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LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1936.

DO IT NOW.

Christmas is less than three weeks
away.

How many of us make a stern re-
solve each New Year that we will do
our Christmas shopping in good sea-
son next time, and how few of us carry
out that determination.

Can't you remember last Christmas,
how, about two days, or nights rather,
before the holiday, you went charging
madly about the city, jostled and
pushed and rendered generally uncom-
fortable by a surging throng of just
such belated buyers as yourself?

There is nothing that will so quickly
rob the Christmas season of its cheer
and pervade the joyous atmosphere of
the time as the worry and trouble of
belated shopping. Men and women who
start on the expedition with hearts
overflowing with Christian benevolence
and charity return after two hours of
struggle reduced to hardened mis-
anthropes, without a kindly feeling for
one person on earth, and as they ex-
amine the gifts they have managed to
secure they are liable to cover them
with maledictions instead of with the
seasonable good wishes which should
envelop them.

And what is the use of it? Why wait
until the last minute, and then rush
around town crazily, hustling, push-
ing, swearing if you are a man, and
finally buying a lot of things that
neither yourself nor anybody else
wants?

There is plenty of time to do your
shopping without these discomforts.
Take half an hour or so a day for this
tomorrow, or Saturday, or some day
next week at the latest, and you will
have it all done, with such added com-
fort to yourself that you will never
have to make good resolutions about it
again.

Then, aside from the selfish benefit
derived from these timely purchasing
trips do not overlook what you are do-
ing for the men and women who stand
behind the counters for ten, twelve,
fourteen or more hours a day to min-
ister to the wants of the Christmas
buyer.

This holiday season is no festive oc-
casion for them. It is the hardest
time of a year that is not rose strewn
at any point. Try as they may they
can not care for the wants of the horde
of Christmas buyers that pours in un-
der the week before the holiday,
and their portion includes many sharp
words, and much discourteous treat-
ment.

Therefore, make their part of the
work a little lighter as well as your
own by taking time by the forelock
and attending to your Christmas buy-
ing now. It will pay. Things are much
fresher looking now than they will be
after ten thousand have paved them
over. The selection is larger and you
will, in every way, do a great deal
better.

Do it now.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MES-
SAGE.

The President's message is the
opinion of one man, but what Theodore
Roosevelt thinks today millions of his
countrymen are likely to think tomor-
row. The message has no force in law
or legislation, but Congress cannot safely
disregard the injunctions of a Presi-
dent who has public opinion behind
him.

A radical note is struck in the recom-
mendation that the nation should not
alienate its remaining coal lands, but
permit them to be worked by private
individuals under a royalty system, the
Government controlling the price at
which coal shall be sold and delivered.
The public coal lands of the United
States aggregate between 50,000,000 and
60,000,000 acres, which constitute a
safeguard against the extortion of coal
rights and trusts, if the Government
chooses to exercise its power. The
arrangement advocated by President
Roosevelt is similar to that adopted by
the Canadian Government as a condi-
tion of granting the Crow's Nest Rail-
way charter. The Government retained
a portion of the coal lands and fixed
the price at the pit's mouth and the coal
mined by private enterprise.

The President pays a well-deserved
compliment to the Canadian banking
system, and lays his finger upon the
weak spot in the American system,
when he points out that the rate of
interest frequently varies from 6 to 8
per cent between the east and the west
in the United States, while the differ-

ence is never more than 2 per cent in
Canada. A more elastic currency is
a crying need across the line. The
President and Secretary of the Treas-
ury ask consideration of a
plan by which national banks
may issue notes at so high
a rate of taxation as to drive the
notes back when not needed for legiti-
mate trade. This is a clumsy expedi-
ent compared with the feature of the
Canadian system by which each bank
sends back for redemption all the
notes of other banks that reach it, so
that the paper currency expands and
contracts automatically with the needs
of business. The branch bank system
makes the Canadian contrivance pos-
sible, but it cannot be adopted in the
United States, where there are hun-
dreds of national banks, each of them
a separate and independent institution.

