

# The Evening Times-Star

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SAINT JOHN, N. B., DECEMBER 29, 1926.

## DRIVING TRADE AWAY

IF there had been a conspiracy to discredit Saint John as a grain-shipping port it could not have been more successful than the developments of the last few weeks. Who is responsible? Grain shippers say they are suffering loss, and some of them that they are through with Saint John. This is surely a remarkable sequel to the campaign to bring more traffic to the port. We are told that because of the lack of elevator space there is today, but the port of Vancouver in one season put more than forty millions of bushels through one elevator. There are three elevators in Saint John, and while only a few millions of bushels have been shipped there are steamships waiting at large cost to somebody, for the cargoes which should be pouring into their holds. We have been pointing to our elevators and the transcontinental lines of railway serving them, and urging shippers to route their grain by this route. Their experience this winter will not make them eager to repeat it next season. It will require a lot of explanation to convince anybody that the most and the best is being made of the facilities we have; although it is made more clear than ever that additional elevator space is sorely needed.

This is not a matter of merely local concern. All Canada is interested in the routing of Canadian traffic through Canadian ports. All Canada is responsible for lack of facilities at our own ports there is a diversion of trade to ports in the United States. The present condition of affairs is intolerable.

## OUR LOSS CITIZENS

A TORONTO despatch says that a number of Canadians have returned from the United States because they were told they must become naturalized or lose their positions in that country. Naturally, a Canadian does not like to lose citizenship in his own country, but if he goes to another with the intention of staying there no blame can be attached to him for becoming a real citizen with a voice in the affairs of the country he has made his own. Those Canadians who have become citizens of the United States because their homes are there have not made their return to their native land. Beyond a doubt a majority of them would return to Canada if they could be assured of gaining a livelihood under conditions approaching those under which they live at the present time. Since so many of them do live there, and so many have become citizens, with a voice in national affairs, they are able to exert a healthy influence in strengthening the kindly relations which exist between Canada and the United States. They are a great loss to Canada, and the loss has been particularly felt in the Maritime Provinces. We can only hope for such a change in conditions here as will enable more of our people to remain in Canada.

## FRANCE AND FASCISM

THE political situation between France and Italy is a great deal more tense than is publicly acknowledged, or else France has little faith in the ability of her neighbor's government to control its people. In a Christmas Day despatch from Paris the French are described as having "quietly and discreetly" reinforced and redistributed their forces along the Italian frontier, so as to be in a position to foil any sudden attack by excited Fascists. The despatch explains: "The measures that have been taken are merely precautionary. What has been and is being done is to get the land, sea and air forces fitted out and grouped in such a way as to be ready to counter any sudden raid, such, for instance, as might be made by sea and land to Ancona, only one hour's steaming from Italy, which, if successful, would completely isolate Nice."

One is fully prepared to credit the statement that the French measures are purely precautionary, but that necessity for such precautions should exist is a disturbing commentary on international good-will, as it was supposed to blossom from the seed sown at Locarno. It is, however, hard to credit that the picture of Fascism this reported state of affairs conjures up is a true one. If it is necessary for a neighboring friendly nation to adopt measures of protection against possible armed raids on a large scale which might be launched by a dominant political faction on the other side of its frontiers, that faction becomes a menace to world peace. By general accord Bolshevism has been regarded in this light, but it is to be hoped that as regards Fascism the fears of France are baseless, or that a mere rearrangement of frontier posts has evoked imaginative exaggeration of that rearrangement's import.

## THE FREIGHT RATES

THE MANTOBA FREE PRESS deals in a more sympathetic way with that part of the Duncan Report which relates to the proposed twenty per cent. reduction in freight rates than it did with that of the relation of the Maritime Provinces to the natural resources of the former northwest territory. It gives a very full and fair review of that part of the report relating to freight rates, quoting the reasons which prompted the Commission to make its recommendations, and adds:

"This is not a case where an off-hand and snap judgment is advisable, particularly if the judgment should be adverse. The removal of the sense of grievance by the Maritime Provinces is a great national consideration; and if the adoption of the Duncan Report will have this happy result, it is not to be lightly rejected."

