

Store Open To-Night

NATION & SHEWAN, Ltd.

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Gigantic Expansion and Stocktaking Sale

Men's Flannel Work Shirts

Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, Sale Price each.....

99c

These are in large sizes only, ranging from 16 to 18 inch neckbands. Exceptionally good wearing shirts; made from the best English flannels in plain grey and navy.

Marvellous Value in Sheep-Skin Coats

Special Sale Price each.....

\$3.95

Shell of heavy brown duck with patent shoe fastenings, lining and high storm collar of especially selected sheep skins.

Men's Underwear Oddments 50c.

Odd shirts and drawers in a heavy elastic rib pure wool quality that sells regularly at \$1.00. Drawers in small sizes only. Shirts in all sizes.

Heavy Wool Work Socks

Special Sale Price per pair.....

18c

Extra heavy quality in grey with white wool heels and toes. A make unrivalled for lasting service.

"Men" Look to Your Immediate and Future Needs

Compare the sale values here announced with any you'll see offered by the largest departmental stores of the East or West. If you have an eye to the cost we'll get your business.

Men's Medium Weight Wool Combinations

Regular \$4.00, Sale Price per suit.....

\$1.98

This is the well known "St. George" make, one of the most popular lines of underwear in the Old Country with all classes of men. In this range two dozen suits only, all sizes, 40, 42 and 44 chest.

Two Extraordinary Sale Offerings in Men's Winter Overcoats

50 Heavy Tweed Ulsters

Regular up to \$16.50 for each.....

\$7.50

Here are two of the greatest Overcoat values men have ever been offered. They are all brand new models and at their regular prices exceptionally good buying. Many men who had decided to make their old coat do, will alter their minds when they see them.

SPECIAL OFFERING OF FUR COLLARS TO ATTACH TO THE COATS OF BLACK MELTON

at each.....

Heavy Ribbed Wool Underwear

Regular \$1.65, Sale Price per garment.....

92c

A make of underwear so widely known to our men customers for its wearing qualities that it needs no recommendation. This is the heavy pure wool winter weight. All sizes shirts and drawers.

20 Black Melton Overcoats

With Velvet Collars, Special to clear each.....

\$5.95**\$2.78**

Men's English Capeskin Gloves

Sale Special per pair.....

78c

Made from fine stretchy skins, all sizes in tan only. Splendid value at \$1.00.

The Best English and American Soft and Stiff Felt Hats

Regular up to \$3.50, Sale Price each.....

\$1.89

Hats in this extensive showing from all the leading hatters Soft Fedoras and Christy hats in the season's most popular shapes.

Men's Wool-knit Aviation Caps

Regular \$1.60, Sale Price each.....

85c

Plain greys and browns, and fancy mixtures, in smooth and camel hair finish, some lined with chambray skin, others with flannel or satin.

Men's Fine Flannel Shirts

\$2.50 to \$3.50 values for each.....

\$1.49

Plain colors, white and fancy patterns, in fine French flannels, made with the new style double collar attached or with plain neckband.

Grand Skating Competition

At the

CALEDONIAN RINK

NEW YEARS DAY

BRANDON CITY BAND IN ATTENDANCE

For best individual skaters will be awarded:

Ladies' Prize, Manicure Set, value \$10.00.
Gents' Prize, Set Military Brushes, value \$9.50.
Girls' Prize, Large Bottle Perfume, value \$7.50.
Boys' Prize, Fountain Pen, value \$6.00.

SKATING STARTS AT 2 P.M.

Admission: Ladies 15c.

Gents 25c.

