

FIRST AMBASSADOR OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC DENOUNCES ALL MEMBERS OF DAIL

Emphatically Declared That Republic Was Abandoned in Dublin Before Delegates Crossed to London; Says Whole Dail Cabinet Went into Boat of British Imperialism—Demand De Valera Make Known the Terms Submitted by Him as Alternative—Vote Not Expected on Treaty Before Tomorrow.

Dublin, Dec. 20.—At the close of today's session of the Dail Eireann it was clear that a decision on the treaty would not be taken before Thursday afternoon at the earliest; some of the members were even of the opinion that adjournment over the Christmas holidays may be necessary, among them Michael Collins.

Arthur Griffith, head of the plenipotentiaries, and Eamon De Valera, who is strongly opposing the treaty, are agreed, however, that suspense would be bad for the country. As a matter of fact, judging by the attitude of the people of Dublin, the whole country is fairly sick with uncertainty and anxiety.

Against Closure. It was made evident today that the Dail Eireann will tolerate no form of closure. Twenty additional members, the speaker announced, have sent in their names, and probably others will desire to be heard, the idea appearing to prevail that each member is in duty bound to explain his vote to his constituents.

The trend of sentiment in the Dail was eagerly watched, and observers present throughout the day's proceedings, were of the opinion tonight that the prospects of ratification have improved. One speaker sharply criticized the attitude of some of the members suggesting that they would vote against the treaty, but they really hoped it would be approved. This speaker, who was a member of the Dail, said that several deputies, though unwilling to expose the country to the consequences of rejection, wish to maintain their personal position as free republicans. The main force of the attack on them was based on the argument that even De Valera has abandoned the idea of a republic, and framed an oath recognizing the King as head of the community of nations with which Ireland is to be associated.

Condemned Every Day. The speaker, who was a member of the Dail, said that several deputies, though unwilling to expose the country to the consequences of rejection, wish to maintain their personal position as free republicans. The main force of the attack on them was based on the argument that even De Valera has abandoned the idea of a republic, and framed an oath recognizing the King as head of the community of nations with which Ireland is to be associated.

Parishioner Beats Up Parish Priest Because of Anger

Assailant Was Told He Had No Right to Few in Church.

St. Hyacinthe, Que., Dec. 20.—Anger at being told by Father Belanger, parish priest of St. Dominique de Beget, a village near this city, that he had no right to a pew in the parish church, Arthur Courtemanche, struck the priest a violent blow in the face, smashing his glasses and knocking him senseless. Following the assault Courtemanche, according to evidence before the court here, kicked the priest in the face. When his victim had recovered consciousness, Courtemanche said to have offered him \$10 which was refused.

Rubber Sandwich In Beer Restaurants Sentenced To Death

Quebec Liquor Commission to End Subterfuge for Issuance of Licenses to Tavern Patrons.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—The day of the rubber sandwich in restaurants and taverns selling beer and wine to patrons is doomed. The Quebec Liquor Commission issued a circular to restaurant keepers here today, declaring that "the houses of articles, which are called sandwiches, and of various other articles called soup, under various designations, has been practiced as subterfuges for the sale of beer and wine to people who are seeking drink rather than food, the permit holder maintaining that he is observing the latter while he is well aware that he is violating the spirit of the law."

Compensation Act of Manitoba Held to Be Valid in Law

Has Priority Rights Over Other Laws in Fixing Widows' Compensation.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—The Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Act was held to be valid and to have priority rights over other laws in fixing compensation for widows whose husbands are killed in the course of their duties according to a decision rendered by the Court of Appeal here today in the case of Mrs. A. McCall vs. the C. P. R.

The appeal today was against the judgment of Mr. Justice Pringle, in the Court of King's Bench, who held the Compensation Board had a perfect right to fix compensation for the death of Mr. McCall, and that the action for damages against the railway company was precluded by the award of the board.

CONCRETE CREW SAFELY LANDED AT KINGSTON

Lighthouse Tender Has Been Missing Since Saturday and It Was Feared She Foundered.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 20.—After having been practically given up as lost in the storm of Saturday night last, the crew of the Canadian lighthouse tender Concretia arrived in Kingston late this afternoon, safe and sound. The tug Mary P. Hall had been sent out early this morning to search the shores of Main Dicks' Island, and anxious friends of the missing men congregated at the wharf during the day and watched patiently for her return. When the tug was seen steaming into the harbor at 4 o'clock this afternoon, it was watched by a silent, almost immovable crowd on Swift's wharf, and a sigh of relief went up when relatives recognized members of the Concretia's crew on board. Captain Daniel Mills, of the Concretia, a resident of this city, was the first to step ashore and was followed by the thirteen members of his crew. Captain Mills stated that the Concretia was off the Main Dicks when she began to struggle in the fury of the storm, and the anchor was dropped but did not hold very well, even in the shelter of the island. Early Sunday morning the storm increased and she began to struggle in the fury of the storm, and the anchor was dropped but did not hold very well, even in the shelter of the island. Early Sunday morning the storm increased and she began to struggle in the fury of the storm, and the anchor was dropped but did not hold very well, even in the shelter of the island.

McVettie May Escape Fourteen Lashes Imposed By Judge

G.W.V.A. Claim Mistake Has Been Made and Case is Being Investigated.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Canadian Press.—The sentence of fourteen lashes imposed upon George McVettie by His Honor Judge Dugas, in the Court of Special Sessions, Montreal, on Dec. 9, on a charge of assault, has been stayed, pending the presentation of evidence from Hamilton that at the time of the crime in Montreal McVettie was a resident of Hamilton. This announcement was made at the headquarters of the Dominion Command, Great War Veterans' Association, this morning. McVettie was also sentenced to seven years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, the lashes to be applied during the period of his imprisonment. The application of the lashes was stayed at the request of C. G. MacNeill, Dominion secretary-treasurer, G. W. V. A.

Thousand Dollar Election Wager Goes To Charity Work

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—The thousand dollar election wager between Hon. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, and John Bain, director of the Government publicity bureau, which is being contested, has been accepted, and will be devoted to relief work, equally divided between the Keeping Faith (Veterans' Christmas Cheer Fund), and the Salvation Army. Mr. Bain made the announcement.

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PRO

FRANCE ACCEPTS HUGHES' PLAN, WITH RESERVATIONS, ALLOWING 175,000 TONS IN CAPITAL SHIPS

Briand's Message Showed That Reservations Had to Do With Light Cruisers, Torpedo Boats and Submarines—Next Step in Conference Will be Bringing Up of Submarine Issue—British to Argue for Their Abolishment.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Acceptance by France, with reservations, of the United States proposal of 175,000 tons in capital ships each for France and Italy, swept the Arms Conference forward tonight to its next major problem—the submarine issue. Italy, it was stated officially, already has accepted the 175,000 ton figure, conditioned only on its acceptance by France.

Formal announcement of French acceptance, and details of French reservations, apparently were reserved by the sub-committee of fifteen for the full naval committee of the conference, called to meet Thursday. The sub-committee did break its silence sufficiently, however, to publish the messages exchanged by Secretary Hughes and Premier Briand, which led up to the action of the French delegation. The messages were read and discussed by the sub-committee.

The Premier's message showed that reservations, attached to acceptance of the 175,000 capital ship tonnage, had to do with "light cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines. This has served to bring the conference to a standstill until the submarine issue can be solved, when the five power capital ship agreement will be completed automatically. It is assumed the full naval committee was called to lay out a programme for the discussion of submarines and anti-submarine craft, as the two are interrelated in French and British opinion.

This implies that the auxiliary craft elements of the plan must be shaped into agreement before the Conference Committee can return to ratify the capital ship agreement.

Submarine Issue

A direct step toward bringing up the submarine issue in its first phase—the British proposal to abolish submarine warfare entirely—was taken during the day. The British delegation asked that a plenary session of the Conference be called to permit the presentation of their case against submarine warfare. Probably such a session will be held during the week, although a date had not been announced tonight.

At such an open session Lord Lytton for the British group will set out in detail the technical and other reasons why the British believe that submarines should be banned by the world as naval weapons. He will read his statement, it is understood, great care having been taken in its preparation. But there are indications that, even in the statement, the British will show lack of conviction that the Conference will share the "British view" on submarines. It will, it is understood, set out the secondary British proposal that, if submarines are to be retained, the limitations of each power be cut far below the existing strength.

Christmas Gifts

To be appreciated must be pretty and should be practical. We suggest that you add some of the following to your LIST of suitable gifts.

- Women's Dainty Kid Boudoir Slippers In colors \$2.50
- Skating Boots Women's... \$6.50 to \$7.50 Men's... \$5.50 Boys'... \$4.50 Girls'... \$5.00
- Women's Cosy Felt Slippers In colors... \$1.50 to \$3.00 Men's House Slippers in Fine Kid, \$3.25 to \$6.00 in English Plaid Felt, \$2.75
- Oil Tanned Shoe Pats Men's... \$4.50 Boys'... \$2.75
- Patent Leather Party Slippers for Girls Sizes 11 to 2... \$3.50 Sizes 8 to 10 1/2, \$2.75, 4.25 Sizes 3 to 7 1/2, \$2.25, \$3.75
- Rubber Boots for Small Boys and Girls Slipper Trees 20c. and 25c.
- Low Overhoes \$2.00 and \$2.25. Ice Creepers attached, 40c. extra.
- Women's Gaiters in Fine Broadcloth in Gray, Fawn and Black. \$3.75 to \$4.50.
- Women's Fawn Leggings \$4.00

Today more than ever it is essential that value and service should be considered in the selection of Christmas gifts.

Foot Picture McROBBIE 100 King Street

First Ambassador of the Irish Republic Denounces All Members of Dail

(Continued from Page 1)

In the course of his speech, Deputy Milroy declared the treaty gave Ireland real freedom and shattered alien domination. They had discussed for three days in private session Mr. De Valera's alternative proposals, without any intention that they were to be regarded as confidential, and at a public session a second set of his alternative proposals. The issue, he contended, was not the treaty versus the Republic, but was between the treaty and De Valera's document. It was an issue as between two forms of association with the British Empire.

Cut Out of Bag.

Mr. Milroy created a sensation by reading as follows the terms of the alternative oath proposed by Mr. De Valera:

"I do swear to bear true allegiance to the constitution of Ireland, to the treaty of association of Ireland with the British Commonwealth of nations, and to recognize the King of Great Britain as head of the associated states."

When he finished reading Mr. Milroy exclaimed: "Now the cat is out of the bag. It is the difference between that and the oath in the treaty. That is the issue before the Dail tomorrow."

Mr. De Valera rose and strongly protested that it was a shame to attempt to prejudice the matter by referring to a document which was secret, and not relevant to the issue. He was, he said, quite ready to have all the documents published.

Mr. Griffith angrily declared that "the Irish people should know that that is the difference between us."

Mr. De Valera responded—"That is not so and is unfair."

Paper Manufacturers Meet Employees in Wage Discussions

Claim Wage Cut of 25 Per Cent. Is Necessary Because of Depressed Market.

New York, Dec. 20.—Representatives of eleven big paper manufacturing companies of the United States and Canada met spokesmen for their employees at a hearing here today before an arbitration board appointed to pass an arbitration award on the proposed wage reduction. An adjournment until January 4 was taken after several hours of discussion.

Spokesmen for the manufacturers took the stand, which is headed by Judge Frank Irvine of Ithaca, that wage cuts of approximately 25 per cent were necessitated by the conditions of the industry and depressed market prices.

This contention was opposed by representatives of the International Brotherhood of Paper, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, who said the workmen had accepted substantial cuts last August and that subsequent fluctuations in the price of the paper and decreases in the cost of living did not warrant further reductions.

The outcome of the negotiations, it was said, will affect about 12,000 men including mechanics and artisans, as well as members of the paper-makers' craft.

Lord Shaughnessy Talked As Successor To Sir George Perley

His Name Going the Rounds in Connection With Commissioner's Office in London.