The Free Press, however, seeks further information. It says there is need for an accurate estimate as to the cost to the country of the proposed change in rates. It contends that, whatever the Maritimes may say regarding their treatment in regard to railway rates and the Intercolonial in the past, "there are items on the other side of the ledger which rather tend to modify the picture of the rest of Canada, which is current in the Maritime Provinces, as that of a harsh and selfish over-charge," and it says these must be taken into account in reaching a final judgment. The Maritime Provinces, as has been said over and over again, are not seeking a special favor. They

## BROADCASTING DEBATES

THE TORONTO GLOBE points a moral in the story of broadcasting experiments from the Finnish Diet. This is what happened: "When the microphone was first installed in the Finnish Diet the members, imagining the eager listeners in the back townships, staged a full-dress debate. One rural member thought he would capture the unseen audience by a practical talk, and began a discourse on ham and bacon. He talked on and on, encouraged, maybe, by the silent attention of his hearers. Finally a constituent sent word by telephone that if the speaker did not stop he would be defeated at the forthcoming election."

As a matter of fact it might be extremely useful to have microphones installed at Ottawa. The edited accounts of eloquence do not read at all badly when recorded in Hansard and mailed by members to selected constituents, who are necessarily flattered to receive the franked envelope with "House of Commons" writ large thereon. But to be a listener-in—that is another matter. "Um—er—as I was saying, Mr.—ah—Speaker—er—um" and so on. An object lesson, indeed.

## SKYSCRAPERS AND TRAFFIC

A NEW YORK despatch on Saturday said that a building 110 stories high, towering 1,208 feet above street level, will be built in Times Square early next year. The New York Times has in a recent issue had an interesting article on skyscrapers in general. It notes that this type of building has brought with it a new problem. It is found that the streets beside the very tall buildings are so congested at certain times in the day as almost to block traffic. Anyone who has stood in Euclid Avenue in Cleveland, at a corner near where there are numbers of twenty-one story office buildings, and has seen these buildings pour their thousands into the streets at the close of the working day, does not need any further evidence that street congestion and the sky-scraper go together. There is a corner in Euclid Avenue which is one of the three most congested corners in the world, and yet Cleveland does not compare in population with New York; nor do its tall buildings rear themselves so high.

The New York Times quotes a real estate operator to the effect that the first two stories of these buildings are the revenue producing ones, and above that height only enough income is yielded to pay the interest on construction costs. This assertion, however, is disputed, and the objection is made that such structures would not be built if they did not pay. One interesting source of profit is the advertising which the skyscraper makes possible. Of course, congestion of traffic must be reckoned with; and since the buildings go so high in this air a portion of the traffic must be taken care of underground. The amazing thing is that New York controls traffic as well as it does; and that, either by motor car, surface street car or subway, the millions are able to get to and from their daily tasks throughout the year so quickly, and with so few breaks in the regularity of service.

Mr. R. G. Betancourt of Cuba is the most indefatigable of consuls. Since he has resided in Saint John he has devoted himself with remarkable zeal and intelligence to the promotion of closer trade relations with Cuba, and he believes a steamship service between Saint John and that island would develop a profitable business. He is now endeavoring to get the Clarke Steamship Company to establish such a service, and the experiment would be welcomed here.

## Other Views

WISDOM TOWN PLANNING.

IF it is impossible to find space for housing schemes such as modern means of health and comfort require within reach of the existing industrial districts of London, there is only one alternative, and that is to build new towns in proximity to new houses. How this may be done has already been successfully demonstrated at Welwyn. It is designed as a true garden city, that is, not as a suburb or dormitory of London, but as an independent unit. It has preserved the natural beauties of a pleasant country, yet it provides for the needs of industry. It is not to be merely a pleasant place of residence for those whose day's work is done elsewhere, but a busy city.

## THE TRADES UNIONS

IN no other country in the world has trade unionism enjoyed greater freedom and more complete recognition and respect than in Britain. But the surrender of some of its leaders to the forces of anarchy and revolution, so disastrous to the organizations themselves as well as to the interests of the country at large, and its lack of control and defiance of legal restraint, have aroused the British people to the need of some form of protection against a repetition of the industrial nightmare through which they recently passed. And trade unionism, saved from those who wreck it, will be the gainer.

## ALL RIGHT IF IT STOPS SOON.

(Settler Independent)

THE cold weather of this week has many compensating features. It clears up all the coils that people were suffering from. It enables the merchants to sell more woolen goods. It gives many men an opportunity to stay at home at night. It purges the air. It keeps the coal dealer in good humor. It gives those with sedentary occupations a chance to have some exercise with the furnace. It increases the appetite. It gives the ladies a real chance for wearing furs. It keeps the ice in a glassy condition for skating and curling. There is nothing wrong with cold weather if it doesn't last too long.

