

The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 25, 1923.

The St. John Evening Times is printed at 27 and 29 Canterbury street, every evening (Sunday excepted) by The St. John Times Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., a company incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies Act.

Telephone—Private exchange connecting all departments, Main 2417.

Subscription Prices—Delivered by carrier, \$4.00 per year; by mail, \$3.00 per year in Canada. By mail to United States \$5.00 per year.

The Times has the largest circulation in the Maritime Provinces.

Special Advertising Representatives—NEW YORK, Frank R. Northrup, 350 Madison Ave.—CHICAGO, E. J. Power, Manager, Association Bldg.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation audits the circulation of The Evening Times.

CROPS AND OTHER THINGS

The last report issued by the agricultural department in Fredericton shows that the province is suffering from drought. It has affected the pastures and the hay crop, retarded vegetation generally to some extent, unless broken by a rainfall general throughout the province, will mean light crops. We are promised showers today. A general and fairly heavy rainfall would now mean much to the farmers. A drought would be of more severe blow to a province already hard hit. The severe winter, interfering with trade and with the lumbering industry in the southern part of the province was followed by unparalleled spring floods. Then came the worst forest fires for a century. If to these were added a destructive drought, the year would stand out as without a parallel in the number of serious strokes to prosperity, delivered one after another. A serious failure of all crops, however, has never occurred in this province where mixed farming is the rule. There is no reason as yet to fear that we shall not have a good general yield in 1923. With timely rains from this time forward the result would be quite the opposite.

It is most gratifying to note that in spite of the troubles encountered since the beginning of the year the general condition of business throughout the province is sound. Merchants report collections slow, but that was to be expected. The lumber industry is very active, the fisheries have been yielding well, there is considerable building in progress, industries generally are busy, and considerable public work is being carried on. In a general way labor is fairly well employed, creating a demand for merchandise. The outlook is encouraging, and failures are few. On the whole, therefore, New Brunswick is in a sound position, and may look to the future with confidence. With cheap light and power soon to be available, the situation in St. John is improved, and if the federal authorities could be prevailed on to equip the port for a larger share of national traffic the outlook would be still more satisfactory.

To have three sons in the priesthood is a very notable distinction, and to have three taking part in a service in the Cathedral of their native city an unique and inspiring event. The tender allusion of one of them in his sermon in the Cathedral yesterday to the mother who had gone to her rest was a filial tribute worthy of the place and the hour. The success of which these young men may aspire is not that of the market-place, but that which brings to others the peace and comfort of religion and higher hopes and nobler aspirations in life, and a life that is clean and virtuous. Their fellow citizens of every faith will bid them God-speed.

The London Daily Chronicle gives ground count when it says, in regard to the carrying of liquor in British ships to American ports—"If the prohibition law in the United States fails, the worst possible thing would be that the failure should be capable of being ascribed to British interference." The Chronicle says a word to Canada as well as other portions of the Empire when it expresses regret that ships flying the British flag aid in smuggling liquor into the United States and thus assist in breaking the laws of that country. No country could regard such conduct with pride and retain its self-respect.

Moncton Transcript:—A legitimate criticism which may be aimed at Maritime politicians is that they have made too little effort to develop a common Maritime policy, as distinct from special Provincial policies. Unfortunately, politicians are not much better than the people they represent, and the Maritime politicians have shown little interest in Maritime policy because up until recently the people of the Maritimes themselves showed little interest. It is idle to ascribe our own short-comings to the politicians of either party, or the spirit of partisanship.

This is election day in Ontario. All parties, as is customary, express confidence as to the result, but it seems a perfectly safe assumption that no one party will have a clear majority over all the others. There seems to be sound reason for the expectation that Ontario must continue group government for another legislative term. The question is: Which two parties will have to compromise and work together to carry on the government?

The lesson of Manitoba should not be lost upon friends of prohibition in other provinces. All is not lost, however. There was a revival of paganism when Christianity was young.