London, Dec. 20.—(Canadian Press Cable)—The name of Lord Shaughnessy is going the rounds here in connection with the Canadian High Commissionership in London, as a result of the expressed intention of Sir George Perley to retire in the immediate future. Nothing has been said, however, suggesting that the talk is anything more than mere gossip.

Many Canadians here think that the Hon. H. S. Eland, Liberal M. P., elected for Beauce County, Quebec, Postmaster-General in the Laurier Cabinet, would be a suitable selection as Sir George Perley's successor.

Canadian Exchange Situation Shows Great Improvement

Canadian Dollar Worth 93 3/8 Cents on U. S. Market Tuesday—Greater Improvement Expected.

New York, Dec. 20.—(Canadian Press)—There was a further improvement in the Canadian exchange situation this morning. The Canadian dollar was quoted at a discount of 6 5/8 per cent, which represents a gain from Canada's standpoint of three-eighths of a cent in the dollar since yesterday morning's quotations, the lowest since December, 1919.

One year ago the Canadian dollar was worth only 84 cents in New York. Today it is worth 93 3/8 cents. It has been steadily climbing to this figure since a month ago, when it was in the neighborhood of 90 cents.

Canadian financial men here say present indications are there will be still further improvement.

The rise in the value of the Canadian dollar is ascribed largely to the heavy purchases of exchange for the closing up of transactions at the end of the year. The closing of the lake grain routes always brings about

heavy payments by United States purchasers of Canadian grain, and this is believed to have had considerable effect upon the market. Another factor has been the sentimental effect caused by Canada's improved trade position, as recently announced, and the remarkable success of recent Canadian bond offerings in the United States market. These have caused increased buying of Canadian exchange.

The Chinese national flag, composed of five colors, represents the races of the Chinese Republic. Red represents the Chinese, yellow the Manchurians, blue the Mongolians, white the Turkestans, black the Tibetans.

The present army of France is made up of 691,000 whites, 17,500 natives of North Africa, and 110,000 natives of other colonies and foreigners.

The most powerful lighthouse in the world is under construction on Mount Agrie, near Dijon, France. It is intended for an air station and a guiding light for the great airway to the east and south of Europe. The beam of light thrown from two groups of lamps of the lighthouse has an intensity of 2,000,000,000 candle power and the flash will be seen at a distance of nearly 300 miles.

LONDON'S FOG BARS AND REAL

London, Dec. 20.—The "London fog" is not the soft, misty grey mist that hangs over an American city in wet weather. It may be absolutely dry or as wet as rain itself. It may envelop all of London, a blanket that reaches unwillingly step by step as a pedestrian advances. It may develop one or a dozen sections, who are stepped into as definitely as on steps into a doorway.

Whatever the real "London parties" character, it is a real foe to an traveler when it comes to stop or slow a narrow crawl and street traffic. It is all but fatal.

The London fog comes with the autumn and early winter, when the smoke is unable to penetrate the clouds. For several years, there has not been much fog; last year there was almost none. This year it has come back, and the Londoner, cursing when it makes him an hour late for work, secretly begs it to his breast—he couldn't help it he wanted it—and glants over it as part of his heritage. No one knows where it passed its vacation.

Lecture Delivered By Lt.-Col. Newcomer

Members of Officers' Garrison Mess Heard Address on Cavalry Operations During the Great War.

An interesting lecture on Cavalry Operations During the Great War was delivered by Lt.-Colonel Newcomer, M. C., of the Royal Canadian Dragoons of Toronto, to the members of the Officers' Garrison Mess, at the Armories last evening. Major N. P. McLeod, president of the mess, presided, and introduced the speaker. He also stated that the Garrison Mess had been recently reorganized and urged all the members to co-operate in making it the success it should be. A hearty welcome was extended to all active militia officers, those on the reserve, or retired, to join the club and make it a success.

In introducing the speaker of the evening, the president, Lt.-Colonel Newcomer, was well qualified to speak on the subject, having gone over as an infantryman, and that it required from two to three years to properly train cavalry.

The idea had gone abroad that because of the small part played by the cavalry in the great war that the were no longer of any use in modern warfare. This, he said, was an entirely erroneous idea, for the same had been said of infantry in the Boer war.

The nature of the terrain and the methods of fighting adopted by the enemy were largely responsible for determining which arm of the service was most essential, and therefore it could never be said that any part of the army wholly to be dispensed with.

He then briefly sketched the part the cavalry took in the war. One division of cavalry accompanied the first English troops to France in August, 1914, and it was largely their splendid reconnaissance work that the famous rear-guard actions were fought successfully, and that once the tide had been stemmed that the British forces were enabled to gradually fight their way back to as far as Messines Ridge, where the 13th Lancers held the ridge for five whole days until the infantry were able to march up to relieve them.

The Canadian cavalry, he said, reached the front at Fostebert in May, 1916, but as dismounted troops in the spring they were made to form into one corps with the British and Indian cavalry. In September an action was fought at High Wood, but without much success. In the winter the troops were again dismounted and sent into the line near St. Quentin.

In March, '17, they were sent back to their horses and were hurried to Peronne, where the Fort Garry's captured a village, and the armored cars were used for the first time. Harvey of the Garrys got the V. C. in this action.

In October the 2nd Cavalry Division in one of the most intensive cavalry actions since the beginning of the campaign captured Bourlon Wood. It was in this action that the necessity of having cavalry as near the front as possible was learned. The mounted forces had been kept so far behind the lines that their horses were exhausted on reaching the open country, and thus could not push on as would have been the case had they been held in readiness to advance immediately behind the infantry.

During the winter of '18 the mounted troops were billeted in a sector which was admirably fitted to mounted warfare and in consequence the Fort Garry's, the B. C. D.'s and the Strathcona's pulled off several very successful raids. In February the Indian cavalry were sent to "Meusepot," and the Household Cavalry dismounted and formed into machine gun companies.

When the Boche advanced in February the Canadian Cavalry were ordered on the French flank and fought with them in turning back his advance at La Fer. The battle of Riffe Wood followed and one of the Strathcona's won the V. C. There it was here the Canadian Cavalry gave the enemy the first check in his advance with the ex-



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LONDON'S FOG BACK AGAIN AND REAL COCKNEY IS 'APPY

London, Dec. 20.—The "London particular," the blinding, choking, sooty, yellow fog, the Londoner's pride and the visitor's despair, has come back into its own. London's fog is not the soft, moist, grey mist that hangs over an American city in wet weather. It may be absolutely dry or as wet as rain itself. It may envelope all of London, a blanket that recedes unwillingly step by step as a pedestrian advances. It may envelop one or a dozen sections, when it may be seen in the distance, and is stepped into as definitely as one steps into a doorway. Whatever the real "London particular" character, it is a real fog; and when it comes trains stop or slow to a nervous crawl and street traffic is all but halted. The London fog comes with the autumn and early winter, when it is lighted in 2,000,000 fireplaces and the smoke is unable to penetrate the clouds. For several years, there had not been much fog, last year there was almost none. This year it is back, and the Londoner, cursing it when it makes him an hour late for work, secretly begs it to his breast—he couldn't help it if he wanted it—and glasts over it as part of his heritage. No one knows where it passed its vacation.

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Shop Employees of Canadian Railways To Ask Wage Increase

Will Affect About 7,000 Workers Throughout Canada—Saw-Off to Wage Reduction.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—An increase of approximately thirty-five per cent will be asked for shop employees on all Canadian railroads when the next wage agreement is presented to rail executives, according to tentative plans now under consideration, Harry Kampsteck, secretary-treasurer of District No. 22, International Association of Machinists, announced today. This would affect about 7,000 workers throughout Canada. The claim for an increase is based on the purchasing power of a Canadian dollar as compared with 1914. Much, however, depends upon the outcome of negotiations with the railroads with the 11-2 per cent cut made last July, and whether or not it becomes permanent. The men are now voting on it, and if the reduction is eliminated, the increase demanded will be modified. The present rate of pay for skilled shopmen is 77 cents an hour. Prior to the July decrease it was \$2.15 a week, and the rate of pay received in 1914 should be \$2.14 cents an hour, according to labor officials' claims.

Perilous Trip To Springfield May Prove Useless

The Election There May Be Declared Invalid Because of Irregularities in Returns.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—After enduring the hardships of the rigorous northern "freeze-up" to obtain the vote of the recent Federal election from the northern waves of Springfield constituency, along the shores of Lake Winnipeg, members of the Dominion Election Registration and voting expedition may see their perilous journey rendered useless, because circumstances of a nature compelled them to return without the use of the ballot boxes. For this reason A. A. Potvin, returning officer for the constituency, is considering recommending the election invalid. Two trips were made by the organizing party, the first to register the voters and the second to distribute the ballot boxes and poll the vote. Mishaps occurring in succession delayed the party so they could not have reached Berens River, the farthest north point, until a day after the election and they consequently had to abandon taking the vote of this poll. A deputy returning officer at Devil's Island has not yet appeared with the second missing ballot box and the vote for that district has not been polled. R. A. Hoey, Progressive, was elected in the Springfield constituency.

FRANCE PLAYS GREAT GAME IN ITS DEMANDS

Hasn't Money to Build Naval Programme Suggested and Won't Get Allowance Asked.

Washington, Dec. 16.—The French with their navy demands are again furnishing the comedy of the conference, as they did when M. Briand made his famous epigram about floating for sailines with battleships. The British, who have no sense of humor where warships are concerned, are propounding with the almost gravity of a mathematician the French demand for a billion on battleships and the British reply with a whole Statesman's year book of facts, figures and statistics to prove the solemnity of the conference. What will happen if the French ask a navy equal to Japan's? Vast economic cataclysms. Utter ruin of the naval balance. The precipitation of the world into hideous naval competition. And it all starts because France, utterly without money to meet running expenses, dependent upon the fiction of immense payments from Germany to keep up a fictitious solvency, solemnly tells the conference that she desires to spend half a billion dollars on battleships. Of course, if France must spend half a billion on battleships, Italy too must spend half a billion on battleships. The hegemony of the Latin races is at stake. France has larded the peoples who speak "a bastard Latin." National pride requires that Italy's navy shall equal France's. Of course Italy sympathizes deeply with the Anglo-Saxon point of view that the only real sea Powers should be Anglo-Saxon. France has no need of ten new capital ships, but if France must have them Italy must have them, too. Minimum navies set like minimum wages. Everybody must have them. Establish the ratio of three for Japan and what self-respecting Power can get on with out a navy rating at three? France must have three, Italy must have three, with other Powers to hear from. The nations of the earth are like the women residents of a suburban town. All must have three servants because Mrs. Jones has three. Diplomatic Freedom from Britain. Suppose France gets a rating of three and Italy gets a rating of three. Great Britain gets out its sailing machine, three and three making six. Six, why Great Britain has only five. Add the three of Japan to the three of France and the three of Italy, you get the astonishing total of nine. Add the rating of the two Anglo-Saxon brothers, the United States and Great Britain together and you get ten with far-flung empire to defend and a food supply as easily cut off as a telephone wire. The divinely appointed order of the earth is upset. Of course, it is more than natural pride which actuates the French. Given such a navy as she asks for, built, I suppose, out of the vast surplus to be obtained from German reparations over and above what is required to balance the French national budget, and France is independent, diplomatically, of Great Britain. Or, rather, if Great Britain attempts, as she does rather unsuccessfully, to restrain French designs on the continent of Europe and in the Near East France has only to mobilize and England yields. The rivalry of these two Powers for the political mastery of Europe and Western Asia is based upon France's possession of an army and land's possession of a navy. Give France both army and navy and she becomes the dominant ally, for with ten brand new battleships France's friendship becomes vital to Great Britain. Thus the game of international politics is played with navies as real as Falstaff's men in bakram. Of course, France won't get a rating of three. British tenderness for the French exchequer, and the vast concern statesmen have for the economic consequences of France and Italy spending over an imaginary billion, will be enough to guarantee against that. But for waiving her claims France will get something, if not out of the Conference at least out of England when Lord George and Briand hold their projected meeting. Up to now France has got little in Washington except kind words, a postponement of land disarmament, which everybody felt too thorny to touch, and a place in the four-Power group in the Pacific where she was let in largely because of America's regard for appearances. The Americans are known as the greatest travelers in the world, and the French, as a nation, are the greatest to stay at home.