Night School

AT THE

WHEAT CITY BUSINESS COLLEGE

NEW TERM BEGINS MONDAY, JAN. 5

THREE NIGHTS A WEEK AND
\$4.00 A MONTH IS ALL IT COSTS

F. A. Wood, Principal

TOM RICHARDSON

Wishes to thank his many Customers for
their support during 1913. AHappy New Year to
AllThe Misses Johnston and Thompson
Milliners, Tenth StreetExtend to their many Patrons a
Prosperous New Year

AWFUL ATROCITIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

RUBBER EXPERT SAYS THAT TERRITORY COVERED BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE WAS TOO SMALL

London, Dec. 31.—J. F. Woodroffe, who has just returned to England, after spending eight years on the Bolivian frontier, in the upper Amazon district, states that "the devil's paradise" revelations of which led to the appointment of a house of commons committee of inquiry, is not confined to the Putumayo.

Mr. Woodroffe tells a story as follows:

"I have been pretty well all over the centre of South America, and have been in the forest and river country all the time. I have been employed in the rubber trade for seven years, sometimes as an employee, but a great deal of the time working on my own account. It is undoubtedly a valuable trade, and is the principal business in the Amazon territory.

"The area which I traversed was from 1 degree south, and as far east as 78 degrees. That is all rubber country, and, from humanitarian motives, I am anxious to expose the whole system of peonage. There are concerned in the system from 15 to 20 different firms dealing direct with Europe, and operating in a country which is fairly densely populated. They are financed with European money, not necessarily English, but some French, two or three Germans, Swiss, and so on.

"Under the peonage system, the natives are given credit for their labours, but they also are debited with many things, with the result that they are always in debt to the bad employers.

"I know of one case of an employer of labor on the river, six or seven of whose workpeople, virtually slaves, fell sick with the beri-beri. These men came down to a kind of compound, to get treatment and medicine. The employer said to them: 'I only feed folks who work. No work, no food!'

That night these men were put on a rock in the rapids, and when the tide rose the men were swept away and never seen again.

"Proceeding were instituted by the Brazilian authorities at San Antonio; but, in consequence of the influence which the employer had in the district, and his association with one of the principal authorities in Manaus, the prosecution was stopped.

"Here is another case. A workman was found to be under the influence of drink. As a punishment, his arms were tied behind him with thin fishing cord, and he was thrown into a hut and left there for three days. When he was released, it was found that the tightness of the cords had caused his arms to swell and mortification had set in. The poor man was eventually taken to the railway company's hospital, where a doctor operated upon him. The man lost one arm and part of the other.

"On one occasion I saw a boy flogged so severely that his eye was torn out. This was in the administrative department of Senegal. The man who used the whip was called before the local authorities and the newspapers reported the cruelty.

But, in consequence, of the power and interest exerted by the parties, nothing came of the matter.

"Flogging is common, both of men and women. I have known bread sellers sent out in the morning by their owners to sell small cakes and that sort of a thing in the streets, and they generally send the nicest-looking girls that can be got hold of. It is a common thing for them to get flogged, if they return with any bread at all. It is easy to see what this may lead to. Indeed, the selling of bread is, I think, really a pretext.

"If you buy a girl for \$200 to \$250, and she works for you until she is 80, it gives you a rather cheap labor. Europeans going out there as traders, after living in the country for a month or so, become so accustomed to seeing this sort of thing as part and parcel of the system of the land, that they quite naturally fall into the idea of having domestic of that description. The Peruvian and Bolivian governments are 'more directly responsible for this kind of thing. The Brazilian government is the only one that makes any serious attempt to protect the aborigines within its boundaries.

"I regard it as far worse than the Putumayo district, for the Indians I speak of are more civilized. Some of the best men among them are probably of high intellectual type, but it is positively impossible for them to get away from the district. Even if they got on the Brazilian frontier, they would be taken back again. Purchases and resales of Indian children are of common occurrence.

"There is a person living fewer than 70 miles from Iquitos, who employs more than 600 persons, mostly Cokama Indians, who are, with one or two exceptions the worst examples of peonage I have encountered. Not only are they obliged to work rubber in the season, but they are obliged to work all the year at anything and everything required of them without any remuneration.

"They are debited with everything purchased by him, even to rent of canoes and other tools and necessities required to work with; but they receive credit only occasionally for a proportion of the rubber or dried fish, vegetables, etc., they have brought in.