THE STORY OF NEW DENMARK

Fifty years ago the Scotch settlement of Kincardine in Victoria County was established. The event is to be celebrated by a great reunion this summer. The wilderness of half a century ago has given place to a thriving settlement whose people are intelligent and progressive, and have made a notable contribution to the life of the province.

There is in the same county a settlement a little older, whose people came from Denmark. The Grand Falls Observer printed a very interesting historical sketch in connection with the annual reunion held on Tuesday of last week; and it was reprinted in Saturday's issue of the Times. Commenting on the condition of the settlement of New Denmark today, the Observer says:—

"On Tuesday of this week, June 19, the annual celebration in commemoration of the coming of the first settlers to New Denmark, was held at that place, and attracted, as it always does, a large number of visitors from all over the country. If one should travel throughout the length and breadth of New Brunswick, it would be hard to find a more prosperous colony, better kept farms, or a more industrious people."

This thriving settlement still receives additions from Denmark. The Observer notes that "A. J. Jensen, of New Denmark, was in Quebec on Saturday to meet the family of Mr. and Mrs. Swenson, who are emigrating from Denmark to settle in New Denmark." To the historical sketch printed on another page of The Times-Star we may add the following from the pen of the late Dr. James Hannay, in a book written by him and published by the Crown Land Department in Fredericton in 1902, when Hon. A. T. Dunn was Surveyor-General:—

"The parish of Drummond, Victoria County, is chiefly celebrated for the fact that it contains the thriving settlement of New Denmark, which was founded thirty years ago by a party of immigrants from Copenhagen. This settlement is eight miles from the village of Grand Falls, and the land is a high upland of excellent quality. Many of the settlers who came here were not farmers, and therefore they had to work at a great disadvantage, but they found in New Brunswick the opportunity of advancing themselves and they eagerly embraced it. This settlement has grown steadily in population and wealth and every year accessions from Denmark are received. The people are now in independent circumstances, the possessors of fine farms and in a position which they never could have obtained in their own country. There is no settlement in New Brunswick which has made more satisfactory progress than New Denmark, and its rapid advancement has been due mainly to the fact that the people kept the end they aimed at steadily in view and were willing to work for it."

There is a lesson in these concluding remarks by Dr. Hannay which our own people might well take to heart when the temptations come to them to desert the land for the city. No doubt many have gone away from New Denmark to other parts of the country during the passing years; but those who remained have prospered, and that is not always true of those who go away.

The history of New Denmark and Kincardine ought to be of much value to the province in seeking immigrants. Denmark has many more thrifty people to spare, and New Brunswick needs them. The same is true of Scotland. This province may not be as enticing at a distance as those in the west where the plough may be immediately put to the land, but it has nevertheless great advantages and lacks none of the disadvantages of the prairie. A well-directed campaign to get the right kind of settlers should result in the establishment of many settlements whose story in later years would be quite as gratifying as that of New Denmark and Kincardine. Thus there would grow up a sturdy stock which would be a safe and sane and saving element in the life of New Brunswick.

France and Germany are as far apart as ever, so far as the Ruhr is concerned. The Germans declare they will continue the policy of passive resistance, and France asserts that she will stay in the Ruhr until her claims are satisfied. In the meantime all Europe suffers because of this deadlock.

FOR NEW ARRIVAL

On Saturday evening the ladies of the Waterloo Street Baptist church paid a surprise visit to the home of their pastor, Rev. J. A. Swetnam, and his wife at East St. John, and showed their new arrival, a baby boy, Theodore Prowse, with many beautiful gifts. The pastor thanked the ladies, on behalf of his wife and baby, for their kindness and thoughtfulness and a social hour was spent.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

(Bliss German in "Remembrance") Here in lovely New England, When summer is come, a sea-turn Flutters a page of remembrance In the volume of long ago.

Soft is the wind over Grand Pre, Stirring the heads of the grasses, Sweet is the breath of the orchards White with their apple-blow.

There at their infinite business Of measuring time forever, Musing on the sea, The great tides come and go.

Over the dykes and the uplands Wander the great cloud shadows, Strange as the passing of sorrow, Beautiful, solemn, and slow.

