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## DISPLAYS IN PARIS INDICATE A RETURN TO QUIETER MODELS

Return to Conservation in  
Woman's Dress Is  
Predicted.

PARIS, March 11.—A return to conservatism in woman's dress is indicated in advance displays for spring and summer now being held in Paris. Several hundred American buyers who have arrived for the seasonal fashion shows are more pleased than they have been since the armistice because of the ease with which the new models can be adapted to American taste.

The Paris dressmakers continue to show extreme effects in afternoon and evening wear, but the majority of the gowns reflect a return to simplicity in dress. Such is the view of American buyers.

Daytime, however, is restricted because of the general depression in the United States. The business hull in America has led to purchase of the most quiet models, the theory being that American women during the coming season will buy only simple things which can be worn on many occasions.

The season is only half finished, but a general indication has already been given of the changes. One of the most noticeable innovations is the lengthening of skirts at least one inch. French dressmakers admit that this is a recognition of American taste, which has resented the extremely short skirt since it was introduced.

Backs are still bare. This the dressmakers have refused to alter. American buyers are purchasing these "bare back" models with a view to rigidly modifying them in America.

While the new gowns are less radical, buyers say they continue to be complicated and expensive. With the re-appearance of dyes of a pre-war standard, color dominates all gowns. The material may be simple, but gold and silver and blue and pink trimmings are combined to make it attractive. As one buyer described it, "modern simplicity implies expense, old-fashioned simplicity dullness."

Prices continue high. Dressmakers justify them by pointing to the artistry involved in their creations, and also to the fact that materials used were purchased at top prices.

For the eastern type of beauty the season offers much. There are draperies and turbans of all variety of color, and long strings of beads of all the colors of the rainbow. Beads are to be worn extensively, according to the arbiters of fashion.

The season's effects have been built for the normally built woman, and the extremely plump and extremely thin women will have some difficulty in choosing becoming gowns.

The corset has again been ignored.

So serious and consistent has become this coolness to what was formerly fashion's basic principle, that corset manufacturers are contemplating an extensive campaign to bring the corset back into its proper place. Paris dressmakers say that corsets "are simply impossible," if one desires the utmost in smartness.

Feathers play a most important part in the new hats. Ostentatious plumes in particular are being used on large hats. Hats for the most part are small, and are worn crushed down on the head in many shapes.

Fruit is invading the realm of fashion. Bunches of fruit and flowers are worn at the waist, and some of the gowns have bells of roses around the waist. Flowers are extensively used in many other combinations.

The prophecy of fuller skirts is slowly but surely coming true, according to buyers. Although it is not yet fully realized, the season's gowns are somewhat wider.

The frail shoulder strap, upon which so much depends, persists in the new creations. The dressmakers say they have strengthened it, so as to avoid "embarrassing complications," but men buyers say it still has dangerous aspects.

The body of Miss Stevens was dragged from the bottom of the Mississippi River on the morning of October 12, after her disappearance and the signs of a desperate struggle on the river bank had led the police to believe that she had been the victim of foul play. The body was in a terribly bruised and battered condition. Bloodstains on the ground and the discovery of hair, apparently torn from the girl's head, and some of her teeth, further confirmed the suspicions of the authorities that she had been the victim of one of the most brutal assaults ever committed in New Brunswick.

Minnie Stevens was last seen before the tragedy about 9 o'clock on the evening of October 11 by a girl friend, with whom she was walking home from the Western Union Telegraph office. As they parted her friend asked:

"Are you afraid to go home alone?"

"No, not a bit," Miss Stevens is said to have replied.

In the morning a man going to his work noticed bloodstains along the river bank. Returning at noon, and making an investigation, he discovered bits of hair and some teeth. He then reported the matter to the police.

A few days later William St. Pierre was arrested charged with murdering Minnie Stevens.

Minnie Stevens came to Edmunston from Middleton, N. S., a short time before her tragic death. She was a very quiet young girl, and had made few intimate friends here.

