 to 42. Each \$4.00.

One-Piece Dresses, white Pique with frill front and Hamburg collar, braid and button trimmed. Ages 14 to 20. Each \$4.50.

COSTUME SECTION—SECOND FLOOR.

MORNING LOCALS

Riverside Council Temple of Honor last evening conferred the degree of select templar upon S. W. Lilly and W. W. Chamberlain. The ceremony was conducted by the chief of council, George Blewett.

In the Seamen's Institute last night an excellent musical and literary programme was given by a troupe from the Allen team ship Tunisian.

Hon. R. J. Ritchie delivered an able and interesting lecture on the Legal and Moral Aspect of Intemperance, in the Mission Church school-house last night. The lecture was given under the auspices

of the Y. M. C. A. of the church and was attended by many.

Walter S. Potts, of this city, has assigned to Timothy Collins for the benefit of his creditors.

The Public Utilities Commission yesterday transacted routine business. The commission's rulings on the rates of the Fredericton Gas Light Company and the Red Brook Hydro-Electric Company will not be given until the April meeting.

D. Pottinger of the I. C. R., who was in the city yesterday, said that some action would have to be taken soon to relieve the congestion at the Mill street crossing. He dismissed the suggestion of a tunnel as impracticable on account of the levelling of land and estimated that the

It may cost slightly more to make pastry with PURITY FLOUR

But there's a DIFFERENCE in pastry

YES, madam, we know there is an impression amongst some people here in the East that Western hard wheat flour is not good for pastry. Some people even actually think that good pastry can only be made with a soft Ontario wheat flour, or a blend of hard and soft wheat flours.

If such were the case, the West would be starved for pie, for hard wheat flour is used there almost exclusively. But no! where in the world are home-cooks more famed for the deliciousness of

their pastry. Visitors to the West almost invariably remark about the creaminess and flakiness of the pies and the lightness and delicacy of the



cakes. They return home converted to the use of hard wheat flour for pastry.

So you see, madam, that

the prejudice against using hard wheat flour for pastry is not founded on facts. It is directly opposite to the truth, for the truth is this:

You can make more delicious, more flaky pastry with PURITY FLOUR than you've ever before seen or enjoyed.

Such pastry will cost you slightly more, for PURITY FLOUR costs a trifle more per pound. And on account of its extra strength and extra quality, more shortening is required than when using the weaker soft or blended flours.

The extra deliciousness of the pies and cakes you will make from PURITY FLOUR will more than make up for the slight extra cost. And remember:

PURITY FLOUR
MAKES
"More Bread and Better Bread"

It takes more water because it is a strong, thirsty flour. It goes farther in the baking. Get a pencil and add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.