For, spreading her old enchantment Of tender, ineffable wonder, Summer is there in the Northland How should my heart be no more?

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Fate.

"Father, what is fate?" "It's crossing a busy street three times a day for three years, and then being run over by a farm wagon in the country."

Wide Range to Choose From. Blind Beggar (who has been advised to go to work)—And what would you have me work at—me being blind from birth?

Old Gentleman—Why, my friend, many of your colleagues have succeeded splendidly as diplomats.

Wide Range to Choose From. First City Man—"My son is up at Cambridge this year."

Second Ditto—"Oh, really. What sport is he studying for?"

The Arm of The Law. "County Policeman—Halt! You're under arrest!"

Motorist—"What for?" "Never ye mind, I ain't goin' to give you any chance to think of excuses!"

Here's One for Father. The proud father beamed upon the assembled company as his daughter finished the aria, to prove her voice.

"What?" he said expectantly. "What do you ladies and gentlemen think of my daughter's execution?"

With a shriek of approval, the whole crowd yelled: "We're in favor of it!"

RADIO TONIGHT.

W H A Z, Rensselaer, Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, U. S. A. 8 p. m., Eastern Standard Time. Programme furnished through the courtesy of the Harmony Mutual Association of Coburn, N. Y.:— Fox trot, "Bliss." Waltz, "Steal a Little Kiss"—Harmony Mutual Orchestra. Tenor solo, "There's a Vacant Chair"—William Fontaine. Accompanied by Mory Devery (piano), Geo. Cusack (violin). Quartette, "Sweet and Low"—"Harmony Four." Fontaine, Tiff, Bliss, Tetrant, accompanied by Mory Devery, pianist. Fox trot, "Crying for You." Fox trot, "Mother's Love." Fox trot, "Mad"—Harmony Mutual Orchestra. Baritone solo, "Give a Man a Horse He Can Ride"—Ernest Bliss. Accompanied by Mory Devery. "Cello solo, "At Dawning"—Anthony Flush. Accompanied by Earl Fields, pianist. Address, "Cotton, Its Uses and Manufacture"—James Garfield. Violin selection, "Kiss in the Dark"—George Cusack. Accompanied by Earl Fields. "Faded Old Love Letters"—William Fontaine. Accompanied by Mory Devery. Quartette, "The World is Waiting for the Sunrise"—"Harmony Four." Accompanied by Mory Devery. Fox trot, "Running Wild." Fox trot, "Yes, We Have No Bananas"—Harmony Mutual Orchestra. Bass solo, "The Big Bass Viol"—Frank Tetrault. Accompanied by Mory Devery. Quartette, "Old Uncle Moon"—"Harmony Four." Accompanied by Mory Devery. Baritone solo, "The Old Road"—Ernest Bliss. Accompanied by Mory Devery. Fox trot, "Carolina Home"—Harmony Mutual Orchestra.

HOW TO RUN A RAILROAD.

(Forbes Magazine, N. Y.) The story is told that a certain ambitious young man went to the president of a certain university and said: "Sir, I desire a course of training which will fit me to become the superintendent of a great railroad system. How much will such a course cost, and how long will it take?" "Young man," replied the president, "such a course would cost you twenty thousand dollars and might require twenty years of your time. But, on the other hand, by spending perhaps three hundred dollars of your money and three months of your time you may be elected to Congress. Once there, young man, you will feel yourself quite competent to direct not only one, but all the great railroad systems of our country."

PROHIBITION FOR BHOPAL.

The news that the Begum of Bhopal has declared prohibition in her State is an agreeable surprise to all the friends of temperance reform in India. The dispatch from Bhopal is as follows:—

"Among the reforms introduced recently by Her Highness, the Begum of Bhopal, is a total prohibition in her State. Hitherto the State derived a revenue of Rs. 4,000,000 to Rs. 5,000,000 per annum from liquor contracts, but the income has been sacrificed in the hopes of a corresponding improvement in the material condition of the subjects of the State."

Bhopal has an area of over 6,000 miles and a population in 1921 of over one million. The state ranks next to Hyderabad among the Mohammedan states in India.