"These unfortunates were in debt to the extent of about \$500, and even more, after being in their employer's service almost a lifetime, and they had no effects but what could be got into any ordinary portmanteau."

SHIRT VALUED AT \$3500

Kansas City, Dec. 31.—There is on exhibition in the window of a manufacturing company, at 330 West Ninth street, a deer skin shirt valued at \$3500. The garment is decorated with 376 elk's teeth, representing a value of from \$5 to \$30 each. Some of these are more than two hundred years old. As only two teeth from each animal can be used for decorative purposes, 118 animals gave up their lives that Chief Eu-One-Ape of the Kiowas might be fitted out as became his title.

On the shoulders of the garment are symbolic figures in bead work, an oblong one used by the Cherokees and a circular design of the Kiowas, showing the peaceful state of the two tribes when the shirt was made.

It has been handed down through several generations, the last owner being Chief

Lone Wolf who died recently.

The shirt is the property of R. D. Wood, who was government agent to the Indians in the days of the Indian Territory. Acquaintances were made at that time which brought the shirt into his hands.

APPOINT BRITISH OFFICIAL

Zanzibar, East Africa, Dec. 31.—It is officially announced that the protectorate of Zanzibar is to be governed by an officer with the title of British Resident who will be generally subject to the control of the Governor of the East Africa protectorate. The Governor of East Africa has been appointed High Commissioner of Zanzibar.

SPAIN PROGRESSES IN HER AGRICULTURE

GREAT AWAKENING OF COUNTRY IS SHOWN IN IMPROVED FARMING METHODS

Madrid, Spain, Dec. 31.—In my conversations with Count de Romanones, until just recently prime minister in Spain, upon the great awakening of his country which he urged, and indeed proved, was well in progress, he made a point of the superior husbandry, the more efficient methods of agriculture and their greater profit that now existed in the country and he was right to do so, for an improvement of a people in circumstances like this can be better judged by a consideration of what is happening away in distant parts than by what is seen on the surface in the streets of a capital where moods and dispositions change like cloudlets floating across a summer sky.

There is now a real Spanish husbandman instead of a lazy, begging idler as he might have been before, and there are farmers who realize that during the past 100 years, and particularly in the last 25, there have been many inventions and much new machinery created, and that by its means the Spanish soil, though so poor in many tracts, can be made to yield far more than it has done in the past.

Progress in such matters as this is inevitably slow; but it is something that is real. I told Count de Romanones that when passing through different parts of the country I had observed the husbandmen performing their labors in a manner, and by a means so primitive that I was much surprised. For the purpose of ploughing you might see a very simple piece of wood stuck in the ground and pulled through it somehow by the oxen who were hitched up to it. It is distinctly interesting to find that such a state of things is possible in the civilized Europe of today.

It seemed to me that in the most northern parts the agricultural work was better done than in most other parts of the interior, and there was a smoother and healthier look about the fields despite the mountainous character of the country. Yet in an hour or two on the railroad you might pass from such places into France and what a contrast there was, then, and what an indication of the strong differences between nations and governments. Indeed, there seemed to be room for improvement in Spain,

and when the Spaniards in the country set about the work of reconstruction and progress they may encourage themselves enormously.

"The Spanish methods are being improved according to the best modern ideas and systems. The people are employing the new methods with energy and enthusiasm, and a remarkable result is being achieved. It is the wonderful truth that in a general way the proportion of production to effort and cost has been doubled, and the soil is responding to our efforts and helping us now as it has never done before.

"In Spain, as in other countries, the criterion of prosperity is the traffic dealt with by the railroad companies, and there you have very abundant proof of the awakening of Spain. Never have the Spanish railroads been so busy as they are now. It is the fact that they are taxed beyond their capacity, and are positively in a crisis of difficulty in to the railroad companies of other countries to supply it at once with 3000 wagons which were needed without delay. Not only the agriculture, but the mining and other business interests are being wonderfully developed. New factories are being built throughout the country, and you will find that the most modern machinery is being placed in them and that the electric power is now being used as it never was before. All this means increasing wealth, increasing means and increasing capacity. It indicates that Spain has new resources and new confidence. A budget that is now 1,000,000,000 pesetas will soon be 1,500,000,000 pesetas."