Regular Monthly Board Meeting

Reports from All Branches of the Y. W. C. A. Were Received and Found Most Encouraging.

The regular monthly board meeting of the Y. W. C. A. was held yesterday afternoon in the recreational centre, King street east, with the president, Mrs. John McAvity, in the chair. The secretary, Mrs. Alfred Morrissey, read the devotional opening. Mrs. C. A. Clarke was elected to a vacancy on the board. The gymnasium report was read by Mrs. McKenzie and showed an enrollment of four hundred and fifty-four pupils besides the club girls. Two new basketball teams have been formed, called the Mistletoes and an indoor basketball league organized, consisting of eight senior schoolgirls' teams, and six senior teams. Special gymnasium committees have been formed, consisting of refreshment, decorating and entertainment committees, each class having four representatives. Plans have been completed in the formation of a girls' city basketball league for the coming winter, in which there will be three teams from the Y. W. C. A., two from the Y. M. C. A., and one from Fairville. Mrs. J. D. Hunter read the girls' work report, which told, amongst other things, of a supper which was given to the girls' council at which seventy-five were present. Mrs. Hunter told of attending the girls' council at Woodstock at which there were one hundred and sixty-eight girls in attendance. A reunion of all the camp girls has been planned for Dec. 23. The association are also looking forward to a "Mother and Daughter" banquet in January. Mrs. Lagsden reported for the cafeteria committee that a number of girls were going home this month to spend the Christmas season, but in spite of this fact, they looked for a busy transient trade. She also reported that the superintendent, Miss Sellars, had returned from her vacation. The membership report, read by Miss McKenzie, showed that three new conveners had been appointed to the committee of the churches, namely, Dr. Mrs. Silmond, of St. David's church and Mrs. Blanchard Fowler and Mrs. Chas. Francis for Stone church. Mrs. James F. Robertson reported for the travellers aid committee, that two hundred and ninety-four trains and twenty-three boats had been met. Out of one hundred and six people given assistance at the station, fifty-two were taken to the hospital and cared for. The financial secretary's report showed some very generous donations from the business men of the city, and the association are very grateful for this generosity.

The highest communities in the world inhabited by white men are Tlaco and Aroya, in Peru. These towns situated between 12,000 and 14,000 feet above sea level, are the centres of extensive American mining operations.

The American National Cemeteries in France, according to plans of the American National Commission of Fine Arts, whose recommendations have been approved by the War Department, are to be the finest burial grounds in Europe.

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Here's a Store Devoted to Useful, Sensible Gifts and the Prices Are the Lowest in Years

Your decision to come to H. Mont Jones' for your Christmas Furs results in satisfaction that will long remain.

Table listing fur coats and prices: HUDSON SEAL COATS, RACCORN COATS, PERSIAN LAMB COATS. Includes items like 45-inch model, yoke effect, double seal collar for \$600.00 for \$540.00.

Season's Greetings

HERMAN'S FRUIT SHOP

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We had the pleasure of supplying the Fruit and Confectionery to H. M. S. Renown and H. M. S. Dragon during the visit of H. R. H., the Prince of Wales, in St. John.

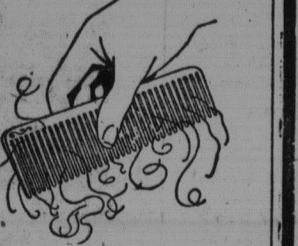
May we have the pleasure of supplying yours? We feel confident we can do justice to your order. Our line is the most complete in the city. The following may help you in selecting your Fruit and Confectionery for the holiday:

- Banana Apples, Jonathan Apples, Florida Grape Fruit, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, California Seedless Oranges, Sweet Florida Oranges, Red Macintosh Apples, Wine Sap Apples, Lemons, FANCY TABLE RAISINS, COMPLETE FANCY LAYER FIGS, COOKING FIGS, MOIR'S AND NEILSON'S CHOCOLATES, BARLEY TOYS, RIBBON CANDY, POP CORN FOR DECORATING, XMAS TREES

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Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



35-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'The most powerful lighthouse in the world is under construction on Mount Agria, near Dijon, France. It is intended for an air station and a guiding light for the great airway to the east and south of Europe. The beam of light thrown from two groups of lamps of the lighthouse has an intensity of 2,000,000,000 candle power and the flash will be seen at a distance of nearly 300 miles.'

WHOLE HUGHES' PLAN PLACED IN JEOPARDY BY FRENCH SCHEME

Capital Ship Demands of France Disconcerting to British and United States Delegates at Conference—May Expect Secretary Hughes' Entire Proposition—If Gained Likely to Force All to Build More Warships.

Washington, Dec. 20.—Sensational French demands for the right to build 35,000-ton capital ships, during ten years after 1925, have suddenly overcast the conference heavens. The French delegation declines to affirm or deny the proposal attributed to it, but it is stated tonight on the highest authority that it has definitely been launched. In an American Conference quarters French plans are found nothing short of staggering. They call for a fleet that would cost not less than \$600,000,000. They would provide the French with a greater capital ship strength than that allotted to Japan. They would give the French Navy a fleet of the newest and most powerful warships afloat.

No one in Washington is able to account for the French programme. Meantime, all that can be said of it is that it has created a tense atmosphere. Nothing more or less is at stake than the whole Hughes' plan of naval limitation and ratios. Yesterday everybody looked upon the basic principle as settled by the American-British-Japanese conference. At this hour the whole scheme is in jeopardy. Categorical admissions that effect were forthcoming today from Arthur James Balfour, leader of the British delegation.

French Declines to Comment.

Disclosure of the French proposal was made this morning just before the assembling of the Conference sub-committee on naval limitations. The sub-committee met in executive session for two hours, but has diverged from the decision to reconvene tomorrow forenoon. The French stubbornly declines to comment on their capital ships but they assure they are under no obligation to do so.

Unofficial French spokesmen meantime are talking bitterly of a "British intrigue" and of a "new British campaign against France." Such statements are raising the chief danger of leaving all their countries safe from attack and of preventing the continuance of ruthless competition among the world's nations. Even the scheme has the great merit of leaving all their countries safe from attack and of preventing the continuance of ruthless competition among the world's nations.

Common to Same Range.

While Washington was reverberating with echoes of the amazing French scheme, and an hour or two after it was under discussion in the naval sub-committee, Mr. Balfour discussed freely with newspaper correspondents the general principles involved. For the first time Mr. Balfour consented to be quoted. He resolutely refused to be drawn into any comment on what the French had or had not admitted, but unhesitatingly declared that if "any Power" suddenly emerged with a vast capital ship programme it inevitably would upset, in an "acute and numerical sense," the British-American-Japanese sea agreement just arrived at. It would not necessarily destroy the ratio, Mr. Balfour explained, but it would involve prompt reconsideration of the allotment of capital ship units.

May Mean More Ships For All.

Mr. Balfour's remarkable statement, which led up gradually to what all his hearers knew to be the new situation precipitated by France, was as follows: "Under the admirably skillful direction of the three chief navies, America, Great Britain and Japan, came to the conclusion they should settle their ratios before proceeding to negotiate with the other two navies, namely, France and Italy. The superiority in point of numbers of the three chief navies is so clear the fundamental process of disarmament must evidently have to begin with them. Clearly and evidently, their decisions would not be final as regards numbers of ships until they knew what the decision of France and Italy would be as regards their ratios."

For example, Great Britain has a certain number of ships, and the same has a certain relation to the ships of France. Suppose, now, some other Power says: "We propose to build up in the level of America, Great Britain and Japan." Manifestly these three powers would have to reconsider their absolute number of ships they would feel bound to build. That makes the problem of what is done by Powers outside of the original three of the utmost importance to the final solution. I have every hope the solution will be found and that it will

be a rapid and satisfactory one. It, however, will not be an easy one.

Ratio to Remain the Same.

"Even if there has to be an increase in the absolute number of ships, the ratio will not have to be modified, as it has not been modified, and need not be modified, by what other Powers do. But the absolute numbers, though not ratios, are inevitably subject to modification according to the policy adopted by Powers that have not yet come into the common agreement."

Attempts to draw Mr. Balfour into comment on what British naval experts consider a proper margin of naval strength for France, from the British viewpoint, were futile. Nor would he discuss the "unlikely hypothesis" that a new Germany might come along with an immense naval programme and kick the Washington ratio scheme into a cocked hat. Mr. Balfour frankly emphasized it would be "essential" to include France and Italy in any scheme intended to be final and then conceded it was "conceivable" that claims might be put forth that would upset the mutual arrangement, while not affecting the ratio.

Following his yelled reference to the French proposal and to Great Britain's plan to propose abolition of the submarine, Mr. Balfour addressed his interrogators eloquently on the effect upon Great Britain of the Washington naval agreement. In the course of those observations he took occasion to heap praise upon President Harding and the United States Government for their initiative in promoting results now on the verge of achievement.

He said: "The great scheme initiated by the United States is going to benefit all the countries concerned and benefit most the countries which have the largest fleets. I do not believe the defensive power of Great Britain is injured by the arrangement that has been come to. The burden upon the British people is greatly diminished, and I believe precisely the same proposition exists in the case of both the United States and Japan. The scheme has the great merit of leaving all their countries safe from attack and of preventing the continuance of ruthless competition among the world's nations. Even the scheme has the great merit of leaving all their countries safe from attack and of preventing the continuance of ruthless competition among the world's nations.

Watson "Gallows" Only Crane For Hoisting Gasoline

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 20.—William P. Cowles, a local engineer who served as a major of engineers in the American Expeditionary Forces, in a statement today said he had recognized a picture of a "gallows" furnished to Senator Thomas Watson in support of the latter's charges of wholesale executions in the A. E. F. as that of a crane he had constructed while in France.

"We had to have some means of unloading gasoline tanks from cars," said Mr. Cowles. "I constructed this beam by means of which the tanks were lifted from the cars by a rope and deposited on a platform. I recognized the crane at once when I saw it in the paper, and called it a 'gallows.' The structure was ten by eight feet and stood across the road from the depot at Gieves, south of our office."

NEWCASTLE

Newcastle, N. B., Dec. 20.—Mr. Albert Wesley Underhill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, of Blackville, and Miss Beatrice Emeline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Underhill, also of Blackville, were united in marriage by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Bate, in St. Andrew's Church, Newcastle, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 16th, at 2 o'clock. The new hydro-electric service which has been installed in Newcastle from the Nesquehelt station was turned on on Sunday evening and Newcastle is now enjoying a 24-hour service. The new system is a great improvement over the old one of generating power by steam.

4 MORE SHOPPING DAYS

—SO HE BOUGHT HIS WIFE A BOX OF CIGARS



Rail Men Object To New Proposals of Labor Board

Will Fight the Open Shop and Declare They Are to be Treated Worse Than Slaves

New York, Dec. 19.—Although Labor's official action on the 172 revised shop rules promulgated by the United States Railroad Labor Board will not be taken until after the first of the year, Labor men here indicate in no uncertain manner their dislike of the changes. That the changes are acceptable to railroad labor employers goes without saying. But the men insist that the changes amount to wage reductions, especially the abolition of the punitive overtime for the ninth and tenth working hours.

Half Dozen Lepers Pronounced Cured

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 20.—Six more patients at the Kalih hospital here have been placed on parole on treatment for the oldest disease in the world as the result of having the ailment checked in their case by the use of the chaulmoogra oil specified by Dr. A. I. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii.

