

There are Better Ways of Doing Almost Anything

This store is always on the watch for a chance to find out what it is

With 1920 smiling at us, we can all relax for a moment, review the passing year, note certain causes and effects; then plan our New Year activities so that we may, from the very start, make it a bigger, better and more successful year in every way.

Inventory time is here. It means much to save 25 or 10 per cent.

We mean to put prices on certain lines low enough to make quick clearing.

Big reductions in Overcoats and a very few left to close out. Move quick if you wish to save \$5 to \$8.

A chance to get Boys' Sweater Coats worth \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3 all at one price—\$1.90.

Broken lines of Woollen Underwear at much below present list prices. Odd drawers, odd undershirts. Possibly lines to match up just what you want.

Extra quality Grey Persian Lamb Cape worth \$5. Inventory sale price \$2.50.

Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps—\$1.25 and \$1.50 values. Inventory sale—90c.

Fur Sets at close out prices.

Women's 65c and 75c Cashmerino Hose—warm winter weight. Inventory sale—48c.

Men's Warm Fleece Lined Jersey Gloves—Reg. value \$1. for 85c.

Boys' Woollen Mitts, leather faced—Reg. 50c and 60c. Inventory sale—45c.

Splendid value in Men's Heavy Warm Wool Sox at 45c 65c, 75c, 85c.

Clearing Lines in Shoe Department

A few Women's Blizzard Overshoes worth \$1.25 to clear—75c. Clearing lines in rubbers. Some special prices in shoes. Reg. price \$5 to \$6.50, for \$4.50.

The Cold Weather Suggests

"Stanfield's" Underwear—Pure Nova Scotia wool. The greatest value-giver of all underwear for men.

Complete stock of "Watson's Underwear" for Women, Misses and Children. In combination or separate pieces. All desirable styles.

Magazines here.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1920

WE ELECTED THEM

(Adapted from Ridgeway Dominion)

By "we" in the above heading is meant all of us—the people of Glencoe. The reeve, councillors and electric light commission, as well as the public school board, hold office by the expressed confidence of the electors. Placed in offices not of their own seeking, after in most cases being repeatedly urged to accept nomination, it is up to the people of the town to give the newly-elected governing bodies every assistance to "make good."

It may be that your particular favorite was defeated. Instead of this justifying you in sitting back and swinging your little hammer, it is all the greater opportunity for you to show your sporting instincts by co-operating with the winners. In many instances municipal officers are criticized in a manner suggestive of a belief that such officials are animated by a malevolent desire to deliberately use their positions to the public detriment. We have never known any such spirit manifested in the sessions of any council.

The men filling public office would be the last to claim infallibility for themselves. But they are justified in claiming that each one gives his time and best judgment to the service of the town with neither hope, expectation or possibility of material reward, and that each, in any action taken, is acting solely and conscientiously in the best interest of the community to the best of his ability. This being so, it is the members of the council and other boards have a right to expect co-operation and assistance from the townspeople, and that criticism shall be based on the merits of the case rather than on the personality of the official.

This does not mean that the town council is necessarily a holy thing, not to be mentioned save in awe and veneration. Councilmen are human, and to be human is to be liable to error. Frank public discussion of policies and criticism of lines of action are legitimate and desirable, but the criticism should be constructive rather than merely obstructive. It should be the outcome of earnest thought rather than a simple outpouring of bile.

We commence the new year with what has every appearance of being a satisfactory group of municipal officials. There is much good work that can be accomplished in 1920. It is up to every citizen to do his or her share towards making this the best year in Glencoe's history. It can be done.

THAT REGISTRARSHIP

Mr. Editor.—Permit me to correct a mistake which is abroad regarding the salary in connection with the registry office of North and East Middlesex at London.

The fees of the office for the past four years have ranged from \$1,750 to \$2,658. The average for these four years has been \$2,088. The office was not therefore as deplorable a case of excessive remuneration as has been reported. Miss Walker had served for a number of years as second deputy registrar and then as "deputy registrar." Her salary as deputy in 1917 was \$1,000, and not \$15 per week as reported. It will thus be seen that after paying the necessary assistants, etc., the office is no great sinecure for any person.

J. G. LETHBRIDGE.

Peter McArthur's Soldier Son
Three years ago on Christmas Day we feasted in the English way; Two years gone by in sunny France we watched the merry shrapnel dance, and last year on the winding Rhine saw Fritz and Heinie toe the line— But there is none of all the three Looks half as good as home to me. —Lance-Corp. Dan. McArthur.