The President repeats his plan for
federal supervision of great corpora-
tions and a greater degree of publicity
respecting their business. He takes a
fling inferentially at Mr. Bryan by an
allusion to "the very undesirable move
for the Government ownership of rail-
ways." The best way to avert this
move, he says, is public control and
regulation of the common carriers. In
Canada the public has virtually se-
cured control of railways by means of
a commission, which has wider powers
than any similar tribunal in the world.
The President takes high and cour-
ageous ground in respect of the anti-
Japanese movement on the Pacific
Coast. He pronounced it discreditable
to the American people and advocated
legislation which would enable the Fed-
eral Government to protect aliens in
the rights secured to them under
solemn treaties.

The one passage in the address which
jars on British and Canadian feelings
is that wherein he charges Canadians
and Japanese with inhuman destruc-
tion of fur seals. He complains that
the American Government has been
trying in vain to secure from Great
Britain "such revision and modification
of the regulations" as were provided
for by the award of the Behring Sea
tribunal. Canadian authorities deny the
impeachment of pelagic sealing, and
decline to forego their legal rights
in the Behring Sea seal fisheries in the
interest of an American trust.

Provincial Secretary Hanna, who en-
gineered the prison labor contract, must
feel his left ear burning.

President Roosevelt lets the tariff
question severely alone. But the tariff
question will not let the Republican
party alone, and before long will have
to be reckoned with.

The Minister of Justice does not in-
tend to ignore the statement of Rufus
Pope, ex-M. P., that a British Columbia
Judge paid \$7,000 for his seat on the
bench. Mr. Pope will be given a chance
to prove whether he is telling the truth
or is a common slanderer.

The Ontario Government is making
a virtue of necessity by announcing
that it will build a technical school in
Hamilton, despite the result of the elec-
tion. The technical school was prom-
ised to Hamilton when that city was
deprived of the Normal College; and
Mr. Scott and the Hamilton Spectator
made it an issue in the recent contest.

Mr. Fielding is to be the arbitrator
between the Dominion Coal and Domini-
on Steel. His threat that the Govern-
ment would take a hand in the
quarrel of these arrogant corporations
has brought them to time. Each of
them has been fed generously at the
public trough, and the public has the
right to protect the numerous share-
holders, and put an end to an industrial
war which is inflicting injury over a
wide area.

"In a column article the Toronto
Globe pictures Hon. Geo. W. Ross
as the discoverer of Cobalt. It had
been generally supposed that one La-
Rose was the Christopher Columbus
of the occasion. The Globe's dis-
covery of the real discoverer seems
to have been reserved for a time
when the mining policy of the Whit-
ney administration had made Cobalt
a mining camp worth talking about."
—Free Press.

"One LaRose was a blacksmith
working on the Temiskaming Railway.
The Temiskaming Railway was the
conception of Hon. G. W. Ross. But
for this the riches of Cobalt might
have been undiscovered for half a cen-
tury or more. The railway and the
mineral wealth combined made Cobalt
a mining camp worth talking about.
As for the Government's mining policy,
mining men have a mighty poor opin-
ion of it."

Representative manufacturers, like
those in London who have been heard
from, express satisfaction with the new
tariff. Typical farmers are equally
satisfied, and the mechanic is getting
plenty to do at a fair wage. Of course,
every manufacturer may not be of the
opinion that he has enough advantage
over his foreign competitor; no tariff
can ever please everybody. What we
interpret average public opinion to be
is that, taken as a whole, the tariff, as
rearranged, altered and classified, is
well suited to Canadian conditions. This
is probably the explanation of the
calmly with which the general debate
on the measure was conducted and
closed.

MEN AND THE POWDER HABIT

[New York Dispatch.]