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## Science Proves the Danger of Bleeding Gums

Medical science proves that unhealthy gums cause serious ailments. People suffering from Pyorrhoea (a disease of the gums) often suffer from other ills, such as rheumatism, anaemia, nervous disorders, or weakened vital organs. These ills have been traced in many cases to the Pyorrhoea germs which breed in pockets about the teeth.

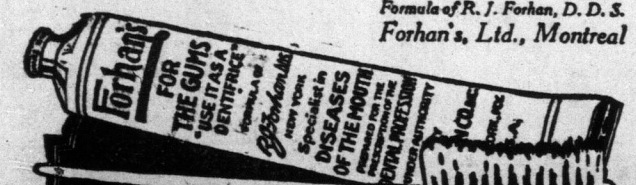
Four out of five people over forty have Pyorrhoea. It begins with tender and bleeding gums. Then the gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen and fall out, or must be extracted to rid the system of the infecting Pyorrhoea germs.

Guard your health and your teeth. Keep Pyorrhoea away. Visit your dentist often for tooth and gum inspection, and make daily use of Forhan's For the Gums.

Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhoea—or check its progress—if used in time and used consistently. Ordinary dentifrices cannot do this. Forhan's will keep the gums firm and healthy, the teeth white and clean.

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## MASTER OF AIR TO RULE SEAS, FISKE PREDICTS

Admiral Sees Passing of Big  
Warship.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—While declining to discontinue or suspend the building of capital ships, congress has been awakened to the necessity of providing for the contingency that giant aircraft may become the most formidable instruments of naval warfare at no distant date.

The general board of the navy recommended the construction of aeroplane carriers, of which Great Britain now has a fleet and building. Secretary of the Navy Daniels did not press the recommendation, being content to remodel the collier Jupiter into an aeroplane carrier, though its speed is half that of the British craft.

The Senate committee on naval affairs has now recommended the construction of two aeroplane carriers in place of several destroyers and other vessels, and the indications are that the suggestion will be adopted.

Naval Supremacy to Aircraft. Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, retired, the foremost American authority on naval problems, believes the so-called "capital ship" has seen its best days. The American who has to his credit the greatest list of inventions achieved by any one naval officer in the world thinks naval supremacy year or two hence will belong to that nation which possesses the most powerful fleet of aircraft. Asked his idea of the future navy, he replied:

"It seems to me it will be vastly different from the fleets of today. It will probably consist of large vessels without smokestacks or masts, or possibly with internal combustion engines. Every one of those ships will carry as its major weapons three kinds of aeroplanes: First, aircraft for scouting duty both over water and over enemy coasts; second, bombing planes for dropping explosives on ships and fortifications; third, torpedo planes carrying projectiles to be launched against the hulls of surface ships."

Lessons of Great War. "Is that the sort of future navy Admiral Sir Percy Scott is envisions for England?" Admiral Fiske was asked. "In general, yes," he replied. "Scott wants to lose no time in profiting from the lessons of the world war. He says as the whole world saw, that fleets of mighty armored ships could not get closer than ten miles to enemy coasts. He knows that the gun range of a battleship is limited. He knows that in speed aircraft has heavy ships hopelessly outstripped. In radius of action there is no comparison between them."

Admiral Fiske originated the torpedo plane system nine years ago, and has lived to see it adopted in principle by the American, British and Japanese navies. It is the torpedo plane, he is convinced, that is destined to spell the doom of the big, costly surface ship. No Match for Plane. "It is not easily seen," said Admiral Fiske, "how a battleship can protect itself from the attack of a torpedo plane. The battleship is protected from ordinary torpedo attack by destroyers, smoke screens and similar devices, all of the same class of speed and all on the same location plane in space as the thing to be protected. A destroyer may be twice as fast as a battleship, but not ten or fifteen times as fast. A destroyer cannot get up in the air and fly, and a destroyer is a target for a naval gun. A torpedo plane may attack without being noted until it is too late. High up it is invisible and invulnerable. It can descend so swiftly that it cannot be hit, even if seen. It can come within close range of the battleship, launch its torpedo and swoop upward again so rapidly that it is practically safe. Even if it were not safe, what is one man, one inexpensive plane, against the loss of a giant ship?"

