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PARLIAMENT AT COLLEGE GREEN

An Interesting Interview With John E. Redmond

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

Believes Ireland Has Passed Her Last St. Patrick's Day Without Her Own Legislature - Sentiment Change in Both Lands

(Times' Special Correspondence)

Dublin, April 23—An interesting interview with John E. Redmond, M. P., who declares that he is full of hope and confidence for the future of Ireland, appeared in the "Manchester Guardian." "We are now within sight," he said, "of the end for which we have been working for so many years. Ireland has passed the last St. Patrick's Day without a parliament of her own. In the summer of 1914 the home rule bill will become law under the parliament act. Of course a certain time will have to elapse after its enactment before the five Irish parliaments since the union can be actually sitting. I suppose the present lord-lieutenant will cease to hold office when the act is passed, and a new lord-lieutenant appointed by the terms of the act for a fixed tenure. He will really be rather a governor-general than a lord-lieutenant. His first duty will be to choose a ministry. Offices and departments must be created and set up, and for some months the ministry will, no doubt, be occupied in drawing up and issuing provisional orders and preparing standing orders which must be submitted to the Irish House of Commons when it is elected. But I hope that six months after the passing of the bill this new Irish government will be able to meet in parliament representatives of Ireland. Should it fail to secure their confidence, or the confidence of the majority, then it will have to resign, and another ministry representing the views of that majority will take its place.

"You may be quite certain," Mr. Redmond said, in reply to a reference to a rumor that the Irish parliament would not return to the old Parliament House in College Green—"you may be quite certain that there is nothing whatever in these rumors. I have not myself listened to the parliament going back there. It is said that the building is not quite convenient for modern parliamentary use. Even if it were, the ties of memory and tradition would be too strong to be broken. No Irishman would dream of having his parliament anywhere else."

"What of the Irish members who are to be left at Westminster?" "You will find, I think, that they will be a very good type of member—not at all of the uninteresting kind that some people seem to imagine. I have no doubt there will be a great desire to be left at Westminster. They will be in a position not to interfere at all in purely English or Scottish local affairs. I fancy they will distribute their votes among the three remaining great parties in the state. There will be some Liberals, some labor men, and some Conservatives, as the compact Irish vote in some English constituencies at present will find itself being distributed under the ordinary political headings.

"And, of course, Irish members will then take an active part in the affairs of the empire as a whole. They will have no longer any reason for abstaining. They will be, like the rest of the house, carriers for office, and some of them, I do not doubt, will sit on the treasury bench. In a few years, just as no ministry is likely to be formed which does not contain members sitting for Scotland as well as English constituencies, no ministry will be formed which does not contain a member sitting for an Irish constituency."

Mr. Redmond said he was conscious of a tremendous change in the attitude of Ireland and England towards each other in recent years. "In Ireland," he said, "the old spirit of marked hostility has gone altogether. The anti-British and anti-empire feeling has died down. Not, remember, that it is yet dead. Were anything to happen at the last moment to bank Ireland of home rule, it would revive in a more accentuated form than we have ever known in the past."

"What is your impression of the attitude in England?" "Exactly the same thing—the same disappearance of hostility—is visible to me everywhere I go. The masses in England sympathize with Ireland's claim. When I speak at English meetings I always find the cheering loudest and the most sympathetic with Ireland's claim. When we in Ireland do not hold the democracy in England responsible for the misgovernment in Ireland, which is the evil legacy of a time when the reins of state were not, as they are now, in the people's hands."

"I suppose there has been a great increase in the prosperity of Ireland in late years?" "Yes, things are very hopeful now. But the greatest increase in the material progress of Ireland is in the moral progress."

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Sale of Children's and Misses' Colored Wash Dresses

The Cutest of The Season's Little Frocks in Ducks, Prints and Gingham at Much Reduced Prices

These garments comprise a nice collection of manufacturers' samples and broken lines of which we have quite a considerable stock. Little frocks representing the cutest of fashion's offerings and all this season's styles. The saving inducements are so unusual that mothers will readily see the advantage of purchasing generously for later use.