## FARM MARKETING.

WHILE there are various forms of farm organizations throughout western Canada, at present only two of them are making much headway. The success of their work depends on the success of their farm marketing organizations such as Wood, Crerar, Brownlee, yet it seems inevitable that farm-marketing organizations such as co-operative societies, pools, etc., must be the salvation of the farmer in face of the powerful labor, railway, wholesaling, newspaper, banking, and capitalist organizations which confront him.

## SELECTIVE IMMIGRATION.

(Kansas City Times)

THIS only means by which any country can maintain its traditional and inherent character is to protect itself zealously against those elements that would enter it, yet, because of unreasoning or inability, would fail to citizenship and assimilation. But more than the racial or national welfare is at stake. The economic progress of any country is dependent upon the existence of a fairly homogeneous population, upon the maintenance of certain standards of living and industry and upon a supply of workers reasonably related to the demands for labor.

## News and Views From The British Capital

LONDON, December 9, 1926—It was ironically fitting that the Departmental Committee's report on the commercial side of our coal industry should be issued just as Mr. Cook had left for Moscow. This committee was composed of representatives both of the coal-owners and the miners, together with extremely eminent and practical business men not associated with the industry. The only minority objectors to the Committee's strong and urgent recommendations for a thorough modernization of coal marketing methods are the coal-owners. All real experts know, as the Samuel report also plainly stated, that our coal industry is hopelessly obsolete in its outlook. Alike on the technical and the business side it needs a thorough overhaul to bring it up to date, and into a state of efficiency enabling it to face modern competition and twentieth-century conditions. But unhappily most of the coal-owners prefer to dwell in a reactionary, pre-war, mediaeval, and inefficient state.

## Case and Effect.

Long before the Coal Report fully endorsed them, I quoted in this column the views of perfectly impartial foreign experts, who expressed amazement at the old-fashioned methods prevailing in the majority of our collieries. But unfortunately there seems an inherent obstinacy of reactionary outlook in most people connected with the coal industry. Both masters and men too often cling to a conviction that existing methods cannot be improved on. "No body can teach us our business," is the prevailing slogan. So the one side has exploited more money-making on the penny-wise-pound-foolish principle, and the other efficient capitalism listens to political agitators. Owners stick to pit ponies in an age of electrical machinery, and men whose prosperity depends on the X-ray's substitution of oil for coal did. What the effect has been on foreign coal in outside markets can only be guessed at present, but our own coal trade has suffered a permanent factor in reduced demand for our product. One of the big London gas companies, while boasting that it has maintained a full supply of gas throughout a six-months' stoppage of raw material, at a total increase in price of less than 25 per cent., mentions that its foreign purchases of coal amount to over 1,250,000 tons. Old King Coal ought to consult an alchemist.

## One of Many.

I have already mentioned how the record stoppage just ended has given a stimulus to general consideration of electricity for steam. The inquiries of the E. B. I. reveal that such conversions, forced on firms who would never have budged without such compulsion, have been far more widespread than even suspected. All this represents as permanent and serious a shrinkage of coal business as the X-ray's substitution of oil for coal did. What the effect has been on foreign coal in outside markets can only be guessed at present, but our own coal trade has suffered a permanent factor in reduced demand for our product. One of the big London gas companies, while boasting that it has maintained a full supply of gas throughout a six-months' stoppage of raw material, at a total increase in price of less than 25 per cent., mentions that its foreign purchases of coal amount to over 1,250,000 tons. Old King Coal ought to consult an alchemist.

## Commercial.

I am reminded by the report of the Committee on Co-operative Selling of a recent conversation with a leading coal-owner who hails from the North. When I mentioned to him the complaint of his men that they saw more of him in the coal pits than in his own home, he pleaded that he was so busy traveling in Italy, Spain, and Scandinavia that he had little time for his collieries. Thereupon I asked him if he knew of any other business in which the heads of large concerns acted as their own commercial travelers. He admitted that he did not. "Selling is now recognized as an art and a science, and better results would probably be secured if the coal trade were entrusted to men who have made it their special study, leaving the employer free to devote himself to the administration of the business as a whole, and trusting less to managers and foremen who are not necessarily so tactful with the workers because they have themselves risen from the ranks."

