

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., MARCH 6, 1923.

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THE DEATH ROLL.

The citizens of St. John read this morning with profound regret the news of the death of two men, one a native of the city and the other of a period of years the rector of a city church.

His friends had hoped that the recent recovery of Rev. G. A. Kuhring from a critical illness was to be permanent and that he would be spared for many more years of service, but death came to him in Toronto yesterday. During the years of his ministerial life in St. John Rev. Mr. Kuhring took an active interest in all that pertained to the city's welfare. He was especially interested in the welfare of the poor, and of all benevolent organizations. He was deeply interested in the Canadian Club, and a member of the executive from the date of its organization. When the war broke out he at once volunteered for service and went overseas as the chaplain of the 6th Mounted Rifles. He saw much service, and on his return was deeply interested in the welfare of the soldiers. Whoever was closely associated with Mr. Kuhring learned to value his fine character and deeply sympathetic nature. The best wishes of every citizen went with him when he removed to Toronto, and his passing is sincerely mourned. To Mrs. Kuhring, whose splendid service in so many ways so highly appreciated, and to the daughter and sons the deepest sympathy goes out in this time of sore bereavement. The writer remembers a memorable day at Valcartier when the old 6th swung out from camp on the first stage of their journey to the front. Chaplain Kuhring, watching the cheering soldiers form up for the march to the train, expressed his feelings in the terse sentence: "They are the salt of the earth." Many of those cheering lads "went west" before the war was over, and now their chaplain follows them.

In the death of Major William C. Magee a familiar figure passes from the streets of the city where he was born nearly seventy years ago. He, too, would have gone to the Great War but that the age limit prevented him. Major Magee was well known in business circles throughout his life, and apart from that his chief interest was in the militia. From an early age he was a member of the militia, and in 1906 he was a member and officer in the 10th Battalion, and in more recent years the Cadet movement, and took up a great deal of his time, and was in the end the cause of his lamented death. The boys entertained for him the highest personal regard, and apart from the immediate family, there are no more sincere mourners, now that his busy life has reached its end. In all ranks of life he was popular, and the courage which was a strong feature of his character sustained him in cheerfulness in his last days of weakness and pain. Major Magee was a worthy son of St. John, who has left a record of good service to his fellows along the line of those useful activities which most appealed to him.

THE LATE BOURKE COCKRAN.

More than thirty-five years have passed since the late W. Bourke Cockran first entered the House of Representatives at Washington as a member from the State of New York. In the years since he has been in and out of Congress, but always a notable figure in New York politics. Great changes came with the years but Mr. Cockran, as the New York Tribune puts it, retained his picturesqueness to the last. "He was like a classic actor still holding his own on a stage yielding to realism and decadence." The Tribune says further: "The veteran Congressman was above all things, an orator. He had the oratorical and histrionic temperament, and that helped greatly to keep him what he always had been. He and Tom Grady contended for more than a generation for the distinction of being known as Tammany Hall's premier orator. He frequently excelled himself from the Hall, which Grady never thought of doing. But he had a broader culture and far more distinction of manner than Grady had. He could change his political opinions with more facility. He felt able to do without Tammany, if need be, but Tammany never could reconcile itself very long to doing without him."

Of Cockran's greatest triumph as an orator we are told: "At the Democratic National Convention in 1892 he accomplished the seemingly impossible. Grover Cleveland was about to be nominated for the third time. A night session was in progress on the Chicago lake front. The rain dripped through on the stage and many persons held umbrellas. The galleries were packed with Cleveland supporters, who wanted action and bowed down speakers trying to nominate other candidates than Cleveland. Mr. Cockran appeared on the platform to nominate David B. Hill, the villain of the piece."

In the Chicago drama, Nobody thought that he would be allowed to finish his speech. He did not try to placate the Cleveland worshippers. But something in his loquacious manner and mellow voice impressed the crowd. He disarmed the galleries, if he did not convince them. The tumult of the rest of the evening died away into respectful, eager silence. The crowd wanted to hear Mr. Cockran, even though he spoke as an enemy. It was a marvelous tour de force."

Mr. Cockran, as the Tribune says, was not adverse to changing his political views. In one campaign he supported Bryan, and in another opposed him. He quarrelled with Croker and Murphy of Tammany fame, and was reconciled. Always he was in the thick of the fight for Irish freedom, and lived to see the Irish Free State established. He was for a generation a forceful personality, and one of the greatest orators of his time.

THE PRINCE AND AMERICA.

