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THE THOUGHTS OF THEOBALD.

POVERTY!

Rev. Mr. Hemmison's sermon on Poverty is very much to the point. Several times I have advocated that this matter be taken up by the Municipal Council and I hope that the New Charter will contain provisions for dealing systematically with the question—not with the object altogether of seeing that all those who are in need are helped, but with the object of finding out why poverty exists. Some may say that we have very few poor. So much the better, and so much easier will the work of a Commission on Poverty be. But there are others, who speak as they know, who say that we have altogether too many poor. We may have very few cases of destitution, that is, those absolutely starving. But as Mr. Hemmison defines it poverty is a condition in which a "normal demand for food is not satisfied." And I think his figures as to the expenses of a family of five are very conservative. I should like anyone to sit down and figure out how a family of five can live on 25 cents a day at the present rate of living, and have a menu which includes the meat, vegetables, bread and fruit that is necessary to keep their bodies nourished. A statement showing how best to expend \$5.25 a week for eatables would be an interesting and welcome list for many families of five, who find the problem how anything but easy. If any readers will prepare such state-

ments and send in, I shall be glad to have them put in these columns. Perhaps the leading questions that have to be answered are these:

(1) In making up the cost of an article, should the labour be reckoned in at an amount which will give a living wage to the workers?

(2) Are the profits made by the sale of any article such as to allow larger wages being paid?

At present labour is generally the last item considered in making up costs, and it is then limited by the selling price of the article. The question then is shall our profits be lessened in order to pay our workers as near a living wage as possible? It may be possible that in some cases in our own city, the price has to be reduced in order to compete with foreign goods. It is evident, however, that there are probably cases in which the profits made justify increased wages, without causing loss to anybody. Where this can be done it should be done. The object of every employer ought to be the giving of his men a living wage and that object should be equally as important as making money. As Christians it is imperative on us to act thus. The shame of civilization seems to me that we sacrifice human rights to material gain, receiving the difference between the actual cost of an article and the selling price

often at the expense of human degradation. "A living profit" you ask for? Certainly. No one can object to it. But there are too many, too many, who consider that a "living profit" is not worth being in business for. They want all the profit they can get.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Hon. J. A. Robinson deserves praise for his efforts to amend our Education Acts and bring in certain needed reforms. The decision to keep children under twelve from taking the C.H.E. examinations is a wise one, though I do not know why the Assembly objected, nor why the Legislative Council would not assent to the age limit of 12. It is good also to have a provision in the Act that all fatherless children shall be schooled free in any public school. As a matter of practice I understand that this is already done in many places, outposts especially, and when done in this manner the teacher is really teaching these children at his own expense, as a great many of our outport teachers depend on the fees to make up their salary. Now, I presume, the Colony will pay for the schooling of these fatherless children and thus help the teacher to get a salary which will be in better proportion to his most important duties. At the same time, while we should be thankful for small mercies, yet I do not like the idea that the ignorance and lack of means of a father should cause his children to be brought up in the same state. The child cannot help the fact that his father has not the money to send him to school, nor can he help any fact that prevents him getting an education. It is the child only who suffers, and all who come after him. Therefore I should like to see all children who cannot afford the school fee, educated free. There are many things to be considered of course, before school is made compulsory. For instance children must have decent clothes to wear and must have a good meal inside them before they go to school. For all these questions it was indeed desirable that the powers of the Council of Higher Education should be enlarged. Education ought to advance not at the whim of any Executive, but in accordance with the ideas of our foremost educationists, and I cannot conceive what objection there could have been to give an advisory character to the Council of Higher Education. It would have been the nearest approach to a Department of Education that must come some day, and I

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hope the matter will not fall through altogether.

THE PLEBISCITE.

I cannot imagine why some think that the people cannot in two months make up their minds as to whether the Ward System suits them or whether they wish a Council elected at large. It seems to me that the Commissioners do protest too much in the matter. The impression gathers in the city that there is a want of confidence in the ability of the electorate to decide what is good for themselves. Now democracy may make mistakes but it is at its worst better than absolutism or despotic government is rampant. Not only is the individual Councillor shorn of his administrative power, but the Council as a body cannot interfere in some matters. The Commissioners prefer to give certain absolute powers to irremovable officials of the Council!

With regard to the Ward System it is not at all necessary that Councillors should have full powers to authorize any works in their individual wards. All these matters should be settled by the authority of the whole Council. I cannot agree with Mr. Gosling that there are not six men in this city who are "big" enough, or who have enough "principle" about them to see that all Wards get a fair show. However, whichever system of election the people prefer to have, let the New Charter be made to conform to it. And I see no necessity whatever for the city to go to the expense of a separate election on this question in September. The question could easily have been put at the bottom of the regular ballot paper. No separate paper would be necessary.

THE WICKED WAR.