"The board's provision for having the grievance of unorganized minorities is not regarded, except by partisans, as a recognition of the open shop. The railroad men regard the reclassification of shop workers as a great assistance in the rehabilitation of rolling stock and locomotives. They have insisted all along that under the classification of shop workers was impossible, and this was their reason for turning such work over to outside companies, although Labor held that this action was taken to avoid the conditions imposed upon the employers by the national agreements."

Indigestion or Sour, Gassy Stomach

"Pape's Diapiesin" gives Relief in Five Minutes

"Pape's Diapiesin" relieves stomach distress in five minutes. You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it with drastic drugs. Pape's Diapiesin is noted for its speed in giving relief, its harmlessness, its certain unflinching action in relieving sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large sixty-cent case from any drug store, and then if you should get something else that doesn't agree with you, if what you eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, flatulence and nausea; eructations of acid, and indigestion—food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapiesin comes in contact with the stomach all indigestion vanishes. It is the most efficient and best known—its certainty and ease with which it overcomes stomach and digestive disorders is a revelation to those who try it.

SENTIMENT FOR SUBMARINE BAN DAILY GROWING

Delegates Justified in Going Further Than They Have in Armament Reduction.

Doston, Dec. 20.—With the public sentiment of the United States and the world behind them the delegates to the Washington conference have taken long steps forward toward the outlawing of war, but the very strength and unanimity of that public sentiment, justifies the delegates in taking still greater strides toward the banishment of such weapons to peace as the creating of submarine and poison gas, declared Courtenay Crocker, president of the Foreign Policy Association of Massachusetts, in an interview with a representative of the Christian Science Monitor.

"We know definitely that the creating of a submarine is an offensive and not a defensive weapon," Mr. Crocker pointed out. "As a factor in armament to be used only for attack, therefore, it has no part in a programme for peace. The submarine cannot be justified economically. It serves no purpose in commerce or transportation. It fulfills no constructive end. We can do without it and must do without it if there is to be an appreciable advance along the highway of international peace."

"Attempt to outlaw poison gas is a more difficult but none the less important task. Gas is less tangible, permitting of secret manufacture and making abolition more of a problem. It seems to me that with respect to such matters as the submarine and poison gas we must get down to the fundamental that war is wrong, and, with it, all the adjuncts of war."

"Of course the submarine and poison gases are flagrant under the so-called 'rules of warfare.' It seems, however, that the most effective means of outlawing them both would be the cultivation of the popular sentiment of the world against their use. Crystallize the fact of their illegality in a covenant or an agreement abolishing them, set this up as the standard by which the world regards warfare and let the nation or nations that choose to go counter to this standard bear the brunt of the crime of violation. The scorn of other nations morally strong enough to

For a Man's Christmas

You should give something that he can use, that he can readily employ each day.

Fine Cravats

(Commonly known as neckties)

Spun Silk	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
Knitted Silks	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75

Hats

Velour, Felt	\$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.00
Derbies	\$1.50, \$2.00

Caps

For stormy or fair weather.	\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50
	\$2.00, \$2.50

Fine Woolen Overcoats

\$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00.

Gloves

For cold or for mild weather.	\$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50
Fur lined, Wool lined, Unlined.	\$5.00, \$7.00

Umbrellas

All Silk	\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00
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Mufflers

Of Silk, of Wool.	\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00
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adhere to a high ideal should be no negligible factor in preserving world peace."

Speaking generally with regard to the conference, Mr. Crocker expressed the conviction that the organized public sentiment of the United States has kept ahead, if not considerably ahead, of the achievements of the delegates. What the conference has been able to accomplish they have done largely because the people put their desires and demands into writing and presented them to the conference for action. These desires and demands, however, are so emphatic and definite, Mr. Crocker said, that there can be no

doubt that the conference is justified in going further than it has today.

Mr. Crocker was inclined to regard as one of the more intangible achievements of the conference, the vindication of the ideal of nations meeting together to thresh out their common problems. Acceptance of this practical—the fundamental upon which international harmony must rest, and which is the foundation stone of the League of Nations in bringing together 51 governments—is of immense and not fully comprehended value, he said. He added his conviction that, with the inclusion of the first four reservations, the people of the United States would un-

equivocally support a programme for entrance into the League.

With regard to the four-power Pacific treaty, Mr. Crocker said that its strength appears to lie in the agreement to meet, and discuss any problems that may arise. It enunciates nothing that is particularly new. The nations covenant to respect, not preserve "their" rights in relation to their insular possessions. Mr. Crocker agreed that if the people wish more accomplishment from the conference they can obtain it by mobilizing and expressing just the force of sentiment which has made possible the gains already made.

CAPITAL AND LABOR SLOWLY JOINING

Signs Seem to Point to Improved Feeling Between Two Industrial Forces.

London, Dec. 19.—The historic cleavage between Capital and Labor at last showing distinct and promising signs of disappearing. Recent labor utterances give a clear indication that strife, at any rate, in the community, is being relegated to the limbo of the past. In this connection the views of C. Jenson, a member of the House of Commons, are interesting in regard to the effects of industrial unrest upon the women and children, who are in no wise responsible for labor disputes.

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There are many other wearables in this shop that are so appropriate to Christmas morning giving.

A Fur Coat

is a treasure to gladden any woman's heart.

Everything in Fur is Specially Priced for Christmas

Hudson Seal Coats	\$295, \$330, \$400
Near Seal Coats	\$200, \$250
Russian Pony	\$75, \$95, \$150
Muskat	\$125, \$135, \$150, \$175
Moleskin, Squirrel	

Then There Are at Special Christmas Prices Scarves, Stoles, Coatses, Ties

The variety of both the Fur and the Styles is splendid.

Mole Hudson Seal, Foxes, Lynx	\$7.50, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$25.00, \$35.00
Raccoon, Opossum, Mink, Sables	\$45.00, \$50.00 to \$250

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One grouped lot of Gossamer—Serge Silk, Taffeta, Tricotine, \$10 each.

Then, of course, you can select from a splendid variety a dress for mother, sister, daughter, or friend. Priced, \$25, \$30, \$35 to \$68.

French Gloves

and who is the woman that wouldn't be delighted with a pair Klarkin, Dosakin \$3.25 and \$4.75

Cosy Woolen Coats

Not bulky nor heavy, but coldproof. \$35, \$45, \$60.

Umbrellas

Will be wanted for Christmas. All Silk All Colors \$5, \$6, \$8, \$9, \$11.75

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Joint Decisions Possible.

In an industrial court, an impartial judge and jury, with both sides represented by counsel, if necessary, would be able to probe difficult problems and arrive at a decision which either side were dissatisfied with, either side could appeal to a higher court for a further hearing. Employers who failed to carry out the decision given, or who refused to work the same wages as their competitors, could be dealt with as employers now dealt with under the 1906 Trade Boards Act. Men could not, of course, be forced to work for less than the minimum wage, but after a decision had been given against them a final court of appeal they should be allowed to use the resources of the State, or to plead the 1906 Trade Boards Act, for the purpose of trying on a dispute which would inflict loss and suffering upon the same wages as their competitors, who are in no way concerned.

Under this system the employer, worker, who wanted to have a voice in the affairs of their respective industries would naturally have to their respective organizations, because organization is essential in every industry to prevent unfair competition and other abuses. It would also serve the rights of trade unions in establishing machinery for legitimate negotiations between employers' associations and themselves and, at the same time, discount the power of outside interests who put unworkable demands upon industry. The honest judgment of officials, whose judgment is often thwarted by unscrupulous competition of the present for his job, would also be protected. Sooner or later the practical method of settling industrial disputes will be adopted. All the age-old British working methods of opportunity to earn an honest steady living, and to be sure that it is getting all he is legitimately entitled to for his labor.

Labor Parliamentarianism.

The views of a well-known Labor Parliamentarian, the Rt. Hon. G. Roberts, on the subject and with reference to the Industrial League, is also very interesting. He said: "Experience of late has made plain the work and policy of the League."

Hone-made, but Has No Equal for Coughs

Makes a family remedy of really dependable cough medicine. Ready Prepared, and saves about \$5.00.

If you have a severe cough or cold accompanied with sneezing, throat sore, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with a cough and you want quick relief, try this reliable home-made cough remedy. Any druggist can supply you with a bottle of Hone's Cough Remedy. This is a 16-oz. bottle and will last a long time. It is made of purest ingredients and is free from sugar, syrup, or any other substance that makes it unpalatable. It tastes good, and relieves the throat, and can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief. You can feel that you are getting a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, softens the throat, and breaks the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing.

This is a special and highly concentrated compound of various berry extracts, and is probably the best American-made cough remedy for children, coughs, throat and chest colds.

There are many worthless imitations of this mixture. Beware of cheap imitations. Ask for "25¢ ounces of Hone's Cough Remedy" and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Hone Co., Toronto, Ont.

equivalently support a programme for... With regard to the four-power... Mr. Crocker said that its... strength appears to lie in the... agreement to meet, and discuss any... problems that may arise. It... enunciated nothing that is particularly new. The... nations covenant to respect, not... preserve "their" rights in relation to their... insular possessions. Mr. Crocker... agreed that if the people wish more... accomplishment from the conference... they can obtain it by mobilizing and... expressing just the force of sentiment... which has made possible the gains... already made.

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CAPITAL AND LABOR SLOWLY JOINING UP

Signs Seem to Point to a Vastly Improved Feeling Between Two Industrial Forces.

London, Dec. 19.—The historic cleavage between Capital and Labor is at last showing distinct and promising signs of disappearing. Recent Labor utterances give a clear indication that strife, at any rate, in this community, is being relegated to the limbo of the past. In this connection the views of G. Jesson, a member of the House of Commons, are interesting in regard to the effects of industrial unrest upon the women and children, who are in no wise responsible for Labor upheavals.

A question which many people are asking is why should innocent people be allowed to suffer for the quarrels of others and the law be used for the infliction of an undeserved hardship. Experience and common sense prohibit that agreements between employers and employees can be arrived at in every industry upon wages, hours and conditions of employment, by industry courts, and enforced in exactly the same way as decisions in civil courts.

Joint Decisions Possible.

In an industrial court, an impartial judge and jury, with both sides represented by counsel, if necessary, would be able to probe difficult problems and arrive at a decision. If either side were dissatisfied with a decision they could appeal to a higher court for a further hearing. Employers who failed to carry out the decisions given, or who refused to pay the same wages as their competitors could be dealt with as employers are now dealt with under the Trade Boards Act. Men could not, of course, be forced to work for what they might consider inadequate wages or to abstain from striking, but after a decision had been given against them in a final court of appeal they should not be allowed to use the resources of the State, or to plead the 1906 Trade Disputes Act, for the purpose of carrying on a dispute which would inflict loss and suffering upon others who are in no way concerned.

Under this system the employer, or worker, who wanted to have a voice in the affairs of their respective industries would naturally have to join their respective organizations, because organization is essential in every industry to prevent unfair competition and other abuses. It would also preserve the rights of trade unions by establishing machinery for legitimate negotiations between employers' associations and themselves and, at the same time, discount the power of the extremists who put impossible demands upon industry. The honest trade union officials, whose better judgment is often thwarted by the unscrupulous competition of the extremist for his job, would also be protected. Sooner or later the practical method of settling industrial disputes will be adopted. All the average British working man wants is an opportunity to earn an honest and steady living, and to be sure that he is getting all he is legitimately entitled to for his labor.

Labor Parliamentarianism View.

The views of a well-known Labor parliamentarian, the Rt. Hon. G. H. Roberts, on the subject and with reference to the Industrial League, are also very interesting. He said that experience of late had fully justified the work and policy of the league.

Home-made, but Has No Equal for Coughs

Makes a family supply of really dependable cough medicine. Easily prepared, and saves about 50c.