Commencing Friday Morning

CHILDREN'S COLORED WASH DRESSES, ages 1 to 6 years in ducks, gingham and prints; a wide variety of stripes and checks with plain colored trimmings to match. The small sizes are in "Mother Hubbard" style, while the others are in belted and waist effects, dainty pleated skirts, high and round necks, all in this season's plain and fancy styles. Sale prices 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c, \$1.10, \$1.25.

MISSES' COLORED WASH DRESSES, ages 6 to 14 years, in ducks, gingham and prints, checks and fancy stripes. All almost endless assortment of choice styles; pretty patterns in light, mid, and dark colorings. These are all attractive dresses for school or vacation wear. Sale prices 50c, 75c, 95c, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.

CHILDREN'S BUSTERS in linen crash and duck with sailor collars and belts. These garments are dainty in appearance and easily laundered. They are suitable for either boys or girls of one and two years. Sale prices, each 40c.

CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, ages 2 to 7 years in ducks and heavy gingham. These garments are serviceable and practically indispensable for summer play time. Sale prices, each 25c, 35c, 45c.

KNITTED UNDERVESTS FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS

At this time of the year we always have a quantity of sample under-vests, garments which must be disposed of to provide space for new goods. Undervests with short sleeves and low necks, sleeveless and low necks, long sleeves and high necks; closed and buttoned fronts, a variety of stitching both plain and fancy. Ladies' Undervests, sale prices, each 5c. to 40c. Children's and Infants' Undervests, sale prices, each 5c. to 35c.

Sale will start at 8 o'clock in White-wear Department, second floor.



Regular Week-End Exhibit of Millinery

A feature for this Friday and Saturday will be a special showing of Ready-to-wear Hats for children from three years to misses' of fifteen years, at prices from one dollar upward.

Also a fine offering of Ladies' Trimmed Hats in ultra-fashionable effects, priced from \$4.00 to \$25.00.

Millinery Salon, second floor.

MANCHESTER ROBERTSON ALLISON, LIMITED.

PLAY NECESSARY TO HEALTHY BOY

Lack of Proper Sport Breeds Idlers and Criminals

ADDRESS BY MR. RISS

Spread of Playground Idea Attended With Gratifying Results, He Tells Canadian Club At Luncheon in Toronto

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

"The boy without play is the father of the man without a job," said Jacob A. Riss, of New York, in his address on "The Value of Playgrounds to the Community," before the final regular Canadian Club luncheon for the year, held yesterday. He said further, that this might be expanded to show that the boy without play was the progenitor of the man of thirty years who did not want a job. Play is the natural occupation of the boy until he begins to develop character. He has the inherited right to play and to stint him in this means to stint him in the full growth of his character. Moreover, as the boy is the father of the man, so he is the father of the citizen of tomorrow, and there is no more perfect way of corrupting that citizen than through the boy. Boys learn by doing, and what does a boy learn whose playground is bounded by the gutter? On every side he is surrounded by street-lamps, windows, etc., and there is bound to be a clash with the store-keeper, or more important, the policeman. This official is not to blame for he has to do his duty in protecting property, but as the boy, with his heart in his mouth runs a job, and because of his quick young legs, reaches a place of safety with a beating heart, he rejoices over having defeated the policeman. This is the first stage of outlawry.

Must Have Outlet

Plant a boy on his own soil and there will be little the matter. Make the city a city of homes, and keep the boy off the street. There must, however, be an outlet for the real feelings of the boy. The speaker compared him to a boiler with steam up, and pointed out that, although there was a safety valve, it was worse than useless to set upon it. "Crime in our cities is a question of athletics," said he, "and the boys are given room to romp in the sun as any young animal should. Signs of 'keen off the grass,' were to be seen everywhere, the grass was sacred but the boy was not. The trouble in this city had been that with the building up of the city there came a constant increase in the trouble with the police, storekeepers, and the owners of windows. The boy came to feel a real hurt at this usurping of his rights and it was real. He had the right to play. When, too, whose play room disappeared, crime increased until it was seen to be cheaper to pay for play for the boys than to pay for the crimes they would commit. It was found in Chicago that from 29 per cent. to 30 per cent. of the crimes disappeared on the introduction of the playgrounds, and it was shown in statistics compiled in the city of St. Louis that 90 per cent of the criminals began

their escapades before the age of 16 years. The boy is the "father" of the criminal, but if one knows where he is between the hours of 7 and 9 in the evening, the danger hours, there is not much to fear. In New York, people had lived amid conditions that could not but produce unrighteousness.