Admiral Fiske is 67 years of age. There is no more progressive naval officer just out of Annapolis than the man who invented an electric range finder, an electric ammunition hoist, an electrical system for turning turrets, and a system for detecting submarines.

Admiral Fiske does not think aircraft navies will mean "disarmament." He does not believe in disarmament. He says as long as Americans want world trade and a mercantile marine, we must maintain invulnerable strength at sea.

## WOMEN ON LONDON JURIES NOVEL SIGHT

Quite As Anxious As Men To  
Avoid Service by Vari-  
ous Excuses.

LONDON, March 10.—Excuses offered by women who for the first time have just been called to sit as jurors in Old Bailey, the world's most famous criminal court, excited a good deal of laughter in that usually sedate place.

Twenty-four women were summoned for jury service in criminal cases and mixed juries were formed with, in at least one case, a woman serving as forewoman. The charges included murder, arson and manslaughter. The women appeared quite as anxious as men to avoid service on the juries.

"I'm too nervous," was the plea of one. "I'm not circumstanced enough," said another. She was excused.

Others pleaded inability to leave household shopping, business, care of babies or sought to evade service on the ground of their own illness or that of members of their families.

"I know one thing we women will do," said one jurymen after finding in the court for half an hour. "We will make the lawyers wear clean wigs and have better manners."

Others, after their first appearance in the jury box, made suggestions for disruption of their household routine and that "light refreshments" should be served during the afternoon court sessions.

Those in the court rooms seemed to regard the spectacle of women telling their true ages in most cases without noticeable hesitation, the most surprising part of the novel procedure. One was 33 and was excused.

While in the cases heard during the opening day, the majority of the verdicts were "not guilty." Litigants, both men and women, and their counsel seemed to be reluctant to have women sit in judgment in their cases. It was noticeable that men defendants in particular sought, through repeated challenges, to prevent their being seated as jurors.

Men know women can't be hoodwinked and bamboozled so easily—they are too likely to overlook technicalities and go to essentials—that's the reason they don't want us," said one woman who had been challenged and excused.

Women jurors soon will be called to decide libel actions, breach of promise suits, others for false imprisonment and assault in the London law courts and also will make their first appearance as jurors in the divorce court.

They have been sitting as jurors in some of the counties in England for some months.

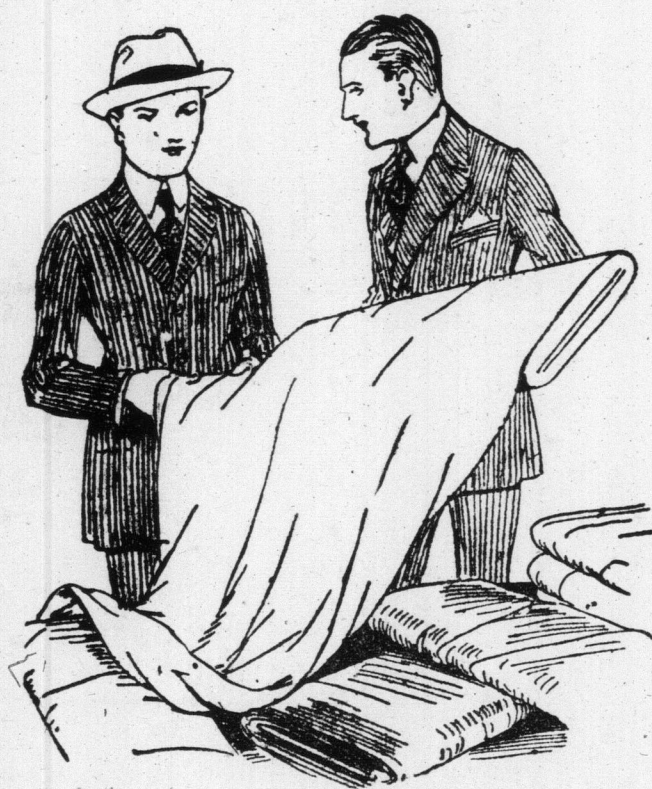
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