## Labour's Confidence.

Arthur Henderson's suggestion that he should give up his work as Chief Parliamentary Whip to the Socialists and devote himself entirely to the cause of the labourer, is symptomatic. The Opposition have been elected by their success at the municipal elections, by the success of the Communist Party, and by the increased pool of most of their defeated candidates. On the other hand they have lost interest in the cause of the labourer. The Communist Party, which most of their members find congenial, has taken the place of the Labour Party. The party leader has a reasonable chance of an independent majority at the next general election, and Mr. Henderson's proposal is a sign that he means to lend all his energies towards that end.

## Cheery Trade Message

(Ottawa Citizen)

HON. JAMES MALCOLM, minister of trade and commerce, gave a cheery Christmas message to his fellow Canadians when he addressed the Canadian Commercial Travelers' Association at its annual meeting in Toronto on Wednesday. Canada, said Mr. Malcolm, today has the largest per capita favorable trade balance of any country in the world. The statement sounds ringing, but it is true, and Canadians everywhere have reason to be thankful at this season of goodwill.

Briefly tracing the growth of Canada's trade, Mr. Malcolm went on to recite some interesting figures. In 1900 the value of Canadian exports was \$32,750,000. For 35 years that figure was never doubled, but at the turn of the century he had grown to more than three-fold. In 1900, Canada's exports were \$183,250,000. The figure today stands at \$1,250,000,000, or eight times the figure of 1900, and twenty-five times greater than at Confederation.

Mr. Malcolm made a similar comparison of imports. In 1900 the value of Canadian imports amounted to \$67,000,000. In 1900 they had risen to \$172,500,000, not quite a three-fold increase. In 1926, imports amounted to \$827,000,000, or nearly six times as large as in 1900. Thus in 26 years, as Mr. Malcolm stated, Canadian exports have multiplied by eight and imports by nearly six. "That is good business," he said.

The figures are encouraging. They are all the more so because Canada has at last got back into her trade stride, and ends the year 1926 with a record twelve months of national business, and faces 1927 with prospects of even better record. The country is sound, and Mr. Malcolm's satisfying words should help finally to dispel the fears of the pessimists.

## Where Canada Lags

(London Free Press)

IN the political embryo at Ottawa of the past couple of years Governments seem to have lost sight of the need of a department of scientific and industrial research. It is now nearly 10 years since the question was first raised in Parliament by Hume Cronyn, then member for London. Mr. Cronyn was chairman of a special committee of the House which investigated the whole problem. This committee recommended the appointment of a Research Council, the establishment of a laboratory. The council was named and has functioned until the present, although handicapped by lack of money, but the laboratory seems to be as far off as ever.

In the meantime other countries have been making steady progress along these lines. Canada lags behind. The latest country to establish a department of scientific and industrial research is New Zealand. Practically all Government laboratories are to be transferred to its control, and research bursaries and scholarships are being established. The scheme has been launched as a result of the report of Sir Frank Heath, secretary of the British department of scientific and industrial research, who lately visited New Zealand and Australia. Is it not about time that the Canadian Parliament, instead of worrying about national status, paid attention to national development of our natural resources?

## Queer Quirks of Nature

ITS NAME GIVES AN IDEA OF BEAUTY.

By Arthur N. Pack

EVEN if one had never seen a Lombardy poplar, the name could not help but give some idea of its beauty. For is there anything lovelier and more inviting than a lane of these tall, graceful trees, leading to a house half hidden in shrubbery?

Of all the large family of poplars, the Lombardy is the only member eligible for street planting west of the midline of the United States; there, planted along a narrow street, though they produce little shade, they lend a surprising air of dignity. Yet they do not crowd the street itself, since they are not a spreading tree.

The Lombardy is perhaps the most easily recognized of its family group, for although all poplars have numerous points in common, it is marked by distinctive characteristics. It is tall and slender, shaped like the spire of a cathedral, and its erect branches normally start at a point not far above the ground. Its bark is brown and rough; the leaves a dull olive green with three prominent veins that radiate from a point close to the junction of the stem and the leaf.

We learn to know the poplar leaves by their firm, soft leathery texture, their scalloped edges, and flattened stems. This tree grows rapidly but its life is comparatively short owing to the prevalence of poplar canker disease.