Value of Playgrounds

Fifteen years ago Mr. Riss tried to get the boys off the street, but had been asked to show something educational in such a proposition before action would be taken. The fact that 222 such grounds had been kept open through the last vacation spoke for itself. Things have happened since then, and states have passed laws enforcing cities of over 10,000 to keep up public playgrounds. It was seen that the boy, to be a real man, must have real play, that a half measure of play meant a half boy. It was seen that this was the opposite to and combated the great question of child labor. A few years ago books were written in despair saying that the great cities were the stigmas of American democracy. There is no need for despair when neighbor meets neighbor on his own ground. Let the school-house be made into civic and social centres for rehabilitating democracy.

In closing Mr. Riss urged that people should not hope to carry out these ideas without money. Satisfactory playgrounds cannot be cheaply run. In New York thousands are spent yearly for music and other luxuries and thousands for supervision. The play must be properly supervised, but let it not be by people with "dime" of team play and so on, nor by policemen. Let there be mature and wise supervision over the play of the children that they may be taught to appreciate it and make the best use of their time without being actually controlled. The boy will repay the community a thousand times by good citizenship. "Every boy is on the fence," said the speaker, "and our function is to see that he gets off on the right side."

Mr. Riss addressed a meeting in Convocation Hall last evening on slums.

AMHERST'S CHILD CASE

The preliminary hearing in the case of Charles Watt, charged with the murder of the infant daughter of his sister, was continued in Amherst yesterday. The father, two sisters and wife of the accused were the chief witnesses. The child's mother said that her brother informed her that he had given the baby to a man and woman who had promised to care for it. The prisoner's wife said that her husband had smothered the child and then carried it down stairs. She afterwards heard him building a fire in the hall stove and smelled burning cloth.

Thomas Pains, author of "The Rights of Man," was a staymaker.



Exhibit of Oriental Rugs

For a Few Days Only

Every person at all interested in Oriental Rugs should see this exhibit to be held for a few days only.

MR. MATTHEWS

a native expert will be in attendance to suggest and advise regarding this large collection of beautiful rugs in all sizes and colorings.

Carpet Department, Germain street.

IS A MAN'S JOB

Duties of the New Manager of Westmount Outlined

Montreal, April 23—Almost everything that civic officials, collectively or singly, can possibly do is placed upon the shoulders of the new general manager of the city of Westmount, whose duties are outlined at great length in a by-law adopted at last night's council meeting.

A few of the obligations of the new official will be: to call a meeting of the heads of departments every Wednesday; to examine, correct and sign the weekly estimates; to examine and initial all accounts payable; to prepare for each committee meeting a report of work done during the previous month; to examine the purchase of supplies, reporting same to the proper committee; to prepare all yearly estimates in conjunction with the heads of departments; to prepare plans and specifications for all work done by contract; to open all tenders, reporting same to the proper committee; to see that money voted by council is devoted to the purpose intended; to examine all complaints and claims against the city; to study the various needs and interests of the corporation and to suggest action tending towards greater economy; and the well-being of the city and citizens; to call special meetings of committees; to attend all meetings of committees and council, with the right of speech, minus the right of vote.

In short, the by-law provides that G. W. Thompson, the new general manager, shall, subject to the control of the mayor and council, supervise and direct all the affairs of the suburban city, and that instead of the heads of departments consulting directly with the mayor or aldermen, they will consult with the general manager.

In case he should have any spare time, it is provided that "the general manager shall also discharge such other duties as may from time to time, be required of him by the council."

Women's Ashes By Parcel Post

New York, April 24—The ashes of Miss Anna J. Walker, who died at the age of 94 years, in Pasadena, Cal., were sent across the continent by parcel post and were interred in a cemetery near Boston. The body was cremated and the dust mailed at Miss Walker's request.

The annual expenditure on the roads of the United Kingdom is about £18,000,000.

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