I bought a ton of shredded coal. "The price," I remarked, the dealer, as he dealt, and checked his loaded tray. "The war in Europe makes a difference," he said. "I went downtown to buy some ice, to use in place of coal; that dealer, too, had raised the price, and sprung his rignarble: 'The warring nations cannot find enough ice to cool their minds, and still lack countless tons.' I asked the baker for a pie, to feed my hungry aunt; he said, 'The war has made pies high—' I cried, 'Aroint! Avoant! You merchants hand out whiskered lies, that you may boost the price; they are not shooting men with pies, or loading guns with ice. I don't object to being skinned, when sinkers I demand, but if you must use heated wind, produce a fresher brand.'"

Your Boys and Girls.

The diet for a nursing mother will, under ordinary circumstances be just the same as before the baby was born. It must be nutritious, laxative and appetizing. She may follow her own wishes as to the choice of food. The old idea that acid fruits and vegetables give the baby colic is probably not true, since all acids are changed in the process of the mother's digestion. However, if they or any other food or drink disturb the mother's digestion this may have an unfavorable effect upon the milk.

It is necessary, therefore, to watch the diet very carefully and eliminate all articles that actually show themselves to be unsuited to the mother. If, in addition, the mother eats slowly, chews her food thoroughly, and above all, refrains from worry there will be no reason to suppose that the maternal milk will not agree with the baby.

Brassiers are more and more necessary, now that sheer blouses are in such favor.

NO SIR-E-E--THE SUITS

You Can't Beat These Prices. That made Devine's Famous. TRY DEVINE'S SALE.

Another shipment of the famous \$4.99 Men's Suits. 500 Men's Suits, good Tweed English Suits. Worth \$10.00 and \$12.00. Now clearing at **\$4.99**

100 Boys' Suits, long pants. Worth \$6.00 to \$8.00. Now clearing at **\$3.49**

Men's Sox--2 doz. Men's Sox, Black, at 10c pr pair

Ladies' Hand Bags
A Splendid Line at . . . 35c.

Ladies' Hose
Good Line at . . . 29c.
We offer a very fine Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose that usually sold at 40c. for . . . **29c**

Men's Shirts at 39 cts.

50 doz. Men's Shirts. Usually sold at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Now clearing at 39c. each. Stiff bosoms; all sizes from 14½ to 16½.

50 doz. Boys' Underwear at 29c. per garment.

Several pieces Cup Toweling. Worth 10c. to 12c. per yard. Now clearing at 7c. per yard.

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Childrens' & Misses' TUB DRESSES!

Fit 2 to 14 years.

Plaid, Stripe and Check Ginghams, fine qualities, practical styles, attractive trimmings, superior workmanship, strictly washable

45 cts. to \$2.60 each.

House Cleaning Attractions!

Lace Curtain Corners—20, 25, 30 and 35c. each
Single Lace Curtains, 40c. each

American Muslin Curtains—\$1.20, \$1.75 and \$1.95 set
Dainty Lace trimmings.

Spring Blinds, complete, 18 to 35c.
Plain and with fringe.

Curtain Serims, 10c. to 35c. yard
Also another shipment of those popular two-tone Serims now opening.

SPECIAL.
Casement, Sash and Half Blind Material, 30 and 48c. yard.
The last word in house furnishings.

Congoleum Mats, 18 x 36 size, at the old price, 27c. ea.

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Hall Mats and Stair
Carpets.

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Crochet Ball Retainers, 13c. ea.
Perfection Fancy Work Hoops, 13c. each.
Pin Books 12c. each
Foot and Heel Darners, 13c. ea.
Sanitary Aprons . . . 13c. each
Stiffeners 1c. each
Polishing Mitts . . . 8c. each
Instant Silver Polish Chamois, 11c. each.
Glove Finger Darners . 5c. each
Pocket Combs in leather case, 10c. each.
Pocket Shoe Polisher, 14c. each
Kleanquick Hat Brush, 18c. ea.
Grandma's Ironing Wax, 6c. ea.
Button Hooks, wood handle, 4c. each.
Nail & Finger Scrubbers, 12c. ea.
White Kid Vanity Case, 20c. ea.
Grandma's Ironing Wax, 6c. ea.
Leather Reins & Belts, 8 & 15c. each.
Leather Whips 10c. each
Wash Slip Ribbons, 14c. piece
Boxed Stationery, 15 to 50c. box
18 Paper Napkins for . . . 1c.
100 Paper Napkins for . . . 12c.
The Original Sternum Silver Frame, 22c. up.

18c. Picnic Sets—
Contains 1 Cloth, 10 Napkins, and 10 Plates, neatly packed in small sealed box.

9c. Picnic Set—
1 Cloth and 12 Napkins.

New Openings in Gents' Wearables!

Gent's Negligee Shirts—60, 75, 85, 90c., \$1.10 & \$1.40
Soft front, soft, stiff and double cuff.

Silk and Cotton Pyjamas—\$1.75 to \$3.20

Pyjama Girdles, separate, 12c. each

Liste and Silk Socks—12c. to 65c. pair
Colored, Black and Striped effects.

Summer Underwear—40c. to \$2.40 garment
Long and short sleeve shirts, knee and ankle length pants.

For the Boys!