WHERE FUEL IS CHEAP

Medicine Hat, Alberta, Dec. 27th, 1919.

To the Editor of the Transcript: Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find subscription to Transcript and Family Herald. The Eastern papers are old when I get them but I still enjoy reading them, especially The Transcript, but very sorry to notice so many death notices of our old friends in Glencoe and vicinity since we left there.

We have had some winter here for about six weeks, at and below zero, sometimes 20 to 40 below, and I think those people that go back to Glencoe from the West and say that they do not feel the cold out here must have done the same as I did: Turn on more gas and stay in the house and read the papers. When I did go out on the street it was like running into a wall of stinging needles, and if I had stayed very long out I would be past feeling anything. But on the 17th we got a chinook wind and in a few hours the snow was all gone, and since then the weather has been ideal; more like May, with 20 to 70 above zero.

I was pleased to see that you are getting hydro for Glencoe, and if it is anything like gas I am sure it will not feel the cold out here must have done the same as I did: Turn on more gas and stay in the house and read the papers. When I did go out on the street it was like running into a wall of stinging needles, and if I had stayed very long out I would be past feeling anything. But on the 17th we got a chinook wind and in a few hours the snow was all gone, and since then the weather has been ideal; more like May, with 20 to 70 above zero.

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This is a great industrial city, some of the plants covering from one to ten acres of land, and three more large plants to start soon. You see the city gives great inducements—gas free for five years, then a guarantee for twenty years at five cents per thousand feet of gas, with a guarantee that if gas should fall the city will furnish coal at one dollar per ton. The city did own a large coal mine near the city but sold it to the Swan Coal Mine Co., but held a reserve in the sale that in case the gas should ever fall the coal would be sold to all within the city limits at one dollar per ton, but there is no sign of gas falling. The city has now ten strong wells on hand that they do not use. There are some 7,000 large street lamps burning night and day since I came here in July. The city claims it would cost more to light them than the cost of gas. At the very warm election for mayor and aldermen just past candidates stated on the platform that the cost of production for gas was less than three cents per thousand feet, so at five cents the city still has two cents revenue.

There are thirteen very fine schools here. The high school, one block south of me, has 19 teachers and over 700 pupils attending, while the public school, three blocks north of me, has 13 teachers and over 500 pupils. At the high school the city keeps up a very fine skating rink free to all, where I spend a part of my time with some more "boys" and "girls" about my own age, skating.

There are many fine churches here but I think the 5th Avenue Methodist church is the finest of them all. I am told it cost over \$300,000 and that they are out of debt, the same as the Presbyterian church two blocks from my house.

Cost of living I think is about the same here as at Glencoe. The best

of young beef at the market by the quarter, 10 to 12 cents; bread, 10c; first grade all Manitoba flour, \$5.35 per hundred; but milk has gone up from 15 to 18 cents per quart on account of the great drought in this section of country last season. Feed is very scarce—hay \$50 per ton—but they all say all the signs are in favor of a bumper crop for 1920.

With best wishes for Glencoe and vicinity, and with the compliments of the season,

I am, yours kindly,

JOHN E. HULL.

WHICH?

At a meeting of the board of a Toronto church it was suggested that the war being over, the old order of service be restored and the singing of the Doxology replace the National Anthem in which the Deity is urged to scatter the enemies of King George and confound their policies.

The suggestion appears not to have met with approval. Which raises the question whether our temples are dedicated to the worship of the God of all mankind or the God of our own particular tribe.—Farmers' Sun.

WHY HE CAN'T PAY BILLS

Here is a story of why one Winnipeg man couldn't pay his bills:

A certain buyer, receiving a request to send a cheque to cover his bill, sent the following letter: "For the following reasons I am unable to send you the cheque asked for: I have been held up, held down, sandbagged, walked on, sat on, flattened, squeezed, first, by the Dominion Government for federal war tax, excess profits tax, Victory Loan Bonds, Thrift Stamps, capital stock tax, merchants' license and auto tax; and by every society and organization that the inventive mind of man can invent to extract what I may or may not possess."

"I have been solicited by the Society of John the Baptist, the G. W. V. A., the Women's Relief, the Navy League, the Red Cross, the Black Cross, the Double Cross, the Children's Home, the Dorcas Society, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Boy Scouts, the Jewish Relief and every hospital in town. Then on top of it all came the Associated Charities and Salvation Army."