Quite full reports of the speech of the Prince of Wales at the dinner of the American University Union in London last week have been called to the New York papers. It is noted that American Ambassador Harvey paid tribute to him as "the white prince," and Lady Astor said: "The Prince of Wales is one of the best Americans I have ever met. He knows when we talk what we mean. There is no greater link between England and America than His Royal Highness; in fact, no greater link between all countries." The three hundred guests included graduates of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. The President of Williams College was there and the jazz band of Nebraska University. The Prince was given a very notable reception, and in the course of his remarks touched very tactfully upon the subject of Anglo-American relations. "I believe," he said, "you will agree with me, that when we get together like this we bring out all each other's many good points and we come out better Anglo-Saxons than we were in." Touching upon the value of a university education joined to overseas experience he said:

"The men of this generation in your country and mine have got to learn to be men of the world in the true sense of the term. We have got to cure ourselves of any small feeling of remoteness from our fellowmen across the seas. As that great ambassador, that great gentleman, Walter Hines Page, once said, 'We have got to drop that word remote from our vocabulary and our thoughts.' To this end nothing will help more surely than the system which your union is building up. We want a union to bridge the world with a great landlocked harbor, as it were, which international progress has for ever in peace and security, no matter how stormy the weather may be outside."

The prince here quoted the words of a British statesman wrote to Ambassador Page years ago—"If I have been fortunate enough to contribute even in the smallest degree to drawing close the bonds that unite our two countries I shall have done something compared with which anything else I may have attempted counts in my eyes as nothing," and added that they suggest an ideal which was a very real thing to his generation in Great Britain.

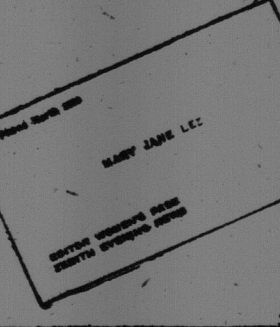
The Prince added: "From what I have seen and from friends I have met I feel that the ideal is no less real to our contemporaries on the other side of the Atlantic. We shall have many opportunities of furthering this ideal, and we must lose none of them." Paying tribute to Cecil Rhodes as the pioneer of the union movement he declared: "We in this country must follow up the trail he blazed not merely by extending to your graduates and undergraduates our hospitality, but by encouraging our own university men to take advantage of yours."

The Prince of Wales sets an example that is worthy of him and of British statesmen and the people at large. Whatever pin-pricks there may be from time to time to irritate the British or the Americans, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that in Anglo-American co-operation lies the hope of the world. It is possible that the people of Great Britain and Canada do not sufficiently take into account the enormous foreign born population in the United States, to whom our ideals do not yet appeal, and the difficulties that surround the efforts of the real friends of Anglo-American unity of purpose. The leaders of American thought see, as the Prince of Wales sees, the need of dropping the words remoteness and isolation from their vocabulary, and the logic of events will eventually bring about the desired full co-operation in relation to world affairs.

The word kodak is a trade name made up for use in advertising. If man was comparatively as strong as the ant he could lift forty tons.

WHAT'S WHAT

By Helen Doole



"With an increasing number of women in professional and business life, new codes have been developed for their special benefit. In Mrs. Sherwood's once authoritative book of etiquette, published some forty years ago, it was laid down as an immutable law that no woman should use a card without the prefix 'Miss' or 'Mrs.'"

All this is changed. Miss and Mrs. remain the social prefixes for all women except those who are doctors. Other professional women have two sets of cards, one set bearing the social name, say, Mrs. Carlton Forbes Grant or Miss Beatrice Manning Grant, the other set without prefix, as shown in the above illustration.

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DAWN.

A thin white line on the ocean's rim, And the leaping seas between. A dawn wind hot from the darkened west, That makes the ship career.

A dawn wind hot from the distant land, To the little ships that pass, With a smell of palms and of moist, black earth, And orange groves and grass.

An albatross in the whitening wake, Dolphin school ahead, Tossing, t'gallies, royals, change From a purple black to red.

The second mate on the scuttle lid A belaying pin he whacks, "Eight bells below! D'y'hear hear the bells?"

"Up on the lid of her, every one, 'Per' I'm a daisy, peeped by." Then he turns 'em to for to scrub the decks, And so the day began.

Amherst News:—The above reproduced from the Chicago Tribune is from the pen of Leonard Mason, grand-nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis B. Allen, former well known residents of Amherst. The composer, who was a casualty in the Great War, and is still a young man, has won much favorable comment for his literary productions and has had many flattering offers from leading publishers in the United States.