FEW CHOSEN.

(Montreal Gazette.) Of 424 candidates for matrimony who presented themselves in one month at the newly established municipal department in Vienna for "advice on matters of matrimony," the physician in attendance granted certificates to only thirty-six per cent. of the applicants. So that this is what comes of taking matrimony seriously.

UNIQUE JUBILEE.

(Halifax Chronicle)

The worthy honor which was paid to Sir Charles Frederick Fraser by the Directors and graduates of the School for the Blind, on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee as Superintendent of that institution, is a mark of recognition in which all Nova Scotians who value loyal and distinguished service will be glad to join. Sir Frederick Fraser's career of fifty years is one of which his fellow-citizens are justly proud. It is a career of remarkable success and high distinction in a field which he has made peculiarly his own. Sir Frederick Fraser has been not only a teacher and an educational leader; he has shown exceptional ability in organization and in an executive capacity. The splendid institution which Sir Charles Fraser possesses for the Blind is a monument to his ability, to his enthusiasm, and to his unflinching devotion to a worthy cause. It is an inspiring example of growth from a very small and modest beginning to a large and important institution which ranks in efficiency and in the quality of its work with any similar school for the education of the blind in the world.

When Sir Frederick Fraser became Superintendent for the School for the Blind there were only nine pupils, the school was small, the support was meagre; and for a decade the young Superintendent, handicapped himself by the loss of sight due to an accident, encountered great difficulties in carrying on the work. But he had an indomitable will, great energy of purpose, genuine vision, and keen and sustained enthusiasm for the enterprise, which forbade discouragement and recognized no defeat.

From the outset Superintendent Fraser set before him two objectives: first, the blind and the Maritime Provinces were entitled to the benefit of free education, not as a matter of favor, but of right; secondly, if not to commission the service for the blind should be so enlarged and widened that it would be afforded ample opportunity for employment and for earning a livelihood so as to maintain themselves as self-respecting and independent citizens. With these objectives in mind, Sir Frederick Fraser pressed forward vigorously and unflinchingly, making his appeal direct to the people of the Maritime Provinces, in campaign after campaign, insisting the support of governments, not only of Nova Scotia, but of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, until he secured the great boon of free education for the blind. That is the achievement of which we have no doubt he is most proud in his long successful life.

It is an achievement for which his fellow-citizens gladly do him honor. Dalhousie and King's recognized his services with honorary degrees. In 1913 the Legislature of Nova Scotia paid him the signal honor of summoning him to the Bar of the House of Assembly, and publicly thanking him for his great and distinguished service during forty years on behalf of the education of those who are deprived of sight. Two years later, on the occasion of the King's birthday, and upon the recommendation of His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, the Marquis of Blandford, Sir Frederick Fraser was knighted by King George, on June 3rd, 1915, and this honor was made the occasion for widespread congratulation upon the worthiness and appropriateness of its bestowal.

Since then Sir Frederick Fraser has continued his noble and successful career, and the cause of education for the blind. Especially the years immediately following the war the School for the Blind has been the scene of the most important work in training and equipping for useful employment soldiers who had been deprived of their sight. In every respect the school has continued to sustain its prestige as one of the foremost institutions for the education of the blind, while all the efforts of the Dominion its graduates are upholding the traditions and the ideals which Sir Frederick Fraser has set before them during his half century in the superintendency, and bearing testimony through their own success to the efficiency of the institution and the high quality of instruction imparted to them under the direction of their honored chief.

It is a unique and distinguished achievement of the Directors of the School did well to honor so happily, and Nova Scotians, who are proud of Sir Frederick Fraser's achievement, and his most hearty and congratulatory the distinguished jubilation on his half century of public service and in wishing him many years of happiness and contentment.

TO SAVE H. M. S. RALEIGH.

Quebec Salvage Company Communicates With Admiralty.