If you have a severe cough or chest cold accompanied with soreness, throat tickle, hoarseness, or difficult breathing, or if your child wakes up during the night with croup and you want quick help, try this reliable old home-made cough remedy. Any druggist can supply you with six ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a 16-oz. bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. This recipe makes 16 ounces of really remarkable cough remedy. It tastes good, and in spite of its low cost, it can be depended upon to give quick and lasting relief. You can feel that you have hold of a cough in a way that means business. It loosens and raises the phlegm, stops throat tickle and soothes and softens the irritated membranes that line the throat and bronchial tubes with such promptness, ease and certainty that it is really astonishing.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of refined Norway pine extract, and is probably the best known means of overcoming severe coughs, throat and chest colds. There are many worthless imitations of this mixture. To avoid this, ask for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with full directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

Scheme To Widen The Federal Powers Stirs Australia

Self Government as British Community is to be Ideal.

Brisbane, Dec. 19.—Following the unanimous vote of the Interstate conference in this city, of the Australian Labor Party, the general platform of the Labor Party will be amended in the line with proposals made by E. G. Theodore, the Queensland Premier. As refracted, the platform will rule out any plan for an imperial federation.

"Complete Australian self-government as a British community" is to be the ideal, and administration is to be on the advice alone of Australian ministers, subject to the control of the Commonwealth Parliament. All legislation, except such as appears inconsistent with imperial treaty obligations, is to be assented to on the advice of Australian ministers alone; that would rule out the practice of referring doubtful legislation to the home government for approval. Consistent with the views of Labor statements for a decade is the provision that no further imperial honors are to be granted in any circumstances to Australian citizens.

The desire to clothe the central Parliament with complete authority is revealed in the provision which would amend the Australian constitution to transfer to the central Parliament unlimited legislative power, limited secondary powers being delegates to the states or provinces by the central Parliament. The latter would not then include a Senate, another section of the Theodore resolution favoring the abolition of the federal upper house and leaving the power in the hands of the House of Representatives. The Commonwealth Parliament, or what remains of it after the dropping of the Senate, will be vested with authority to create new states or provinces. This provision may seem to steal the thunder of Dr. E. J. Page, leader of the Federal Country Party.

No appeal from the decision of the Australian High Court is to be permitted, a change which will abolish any right to appeal to the House of Lords or Privy Council. Among other points agreed upon are the following: Adult suffrage to be embodied in the constitution, provision to be made for the introduction of the initiative and referendum. Equal pay for both men and women and unanimously approved by the conference.

They believed that many in their midst who had genuinely been striving to secure industrial betterment had been largely groping in the dark. Many errors had been made and, perhaps characteristic of the British, they had learned by experience, and acknowledged today, that the policy method advocated by the Industrial League were calculated to gain greater security and prosperity for the whole of the country, suitably shared amongst all their working workers, and, moreover, being achieved by the display of the greatest possible harmony between the essential classes of the community.

If there had been no extremists amongst the capitalists there would not, perhaps, have been extremists amongst the workers. The experience of many work-people was that the employers were thoughtless; that they wanted the greatest possible return for the most meagre remuneration. These are facts conveyed down through generations and they cannot be eliminated in the course of a few weeks. A much better feeling, however, prevails today and a great number of employers understand, even though their motive is not pure humanitarianism, that it is bad business to allow their work-people to go dissatisfied and unproductive. He thought that the time was opportune for propaganda, which was carried on by the league, and he was certain that the destinies of his class could only be properly developed through the co-operation for all classes in the land. He believed that the league had done well for the country during the years of its existence, and that today they could offer all classes in the community a brighter and better prospect than any political party or any single organization.

Problem in America.

Frank H. Elliott, who was one of the delegates to the Industrial League to the National Civic Federation of America, made some appropriate remarks recently in regard to Labor in the United States. He said that the standard of living and dress was higher amongst the workers in America than in England. In Detroit there is one motor car to every 10 inhabitants. In the United Kingdom there was only one car to every 96 people. In America few signs of poverty were to be seen. Prohibition seems to have been a good thing; it was certainly better to have a savings bank at the corner of the street instead of a public house.

He did not know whether it was due to prohibition, but America seemed to have passed through her industrial crisis with comparatively little trouble, in the way of resentment, poverty or strikes. They had accepted wage cuts in a philosophical manner. While he was there the steelworkers' wages were cut by 20 per cent. They studied and understood economies in America. Rather than see the work of the American Magnesium Company, which supported thousands of people, closed, the work-people and directors met, and there was a voluntary offer to accept a cut of 40 per cent. in wages. The directors agreed to that and in return reduced the rents of the houses in which the workers lived by 40 per cent. Then the shopkeepers agreed to reduce the prices of necessities and the whole arrangement was a most practical effort at co-operation in bringing down prices.

There can be no doubt, from the instances mentioned, and many others, that there is a vastly improved feeling between Capital and Labor, and this can only lead to happiness and harmony for both.

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To get the best results take "Seventy-seven" at the first sign of a cold, the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, it may take longer.

Doctor's Book in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese or German—mailed free.

Write to All Drug and Country Stores.

Humphrey's Home, Medicine Co. 165 West Street, New York.

BRIAND SEES FRAUD IN NEW GERMAN APPEAL

Suspects Sinister Motive of Berlin in Declaring Nation Insolvent.

Paris, Dec. 19.—While Premier Briand is reserving comment on Germany's default of the reparations payment by his discussion with Premier Lloyd George in London the coming week, high official circles declare that it is known he will take the position that Germany's attempt to declare herself bankrupt is fraudulent, and that before any other question is considered steps must be taken to prevent the desired results of improving German finances and at the same time assuring payments to the Allies.

It is understood the Premier will propose that the Supreme Council consider what measures, exclusive of further military occupation provided for in the treaty of Versailles, are most feasible and most likely to produce the desired results of improving German finances and at the same time assuring payments to the Allies.

The treaty gives the Allies power to take such measures as they see fit in case Germany defaults. This is held here to justify the setting up of a separate autonomous state on the whole of the country, suitably shared amongst all their working workers, and, moreover, being achieved by the display of the greatest possible harmony between the essential classes of the community.

It is pointed out further in official circles that had the Reparations Commission, at least half the sum due from Germany on January 15 could have been paid in kind, enabling her to meet the instalment fully, the reply of the Allied Reparations Commission to the note of the German Government announcing its inability to pay the two reparations instalments will be special courier. The reply was a simple acknowledgment of Germany's notification of her inability to meet the payments, the commission reserving final decision on Germany's request for an extension of the time limit.

The allied governments will now consult with each other on the question, presumably at a meeting of the Supreme Council, which it was learned today on good authority probably would be met in the near future. Premier Briand returned from London. All the countries interested in reparations will be represented at such a meeting. It was made plain that the Reparations Commission would not issue an ultimatum in any sense of the word.

Majority opinion in the commission is said to favor submission to the Allies of an outline of the only three methods considered possible by which Germany could meet the forthcoming payments, avoiding payments by the first method. It is pointed out would be for Germany to use the money held by German nationals abroad, amounting to about 7,000,000,000 gold marks. To a request of this kind Germany could reply that she was unable to force her nationals to give up this money, and the Allies would have no recourse.

The second method would be the use of the gold reserve in the German Reichsbank of more than 1,000,000,000 gold marks. Reparation officials say that while this reserve covers but 1 per cent of the outstanding paper and therefore is valueless as a guaranty, the German people nevertheless derive confidence from it, and if the entire reserve were applied out financial chaos with unlimited possibilities for harm might follow.

The third method indicated would be for Germany to buy foreign exchange with her paper marks, which method, in the view of experts, would be even more disastrous than the second method suggested.

Emir of Katsena "Intrigues" in London To Pleasure of All

British People and Nigerian Potentate Get Mutual Enjoyment Out of Visit.

London, Dec. 20.—Periodically London draws to it one of the potentates of the British Empire's many subject lands and on the 19th of this month the capital had a delightful time watching the naive antics and wonderment of its semi-civilized visitor The Emir of Katsena, Nigeria, who has just departed after a short stay, which the English enjoyed fully as much as he had his retinue did.

The Emir was shown all the sights. He was taken up in an airplane and down into a coal mine, travelled in the tubes and inspected the metropolitan slums. He had with him blankets and pressed him most in contrast with his beloved Nigeria was the absence of them. He explained that in Nigeria it required quite a retinue of servants to keep the royal presence free of the pests, but that in London, much to his surprise, no such efforts were necessary.

Unlike some of his Indian colleagues, the Emir did not go on a buying spree while in London. His expenses for a stay of several weeks totaled only \$30,000, an amount that a first-class Indian potentate can disburse in a single day. His economies may be due to the fact that he brought only two of his wives, and who were not permitted to appear in public, and consequently were not beset by the temptations of Bond, Regent, Piccadilly and Oxford streets.

Life is going to be different, however, when the Emir returns home. He took with him as personal baggage an enormous brass bed with blankets and eiderdown comforts. In the Nigerian climate this will enable the court to dispense entirely with a Turkish bath establishment, a terror which does confront the court is the threatened reform of the royal table. The Emir was quite captivated by the English custom of tobacco.

Despite the fact that he had been reared to believe that the hands which Nature gave him were sufficient for all gastronomic exercises he readily perceived the advantages of Western civilization at the dinner table and ordered a complete set of china, linen and silver for installation in the royal palace. An ulster and a bathrobe, both of which he wore over his native costume, were two other English oddities that he accepted.

VOTE MILLIONS FOR RELIEF OF HUNGRY RUSSIA

The Bill Meets With Hot Opposition But Finally Passed by House.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A bill authorizing the president to expend \$20,000,000 out of the funds of the United States Grain Corporation for relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia was passed Saturday night by the House, 114 to 31.

Opponents of the measure fought it to the last and forced a roll call on the ground that the vote as announced did not include a quorum of the House. The roll call resulted 131 to 71 and the bill now goes to the Senate.

It was during the measure the House attempted to chop it to pieces with amendments. The first actual test was on an amendment by Representative Bankhead, democrat, Alabama, to reduce the amount from twenty million to ten million which was defeated 78 to 69.

There had been two solid hours of debate during which a flood of eloquence was let loose on the argument that the starving children of Russia, regardless of the Bolshevik ruin that had brought about their distress, should have their cry for bread silenced with American food, when a new fight was started over proposals to tear the bill to pieces.

Protecting against the use of funds for the people of any foreign nation, Chairman Madden of the appropriations committee declared it was easy to vote a tax on the backs of the American people and cry at the same time for economy.

"There are conditions of distress in this country which would appeal to me if I dared relate them," Mr. Madden shouted, adding that information to this effect had been laid before him confidentially.

"But I cannot see my way clear to vote money out of the treasury," said the chairman, "when it is not to be used to relieve the distress of the people we were sent here to serve."

When the time came to receive amendments more than a score of members, jumping to their feet, demanded recognition. Representative Goodkowitz, republican, West Virginia, stopped forward with a new paragraph directing the president to spend \$20,000,000 for relieving distress among the "starving, hungry and unemployed citizens of the United States." It was howled out on a point of order, but the West Virginia representative stood his ground.

"My amendment may not come within the rules of the house," Mr. Goodkowitz declared above the din, "but it at least has the merit of coming within the constitution of the United States."

The house refused to include Armenia in the area to which relief would be sent. It also refused to designate the area as the Volga region or Russia as she stood geographically prior to the war.

The bill, as passed by the house, specifically authorizes the president "through such agency or agencies as he may designate, to purchase in the United States and transport in American ships and distribute corn, seed grain and preserved milk for the relief of the distressed and starving people of Russia and for spring planting in areas where seed grains have been exhausted."