The statesman ventured to think also that there is a splendid improvement in the life and aspirations of the people from the national point of view. The army might be taken as an example. The system of compulsory service had now been brought into operation, and the results had been excellent, encouraging them to expect great things from it in the future. They had done their best to abolish class distinctions and feelings in the matter. In the past when there had been war only the working classes had gone to it; in future all will serve.

For such reasons as this the new military movement has, according to my high authority, been found to be very popular among the people, and there is much evidence already of a good improvement in national spirit. Spain is advancing towards a substantial increase in military power. More money is to be spent on the army; more barracks are to be built; everything is to be done on a larger and more thorough scale than before. The army is but a little one in comparison with those of other European states, but it is prophesied that its increase in numbers and value will be quick and great. "The Spanish soldier is as good material as ever he was," said the Count.

AT THE THEATRE

Sherman New Years

Tonight will see the last performance of Clyde Courtney, Gerald and Griffin, Harry Wills, and the popular Webber family of acrobats. Theatregoers who

visit the Sherman on New Years Day are promised a splendid vaudeville program, offering all kinds of variety. To begin with the management have been successful in securing the De Monico and Foster Company, comedy equilibrista, producing Fuzzy, the dancing dog. This act is new in vaudeville and is presented with special scenery. Music lovers will enjoy Garry O'Reilly, who is known as the Irish violinist. Grace and Chester do a little bit of everything in the way of singing and dancing, and have been making a big hit wherever they have appeared. In a breezy singing and dancing act, the original Allen's cowboy minstrels put on a real lively twelve minutes' reel. The music includes a bell solo by Oral Pabet, and an overture by the orchestra, which rounds out one of the best programs ever offered.

The Empire

The patrons of the Empire are going to get away to a laughing start for the coming year. To ensure this the management have booked the biggest laughing success in filmdom entitled "Alkali Ike's Gal" for today and New Years Day. Gus Carney, "the Gibraltar of Fun," leads in this merry two thousand feet of rollicking comedy, and it is a sure groucher-killer. "Little Kaintuck," a very absorbing story of the friendship of an old man and a wail, and "The Dangling Noose," a western drama, taken in the Rockies, concludes the mid-week bill at the Empire.

Starland

A feature which possesses more than its share of merit and one that will delight the patrons of this popular theatre tomorrow and New Years Day is "The Escape of Jim Dolan," a Selig drama in two parts. The love of Jim Dolan for Grace Wellington incurs the hatred of Ed Jones, who is trying to win the affections of Grace. Jones, a forerunner on the Brown ranch, and request that he sell his little claim, which is bordering the ranch of Brown. Jim refuses to listen to them and his demands of Jones to keep quiet tend to intensify the latter's anger. Seeing a chance to get even with Jim, Jones puts a malignant motive into effect. One night he steals a number of branded hides from Brown, which he buries on the claim of Jim. He then reports that a number of hides have been stolen, and with the aid of the sheriff discovers the missing property. Jim is arrested and sentenced to ten years in the town calaboose. Grace, believing that there has been foul play, smuggles a saw and a note which tells him of the relay of horses to help him escape. The sheriff and the posse soon discover his flight and are soon upon his trail. Jim finding his horse is lame, runs to the river and submerges himself, breathing only through the barrel of his gun. He again makes his escape, but is later captured by a band of Apaches, who tie him to the tail of a wild horse for amusement. He is rescued by a prospector and nursed back to health. In a newspaper he reads that Ed Jones, who was wounded in a saloon fight, confessed that it was he who stole the hides and cast the blame upon Jim Dolan. Jim tells the story to the prospector, and it is not long before he is in the arms of his sweetheart Grace.