## Just Fun

YOU can lead a hen to her nest, but you can't make her lay when eggs are 80 cents a dozen.

TODAY is your opportunity; tomorrow, some other fellow's.

CUSTOMER—Are you showing your spring underwear? Saleslady—No, hope not.

BARBER shops for men have been turned into bobber shops for women.

LOSE an hour in the morning and you will be all day looking for it.

THERE will never be a low cost of living.

BLESSINGS often come disguised, but it's different with curses.

PATRON: "I would like a good golf story."

New Librarian: "How about Churchill's 'The Inside of the Cup'?"

OPPORTUNITY often has to kick a man before he can see it.

BUILT FOR IT.

WAITER (on his day off): Those Egyptians must have been good at dealing their own arm. —Lustige Bacter, Berlin.

SHOOT HIM.

FORTUNE TELLER: Your husband will be brave, generous, handsome and rich. How delightful! Now tell me how I am to get rid of the one I have now.—Humorist.

## LOUIS WAS GELATINED

"Denmark is washed by the Caty Cat and Scraggy Hack," wrote a departing English boy at a geography examination. Other gems embossed in the examination papers included: "The highest peak in the Alps is Blane Mangle."

"Amongst the islands of the West Indies are the Pyjamas, noted for toilet sponges."

"Ceylon is joined to India by a chain of coral wreaths."

"A focus is a thing like a mushroom, but if you eat it you will feel differently from a mushroom, for focusses is poison."

"Hafslund is what the people use to say to the undertakers at the time of the Great Plague of London. It means 'Yam may have the body.'"

"Chaplets are small places of worship."

## PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES

Thanks to the research work of William Macon, horticulturist of the Dominion, says the Boston Transcript, sweet corn was ripened this year at Fort Resolution, on Great Slave lake, in latitude 61 degrees north, 800 miles north of Winnipeg. Saunders accomplished this with his wheat (Marquis), and Macon has brilliantly achieved it with his sweet corn. These men have bettered the record of Swift's philosopher, who made two blades of grass grow where one grew before; they have made great quantities of wheat and corn, and good apples, grow where nothing of the kind grew before. What Swift said of his two-blades-of-grass man applies to these new Canadians with full force; they "deserve better of mankind, and do more essential service to their country than the whole race of politicians put together."

## PROGRESS OF AVIATION.

Last year a total of 5,000,000 miles was flown in air transportation in the United States. More than 200,000 passengers were carried and 112 tons of express were handled over 86 air routes with a mileage of 4,076. Above 9,000 miles of airways are now in operation and 2,800 more contemplated. There are now 3,008 landing fields. Of these, 2,782 are emergency, 226 commercial, 219 municipal, 102 army, 40 navy, 66 air-mail. There are 103 seaplane stations. The United States is said to have more commercial operations than any other country and leads the world in the development of aviation. So says Col. Paul Henderson, general manager of the National Air Transport.

## Poems I Love

BY CHAS. HANSON TOWNE

"Calvary," by Edwin Arlington Robinson.

CRITICS have lately been pointing out that Mr. Robinson's work has never deviated from the straight path he chose from the beginning. His formal style has never changed. A poem of his written twenty-five years ago would bear the stamp of authority, would be marked by the same precision, would move in the same orderly fashion. Unlike Yeats, he has not altered his literary manner; and it is a question whether it would have been wise for him to seek new, untried ways. He remains one of our most august poets — one whose intellect always seems to me to lord it over his heart, yet a poet forever, with moments of the highest inspiration.

Friends and, faint, with martyred steps and slow, but for the spirit's flight, Lord, how long. The Master toiled along to Calvary. We fled him, as he went, with boundless eyes. Till his dimmed eyes for us did overflow. We cursed his vengeless hands thrice wretchedly. And he was nineteen hundred years ago.

But after nineteen hundred years the shame Still clings, and we have not made the cross. That outraged faith has entered in His name. Ah, when shall come love's courage to be strong! Then tell me, O Lord, tell me—O cross? Are we to keep Christ writhing on the cross?

## Timely Views On World Topics

BLOC SYSTEM IN CONGRESS SEEN AS OUTGROWTH OF PRIMARIES

By Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States.