A SPECTACULAR RACING DRAMA AT THE UNIQUE

"Queen of the Turf" is a romance of the race course. It is a story of the life of a woman whose experiences have been woven into a turf drama that recalls the memorable "Chickens" that grand old story of the turf that thrilled the whole world more than a decade ago. It is the current attraction at the Unique Theatre. The outstanding feature, among several of undoubted dramatic value, is the race episode in which two sleek thoroughbreds outdistance a field of amateurs and finish with an absolute dead heat. The frenzy of the spectators who jam the towering grandstands, the milling throngs in the betting ring, the thrashing of dollars change hands, the paddock where the horses are given their last minute preparation for the big event and many other scenes will thrill even the most calloused of race goers.

U. S. MAYOR WANTS STRICTER SPEEDING LAWS

Triple Killing in Philadelphia Brings Plain Talk From the City's Chief Magistrate.

Philadelphia, March 6.—Stricter laws for the punishment of reckless motor car drivers will be urged by Mayor Moore as the result of the "accident" Friday morning in which three persons, including a child, were killed by a trolley car in West Philadelphia were struck and killed by an automobile as they crossed a railroad track. The trolley car was driven by Henry G. Brock, banker and clubman of this city. Brock is charged with homicide in connection with the cases, operating a motor car while intoxicated and refusing to aid the injured persons. He is at liberty under \$85,000 bail awaiting the action of the "coroner."

"The police force is hampered by a shortage of dollars and ordinances," said the Mayor in a statement made public recently, "but one of the chief difficulties arises from the case with which reckless and sometimes drunken drivers are able to escape through the government's offices."

Governor A "SONG PLUGGER"

Makes "Sidewalks of New York" Popular—Author Gets Job.

Albany, N. Y., March 6.—Governor Smith told callers recently that he had become a successful "song plugger." To support his statement, he read a letter from Charles B. Laver, author of "The Sidewalks of New York," stating that the Governor had brought the ballad back into popularity and that as a result the author, aged and blind, had been able to get a vaudeville engagement to sing the ditty after a long period of unemployment.

WANTS TO PEDDLE MARKS; TOLD TO GET JUNKMAN'S LICENSE

New York, March 6.—Fritz Schneider told Detective Sergeant Scribbers of the Missing Persons Bureau at Police Headquarters recently that he represented a syndicate of Germans in the United States and he wanted a license to sell German marks in the streets of New York.

"Why don't you go to the License Bureau?" asked Scribbers. "I went there," Schneider replied, "and they told me it was a junkman's license I wanted. They said I should go to Police Headquarters, so here I am."

Scribbers advised Schneider to go back to the Bureau of Licenses.

'CALL US ROTTEN' COURT DITTY OF MR. GALLAGHER AND MR. SHEAN

Contract Suit Finds Al and Ed Trying to Show They Aren't So Good, While Morris Gest Insists They're Edwin Booths; Brady Tosses Bouquets.

WHY THE PEOPLE ARE EATING FISH

(The Canadian Fisherman)

During the last three or four years we have had occasion and opportunity to scrutinize the effectiveness of our system of distributing fish throughout the country. Frequently we have observed that fish shipments from the coast go to inland centres for circulation among the population within a comparatively small radius of these centres. Our producers have an eye only to the concentrated population and little or no effort has been spent in attempting to solve the problem of supplying the less populous parts of the country.

One could quite readily understand the difficulty of supplying remote districts in the far interior, but when centres located practically at the base of supply are fish-starved, there is something in our system which needs attention. We have a report from the city of Fredericton, the capital of New Brunswick, which is illuminating. This centre has a population of about 8,500 people. It is located on the St. John river, eighty to ninety miles from the Bay of Fundy, and has steamship communication with St. John, except in winter. It has rail communication with St. John, via two points and is connected with fresh fish distributing points in Nova Scotia via the Trans-continental with transit facilities at Chatham, and the river is Marysville with considerable population and within a comparatively small radius are communities of size. One would imagine that this would be an ideal market. But observe what our informant, one whose business it is to note these things, remarks:

"With reference to your letter of recent date, Ernest Howe only remained in the fish business a few months. Tinsmiths & Hardware have been out of business for more than three years, and the Hygienic Fish Market changed hands several times and finally closed. The above facts are not without a fish market. The above facts all stated that they were unable to get a satisfactory supply of fish."