New York men are all more or less ad-
dicted to the powder habit, and the day
has passed in this city for the barber to
ask "Powder, sir?" after he has shaved
the face of a customer. Not many years
ago it was considered effeminate for a man
to use face powder—the only kind they
used was put in their pockets—now
days it's nothing to see a young fellow
emerging from a barber shop as pink and
white as a rose. In fact, many young men
of Gotham who have no wives from whom
to steal it, keep a box of it on their dress-
ing-cases, soft, white, powdery, sweet-smell-
ing stuff, to use after shaving. Just a few
years ago a scrape in soap and cold water,
with a stinging application of bay rum
afterward, was considered luxurious and
dandified enough, but now an average bar-
ber insists on giving you a massage with
your shave and makes you as velvety and
lovely as a 16-year-old schoolgirl. And
that isn't all. In the department stores
they are selling French powder puffs the
size of a plate with which to fluff your
body all over with dainty talcum powder
after a bath. I would have thought these
for the women and would have turned my
face discreetly the other way if I hadn't
seen two husky chaps investing in them.
"By gad, sir," said a man while the pow-
der question was being discussed at a
Fifth avenue hotel the other evening, "the
first thing we know the gentlemen will be
carrying their fancy work around with
them, as they did in the days of Louis,
and they will all be so dainty and sweet
and pretty that no girl will be able to
resist them."

HOW MUCH ARE EGGS?

[Cincinnati Inquirer.]

"What are eggs a dozen today?" a lady
asked at the grocer's.
"Two more for 24 cents," said the grocer.
"Wouldn't make them 2 cents per dozen less?"
"Then," said the lady, "I will take 24
cents' worth."

MIDAS.

[Chicago Record.]

"Pa, who was Midas?"
"He was a very rich man, who had but
to touch a thing to turn it into gold."
"It's funny they called him Midas."
"I don't see why there was anything
funny about it. That was his name."
"I should think they'd 'a' called him
John D. Rockefeller of the country
where he lived."

THE ONTARIO AXE.

[Toronto Star.]

The guillotine is to be abolished in
France. Which is a very good reason
why Dr. Willoughby should insist on its
being retained in the Ontario civil ser-
vice.

REAL AND SHAM LOYALTY.

[Stratford Beacon.]

Some Conservative journals are com-
plaining because the new Liberal tariff
not only perpetuates the British prefer-
ence, but increases it. And these are the
people who used to claim to be the only
"truly loyal."

REMEDY SHOULD BE FOUND.

[Hamilton Times.]

Mr. Foster says the cure for corruption
lies in the abolition of the patronage sys-
tem. It is doubtless true that this ques-
tion of patronage is one of difficulty, and
not always of strength. But to strike many people
that Mr. Foster is a bit tardy in opening
fire on it. The evil was greater when he
was a cabinet minister than it is today.
But he never raised a finger to attack it.
Notwithstanding this, however, it would
be well to consider a remedy. Surely one
is to be found.

GREAT COMET DUE IN 1910.

[Leslie's Weekly.]

The most famous of all comets, though
not the largest, and most brilliant, will
again be visible in 1910. This is Halley's
comet, so called from its identification by
the great astronomer who was the friend
of Sir Isaac Newton. Halley's investiga-
tions of astronomical records led him to
assert that the comet which he had ob-
served in 1682 had appeared in 1531 and in
1607, and to predict its reappearance in
1799. The fulfillment of his prophecy ex-
ceeded the most intense scientific interest,
and established beyond doubt the period-
icity of comets and their movements in
orbits determined by the law of gravita-
tion. Its last appearance was in 1835, its
period varying from 75 and 76 years on
account of the perturbing attractions of
Jupiter and Saturn in certain parts of
its orbit. It was by that time possible to
calculate its movements with so much
greater accuracy than before that it
made its perihelion passage within four
days of the predicted date. It was not
then a very grand object to the naked
eye, but the light of its nucleus surpassed
that of second magnitude stars, and was
comparable with that of some of the
stars of the first magnitude, such as Alde-
baran and Antares. Its tail, while the
comet was approaching the sun, attained
to a length of 20 degrees.

ADVICE TO CANDIDATES.

[London Evening Standard.]

An Australian M. P. advises candidates
for Parliament to be as often as pos-
sible among the mourners in the con-
sistencies they are courting. "It shows
the domestic, the family, feeling strong;
it denotes an observance of religious con-
ventions, and it is taken as proof of a
loyal heart, a heart that beats for an old
acquaintance even in dust. At one contest
I attended, on an average two funerals a
day every day of the last week, and the
polling was my top score."