Children Cry for Fletcher's CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

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Seasonable Gifts For All the Family

Timely, practical Christmas giving, so much in favor this year, is most happily expressed in Seasonable Wearing Apparel of which our showing is fully abreast of demands of the day, with the outstanding features of

Low Prices — Dependable Quality — Large Assortment

- By way of suggestion:
- Children's Black Rubber Coats: 4 to 12 years \$3.50 and \$4.00
 - Children's Maroon Rubber Capes: 4 to 12 years \$2.25
 - Children's Grey Rubber Capes: 4 to 12 years \$2.25
 - Boys' Black Rubber Coats: 4 to 16 years \$4.00
 - Mens' and Boys' Khaki Oil Coats: \$4.65 to \$7.75
- RUBBER BOOTS for men, women and children, including the popular Storm-King Length for Kiddies. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$7.00.
- RUBBERS with heavy and medium weight soles and heels, to fit all the family.
- OVERSHOES for men and women, boys and girls.
- GOODRICH "HIPRESS" RUBBERS and "Straight Line" Rubber Footwear. "Double the Wear in Every Pair."
- Such gifts as these are truly practical, and will be welcomed on Christmas morn.
- In Style, Quality and Value, Our Lines are Absolutely Dependable
- FIREMEN'S COAT for men, \$9.00
- CHILD'S COAT, 4 to 12 years \$3.50

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ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1921.

WHAT OTHERS SAY

Successful Conservation.
(Quebec Chronicle.)

Some fifteen years ago the Canadian Government, viewing with alarm the gradual disappearance of the buffalo from the prairies and desiring if possible to preserve these animals from extinction, purchased from Michel Pabé, a rancher in Montana, the largest known herd existing on the continent at that time. In order to conserve these animals an area of virgin prairie approximately 350 square miles, was set aside at Wainwright, Alberta, as a preserve. Since then the buffalo have, under the careful management of the Dominion park authorities, increased to such an extent that the Government now has under consideration the selling or slaughtering of one thousand of them.

Contrary to general belief, we learn from the Montreal Herald, the buffalo has thrived under domestication, and at the last census taken March 21st, 1920, the main herd in the Buffalo Park, totalled 4,583 by actual count. Twenty-one of this number were slaughtered to save valuable hides and heads and twenty died, mainly through injuries caused by lightning.

To test the possibility of marketing the surplus thousand animals, a test lot of mounted heads was sold by auction at the Canadian fur sales at Montreal in March last and brought the following prices: Small buffalo bull head, \$300; medium buffalo head, \$310; and large buffalo bull head, \$1,025. Since the inauguration of the motor car, buffalo robes have not been in very great demand, but nevertheless good hides dressed for robe purposes sold last March in Montreal for \$120 each. Another market not to be overlooked is that of zoological gardens and the most of the buffalo can also be disposed of.

The repatriation of these animals is an instance of the benefits derived from the conservation of the natural resources of a country. For years during the pioneer period of the West the buffalo were recklessly slaughtered, but the Government's foresight in purchasing the remaining animals now promises to repair the damage done.

Concentrated Sentiment.
(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

When Ontario sees itself between a solid Quebec and a solid prairie West it may recollect that the preachers of "no sectarianism" seem to reside most in this province.

An Oversight.
(Vancouver Province.)

Had Marshal Foch on his arrival in America been presented with a skeleton key that would admit him to the freedom of any city he visited it would have saved him the trouble of carrying around a bunch of civil hardware.

The Extremists.
(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

Sir Edward Carson is very sore about the Irish settlement. He says he never expected such humiliation for Ulster from the British Government. But is there no consolation for him in the fact that the Gaelic American of New York describes the proposed settlement as "a dishonest, sordid political game" and declares that the only hope is that the young fighting men of the South may refuse to be delivered?

A BIT OF VERSE

COMING HOME.
Mary Howitt.

The clock is on the stroke of six,
The father's work is done;
Sweep up the hearth, and mend the fire,
And put the kettle on.
The wild night wind is blowing cold,
'Tis dreary crossing o'er the wolf.
He is crossing o'er the world's space,
He is stronger than the storm;
He does not feel the cold, not he,
His heart it is so warm;
For father's heart is stout and true
As ever human bosom knew.

Painless Extraction Only 25c
Boston Dental Parlors
Head Office Branch Office
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DR. J. D. MAHER, Proprietor.
Open 9 a. m. Until 9 p. m.

Christmas Cards
A few nice Cards left.
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SAVE YOUR EYES
If your vision is impaired—if your eyes won't stand the strain of hard, constant work—you owe it to yourself to make up the deficiency by wearing glasses.
We grind our own lenses according to the most accurate service.
D. BOYANER,
Optometrist,
1111 Charlotte St., St. John

Benny's Note Book
BY LEE PAPE

Pop was smoking and thinking and I was doing my lessons and wishing I wasn't, and ma opened the sitting room door to come in and the door screamed like anything, ma saying, Now William, that door still screams after all I've said to you on the subject, now I refuse to come into the room till you've oiled it, for the 100th and last time are you going to oil that door or are you not?

I see, immediately, sed pop, id of had it done long ago any something happened to prevent me.

Wat happened, id like to know? sed ma, and pop sed, I forgot all about it.

How brilliant, sed ma, well im going to telephone to Mrs. Hews swile, and that door had better of screamed its last screech by the time I get throo; that's all I got to say. Have you any deer of the Hews telephone number?

Yes, I believe it has a 9 in it, sed pop.

O keep quiet, sed ma. And she went down stairs and pop stopped reading the paper and stretched himself, saying, Well, I guess I got to oil that confounded door. And he started to read the paper agin, me thinking, G, he forgot all about it agin, ill do it and surprize him. And I went and got the oil can and squerted oil on the hinge and the door stopped screeking, sed pritty soon ma came up, saying, Well William, is that door oiled?

Wat, O, that door, well you see that wont take me a minnit, sed pop, and ma sed, Willyum Potts, you're a terrible man and I wont speak to you for a week and maybe a month. And she tried the door and it didnt screek, ma saying, Willyum, you did so oil it, O please excuse me for misjudging you.

Well, ill let it go this time but im getting tired of being misjudged, sed pop looking like somebody trying not to look surprized, and I sed, Hay pop, small my fingers, do you want to smell something funny. And I stuck my fingers agin his nose before he had a chance to say he didnt want to smell them, and he smelt the oil, saying, Very funny indeed, god and wash them and take this dime and dont spend it all in one place unless it happens to be the movies.

With it did.

THE LAUGH LINE

Just Cause for Damages.
Bill—Jack's going to sue the company for damages.
Bert—Why? What did they do to 'im?
"They blew the whistle to knock off when he was carryin' a heavy piece of iron, and he dropped it on his foot."

Heard in New York.
"Hello, whiskers; where are you going with that lantern?"
"What place is this?"
"New York."
"Well," said Diogenes, sorrowfully, "I-guess it won't do any good to look here."

Forearmed.
The Secretary—"This speech may get you into trouble."
The Honorable—"Then you had better prepare a statement saying that I was misquoted in the newspapers."

"De Ducks."
A farmer tried to explain to a local banker the necessity of a loan to side him over a lean period.
"I don't understand," said the banker, "why you should want to borrow when you have just shipped your corn. What did you do with the money?"
"De ducks got it," replied the farmer.
"What do you mean by 'de Ducks'?"
"Well," explained the farmer, "I shipped the car to market and sold it for 22 cents. They de duck freight, that left 31 cents; de duck 1 cent commission, that left 30 cents; de duck elevator charges, that left 27 cents; de duck husking, that left 15 cents; de duck hauling, that left 5 cents; de duck the hired man's wages from that and you are a darn sight better farmer than I am if you can find anything left."
"De ducks got it," replied the farmer, General Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

GOOD DRY BIRCH

In 1, 2 and 3 inch. Our stock is well air dried. Good wood for wagon work, machines, and scale platforms.

Phone Main 1893.

The Christie Wood-working Co., Ltd.
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Here's a Chance in PLANED REFUSE LUMBER

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We have a good stock of planed refuse lumber, PRICED REASONABLY, which we can deliver promptly.
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Calendars and Rate Cards mailed to any address.

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He Will Be Pleased with a POCKET KNIFE

You'll never make a mistake in giving a pocket knife as a gift to a man or boy, and if you choose it here you can be sure that he will carry it a long time.

There are scores of good knives to choose from here, in all the styles and kinds of handles that men and boys like best.

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COUPE'S LACE LEATHER
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are favored this year! Our showing is exceptionally large, and complete in every detail.
We await your visit with interest.

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Arcotop Waterproofs and Preserves Old Roofs.

Gravel, corrugated iron, composition and tin roofs are quickly restored and render many years of service, by a single coating of Arcotop—and only one labor cost is necessary. Write us for descriptive folder and prices.

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West St. John. G. H. WARING, Manager.

GIFTS THAT LAST

A Few Suggestions in Gifts That Last

Lace Pins in Gold set with precious and semi-precious gems, \$6.00 to \$115.00.
Sunbursts, in pearl, and pearl with diamonds, \$15.00 to \$150.00.
Pendants, in White and Yellow Gold, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Amethysts, Perodots, Onyx, Cameo, etc., \$10.00 to \$90.00.
Pearl Beads, 18 to 32 inches, \$8.00 to \$75.00.
Bracelet Watches, \$17.00 to \$85.00.
Rings set with semi-precious stones, \$4.00 to \$20.00.
Signet and Cameo Rings, \$5.00 to \$18.00.
Diamond Rings in Solitaire, Combination, Cluster, Marquise and Fancy Settings, in white and yellow gold and platinum, \$25.00 to \$600.00.

L. L. Sharpe & Son
Jewelers and Optometrists
21 King Street. — St. John, N. B.

ULSTER'S POSITION.

Ulster insists upon its devotion to the Crown in its complaints that it has been treated unfairly in the Anglo-Irish agreement, taking the attitude that because it has insisted that its present ties with Great Britain should not be broken it has been loyal to the King, while the South of Ireland has not.

But in taking this stand the Northern Province fails to differentiate between an insistence upon conditions that have prevailed in the past, and a policy that would strengthen the Empire as a whole, and make for peace instead of the intermittent turmoil that dates back to the Battle of the Boyne.

The King of Great Britain and Ireland is George V, and he represents the Crown to which Ulster has professed such devoted loyalty. But His Majesty is one of those primarily responsible for initiating the negotiations which culminated in the Lloyd George-O'Donnell agreement; and his influence up to the very hour of the signing of the compact was for a peaceful and mutually satisfactory agreement.

Ulster appears to lose sight of the fact that while insisting upon its loyalty to the Crown, it is really at odds with it, insofar as it is acting in such a way as to delay and hinder any arrangement that would make for peace. Ulster cannot be blamed for being determined that its interests should be protected, and that it should be ruled in the manner in which the majority of its people desire to be ruled; but in all that it is looking after itself and is not prompted by any disinterested loyalty to the Empire as a whole.

On this side of the water it looks as if Ulster had obtained all that in reason or fairness it could expect. It is to have no relations with the Dublin Parliament unless it elects to do so. Its present connections with the British Parliament are to be preserved. If there is to be a division of Ireland, as it insists, there must be a division line, and that line will be determined in some manner that shall be fair to all concerned, not as Ulster might choose to dictate.

If it is as loyal to the Crown as it has professed to be it will have an eye to the interests of the Empire and not be governed wholly by what it conceives to be its own advantage.

THE CHOICE BEFORE MR. CRERAR

The Winnipeg Tribune apparently feels it its duty to point out to Mr. Crerar, as one of the members for Manitoba, the course he should take in his dealings with Mr. King and his government-elect. It says there are three courses open to him—One is to take office and carry such of his followers as would go with him to the Government benches. Another is to lead an organized opposition in which his party, protected by a caucus, and by party discipline, would act as a whole, either to support or oppose. The third course is that which he has been invited by the Toronto Globe to fill, the old, well-known and thoroughly despicable position of a Parliamentary Independent, whose independence ceases where there arises any question of putting the Government out of power not matter what it does.

Discussing each of these courses in turn, the Tribune says the first of them would be at least straightforward. It might seem irreconcilable with the Progressive position and campaign pretensions. It would as a rule separate the sheep from the goats in the Progressive party, but it would have this great public advantage that it would let the people know which were sheep and which were goats, and enable them to govern themselves accordingly.

