

The Waterdown Review

VOL. 1.

WATERDOWN, ONTARIO, THURSDAY MARCH, 27, 1919

NO. 46.

NOTICE

I have secured the Agency for Ford parts for this district and in future will have a full line of all Ford repairs at lowest prices.

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Waterdown

Young Baby Chicks

Are arriving these days in our local poultry pens, and the first problem of importance to Poultrymen, is to secure the best feed obtainable—one that is specially adopted for very young chicks suitable for their small digestive organs and will not cause diarrhoea which is so common with young chicks.

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Waterdown

A SHORTAGE OF HOUSES

ONE OF THE PROBLEMS FACING OUR COUNTRY.

Town-planning Expert Tells of Difficulties in the Way of Supplying Houses for the Working Men of Canada, and He Boldly Advocates a New Policy of Creating New Towns So That Speculators Will Not Get the Profits.

A SERIOUS problem facing Canada to-day is the shortage of houses which is reported from all parts of the Dominion. Mr. Thomas Adams, the town-planning expert of the Canadian Commission of Conservation, said recently in the course of a most valuable and instructive statement, "There is the same need for obtaining increased accommodation for the working classes in Canada during the war as there is in the United States and Great Britain. The shortage and dearth of capital, labor and material have the effect of destroying private enterprise in building, as the cost is so great as to make it unlikely that an adequate return will be obtained on the investment. There are serious difficulties at the present time in promoting the erection of houses by Government enterprise.

"It is true that we have a serious housing problem on this continent, but its worst aspect is connected with the lack of control of sanitation by our local Government, rather than that which is connected with increased congestion caused during the cessation of building operations in the last few years. In other words, housing evils that are more injurious, in my opinion, are those that have been sanctioned and encouraged for want of proper building regulations at a time when we had no war expenditure, and building was cheap.

"If we can spare public money, labor and material in building houses other than for returned soldiers, we should not do so without simultaneously enforcing a higher standard of sanitation in regard to existing working-class dwellings in our cities. One of the chief drawbacks in building houses with modern sanitary fittings of a durable material is that they have to compete with old, dilapidated property which can be rented at a low rate because of its small capital value. Another danger we must avoid in promoting Government housing is in allowing any portion of the Government subsidy to go into any pockets other than those of the class they are intended to relieve. We have also to avoid, in these free countries, the giving of public relief to any class that will have the taint of charity.

"Houses built by Government enterprise should not be subsidized for the benefit of any class or be used as a means of assisting real estate speculators. These difficulties and dangers can be obviated by proper regulations, and I mention them not because of any lack of enthusiasm for housing reform and for aggressive action at the present time, but because I foresee that if we do not provide the proper safeguards to begin with, we shall run the risk of failure that will be used to disparage Government enterprise.

"We have also to recognize the importance of dealing with the land question at the same time we are dealing with the housing question, and I have no sympathy with any scheme which means that public money is used to increase land values, or to build houses on vacant lots which still retain a considerable part of the fictitious values given to them during the boom days. Before we can solve the housing problem at home, we shall have to get down to some stable basis of land values whereby the capital value has a definite relation to the revenue value, and there is less exploitation of community expenditure on improvements. We shall also have to save much of the money which is now being wasted on costly land development and local improvement as a result of bad planning, or want of planning.

"But the opportunity to create new towns on Garden City lines is obvious to all who have studied the question of the development of towns and cities. Why should not the Government of Canada and the United States use the present opportunity to create at least one object lesson of this kind in America? The United States Government has ample capital and has decided to spend from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in housing enterprises. It is already creating new industries of sufficient size and scope for employing a large volume of labor to enable it to be independent of the difficulty of attracting private manufacturers to new sites. It does not need to speculate on the

coming of industries and workmen to those districts where, in any event, it is going to establish industries and attract workmen. All that the Government needs to do is to be careful in the selection of a site, properly to plan the area it proposes to develop, to lay down principles similar to those which underlie the Garden City scheme, and to set up an organization to provide good social conditions and up-to-date facilities for transportation and supply of community services. It has resolved on a policy of national housing, is that housing to be entirely carried out on the shortsighted unscientific method of building small accretions to existing centres, where land-values are already high and there is no opportunity to start de novo and plan on scientific and sound economic principles?