Quebec, June 25.—Instructions are being sent by local salvage and wrecking company from the Admiralty, as a result of which an attempt will be made to save H. M. S. Raleigh, which was stranded last summer off Fortunate, two miles from Point Amqui, in Belle Isle Strait. It is understood that efforts have been made to the Imperial authorities to float the cruiser, and a memorandum has been presented. The position of the stranded vessel is said to have been greatly improved and the enterprise may be quite easily executed. In this connection it is reported that the company which is to make the attempt was only recently incorporated by letters patented and possesses sufficient capital to allow the operations to be successfully carried out.

SMUTS FEARS ANOTHER WAR.

Captown, South Africa, May 19.—(A. P. By Mail)—General Smuts speaking recently at the Union of South Africa government, defined the British Empire as a grouping of free states held together by their common allegiance on terms of freedom and equality, and operating on a basis of consultation.

The famous South African leader said it was quite possible that another European calamity might arise, and he therefore urged that the position of the British Empire be defined. The European war, he said, arose from the fact that the position of some of the great powers was not clearly defined.

A surprise party was held on Friday evening at the home of Mrs. William Fox, Fairville, for Jack Gunter, a High School student, who will leave soon for Gaspé, Quebec, where he will join his father, W. E. Gunter, formerly of this city.

THURSDAY'S CONFERENCE.

(St. John Globe.)

The attitude of Commissioner Thornton toward the hydro development presents itself as one of the inexplicable problems of civic politics. Largely, if not altogether, because of his course the city found itself unprepared to take delivery of hydro at the time specified for the cost of hydro against the city to begin. It is perhaps natural under the circumstances that he should assume the role of leader in the effort to save the city the outlay which yields no return, but the method adopted is hardly calculated to promote friendly relations between the city and the province. Rather does it suggest, whatever may be the reason, a determination to discredit both the provincial enterprise and provincial good faith. That is not the attitude of the people of St. John. They declared faith in the Musquash in several elections; they declared it by forcing the contract for the power, and again by compelling the Council to reject Power Company proposals, and they have clinched their declarations of faith signing many hundreds of contracts to transfer their business from the private to the public New Brunswick. The good faith of St. John is not a matter of doubt. It is therefore a matter of regret that in business discussions even one member of the Council should seem to put the city in the humiliating position of challenging either the enterprise which the Government has developed or the good faith declared in the contract signed on behalf of the Government by its hydro commissioner. Chagrin every citizen must feel over features of Thursday's conference. Happily, there is to be found in the declaration of Hon. Dr. Smith, chairman of the provincial commission, a compensating dose sufficiently inspiring to overcome the disappointment of the city commissioner. The positive declaration of the Premier and the chairman of the provincial commission is able to carry out its bargain and prepared, should it so force the necessity, to go to the length of expropriating the service for which it has contracted. That declaration knocks down and utterly destroys every house of cards built up by the province in the campaign for the power. It provides a steady stand-by without the necessity of civic purchase of a steam stand-by. It guarantees the delivery of power at the price arranged for. Government insistence that St. John live up to its bargain is in itself a Government declaration that the Government will do the same. With this assurance, engineers' doubts and business men's anxieties become vapour shadows, and all can rejoice together in the knowledge that the power purchased from the Government is not a doubtful or uncertain product, but a really guaranteed by a dual service, provided without additional cost to the city.

THE COLLAPSE AT PEKIN.

(Toronto Globe.)

The so-called Government at Peking has become a sham, a simulacrum. Its impotence is revealed anew by its compromise with the bandits who held up the Shanghai-Peking express and took passengers for ransom. Hundreds of the brigands have been bribed to enter the Government service and give some show of strength to the Peking army. Rumor says that President Li Yuan Hung has fled, and that Peking is in peril of being overrun by the marauders. It may be that they are preparing the way for Sun Yat Sen, who has emerged from his recent eclipse.

THE TWO IRELANDS.

(Boston Herald.)

Peace prevails in both the Irish Free State and the six counties which are designed to remain in Ireland. And there is peace between them. That is the most pleasing news that Ireland could send to America. Since the outbreak of destruction in the south and west there has been hardly anything, except the vandalism outrage at Drogheda, to indicate the existence of insurgency. The feeling of the vast majority of the Irish people toward the discomfited leader is probably hinted very fairly by the Punch cartoon where he says to Erin: "Much as I love you, I am compelled by circumstances to leave you; but only for a time; 'Well, make it as long as you can.' Ireland's true hearts are tired of strife, and it is in freedom from strife that Ireland will have its opportunity to grow strong and prosperous."