To take office, or frankly rank himself as a supporter of the Government, would be to do after the election, what Dr. Clark did before the election. Dr. Clark was defeated and retired from public life for his action. Mr. Crerar could not be defeated because he has been elected; so his action in this regard is for his own conscience, but if his course is to be the same as Dr. Clark's, Mr. Crerar could not avoid a popular judgment as to its difference in character in the different circumstances.

The third course, advised by the Toronto Globe, that of critical independence, is beneath the consideration of a leader who governs his conduct by the dictates of honor. That Mr. Crerar would fill such a position is in the opinion of The Tribune, frankly incredible in a man of his character and standing.

What would it come to in practice? It would mean that, no matter what the Government did or projected, a sufficient number of Progressives, who

did not risk their seats, would be detachable to its support on any specific question to ensure it against defeat.

While Mr. Crerar, knowing this while he did so, made a gesture of opposition from the cross benches to save the face of the Progressive party, it would base his whole political position in craft, deceit, subsurface arrangement and perennial treachery to the political forces he controlled.

This would sterilize the Progressive party for the present and ruin it for the future, which is precisely what the Globe and those who think with it desire.

The second course is the only one in The Tribune's view that should be pursued by Mr. Crerar if he has the interests of the country at heart. The people of Canada desire above all other things definite standards and defined issues of public policy. About the only good purpose the newly elected Parliament can serve is to define them.

If we are to have an opportunist administration maintaining itself in power by the crafty balancing of opposing interests in an unrepresentative House of Commons, it is assuredly not the purpose for which Mr. Crerar and his fellow Progressives were elected to assist in such a process.

After about eighteen months in the Premiership, Mr. Meighen, following his defeat at the polls, has resigned. In the storm and stress of an election the qualities of a statesman in the eyes of many are likely to become blurred, but now when the bitterness of conflict has subsided, most Canadians, we think, will agree that Mr. Meighen as Prime Minister was worthy of a great lineage. His Government made mistakes; it was fallible in administration and policy; but it faced great tasks bravely, solved many of them wisely and courageously, and left behind it a record at least under other circumstances this record would have been more prized, but these are restless days, and statesmen, like the rest of us are its victims. Yet Mr. Meighen, in the hour of his defeat, need have no regrets. He leaves the Ship of State in storm-swept seas, but with course set clear and true—Ottawa Journal.

Quebec is demanding its pound of flesh—and according to La Presse, intends to see that she gets it. In the course of an article on Cabinet selections that journal serves notice on Hon. Mackenzie King that it is due to the solid support given him by that province that he is now about to become head of the Government, and Quebec wants all that is coming to it in return. It must have not only its proper number of portfolios, but it must have the important ones. Before Mr. King has been Prime Minister very long, he will find Quebec and all belonging to it, nothing but a millstone round his neck, that will eventually choke him, and he will be praying just as fervently as the most needy mendicant, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man." However, such is the price of power—in Mr. King's case, any way.

It would be interesting to know why it is that after clamoring for office for the last two or three years, Mr. Mackenzie King is so long in assuming it when everything is waiting for him. Mr. Meighen's resignation was handed in some days ago but could not be accepted till Mr. King was "good and ready." Is he, as the Quebec Chronicle puts it, beginning to discover that it is considerably easier to make promises during an election than to redeem them afterwards?

President Hanna is not optimistic respecting the chances for a profit this year from the Government Merchant Marine, but considering that the United States has 10,000,000 tons of shipping tied up, and losses are general, the ability of the management to keep all vessels employed is a matter for satisfaction. If an even break results, the operation of the fleet will have justified itself.

France has demanded the right to build ten new warships and upset the whole naval ratio. France has no need of such ships, and admittedly cannot afford the military armament she has. The injection of such a demand into the Washington Conference rather diminishes the sympathy of the world for the plight of the French.

Liberal papers continue to give numerous reasons for the defeat of the Meighen Government. But, as the Ottawa Journal asked, "Why bother?" The big reason was given by Le Soleil, the chief Quebec Liberal organ, the day after the election. "La Revanche Burlin!" cried Le Soleil—"Revenge at Last!"

Christmas Sweaters
For Final
Gloves \$2.50
Tan Mochas and Tan Cape Gloves, with heavy wool lining. Other gloves from plain wool at \$1 to luxurious fur lined at \$7.

Umbrellas as Gifts
appreciated

Bath Robes and Jackets as Gifts
comfort

Gift Hosiery \$1.00
Silk hosiery in black and colors; also very popular this year is wool hosiery in fancy heath-ers.
Other prices range from 65c. to \$2.25.

Pyjamas as Gifts
usual, there

Fine Pure Linen chiefs are accepted
Sweaters \$5
At this price will be found a wide range to select from. There are V neck vest sweaters; V neck pullover sweaters, and large shawl collar coat sweaters.
The full price range is \$4

Do you know appreciate or new Tweed Christmas
Further Sug
Manicure Sets, Military Br Folds, Shaving Sets, Shaving Stands, Ash Trays, Belts,

OAK HALL

Obituary
Mrs. John O. Stinson.
The death of Mrs. John O. Stinson took place at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Odell, Lorneville, on Monday, at the age of seventy-eight. She leaves, besides a loving husband, one son, George Stinson of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. Odell of Lorneville; two brothers, John and Robert Mansett of St. Martins, N. B.; also three grandsons, one granddaughter, and one great-granddaughter.

Funerals
The funeral of Mrs. P. E. Sayre took place yesterday afternoon from St. John's (Stone) church to Fernhill. Service was conducted by Rev.

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o 32 inches, \$8.00 to \$75.00.
\$17.00 to \$85.00.
ni-precious stones, \$4.00 to

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Optometrists
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Christmas Suggestions For Final Shoppers

Gloves \$2.50
Tan Mochas and Tan Cape Gloves, with heavy wool lining. Other gloves from plain wool at \$1 to luxurious fur lined at \$7.

Umbrellas as Gifts are ever appreciated

Mufflers \$2
A fine gift for a man—Warm, cosy wool mufflers, or fine silk mufflers. Other prices \$1.25 to \$10

Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets to make him comfortable

Gift Hosiery \$1.00
Silk hosiery in black and colors; also very popular this year is wool hosiery in fancy heath-ers.
Other prices range from 65c. to \$2.25.

Pyjamas as Gifts are unusual, therefore good

Christmas Neckwear \$1.00
Thousands of ties to choose from. New shapes, new patterns—the kind that men like.
A big neckwear special at 65c., the best ever.
Other prices up to \$3.50

Fine Pure Linen Handkerchiefs are always acceptable

Sweaters \$5
At this price will be found a wide range to select from. There are V neck vest sweaters; V neck pullover sweaters, and large shawl collar coat sweaters.
The full price range is \$4.50 to \$15.

Do you know that he will appreciate one of these new Tweed Hats for Christmas, \$4

Further Suggestions
Manicure Sets, Military Brushes, Toilet Rolls, Bill Folds, Shaving Sets, Shaving Brushes, Smokers' Stands, Ash Trays, Belts, Braces, Armlets, Jewelry.

OAK HALL - Scovil Bros., Ltd.

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Funerals
The funeral of Mrs. F. E. Sayre took place yesterday afternoon from St. John's (Stone) church to Park Hill. Service was conducted by Rev.

Morrissy Case Resumed In Court

Letter Carrier Pleaded Guilty to Robbing the Mails—Several Witnesses Gave Evidence.

The case against Harry A. Morrissy, charged with the theft of jewelry and other articles from His Majesty's mails, was resumed in the police court yesterday morning. The evidence of four witnesses was taken, after which the hearing was postponed until this morning at 10 o'clock. Before the first witness was called, the accused asked to be allowed to plead guilty. The magistrate told him that he was not on trial but that the hearing was only preliminary for the purpose of clearing up all the facts before he could send the accused up for trial.

Miss Ena Trenholm, Main street, identified the accused as the man who brought her mail and also identified a letter produced in court as one received at noon on Monday and which was alleged to be the one found in Morrissy's pocket.

R. D. Woodrow, chief mail clerk in the Post Office, corroborated the testimony given by Ketchum and Hale at the hearing on Monday.
Postal inspector Alexander Thompson corroborated the evidence given by previous witnesses, and added that he obtained a search warrant and visited the Morrissy home, 277 Main street, with Detectives Hiddiscombe and Donohoe on Sunday evening. They found a pearl necklace, two rings, a gold brooch. The rings and the brooch were in the clock and the other articles, including a rhinestone bar pin, were in a bureau. They found a safety razor in an ivory case, three rings, one pearl, one garnet and one onyx, in the bureau in Mr. Morrissy's daughter's room; in the kitchen a mail bag was found containing a small package addressed to Mrs. F. E. Hamington, 112 Union street, and seventeen letters, which apparently had not been touched; a Boston Post addressed to Henry Hawker, Main street, and a receipt for a registered letter, two pipes, rubber tobacco pouch, a silver wrist watch case, three fountain pens, two Eversharpe silver pencils and a gentleman's ring, with a large stone, were found in the pantry. The postal department witness said, had reports concerning a pearl necklace, a bar pin, a brooch, a pipe, several watches and four rings which had not been delivered, and also that some money was reported missing also.

J. S. Flagler, postmaster, testified that, in consequence of complaints received about money being missed from mail assigned to Morrissy's walk, and of the suspicious conduct of the accused on Sunday, he had visited the office for the three Sundays preceding the last. On last Sunday he was ill so he telephoned Ketchum and Hale to keep a close watch for anything of a suspicious nature. Later he received a message from Ketchum which caused him to appear at the office. The witness said that, since the inauguration of the insurance system on Oct. 1, a large number of parcels had been reported missing.

The accused seemed to be downhearted during the course of the hearing, sitting with his head in his hands most of the time, and refusing to question any of the witnesses.

Free Kindergartens Closed Yesterday

Children Given a Treat of Candy and Nuts in Addition to Gifts.
The Christmas closing of the Free Kindergartens was held yesterday and the kiddies enjoyed the event to the full. Each one received a gift, the girls a doll and the boys a snow shovel. In addition to bags of candy and nuts. In the Marsh Bridge street kindergarten Miss Ruth Manks was in charge and was assisted by Miss Dorothy Simonds. In the West street kindergarten, Louise Estey was in charge, and was assisted by Miss Elizabeth Stanley. In the South End Miss Edith Colwell was in charge and was assisted by Miss Eleanor Cline. In the North End Miss Edith Stevens was in charge and was assisted by Miss Elsie McDonald.

The candy and fruit for three of the kindergartens was supplied by Dr. and Mrs. Spangler; for the G. W. Y. A. by the Willing Workers of Germain Street Baptist Church; for the North End by Miss Louise Murray; while the kindergarten Alumnae furnished for every child a toy and supplied the bags in which the candy was placed.
The closing in the Prince Edward street hall was a great success. A large number attended. The room and Christmas tree were decorated with samples of the work done by the children, and each kiddie received a present. Miss Florence Kierstead and Miss Winifred Ross have been in charge of the children there, and, together with the women of the Free Kindergarten Association, are deserving of much praise for the good work done. Short talks were given by Rev. J. A. Sweetnam and Rev. A. L. Tedford, and a programme showing the work and play of the youngsters was carried out.

Motion pictures, showing educational and scenic views of Canada, are part of the regular equipment of some of the ocean liners operating between Canada and England. Immigrants on their way to the Dominion have the opportunity of acquiring a definite knowledge of the country, and their and other passengers find in the films an additional diversion during the trip. The films are of Canadian manufacture and are distinctly Canadian.

Germany has paid to the Allies \$228,390,000 in cash and \$119,150,000 in goods since June of this year.

West St. John Man Found Dead In Bed

LeRoy E. Chapelle, 45 Winslow Street, Died During Night—Family Arrive from Scotland Today.

That it was hardly likely that an inquest would be held because of the death of LeRoy E. Chapelle, who was found lying dead on his bed fully dressed in his home at 45 Winslow street W. E. yesterday morning was the statement made by Coroner F. L. Kenney, last evening. The doctor said he had investigated the case but had nothing further to give out than that which had appeared in the evening paper.