"The government has so governed my business that I don't know who owns it. I am inspected, suspected, examined and re-examined, informed, required and recommended so that I don't know who I am, where I am or why I am here. All I know is, I am supposed to be an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need, desire or hope of the human race. And because I will not sell all I have and go out and beg, borrow or steal money to give away, I have been cursed, discussed, boycotted, talked to, talked about, lied about, held up, hung up, robbed and nearly ruined, and the only reason I am clinging to life is to see what is coming next."

Slipped His Mind

A Scotchman and an Irishman once had a quarrel. They agreed upon a hand-to-hand encounter, to be fought to a finish, and the one who wished to acknowledge himself beaten had to shout "sufficient."

After a full hour's hard pugilistic work the Irishman had laid roared out: "Na conscience!"

"Na conscience!" said the Scotchman, "if I havena been tryin' to mind that word for the last half hour, but couldn't for the life o' me think o' it!"

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

BRIEF STORY OF 1919

SUMMARY OF NOTABLE EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The Features of The Past Twelve Months Have Been The Preparation of the Treaty of Peace and the Struggle Against Bolshevism. Which Is Now Going on All Over the World.

Fifty or a hundred years hence, mankind may be blessing the year 1919 in which the statesmen of the world got together and drew up the Treaty of Peace and organized the League of Nations. Then again it is just possible that they may be cursing the work of the Peace Conference. At the present time it is impossible to foresee the effects of the peace terms, even though they are eminently satisfactory to the Allies.

Several things have been revealed, however, during the year of peace making that proved a surprise to the world in general. Here in Canada we have been amazed by the fact that the nation which took the least risk in defending the ideals of democracy and which made itself rich out of the war should have been the least willing to make any sacrifices for the preservation of the peace of the world. It is not necessary to deal with the matter at length. The critics of President Wilson say that all would have been well if he had attempted to shoulder its share of the main facts which remain is that as soon as the Peace Treaty and the plan for the League of Nations were announced, they were taken and used as a political football in the United States. The year has come to an end, and the United States is the only one of the nations which have enjoyed the advantages of the most altruistic modern civilization that has so far refused to shoulder its share of the white man's burden, as imposed by the Treaty of Peace.

A Canadian public man recently pointed out several facts that are interesting to the citizens of this country. Canadians did not wait in 1914 to profit by the war. As soon as the issue was joined and it became evident that the ideals of democracy had to be defended against the forces of autocracy, Canada threw in its lot with the Allies. Canadians did not wait to grow wealthy out of the war or to seek all the personal advantages possible. They acted without hesitating, and did not attempt to dodge any responsibilities. In the struggle against Bolshevism, the Dominion may not be the wealthiest nation in the world, but since 1914 Canada has assumed the moral leadership on the continent of America.

The struggle against Bolshevism has been the other feature of the year. The growth of that radicalism that aims to destroy existing social conditions has been one of the direct effects of the reaction that followed the war. Bolshevism is triumphant in Eastern Europe, especially in Russia. In Germany, the Republican Government crushed the Spartacists. As a result they lost the war in that country, with a firm hand. In France, the menace of Bolshevism has not been so strong, and the forces of law and order are sane and strong. In the West, the reaction has been more moderate. The forces of sane government have been triumphant. But December 31, 1919, still finds Bolshevism the great problem of the near future.

JANUARY.

1. Three Canadian soldiers were killed when trainload of returned men was wrecked near Edmundston, N.B.

2. Germans evacuated Riga to escape clash with Bolsheviks.

3. Herbert C. Hoover named head of European relief work.

4. Count von Hertling died at Ruppolding, Bavaria.

5. Plot to restore the Hapsburgs discovered and frustrated.

6. Theodore Roosevelt died at Oyster Bay.

7. Spartans party launched revolution in Berlin.

8. Siberia reported its readiness to join All-Russian Government in fight against Bolsheviks.

9. Premier Lloyd George announced new Cabinet.

10. Unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Dr. Karmayr, the Czech Premier.

11. The Baden, the largest German battleship, surrendered to the British.

12. Sir Charles Wyndham, one of the most famous of British actors, died.

13. German Government, under the leadership of President Ebert, crushed the Spartacan revolution in Berlin.

14. Rosa Luxemburg, one of the most famous of German revolutionists, killed by republican troops.

15. Karl Liebknecht, the German Socialist leader who defied the Kaiser during the war and blamed the Teutons with starting the war, was killed by republican troops crushing Spartacan revolution.