THE CALL OF THE WOODS.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

I'd stay with you, but I cannot;
The rain drums on the pane,
The wind from the hill is calling,
So I'm off to the woods again.
Your four gray walls are a prison,
The earth is wide and free,
The earth is wide and free,
The trees on the hill beckons,
So the wild wet woods for me.

The woods and the moor and mountain
They call and call all day;
The road is set from your doorstep,
So I'm for the vagrant way.

WESTERN VIEW OF THE TARIFF.

[Winnipeg Free Press.]

Upon the whole the tariff appears to be
a sensible, well-made, carefully-planned
work, likely to prove as satisfactory
in the new conditions as the tariff of 1897
was in the old. Mr. Fielding's former
tariff lasted for nine years, giving this
country a period of comparative stability
known in our previous history; and the
present tariff should usher in another
decade of fixed tariff conditions and ever-
widening prosperity. When, after the
lapse of many years, another revision will
be necessary, Canada will be fortunate if
she still has William S. Fielding available
for the task.

PREPARING FOR
ANOTHER WARJapan and Russia Greatly In-
creasing Armament.

GAEDKE ANALYZES POSITIONS

Regards Russia's as Much Better Than
Prior to the Late Hostil-
ilities.

London, Dec. 6.—Simultaneously with the
announcement of English newspapers that
some of the Lloyd underwriters have
been insuring against an outbreak of war
between Russia and Japan in 1907 at 5
guineas per cent, Col. Gaedke, whose ar-
ticle and correspondence in the Berliner
Tagblatt during the recent war attracted
universal attention, writes for that jour-
nal a remarkable article on the military
position in the far east.

Col. Gaedke recognizes that the time
for a renewal of hostilities is not yet. He
says that there are clear signs that the
air is loaded with electricity, but the fi-
nancial condition of both Russia and Japan
will postpone hostilities.

Russia's naval strength in that region
need not be considered. Still, Japan in-
tends to have eight battleships of the
Dreadnaught type afloat within eight
years, while the continuous increase of her
fighting strength is remarkable.
For a time Japan increased her army
only by four divisions raised during the
war. She now intends to increase it to
twenty divisions, gradually forming ten
army corps. The cavalry also will be in-
creased gradually.

Machine guns will be attached to every
infantry regiment. The railway troops
and balloon detachments will be raised,
and the fortress artillery increased. The
authorities are meditating a reduction of
the period of military service from three
years to two.

Meanwhile Russia's military position in
the far east has been considerably bet-
tered. She had only 88 battalions there
before the war, and now has 187, including
the European division, which remains at
Harbin until April 1, when Japan and
Russia should evacuate Manchuria, ac-
cording to the treaty.

Altogether, in West Siberia, Trans-
Baikalia and the maritime provinces,
Russia has nine divisions of rifles and
one of foot, with three reserve brigades
of foot. The latter are twice as strong
as they were before the war. Thus Rus-
sia has fifteen reserve divisions, not in-
cluding the force at Harbin, each of
sixteen battalions, totaling 256 bat-
talions, as compared with only 136 mobile
battalions at the beginning of 1904.

Her cavalry strength is about the same
as it was before. Her field artillery has
been increased from 18 to 63 batteries,
each of 80 horses, in peace, forming 90
batteries of eight guns each in war.
There are sixteen mountain batteries, ten
heavy mortar batteries, and 46 siege bat-
teries.

The railway troops and sappers remain
as before. The fortress artillery at
Vladivostok has been reduced to twelve
batteries. The railway guards number
from 20,000 to 25,000, although Russia's
portion of the railway has been reduced.

Col. Gaedke thinks that Russia's strate-
gic position in the far east has improved
very much. Vladivostok has become a
very strong fortress. Harbin, probably
strongly fortified, would be besieged im-
mediately upon the outbreak of war. Com-
munication with European Russia is now
shorter and less liable to interruption.