The spirit of the Government is as it should be, resolute against disloyalty and violence, but willing to let bygones be bygones if the forces of disturbance do not again challenge conflict. Speaking at Limerick last Sunday, President Cosgrave declared that, while the Government was willing to forget the troubles of the last twelve months, it would take no risks regarding the established sovereignty of the people. "If there is a threat of war, he said, 'we will meet it.' There was no such threat in the demolition of the obelisk locally known as 'King Billy's monument' at Drogheda, on the north bank of the river Boyne, where William III defeated James II on July 12, 1690. That demolition was an act of malicious bigotry and stupidity. The historic monument, 150 feet high, had stood since 1736, and though it was intimately associated with the Orange lodges 'glorious twelfth,' and was a reminder of the Dublin threat to Belfast, the enemies of Orangism in the south put themselves lamentably in the wrong when with land mines they blew the memorial to pieces.

Contrast their conduct with the words of President Cosgrave: 'We regret the action of the northern Government in remaining outside the Free State; we want a united Ireland and brotherly co-operation from all.' That is the high end to be attained, by north and south and east and west all pulling together, and with good will and patience it can be won. There are obstacles that call for removal by conciliatory means. The collection of customs duties on the line separating the six-county area of the northern Government from the territory of the Free

BEST JOKE IN BRITISH HISTORY

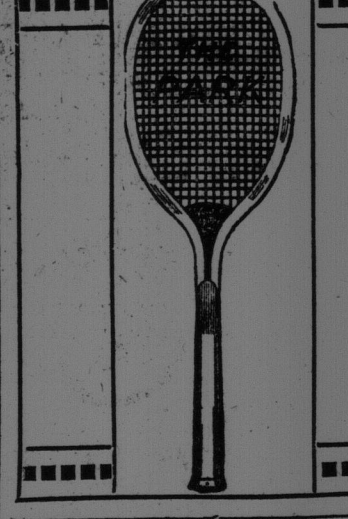
(Manchester Guardian)

It is one of the undignified facts of our history no doubt very properly suppressed in our school and text books, that the House of Commons Act, that parliament of our liberties recently invoked in the case of the Irish devolution, came upon the statute book by way of a jest. Not even Macaulay mentioned its origin. He must have read it in a footnote of Bishop Burnet, the brilliant grandnephew, Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, has never made an eye for the picturesque to let it slip.

At a critical moment the bill only just passed the House of Lords because the tellers, as a jest, had counted a certain fat lord who voted for the bill as 10 votes, and in their mirth over this excellent witticism had failed to rectify their figures until it was too late. A fitting origin for the one good measure of the Merry Monarch's reign!

"It was," says Trevelyan, "the best joke ever made in England. The fat lord's vote secured that even James II. could not imprison his subjects at pleasure."

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- | | |
|---|--|
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| Child's Patent Strap Slippers, Flexible Soles. | Misses Patent Two-Strap Pumps |
| Sizes 8 to 10 1-2 | Misses Oxfords in a variety of styles in Patent, Brown and Black from |
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THE TWO IRELANDS.



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State is a troublesome business, and its obligation by reciprocity or free trade is not in sight. There has yet to be a settlement of the boundary line between the north and south, and the appointment of the boundary commission provided for in the Anglo-Irish treaty. In a widely different respect the north has marked a difference between itself and the south, by the prohibition of alcoholic beverages. This is an experiment which in America may watch with intense interest, and it need not injuriously affect northern relations with the Free State, though the third intinate operation of the Governments, parliaments and peoples of the two divisions of Ireland is surely within reach of the "resources of civilization."

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A young fellow named Cunningham, charged with escaping from the Boys' Industrial Home, was the first one to appear before Judge J. A. Barry in the County Court. He was ordered on Saturday sent back to the Home.

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