18. Preliminary meeting of the Peace Conference.

19. Ebert Government was sustained in the German elections.

20. Prince John of England, youngest son of King George, died very suddenly.

21. Irish Parliament opened by Sinn Feiners.

22. Unconscious objectors imprisoned in the United States during the war given their liberty.

23. Stephen Gwynn organized an Irish Centre Party to support the policy of "Home Rule within the Empire."

24. Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, members of a prominent New York family, who had been serving in France with the Red Cross, committed suicide by jumping overboard when returning to America.

25. Peace Conference declared itself in favor of League of Nations.

26. Monarchical uprising in Portugal crushed by republican troops.

27. Returned soldiers held demonstration in Winnipeg and forcibly ejected aliens who were working in factories.

28. Ianall Kemal Bey, former President of Albania, died in London.

29. Labor upheaval in Great Britain caused Lloyd George to return to London from Rome Conference.

30. E. F. B. Johnson, K.C., one of the best known criminal lawyers in Canada, died in Toronto after a long illness.

31. Rev. Samuel Lyle, D.D., former Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, died in Hamilton, in his 77th year.

32. Joseph Weber, reeve of village of Neustadt, who had been arrested for sedition, forced to kiss the flag by returned soldiers in Owen Sound, and run out of town.

33. Gen. Sir Sam Steele, one of Canada's best known military men and a veteran of the Northwest Rebellion and South African War, died in London.

FEBRUARY.

1. Petrograd was heavily shelled, and many citizens killed.

2. Lord Northcliffe announced his intention to retire from journalism.

3. Tanks and armored cars were sent to Ireland by British Government to maintain order.

4. Edward de Valera, the Sinn Fein leader, made his escape from Lincoln Prison, and fled to America.

5. Former Queen Maria Theresa of Bavaria died at Munich.

6. German Government caused the bombardment of city of Bremen by British warships.

7. Monarchists decisively defeated in Portugal.

8. Pie, Elmer J. Weber, son of the reeve of Neustadt, was sentenced to ten years penal servitude for desertion.

9. Strikes in London called off when Government invoked defence of the Realm Act.

10. Allies heard that Austria desires to unite with Germany. Proposal opposed by allied statesmen.

11. Dr. Edward David elected president of German National Assembly at Weimar.

12. General strike in city of Seattle, the first of the kind ever attempted in North America, declared a failure, crushed by prompt action of Mayor Olson.

13. Friedrich Ebert elected President of new German republic by large majority after a prolonged fight.

14. King Ferdinand of Roumania slightly wounded during riots in his country.

15. Sir Ernest Cassel, the English financier, gave sum of \$2,500,000 to promote British education by means of scholarships.

16. British Government called national conference of capital and labor.

17. Sir Wilfrid Laurier died suddenly at Ottawa.

18. Ex-Empress Karl of Austria held a prisoner for Socialists.

19. Contracts concluded whereby France and Roumania expend \$25,000,000 each in Canada.

20. Anarchists made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Premier Clemenceau in Paris.

21. An American flag, made of silk, was presented to Queen Mary at Buckingham Palace.

22. Sir Rodolph Forget, leading Canadian financier, died at Montreal.

23. Canadian Parliament opened without ceremony owing to death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

24. Spartans attempted another uprising in Germany.

25. Fourteen members of I. W. W. were arrested in New York charged with plotting to murder President of the United States.

26. Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid at rest in notable state funeral at Ottawa.

27. D. D. Mackenzie, of North Cape Breton, selected as temporary leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons.

28. Gen. Pau visited Canada.

29. Amir of Afghanistan murdered in his tent, and succeeded by his brother.

MARCH.

1. Members of Vienna Government arrived in Paris in search of food for starving Austrians.

2. Terrorist attempts to smash Republican Government at Berlin proved a failure.

3. Senator Lodge began campaign against United States taking part in League of Nations, but resolution failed to get a majority in the Senate.

4. Spartans tried to launch another revolution in the city of Berlin.

5. Cyclone swept Alabama, and many lives were lost.

6. Douglas Fairbanks, famous movie star, was divorced by his wife.

7. Queen Marie of Roumania arrived in Paris.

8. Battle between Spartans and Government troops in streets of Berlin resulted in defeat of Reds.

9. Discontented Canadian soldiers caused riot in Kimmel military camp at Abil, Wales, and several men were killed.

10. It was announced that the Grand Trunk Railway would be taken

over by Dominion Government.

11. It was announced that 339 American soldiers committed suicide during the short time that the United States was in the war.