A million people want fresh fish. Stores eighty miles from salt water. The fact is over a contract made in May, 1921, which was renewed in September, 1922, and was not to expire until September, 1924. On the shore of the St. John river, Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean were to start in at \$750 a week and eventually to get \$1,000. It is alleged that before the start a season they signed a contract with Keith at \$1,000 a week. They are getting \$1,800 a week now.

OLD AND NEW ROADS

(Toronto Globe)

Now they are going to light two great highways in the Province of Quebec, turning the old-time country road into a modified Great White Way. These roads from Montreal to Quebec, and from Quebec to the States boundary—bear an enormous burden of traffic, but until recently they were just rural highways, winding through peaceful woods and fields, let us hope, a measure of safety for horsemen, vehicles and pedestrians from speeding motorists.

WATER POWER TO AVERT COAL SHORTAGE

(Thrift Magazine)

Extensive hydro-electric power development in New York State has so greatly reduced the need for coal that the state no longer fear a serious coal shortage in time of mine strikes.

Increased use of water power is now saving nearly 6,000,000 tons of coal a year and rapid progress is being made toward a further saving through the development and extension of the state's hydro-power system.

Spurred by the mine labor troubles of the past year, the state has completed more than 800 miles of transmission lines during 1922, and every mile of them was built with the idea of shutting down the coal-burning mills. The mileage of the lines added was greater than in the five years previous to the miners' strike. Today it is believed that the state's coal-burning plants would not be seriously crippled by a mine strike. Up-state utilities would not be affected, and New York City, in an emergency, probably could get along on British coal.

Some of the effects of the great development of the up-state hydro-electric system is the fact that the work of the state fuel administration. Plants that at the time the administration began to function were depending upon coal have changed to hydro-electric power. In other cases where there was an acute shortage of coal power has been transmitted from distant cities making unnecessary emergency, up-state consumption could now be reduced to a few thousand tons scattered among plants and isolated localities.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

(Fredericton Mail)

Some months ago an aged citizen who had become incapacitated from work suffered a stroke of paralysis and was admitted to the Victoria Public Hospital for treatment. His case did not yield readily to treatment and was finally pronounced incurable with the result that he was eventually transferred to the Municipal Home. It seems that he has a married daughter living in the United States and not having heard from him for some time she became rather anxious and this week made a journey to the city to investigate the facts of the case and in a remarkably short space of time after her arrival here there was a vacant berth at the Municipal Home. The old gentleman was taken to the house of a friend, and the same evening left by the Boston train for the United States, his daughter having assured him that he would have a home with her as long as he lived. "My father cared for me when I needed help," she remarked to a friend, "and I am not going to see him an object for charity in his old age."

(New York Tribune.)

The merits of Ed Gallagher and Ed Shean form an important point in an action brought against them for alleged breach of contract by the Shubert Theatre Company, which came up for trial yesterday in the Supreme Court. Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean solemnly averred to formal affidavits that they were not so good, but the Shuberts produced several witnesses to the contrary.

Morris Gest testified that in his opinion Edwin Booth attained the perfection of dramatic art in his portrayal of Hamlet, and so did Ed Shean in his portrayal of Mr. Shean and Mr. Gallagher in his portrayal of Mr. Gallagher. It was to be inferred from the testimony of Mr. Gest that he regarded the perfection of Mr. Gallagher's and Mr. Shean's art to be a little more perfect than that of Mr. Booth's art, because Mr. Gallagher really was Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean was really Mr. Shean, while Mr. Booth wasn't really Hamlet. Suspects in Ed Shean.

Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean, he said, were perfect, extraordinary and unique. He had never seen anything just like their act in Ziegfeld's "Follies," he said, and he found it difficult to analyze its perfection, but thought the magic of Mr. Gallagher's smile had something to do with it.

The Mr. Gallagher smile, said Mr. Gest, fairly radiated over the footlights and the only other smile in the world he ever had seen that approached it was David Warfield's.

Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean wriggled and blushed during Mr. Gest's testimony, obviously worried as to how they were to prove that the Shuberts could pick up somebody without any trouble whatever to do their act if witnesses like Mr. Gest insisted upon making Edwin Booths and David Warfields out of them.

Edward E. McCall, counsel for Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean, pointed upon the David Warfield smile as soon as Mr. Gest mentioned it and wanted to know if Mr. Warfield, who is playing Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice," might not be considered a somber player. Mr. Gest retorted with another question, demanding to know whether Mr. Shean had not made Mr. McCall laugh and cry at the same moment. Mr. McCall said he could not recall any such phenomenon and the question was dropped.

Will Rogers Roped In.