"To take a possible case for Government organization, which I recently suggested in an article on the subject, assume that in the vicinity of one of the large shipbuilding plants it is contemplated that permanent housing accommodation will be required for 10,000 well-paid workmen. These men, their families, and the people who are required to supply their various social needs, will mean that provision will have to be made for a population of 50,000. In such a case the proper thing to do is not to build up suburban accretions to existing cities and towns, to hand over the increment of land-value to speculators, to crowd the houses together to pay the high cost of the land, and to create profits for established highly watered public utility corporations, but to adopt the bold and more businesslike policy of creating a new town, just as the Steel Corporation would do.

"An area of from 12 to 15 square miles of agricultural land should be acquired within three or five miles of the plant, near to a main line of railway. Rapid transit should be provided to enable the workers to get to the plant within 15 or 20 minutes, the town should be planned, water supply and other works installed, roads and sewers built, theatres, stores and public buildings erected. Auxiliary industries should be provided for and encouraged. Private enterprise should be invited to assist in the structural development. The capital employed need not be greater than what will be needed for any other kind of scheme, as the saving in cost of land will be sufficient to pay the cost of providing public utilities and social services. After paying, say, 5 or 6 per cent. on the capital employed, all profits should revert to the community for the benefit of the town, and a large portion of the land should be permanently set aside as an agricultural estate.

"We should prepare all our housing schemes with due regard to the part they may play in aiding or retarding the process of reconstruction after the war."

Roddy Lemieux a Real Nationalist.

There are French-Canadians and French-Canadians. While we grow exasperated at the perversities of Bourassa and Laverge, to whom sedition and falsehood are the ready means of self-advertisement, let us forget them as we read of the last moments of another French-Canadian—a mere lad, "Roddy" Lemieux—the son of that gifted man, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, former Postmaster-General of Canada. The letter of Capt. J. J. Desjardins describing the boy's taking off says in part, as follows:

"On Aug. 28th, Roddy went over the top, and was encouraging his men to the attack, when he was struck by a bullet in the abdomen. The surgeon declared the wound fatal. On the 29th the last rites of the church were administered, and his last words were 'Dites-leur que j'ai fait mon devoir' (tell them I did my duty). To the nurse he said: 'Give Mother my love. Tell her I have done a man's part.'"

"Roddy" Lemieux proved himself in his life and in his death a true descendant of those brave French-Canadians who courageously defended Fort Carillon, in the battle that is known as Ticonderoga; who fought on the Plains of Abraham and were honored by their foes; who later wrought valiantly under the British flag at Chateauguay. He upheld the name and honor of Quebec and of Canada as a whole. Such sacrifices as his give the fame of the French-Canadian soldier a lustre, that the gibes of so-called Nationalists cannot tarnish. Such soldiers as he, proud to do "a man's part"; such men as Major Papineau, the cousin of Bourassa, and the many other brave lads of their race who have died on the mother soil of France, are in a truer sense Nationalists than the politicians who tag themselves with that epithet. They are of the type with whom we are all anxious and glad to join hands in building up a glorious and United Canada.

Gave an Interview

How Wilfrid Laurier Dodged Very Difficult Question.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made it a rule during his long public career never to give an interview to a newspaper. He was always polite and courteous, but with his well-known smile reminded the newspaper man of his decision on this point. One of the few times—perhaps the only time—when he broke his rule was on his return from his trip abroad in 1897. It will be recalled that the chief subject of discussion during the campaign of 1896 was the Manitoba school question. Sir Charles Tupper, the leader of the Conservative Government at that time, had brought in a Remedial Bill to force Catholic schools on the Province of Manitoba, and naturally expected to carry the Province of Quebec. The Roman Catholic bishops, with perhaps one exception, supported Sir Charles, and even after the Conservatives were defeated kept up the agitation. Sir Wilfrid, after his visit to England, took a trip to Rome, and coincidentally the agitation against him died away. When it was known that he had sailed for home a number of newspaper men went down to Rimouski to meet the incoming ship. Sir Wilfrid received them with his usual courtesy, but after a few salutations retired to his stateroom. Among the correspondents was Mr. Charles Marcell, afterward Speaker of the House of Commons, and after some consideration he resolved to make a personal appeal, on behalf of all the correspondents, for an interview. Sir Wilfrid finally consented, and the correspondents were invited to his stateroom. He told them that he had not been able to resist the appeal of his friend, "Charlie" Marcell, but exacted a promise that if any questions were asked which he did not feel like answering no reference should be made to it, and, further, that every answer which he did make should be taken down in writing exactly as he gave it. These conditions were loyally carried out, and the interview no doubt appeared more or less perfunctory when it was published in the newspapers. As more than twenty years have elapsed, and the Manitoba school question was forgotten long ago, there can be no objection or breach of faith to Sir Wilfrid in revealing now what was said on that matter. Towards the end of the interview, Mr. Marcell remarked that the information about Sir Wilfrid's travels was all very interesting, but "what the people of Canada would like to know is what happened when you saw his holiness the Pope." This was treading on delicate ground. It was the one subject which Sir Wilfrid wished to avoid, and his face was a study for a few minutes. Finally he smiled and said: "Well, gentlemen, now you know why I decline to give interviews, but I see that I shall have to say something about my visit to Rome." The correspondents had high expectations of a good story, but this is what followed: "Put the question this way," said Sir Wilfrid: "Who were the persons I met abroad who impressed me the most?" Then he added: "Her Majesty the Queen, the President of France and his holiness the Pope." And that was all about the visit to Rome.