12. Berlin Government announced officially that Spartacan rioting ended.

13. It was officially stated by French Foreign Office that France lost 1,600,000 men killed in the war.

14. It was announced that Austria would not be permitted to form political union with Germany.

15. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig succeeds Sir Wm. Robertson as commander-in-chief of the home forces.

16. President Wilson arrives in France to attend the Peace Conference.

17. Emile Cottin, anarchist who attempted to assassinate Clemenceau, sentenced to death.

18. Attempt to assassinate Trotsky while he was paying a visit to the Riga front proved a failure.

19. Praise of Bolshevism at Labor Conference in Calgary indicated growth of radical element in Canada.

20. Unanimous decision reached by Supreme Allied Council that Heligoland forts must be dismantled.

21. The Princess Patricia's most spectacular fighting unit, officially welcomed home at Ottawa.

22. Sir Auckland Geddes chosen as new president of McGill.

23. Hon. W. J. Hanna, K.C., former Provincial Secretary of Ontario and Canada's first Food Controller, died suddenly at Augusta, Ga.

24. Ukrainian troops captured city of Lemberg.

25. Alexandre Millerand, former Minister of War, appointed first French Governor of Alsace-Lorraine.

26. Spanish troops fought battle in Morocco with brigands.

27. Siberian troops defeated the Bolsheviks in big battle on the Kama river.

28. Soviet revolution in Hungary proved a success, and Bela Kun seized reigns of power. Red terror as introduced by Trotsky in Russia, came to Hungarians.

29. T. G. Masaryk, the first Czechoslovak President, resigned office.

30. Rising reported in Egypt against British rule.

31. Hon. George Taylor, prominent Conservative politician, died in Ottawa.

32. Dominion Parliament rejected Daylight Saving Bill.

33. Duke of Albany and Duke of Cumberland, who adhered to Germany during war, deprived of British peerages.

34. Amelia E. Barr, one of the most prolific of American novelists, died.

APRIL.

1. German commander at Mannheim was found guilty of shooting French prisoners after signing of the armistice.

2. Dominion Government announced the appointment of a Federal commission composed of labor men and capitalists to study industrial conditions in Canada.

3. King George approved promotion of Viscount Jellicoe and Sir David Beatty to be "Admirals of the Fleet" in recognition of their distinguished war service.

4. Strong hand of Gen. Allenby, British High Commissioner in Egypt, crushed rebellion in that country fomented by Bolsheviks.

5. Bill introduced in Ontario Provincial House making the playing of the National Anthem in theatres compulsory.

6. Premier Clemenceau of France saved the life of Emile Cottin, who endeavored to assassinate him, by requesting President Poincare to commute sentence.

7. Official announcement made that allies had been forced to evacuate Black Sea port of Odessa.

8. The Arabian King of the Hedjaz, who aided the allied campaign against the Turks in Palestine, issued a manifesto claiming the title "Commander of the Faithful," a title belonging hitherto to the Sultan of Turkey.

9. Referendum in Province of Quebec results in enormous majority in favor of wine and beer licenses.

10. Herr Neurath, War Minister of Saxony, killed by mob of disgruntled soldiers.

11. British forces occupied Trebizand in Asiatic Turkey.

12. Eugene V. Debs, many times Socialist candidate for the Presidency of the United States, surrendered himself to the Federal authorities to serve a ten-year term for violation of the espionage act.

13. Capt. J. A. Goulet found guilty in Quebec of trafficking in Military Service Act exemptions.

14. City of Sebastopol was evacuated by allies and fell into hands of Russian revolutionists.

15. Major J. C. P. Wood, the British aviator who started from Eastchurch, England, to try a non-stop flight across the ocean, fell into the Irish Sea.

16. The Soviet Government established at Munich collapsed, leaving the Republicans definitely in control.

17. Italian statesmen announced decision to withdraw from Peace Conference unless their claims to Fiume were recognized by allied statesmen.

18. Union of Montenegro and Serbia accomplished, with King Peter as monarch.

19. Premier Orlando left Paris for Rome to "feel the pulse" of the Italian people.

20. First of German delegates chosen to participate in Peace Congress, reached Versailles.

21. Italians endorsed Premier Orlando's fight for Fiume.

22. Sir Eric Drummond of Great Britain chosen first Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

MAY.

1. Peace Conference decided not to destroy German fleet but to divide ships among the allies.

2. Russian Soviet Government issued ultimatum to Roumania de-

manding the evacuation of Bessarabia.