Mr. McCall asked the witness about Will Rogers and Andrew Tommes, who burlesque the Gallagher and Shean act in the "Follies," and Mr. Gest declared that he was not a comedian, but a burlesque if Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean were not on the same bill.

William A. Brady likewise appeared as a witness to denounce the hopes of Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Shean. They were "100 per cent comedians," he said, and he would be glad to engage them at any rate at salaries as large as any he ever paid to any comedian. They were the most popular and most widely known actors on the stage, he held.

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SPECIAL PRICES ON WOMEN'S SPATS

Radio Digest

Practical Pointers Concerning Wireless in All Its Branches.

The Indoor Aerial. Less static comes from an indoor aerial, but it requires more amplification to produce loud signals.

Units in the Electrical Circuit. Volt—The unit of pressure. Ampere—The unit of current. Ohm—The unit of resistance.

Sensitivity of Microphone. The microphone, an apparatus which first takes sounds for broadcasting, is so sensitive that even a whisper near the instrument is sent clearly through the air.

Wind Often Causes Noise. On a windy night, old electric power lines will sway, causing poor connections to spark and make more noise in the receivers, especially if the electric lines are nearby.

Standard Wave Lengths. Wave length for broadcasting entertainment is 360 meters. Daily weather, market and crop reports and other official and semi-official announcements are sent out on a wave length of 485 meters.

To Eliminate Noise From Dials. The scraping of dials on the panel of a radio set can be corrected by cutting a piece of felt one-eighth of an inch thick and gluing it on the inside of the dial. The revolving of the dial will then work smoothly and without noise.

A Definition. Radio-frequency amplification is the building up of weak currents that are received by the aerial until they are sufficiently strong to be passed through the detector tube, so that the instrument can function satisfactorily and efficiently.

Glass Panels Give Satisfaction. Squeamish amateurs are making receiving sets with glass panels. They make a fine appearance and the workings can always be seen. Holes can be put in the glass by placing a little moistened clay or sand just over where the hole is to be made and press a round piece of wood, the size of the hole is to be, down on the glass through the clay; then pour a little melted lead into the hole in the clay, and the glass will drop out without chipping.

Coil Construction. When making home-made coils for the receiving set, some consideration should be given to the tapping operation. If the taps are taken too far apart, tuning will be difficult and perhaps impossible. The station which is wanted is probably located between two taps, and that is one reason why signals are heard louder when a switch arm is placed between adjacent switch points. The wave is somewhere around there, and it does its best to be tuned in right. The "units" and "tens" method is probably the best, but where a single switch arm is to be used, it is better to tap the beginning of the winding closely, say every five turns, and then go on the increase with eight and then ten turns. The tuning around 300 and 400 meters will be facilitated, and the signals may come in even stronger.

For the Notebook. Never tolerate any loose wires for poorly made connections. It is much better to get low clear signals than loud distorted ones. An amateur should not expect too much from a cheap, ready-made set. When there is more than one tuned circuit, each circuit must be equally tuned to secure resonance. It is estimated that the energy absorbed from radio waves by a receiving antenna is about one-millionth of an ampere.

Radiograms. Passengers riding in radio-equipped taxis in Paris, pay two francs extra for the trip.

The most northerly radio station in Canada is at Norway House, at the northern end of Lake Winnipeg. Radio concerts will be broadcast once a month from NAH, the radio station at the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy Yard, operating on a wave length of 507 meters.

The first case on record of a radio receiving set being specified in a will was revealed when the will of J. J. O'Hair was probated in New York. He bequeathed a "radio set and tools, valued at \$500," to William Watson. Each owner of a private radio set in France must obtain a license and pay 10 francs as an annual fee. They must keep secret all intercepted messages, except on demand of the proper authority, and cease operations whenever the Government instructs.

Horlick's Malted Milk

Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids

FOLEY'S STONE CROCKS

Keep the Butter Sweet SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Made by Canadian Workmen of Canadian Clays With Canadian Coal

STATUTES OF IRELAND.

Frederick Mull—Fred Lyons, a local carpenter, while tearing down an old ramshackle building on Westmorland street known as the Lockhart house, this winter, came across an ancient volume of considerable interest. It is entitled "Statutes of the Parliament of Ireland, Volume IX, from the twenty-ninth year of King George's reign, 1789, to the Thirty-third year 1783." The volume is bound in leather and although it bears evidence of having had considerable use, it is in good condition. It is an Irish historical society want this book Mr. Lyons would probably be willing to part with it on reasonable terms.

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