Downed the Last Zeppelin.

Now that the many and varied "hush" incidents of the war are coming to light, it will be interesting to tell how a Montreal aviator accounted for the last Zeppelin to be brought down. The aviator was Lieut. Stuart D. Culley, D. S. O., who enlisted in the Royal Naval Service nearly two years ago.

Early Sunday morning, Aug. 11, 1918, word was brought in by motor boats that a Zeppelin had been sighted. When he was some 10,000 feet up, Culley sighted the Zeppelin a considerable distance away. He decided to attack it. He kept straight on until the Zeppelin was almost directly over him, when he pulled up the nose of the plane and emptied his machine gun into the bottom of the airship, it being some 200 feet above the plane. The plane itself was 19,000 feet in the air.

In about half a minute or so spurts of flame appeared in several parts of the Zeppelin.

The ships had been watching the performance and immediately the admiral saw the flames he sent this signal to all the ships round about: "Turn to hymn 223, last verse," which is as follows:

"A Happy Band of Pilgrims,
Look upward to the skies,
Where such a light affliction,
Shall win so great a prize."

Later Lieut. Culley was called on by the admiral to stand on the deck of a destroyer while the fleet went by with the crews lining the gun-wales cheering him.



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A Beloved Princess.

Princess Patricia of Connaught will always hold a very warm place in the affections of Canadians. Her six years' residence here when she entered so heartily into Canadian life, would assure that. But more particularly is she linked with the Dominion, for all time, through the gallant "Princess Pats," the Canadian battalion named for her, which won such glory in France and Flanders. Her Royal Highness is indeed gazetted as honorary colonel-in-chief of this famous Canadian battalion. At the wedding of their honorary colonel twenty-four of the original "Pats" served as a guard of honor. Princess Patricia loved Canada. She loved the winter, with its sparkling snow, its skating, skiing and tobogganing at the capital, and the summer with its rivers and lakes and sweet-smelling forests. She loved the broad sweep of the prairies and the mighty mountains as she traveled to the coast—and more than all else, she seemed to love the people.

One recalls many times when the princess has been in the public eye, and each occasion but makes you more conscious of how beautiful she is. It might be at such functions as the Drawing-room of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in that regal Senate Chamber in Ottawa, of which nothing now remains but ashes. It might be in Government House when a state ball was in progress. Again, it might be in the midst of a lovely garden at a garden party given by their Royal Highnesses that one recalled her. It might be on such occasions, when she smiled on Girl Guides and won their hearts.

While here during the period of the war the princess was devoted to war work. Three times a week she was to be found working at the Red Cross rooms in Ottawa. She sewed and knitted continually, always for the men in khaki. She also kept the Princess Pats provided with comforts. And since her return to England has continually visited them in hospital.

Tribute to Canada.

Canada has done wonderfully well thus far with its war finance, and there is every reason to expect that she will keep this pace to the end. Canada is enormously rich in undeveloped resources and her promises to pay are among the best securities in the world. As a matter of fact, there is practically no difference between Canada and the United States so far as financial responsibility is concerned. After the war there is bound to be a rapid development of Canada's resources with great increase in the visible wealth.—Buffalo Express.

Bell's Early Rival.

The first patent for a practical telephone was granted to Alexander Graham Bell by the United States Patent Office in 1876, but Bell had a close rival for the honors in Elisha Gray, of Boston, whose caveat for an invention "to transmit the tones of the human voice through a telegraphic circuit" was filed a few hours after the Scotchman's application for a patent. Gray had described his invention in a paper communicated the previous year to the American Electrical Society. The Gray and Bell telephones were similar in many particulars, and if Gray had been a few hours earlier in filing his caveat he might have won the honor of being the pioneer of the telephone. After a memorable litigation, however, the honor was awarded by the courts to Prof. Bell. Gray contributed many other important inventions to mankind.