THE primary system is responsible for the election by parties of some one whose chief effort after election seems to be to disorganize their party and fight its policies. Congress, therefore, tends to lose the power of constructive action. The primary system of nomination, therefore, tends to the dependence of candidates for nomination on party record and relation to their organization, adds content to the number in Congress of those wearing the party label who fight their party's policies. They are aided by rules in the House which give the power of minority obstruction far beyond anything intended by the Constitution. Largely because of the primaries, therefore, we are threatened with a regime of the Bloc system in Congress from which it is not possible to see the danger of a breakdown in parliamentary efficiency, which today is an understanding that the Bloc system is a situation so acute as to have resulted in the Bloc system at least temporarily, of parliamentary government in Poland, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

At recent political events are impressing upon the public conscience a better knowledge of the evils of the primary system. We hear protest against its abolition. It is intimated that those who desire to see the primary system largely abolished do so because it takes less money to buy a convention than to buy off a majority of those voting in the primary.

It would be just as logical for one to charge those who favor the retention of the primary with a desire to see the whole electorate corrupted instead of the smaller number which comprises a convention. There is, of course, no real merit attached to either contention, but it illustrates the low grade of argument to which we may expect to listen in connection with primary reform.

## After Dinner Stories

The professor was putting the finishing touches on the sidewalk he was laying down. Tommy, aged six, had been watching the proceedings with great interest, and at length deeming the time right for trial, started to cross before the mixture had time to dry.

When the professor displayed some slight pique, a passer-by observed: "Why, professor, I thought you liked children."

"I like 'em all right in the abstract," the professor replied, "but not in the concrete."

Washington furnishes any one who asks with various government publications such as cook books, health books, books on building, etc.

A newly married couple had acquired a generous supply of them. One evening the bride asked her husband to hand her the "Baking Book." She was contemplating another venture at biscuits.

Absent-mindedly he complied and continued his reading to glaze up later and find his young wife in tears.

He had his first lesson in domestic diplomacy when he saw the title of the book he had given her—"Concrete and How to Mix It."

In a small town in the western portion of Illinois there was a rumor that a certain family were planning on buying an "electric." An auto salesman, hearing the news, hastened to the house.

"But we don't want to buy an automobile," explained the man of the house.

"Why, I thought you did. It has been the talk around here that you were going to buy an electric."

"Oh! That was an electric toaster."

# After Christmas SALE!

Of Seasonable Merchandise THURSDAY and FRIDAY

56 Inch Broadcloth Flannels

So popular for windbreakers, tomboy skirts and knickers, all the newest checks and plaids, in wide range of colors. Regular price \$2.95. . . . \$1.69

Girls' Warm All Wool Blanketcloth Coats

Sizes 6 to 14 years, good serviceable nateen linings with flannellette innerlinings, smart styles, side pockets, beaverine collar; colors, navy, green, cocoa and wood shades. Regular \$10.00 values. On sale Thursday. . . . \$5.50

Tweed Knickers

Newest checks and fancy mixtures. Prices range \$3.00 to \$5.25. Sizes for women and misses.

Extra Warm Sport Pullover Sweaters

Sizes 36 to 42. Heavy Jumbo Knit pure wool Sweaters, snug fitting cuffs and waist band, collar may be buttoned up close at neck; colors, navy, fawn, scarlet, camel. Prices range \$5.00 to \$6.95

## F. A. DYKEMAN & CO.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL LADIES' HANDBAGS THIS WEEK

English Imported Bags, \$1.59 upwards

Newest Pouch Bags, \$1.34 upwards

Fashionable Under-the-Arms, \$1.59 upwards

All bags on sale are the latest designs and newest shades, leathers, fitted with mirror, change purse and inner purse, nicely silk lined.

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## 100 Experienced Operators Wanted at Once

Young women experienced on single and two-needle machines, for operating on men's overalls, shirts and clothing.

Apply T. EATON & Co. Employment Office CORNER CANTEBURY AND DUKE STREETS

## HARD TO PLEASE.

BRAND: Women are hard to please. Grand: Yes, my wife isn't even satisfied with the present she bought for me.—Answers, London.

ONE thing that Adam escaped was that Eve never taunted him with the number of men who had proposed to her.

## FOLEY'S PREPARED FIRECLAY FOR LINING YOUR OWN STOVE

Install Convenience Outlets Now and enjoy your Electrical Gifts.

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