American Wash Suits, fit 3 to 8 years, 80c. to \$2.70.
Stripes and self shades, Chambray and Galatea.

Strong Durable Rompers—35c. to 80c.
Double stitched seams.

APRONS.
Ladies' Black Satcen . . . 85c.
Ladies' Coverall & Cap . . 45c.
Child's Coverall & Cap . . . 20c.
Special for Butchers & Cooks, 40c.

Made of White Linen, expressly for butchers' and cooks' use.

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Denver.

By GEORGE FITCH.

Denver is the largest stopping off place between Kansas City and San Francisco and is called the "Mile High City," but not entirely because of the prices charged to tourists. It is situated on the second balcony of Colorado and is just a mile above the sea level. However, the city is quite safe. It is impossible to fall off of it, and in order to prevent anyone from falling out of it, the suburbs have been thoughtfully annexed giving the city an area of sixty square miles. Agriculture is making great strides in the outer wards of Denver.

Denver was started in the middle of the silver boom by instantaneous millionaires, who wanted some pleasant place to retire and think it all over with a check book. In those

days Denver was not good, but it was interesting. It was full of silver kings who built hotels, Grand Opera Houses, palaces, and office buildings with playful abandon while their money lasted, securing positions as janitors of the same buildings when it ran out. This gave Denver a great lead over its rivals, and it is now the metropolis of a territory 1,500 miles in diameter, has a population which ought really to be rated at double its figure, as each member can do enough lung exercise for two people, has a "welcome" sign in electric lights at its union station, and is a great tourist resort. One million grizzly bears and Rocky Mountain canaries with long furry ears are sold annually in Denver as paper weights, and are scattered over the world by thoughtful travellers who lose no chance to make life brighter and happier for the loved ones at home.

Denver is within easy looking distance of the snow-capped Rockies and is congested with scenery and climate. The air is very rare and healthful. In fact, its rarity is only exceeded by the rarity of boarding houses for those who need said air. Denver has cured thousands of invalids with its rare air, but the man who goes out there with one lung finds a superior aloofness and exclusiveness in those citizens who have two.

With the aid of a small guidebook and a large bale of bills one can spend a year most happily in the vicinity of Denver, rambling over the eaves, gables, domes, dormers and cupolas of the continent, and travellers who have had the European habit will be surprised at the number of Colorado people whom it is not necessary to tip.

MAN IS AS OLD AS HIS ARTERIES



THE failure of the arteries is one of the tragedies of modern life. Men in the very prime of life, and in the midst of business activities, are suddenly cut off. In many cases the blow comes before they realize their condition.

And what is the cause? Most usually overeating and drinking, combined with too little bodily exercise. The blood becomes overloaded with poisons. The kidneys break down in an effort to filter the blood, degeneration of the arteries takes place, an artery in the brain bursts, a clot is formed and paralysis results. Or it may be an artery in the heart that gives way and causes heart failure.

And how is this condition to be avoided? By moderation in eating and drinking, and by keeping the liver, kidneys and bowels regular and active. If you do not get sufficient exercise to accomplish this, it is necessary to use such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. It is only by the action of these organs that the blood can be purified and the poisons removed from the system. In using

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

you are not making any experiment, for they have no equal as a means of awakening the liver, kidneys and bowels to healthful activity. They prevent such serious troubles as hardening of the arteries, and thereby promote comfort and health and prolong life.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

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What Causes It

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. Mr. Hemmison, in Gospel Methodist Church, Sunday, 1916.

Text: Prov. 30: 8, 9. — neither poverty nor riches, with the food that is needful, lest I be full and deny thee, who is Jehovah? or lest I be steal."

It has recently been stated that this city that is not sufficiently concerned with the economic welfare of the mass statement is true. The church is more than an asylum for souls. It should be a union of love to help all who suffer. The duty of the church is more than securing passage heaven for the people. It should include the securing of life, and happiness for them as they thither.

The problem of poverty is not receiving the amount of money which it deserves.

Professor Winslow says "the per cent. of the annual death preventable." The City of New York reduced its infant mortality per thousand in 1907 to 94 per thousand, and in 1914, in our own city stood in 1914 where it stood at 168. On the 21st of last year the daily press of this city stated there were 45 cases of diphtheria our midst. On that day St. John had 2 cases and Halifax, N.S. honour binds us to kill people attack our national institutions, our equally binds us to protect citizens from microbes and able degeneracy.

The present social order is being an expression of brotherhood. There are men and children in our midst suffering from unjust economic conditions.

There was never a time when the duty of the Church to protect practical demands of human hood was so imperative as now.

I shall first define my shall then set forth certain mental which must be accepted as a common basis of discussion. Thereafter I shall state what calculated to be a living wage divide those whose earnings are such a living wage into groups. I shall next discuss some causes of poverty and shall, by suggesting some means for finding the conditions which produce poverty.

What is Poverty? Poverty condition in which a normal for food is not satisfied. It is kinds. Poverty of the Purse, of the Mind, and Poverty of Poverty of the Purse always poverty of the mind and life. A poorly nourished body is

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