A Painter of History.

Mr. Robert Harris, C.M.G., who died in Montreal recently, had a long and distinguished career, chiefly as a figure and portrait painter. One of his best known works was "The Fathers of Confederation," executed under a commission from the Dominion Government. It contained the figures of thirty-three Canadian statesmen, and was regarded as an accurate representation of them and of great historical value. Unfortunately this painting, which hung for many years in the lobby at the main entrance to the House of Parliament, Ottawa, was destroyed in the fire. Among the offices which he held were President of the Royal Canadian Academy, 1893-1906; president of the Ontario Society of Artists and Director of the Art School, Montreal Art Association, 1883-87. He was created a C.M.G. in 1902.

A sanitary hair brush has the flexible pad, which enables that part to be separated from the back for cleansing.

Canadian Prisoners' Welfare.

The Canadian Prisoners' Welfare Association has just been formed by the amalgamation of the Honor League of Canada and the National Prison Reform Association. The new organization has received a Dominion charter. It will aim to promote the welfare of discharged prisoners and their families and dependents, the amelioration of the condition of prisoners and of the treatment of criminals by the state, and the reformation of criminal law and procedure in accordance with modern ideas of penology, sociology and humanity. The headquarters of the association will be in Montreal, and the establishment of local and provincial associations is provided for in the charter.

EAGERS

WATERDOWN

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Men's Cashmere Hose. Special value, good quality and colors, per pair

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Carnation Milk in large and small tins at
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Squirrel Brand Peanut Butter in tins. Extra quality and absolutely pure. 1 lb. tins

40c

Lynx Brand Salmon, a good salmon, per tin
25c

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on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights
at 7 o'clock. We would appreciate very
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Waterdown

Carlisle

Miss Violet Livingstone has been very ill with influenza for a couple of weeks.

The Glee Club concert, on Thursday evening last, was a big success, and well attended.

The Young Men's Bible Class and friends visited Mr. Richard Grist last Wednesday evening and presented him with a fountain pen.

A number of young people attended a party at the home of T. S. Alderson last Friday evening.

Mr. Norman Koella and family are moving to their new home at Lowville.

Mr. Coulson, of Kilbride, is moving to Mr. Geo. Church's farm.

Mr. George Cloyde spent Sunday evening at the home of Mr. E. Hunt.

The marriage of Mr. Wilfred Coverdale and Miss Evelyn Eaton took place here on Wednesday, Mar. 26th. The good wishes of the community follow the young couple to their new home.

Millgrove

Mr. Gordon Goodbrand who has returned from overseas is a visitor at the home of Mrs. John Allison.

Mr. Vance Irving of St. Mary's one of our Soldier Boys is visiting at the home of Mr. Kenneth Cummins.

Miss Forth and Miss Shelton, of Waterdown, visited at the home of Geo. Shelton on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Pepper and daughter visited friends in Dundas on Monday last.

Mr. Thos. Eaton, our genial merchant, is able to be out again after being confined to his home thru illness.

Mr. Emory Shelton has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell and daughter Florence, of Waterdown, visited her brother, Roland Cummins on Sunday.

Rev. R. Albright and Mr. Roland Cummins are able to be out again after severe attacks of Flu.

The Sunday School was favored with an address from Mr. Garwood Sheppard, of Rock Chapel, a short time ago.

Flamboro Centre

The ladies of the Patriotic League entertained on Monday afternoon at the home of William McKay in honor of Mrs. James Martin, it being the last time that she will meet with the ladies as Mr. and Mrs. Martin are leaving the community. The time was spent in social intercourse, and at 5 o'clock a dainty tea was served after which Mrs. McKay, on behalf of the ladies present, made the presentation to Mrs. Martin. She expressed her thanks feelingly.

As Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Dodd are leaving the neighborhood in the near future their home was invaded by three score friends on Tuesday evening. A pleasant time was spent and those who wished took part in progressive euchre. Four prizes were awarded. The ladies served refreshments and then the event of the evening occurred when a pair of handsome chairs were brought in, which, Frank Baker, who made the presentation, asked them to accept, on behalf of those present, not, as he said, for their intrinsic value but as a token of the esteem in which you are held and as a reminder of the happy times and social evenings spent during the sixteen eventful years you have been in our midst.