SOLD THEIR WIVES
TO GET FOODAwful Horrors of the Famine
in Some of Russia's
Provinces.St. Petersburg, Dec. 5.—The news-
papers are publishing terrible accounts
of the famine in the Volga govern-
ments, in seven of which millions of
people are said to be dying of starva-
tion. The Tartars are said to be suf-
fering equally with the Russians.

In the village of Tetyusheh eight Tar-
tar maidens have been sold to dealers
in white slaves from the Caucasus at
prices that ranged from \$34 to \$92. Rus-
sian peasants near Astrakhan are tak-
ing them wives to the city and com-
pelling them to enter the brothels, the
husbands receiving about \$14 in each
case.

SLEEPING SICKNESS CURES

German Doctors Treating Natives in
Victoria Nyanza Region.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The Lokal Anzeiger
says that Prof. Robert Koch's expedi-
tion for the investigation of "sleeping
sickness" is now in the Sesse Islands
in Lake Victoria Nyanza. As soon as
the object of the expedition was known
victims of the disease came in hun-
dreds from adjoining islands. At latest
accounts 400 were waiting treatment.
They were carried in cloths and nets
and by other primitive contrivances.

The doctors, the Lokal Anzeiger's ac-
count says, are working ceaselessly
from 6 o'clock in the morning till 6
o'clock at night. Some of the more in-
teresting cases have been photographed.
Many sank into the fatal sleep in
front of the camera.

The treatment given by the doctors
is having astonishingly successful re-
sults.

MUSIC CLUB'S CONCERT

An Afternoon With the Early Com-
posers Proves Interesting.

A very successful afternoon recital of
the Woman's Music Club was held yester-
day in the rooms of the Masonic
Temple. The programme, which com-
sisted of the works of the "Early Com-
posers," was under the direction of

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

BARGAIN DAY LIST

The Best of All the Year for Good Reasons.

The nearness of Christmas is the simple explanation of this great bargain
list of ready-to-wear apparel and merchandise for personal use. These things that
otherwise would go to the background, to give Christmas goods the space they
occupy, are pushed right to the forefront for your critical notice tomorrow and
Saturday and marked at the most wondrous reductions of the year. Read the
news and come and examine the goods.

Sale of Coat and Ulster Cloths

We have just secured seventy-five pieces of Ladies' Coat and Ulster Cloths
at a tremendous bargain. Space will not permit of an itemized list, and anyway
it would be useless. You should come and examine the goods. There's Beaver
Cloths in full color assortment, lots of blacks, Golf Cloths, Curl Cloths, Astrachan
Cloths, Boucles and Rain-proof Cloths, suitable for making tourist coats, children's
coats and boys' overcoats, on sale tomorrow at half-price and less. Judge by
the two lines quoted, others in proportion:

—\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 Coat Cloths, on sale at, yard.....\$1.00
—\$1.00, \$1.15 and \$1.50 Coat Cloths, on sale at, yard..... 75c

Ladies', Misses' and Children's
Coat Tables

With Christmas buying in view many will take advantage of these
wondrous reductions for Friday and Saturday. These are practical gifts
that are nice to give our best friends. Come early for best choice.

TABLE 1.—Is Ladies' Tourist
Coats for winter wear: 40 to 44
inches long, fancy and plain
tweeds; good choosing; were
\$10 and \$12 50. Bargain Day \$8 50

TABLE 2.—Ladies' and Misses'
Winter Coats, all this season's,
also tweeds, well made. Regu-
lar \$7 50 to \$9 00 values. Bar-
gain Day at\$4 50

TABLE 3.—A bargain of merit.
Table 3 contains odd sizes in
handsome Black Broadcloth
Coats, lined through, some rich-
ly trimmed with silk braids and
appliques. Regular prices were
\$16 50 and \$18 50. Bargain Day
.....\$10 00

TABLE 4.—Ladies' Black Broad-
cloth and Kersey Coats, in sizes
36, 38, 40 and 42 only, lined
through, stylish fitting; were
\$10 and \$12 50. Bargain Day \$8 50