Seaman Harold R. Baker, son of John E. and Mrs. Baker, of Bakersville, arrived home from overseas on Sunday forenoon after having been in the service for two and a half years. Seaman Baker has seen service for a short time in the trenches and took part in the British effort to chase the Hun U-boat base at Zeebrugge on the Belgium coast.

GOAT AS A MASCOT.

Billy Got "Cigarette Habit" From the Tommies.

Billy, a goat, mascot of the 83rd Flying Squadron in France, is a wonderful animal, if he is alive. Should Billy be dead, an "ally" has been lost. But he will always live in the minds of many men who fought in France, particularly those of the 83rd Squadron. An interesting tale of the animal's life and experiences is told by Lieut. Noel S. Jones, of the Royal Air Force, recently arrived home.

When Billy was a kid, probably about three or four weeks old, he was bought for 10 francs by flying men from a peasant at Franqueville, and was turned loose among men of the 83rd Squadron for bringing up. In every sense of the statement Billy was a "high flyer." He didn't think anything of "stunts" at an altitude of 10,000 feet, he was horribly addicted to cigarettes, and ate chocolates in as great quantities as a girl, and the story has it that he had a fondness for liquor. But Billy, so the story goes, could "always keep on his feet."

Billy wouldn't accept a cigarette from the hand. That goat demanded he be allowed to accept a fag from a silver and initialed case, or from a box. He was a positive "fend," having been known to eat as many as 50 cigarettes at one time.

When the squadron moved Billy was strapped in a plane and taken along. Arriving at the destination the goat was lifted from the plane and would commence eating grass or wandering about in a matter of fact manner. The shelling of the squadron by enemy craft had no terrors for him.

"Dowdy" or "Doughty."

The danger of using a word that sounds very much like another word that has a less flattering meaning was amazingly illustrated in Toronto recently, when an eminent judge who loves to make speeches was widely misquoted. Then it turned out that he had said something entirely different from what people thought. Towards the close of his speech at the Ontario Bar Association, Mr. Justice Riddell spoke appreciatively of the King and Queen, but in doing so applied an epithet to Queen Mary which was widely commented on. The phrase, as understood by practically everyone present, was as follows:

"Dear King George V—a plain man, a plain sailor, with a dowdy wife, who minds her business, looks after her children and her household, and sees that the smaller children succeed to the old clothes of the older as they grow up; a man and a woman like other men and women, who know their duties and devote themselves to their duties, and work hard in the position in life to which it has pleased God to call them."

One man who was in an excellent place to hear, and was very attentive to what was being said, declared that Mr. Justice Riddell did not say "dowdy," but that he used the word "doughty." It proved that this man was right. The word used in the speech was "doughty."

The word "dowdy" is an unfortunate one in that it has meanings which are complimentary, and other meanings which are the reverse. Here is what several dictionaries say:

Murray: "Shabbily dull in color or appearance; without brightness, smartness or freshness."

Wright's English Dialect Dictionary: "Slovenly, untidy in dress; dark, dull in color, faded; of quiet, homely habits, old-fashioned; stunted in growth."

Worcester's Dictionary: "Awkward, ill-dressed."—Applied to women.

Webster's New International Dictionary: "Dressed in a manner neither neat nor becoming; untidily shabby; wearing dingy or cheap finery; awkward and slovenly in dress; slatternly."

Enlists at 53; Says He's 39.

The July American Magazine has an article about "Foghorn" Macdonald who enlisted as a private in the Canadian forces at 53 and is now a major at 57. The author of the article says:

"By canoe for thirty-one days through the wilderness, by an old tub of a leaky steamboat, by whatever means of travel he could find, including his own feet, he made his way back to Winnipeg, only to find that the troops had left. All right! A machine gun company was being formed and he applied for that."

"The recruiting officer was a friend of his, had helped celebrate Foghorn's fifty-third birthday the previous January. But when in making out the papers he came to the question: 'How old are you?' and Foghorn whipped out, 'Thirty-nine!' he never batted an eyelash."

"Before his official cronies at Ottawa knew it, Macdonald was on his way to England—a private at fifty-three! Two years later he was a major; the only man, in the forces of the Allies, who has risen from the ranks to that grade in the present war."

War Knits.

He (after he had watched her knitting for an hour) — What are you knitting?

She— I don't know yet.

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60c Maple Buds, per pound	39c
60c Willard's Nut and Fruit Slab	39c
5c Chocolate Bars, Cream Bars, Nut Bars and Milk Chocolate	6 for 25c

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It will contain a Big list of Tempting prices