TABLE 5.—Children's Ulsters and
Reefers, navy, blue, cheviot and
fancy tweed, good wearing and
good looking. Special for Bar-
gain Day\$1 50

TABLE 6.—Ladies' Costumes, Fit-
ting Coats and pleated Skirts,
strictly tailored; some
tweeds and black and blue
cheviots, up-to-date suits.
Special\$5 00

More of Those Good
69c Wrappers

Ten dozen Ladies' Flannelette
Wrappers, waist lined, flounced
sleeves, serviceable colors and
neat patterns. For Bargain Day 69c

Sateen Petticoats

Black, Brown and Blue Sateen
Petticoats, with deep sun pleat-
ed flounce, with two trills.
Regular \$1 50. For Bargain
Day98c

Silk Petticoats

The success of our sale of Silk
Petticoats last week attests
the strength of the wonderful
bargain offered; and we're glad
to say we have plenty for to-
morrow and Saturday's selling,
of soft, finished taffeta; the
flounce is shirred, tucked and
silk stitched. We have them in
brown, navy, green, cardinal
and gray. Worth \$5 00 and
\$6 00, at\$2 95

Linen Counter Items

50 dozen Pure Linen Table Nap-
kins, 20 inches square; regular
value \$1 60. Friday and Satur-
day, per dozen\$1 35

150 yards single bed Bleached
Twill Sheet, 56 inches
wide. Special a yard20c

Ready-made Pillow Slips, 3-inch
hemmed, choice of three sizes,
each15c

Large size White Crochet Bed
Spreads, size 76x90 inches; our
regular \$1 25. For Bargain Day
only\$1 00

Ladies' and Misses'
Skirt Special

Ladies' Tailormade Walking
Skirts, about two dozen, in-
cluding Black Panamas, stylish
design, with foot pleats, welted
seams. Special for Bargain Day
.....\$2 15

Misses' and Young Ladies' Walk-
ing Skirts, light grays and
fancy tweeds, 30 to 37 inches
long. Special for Bargain Day
.....\$1 98

Curtain Ends

Friday morning from 9 to 12
o'clock only, we will put out 200
Lace Curtain Ends. A fresh, new
lot. Don't ask to see these after
12 a.m.

Night Gowns

Two specials in embroidery trim-
med Flannelette Night Gowns,
good qualities, nicely made, in
pink and white. Bargain Day
at69c and 85c

Children's Overalls

Children's White Knitted Wool
Overalls, for outdoor wear,
never sold under 65c. Bargain
Day50c

Lawn Aprons

Ladies' and Maids' Aprons, with
bib, embroidery trimmed, Five
dozen to sell, special at35c

Room Rugs

Six only, Crossley's English Vel-
vet Squares, room size, were
\$21 50. Bargain Day at\$15

Two only, Templeton's Best Ax-
minster Parquet Squares, size
10x13 1/2, handsome colorings,
Regular \$52. Bargain Day\$39

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2, Dundas St.

Mrs. S. N. Stirling and Miss Minnie
Raymond.

The following was the programme:
Concerto, C Minor, first movements
(Bach)—By Miss Jessie Strong and
Miss M. Raymond.

Pastoral (Scarlati)—By Miss Steele.
"Recitation and Aria Largo (Handel).
—By Miss Nellie Butler.

Sarabande and Double Modern Com-
poser, Ancient, from Moszkowski—By
Miss Lottie Francis.

"Paper—'Rise of Instrumental Music'
—By Miss Graydon.
"O, Lord, Correct Me" (Rinaldo)—By
Miss Lucy Southam.

Sonata, strings and piano (Corelli)—
By Mrs. Grant, Misses McNab, Webb
and M. Raymond.

W. C. T. U.'S NEW HOME

Collections in Aid of the Proposed
Building To Be Resumed.

The sub-executive committee of the
W. C. T. U. held a special meeting in
Somerset Hall yesterday afternoon, at
which it was decided to resume col-
lections for the new building immedi-
ately after the holiday season.

"The Increase of the Cigarette
Habit," was a topic of much discussion,
and it was agreed that a still wider
circulation of anti-cigarette literature
would be necessary.