A particularly sad feature of the man's death is that his wife and two children, who have been visiting Mrs. LeRoy's former home in Scotland, since last April, are expected to arrive in the city on the Pretorian today.

Chapelle was employed as a harness maker with R. Z. Currie, Main street, but had not been working since Thursday last, as he was preparing for the home coming of his family.
He was last seen alive by neighbors on Saturday evening, when he visited W. B. Lord's grocery store, a few doors from his home. Because of his retiring disposition his disappearance escaped attention for several days. It was said that he was in the habit of playing a piano in the house and the fact that the instrument had not been heard and the man not seen about caused two neighboring women and Mr. Lord to make an investigation, also that Mr. Lord with whom the deceased was accounted to deal was the first to note the man's absence from his usual round of activities.

Yesterday morning he communicated with Mrs. Robert Morris who lives in the flat over Mr. Chapelle and she informed him that she had not heard any movement in the Chapelle flat on Sunday, so they decided to investigate.
Mr. R. J. Currie said that his former employe came here from the United States some seven years ago. He was employed for about three years with H. Horton & Sons as harness maker, and left there to work for Mr. Currie about four years ago. He was a good, steady man, an excellent workman and apparently an excellent education. He was also a good musician.

Cases Dealt With In Police Court

John Enuff and D. Peteroff Charged With Breaking and Entering—Fine in Traffic Case.

John Enuff and D. Peteroff, charged with breaking and entering the store of John Sorocock and taking cigars valued at \$1, were before the magistrate yesterday morning for a preliminary hearing.
Michael Sorocock, brother of the store proprietor, gave evidence. With Sergeant Detective Power he said he went to Enuff's room and searched two trunks there and found cigars. The case was postponed for further evidence.

William Dixon, charged with assaulting William Trufon and causing grievous bodily harm, was allowed to go on obtaining sureties, his own recognizance for \$400 and two others for \$200 apiece.
Maurice Coll was reported by Officer Bettle for speeding on Charlotte street. Joseph Tree stated he was driving the car at the time. Officer Bettle said the car was going about 25 miles an hour. A fine of \$10 was struck.

AROOSTOOK JCT.

Aroostook Jct., Dec. 20.—The Rev. and Mrs. Belyea, and little daughter, were paying a final visit to their parishioners at Aroostook during last week, before leaving for Welsford early in the new year.
A little son arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Herb True, Dec. 14. Mrs. Flowering and two children have been on a visit to Fredericton.

Mrs. J. T. Smith and two daughters, Wilma and Madeline, have left to spend Christmas with relatives in Toronto.
The ladies of the Baptist Church held a fancy sale last week, when refreshments were served and candy sold; about \$75.00 was realized to wards the building fund for the Baptist Church which it is intended to build next summer.

Mrs. Nell C. Turner has returned from a visit to Fredericton.
Mrs. Frank M. Lynch, of Edmundston, has been paying a visit to her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Lemieux.
Mrs. Walsh, Roadmaster, C. P. R., brought his wife and family from Veardell, Quebec, last week, and will reside in the Bungalow vacated by Mr. H. L. Scott.

Mr. H. S. Fidge, of Amesbury, Mass., paid a short visit to Mr. and Mrs. Lohdon last week.
A rapid thaw on Saturday took almost all the snow away and left the roads in a very bad condition for walking, heavy rains making them icy and very dangerous.
On Saturday Dec. 7, Mr. Langely, of the C. P. R., paid a visit to Presco Isle, and was the guest of Senator A. R. Gould and family.

Have You Tried REGAL FLOUR



LABOR WANTS CHECK PLACED ON IMMIGRATION

Congress Told Three Per Cent. Basis Permits Undesirable Competition With Americans.
Washington, Dec. 20.—American organized labor, as the class admitted to be the most vitally affected by the problem of immigration, has gone unreservedly on record as supporting the proposed legislation suspending immigration for a period of years. Edgar Wallace, a member of the Legislative Council of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday told the House Immigration Committee, now holding hearings on the subject, that organized labor, throughout the country, viewed with apprehension the continued influx of aliens into the United States at a time of industrial depression such as the present.

"For every alien who comes into this country and secures work, some American citizen is kept out of a job," asserted Mr. Wallace. "Even under the present 3 per cent law, the steady stream of immigrants seeking labor aggravates the unemployment situation."
The American Federation of Labor, he said, favored complete suspension of immigration until such time as the industrial depression should be relieved, and until the large number of aliens already in the country could be assimilated.

Exceptions should be made in the case of immediate relatives and dependents of foreigners now in the United States, Mr. Wallace said. The advisability of allowing this is based both on humanitarian and economic considerations; it prevents the breaking up of families, and money for the support of dependents, instead of being sent abroad, would be spent in this country.
Mr. Wallace stressed the importance of assimilating the large number of aliens now in America, which could be done more expeditiously if the stream of immigration were stopped completely for a given period. In industrial centres especially, he said, foreigners at present have little chance to become "Americanized," because of their large numbers and segregation. It would, he said, take at least five years, he said, to assimilate all the aliens now in the United States.

Aimed at Ship Lines.
New York, Dec. 20.—W. H. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, who came here yesterday to represent the Government in the proceedings in the federal district court involving the status of immigrants kept out of the country by the immigration restriction law, said that United States Senator Dillingham had a bill which would remove one of the hardships inflicted by this law.
The bill would provide that steamship lines bringing aliens in excess of the monthly quota be fined \$100 in each case and that the immigrant's passage money be refunded if he is compelled to return to Europe.

IT WORKS WONDERS ON COLDS, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, WEAK THROAT.

When your throat rattles, your lungs and chest are sore, your head is stuffed with cold—don't fear consumption—use Catarrhone and get well. It clears the throat, stops hacking, relieves tight chest and soreness in the bronchial tubes. To clear away Catarrh of the nose nothing could be better. Catarrhone is Nature's own remedy—it heals and soothes—removes every form of throat, lung and bronchial trouble. Prescribed by many specialists and used by thousands every day. Get the dollar outfit; it lasts two months. Small size, 50c.; trial size, 25c.; at all dealers of the Catarrhone Co., Montreal.

POINCARE LOSING GROUND IN FIGHT FOR PRESIDENCY

Paris, Dec. 20.—A phase from the recent "coming back speech of ex-President Raymond Poincare was to the effect that other presidents of the republic, after leaving office, had taken either to planting cabbage or preparing for a monastery. That has brought forth the following musing from his political arch-enemy, Premier Briand:
"So far as gardening is concerned there is no doubt that M. Poincare refers to the brave Armand Fallieres, who surveys his vines at Loupillon.
"As regards the convent I do not understand what he is talking about. But he ought to know, for he is more ardent than I. Since the time of Thiers, I am unable to recall any president taking to religion after leaving office. Such an adventure did befall Charles V, but he was not a president. Perhaps M. Poincare considers that he himself was Emperor. It would be cruel to deceive him."
There is a feeling that M. Poincare has lost considerable ground since the return of Premier Briand and that if the latter fails to obtain a vote of confidence after the London party conference after the fashion of Bonaparte from Egypt, in which case M. Poincare would enter the Cabinet as finance minister.

Meanwhile Andre Tardieu and M. Clemenceau are gathering for a new attack. Their new paper, Echo National, which the Tiger has pronounced to be as good as "made," will be finally appear on Jan. 10, and the editor, M. Tardieu, goes so far as to give the present premier "just three weeks" of the political life after the new year.

CHANCERY COURT.

In chancery, yesterday morning, Mr. Justice Grimmer delivered judgment in the case of Panton vs. Kellher et al and Shannon vs. Smith, dismissing with costs the actions of the plaintiff in both cases. There were several common motions and different cases were set for trial.
The first-named case was an action by W. I. Panton in a dispute over ownership of a lot of land in Guilford street, West St. John, to recover possession, and to have a deed from George W. Craft to Thos. J. Kellher and a deed from the latter to Athan Alberts set aside. The court held that the title of the defendants was good, coming from Duncan Roberts, deceased, by possession. B. S. Smith appeared for the plaintiff, and J. F. H. Teed for the defendants.
The second case was tried in Fredericton. Both parties are from Carleton county, and the action arose over land in Wicklow, in that county, the plaintiff claiming for trespass, alleging the defendant had carried on lumber operations on his land. The court held that the land transferred by the plaintiff to his brother, Robert Shannon, transferred all his interest in the property, and dismissed the plaintiff's action, reserving to the defendant the right to move for assessment of damages upon the undertaking originally entered into by the plaintiff upon the opening of injunction proceedings. Messrs. Hartley and Hayward were for the plaintiff, and W. P. Jones for the defendant.



Nothing Else is Aspirin—say "Bayer"

Warming! Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances? Accept only an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains directions worked out by physicians during 21 years and proved safe by millions for Colds, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Lumbago and Pain. Made in Canada, the "Bayer Cross."

More than ever before is this fact evident in business—and out. To the clearest, keenest minds belong the spoils of victory. Defective vision, which most of us have—unknowingly—does much to dull the brain—slow us up. Know that your eyes are as nearly 100 per cent. as they can be and should be. An optometrist will know. See him today. Tomorrow may be the loser.

"That's A Sensible Gift!"
This is the kind of an exclamation a gift from this shop will bring on Christmas morning. FURS OF COURSE, for Mother, Sister, or Daughter will evoke the most enthusiasm, but there's a most welcome gift for dad or brother here too. FUR COATS of the finest sort, made in the finest way. Prices begin at \$75.00, then \$97, \$125, \$155, \$180.00 and more. All are Specially Priced for Christmas.
ATTRACTIVE FROCKS, made of the best materials, in the better way. Mother would like one. Priced \$26, \$30, \$35, \$41, \$45.
FUR SCARVES, CAPES, TIES, made better than the average—because you appreciate it. Prices begin at \$7.50, then \$12.00, \$15, \$25 to \$35.
Hats, Cozy Overcoats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Luggage, Men's Cravats, Men's Half Hose, Mufflers.
D. MAGEE'S SONS, LTD.
Since 1859
ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR WOMEN

Daily Fashion Hint



FROM MOTHER'S PLAID SKIRT

The pretty brown and red check skirt which did mother proud service last season comes into plain view again in this design. Or, if new material is used, medium size will require 2 1/2 yards 36-inch material for the dress and 1 1/2 yards batiste for the blouse. The one-piece plaid skirt is attached to the long-waisted blouse with neck and sleeve lines cut very low. A round collar and turn-back cuffs trim the blouse.

Longer Skirts Must Win Says Lucile

Hip Bodices Demand Length in Skirts—London Will Have to Adopt This Style.

London, Dec. 20.—"London will have to adopt longer skirts eventually," said Lady Duff-Gordon. "The Paris couturiers realize that if you drop the waistline to the hips you must drop the hem of the skirt in proportion, otherwise the dress has the effect of being cut in half which is unbecoming and unartistic."

Lady Duff-Gordon's aim is to introduce a new type of dance skirt, full enough to give the wearer freedom, and yet not sacrifice the long slim lines of prevailing modes. Some of the skirts are quite six yards around, but there is no suggestion of bouffant effect. The gathers are grouped mainly at the sides and low on the hips. Where heavy materials are used the fold hangs naturally long and straight. The taffeta frocks have fancy borders in scallops or points weighed down with large beads and small leads fastened on the under side.

For dance wear Lucile has purposely used a great deal of tinsel and silver lace, but the lines are simple. The models can be suitably coupled, she says, in black or plain colors, substituting jet for the tinsel and georgette for the sheer metal effects. The lines of several of the new yards are so easy that they will form the inspiration for dinner frocks for middle-aged women, it is pointed out.

Lucile is now advocating bare ankles and feet simply encased in fancy shoes. "There is no excuse for wrinkled stockings on the ankles any more than wrinkled sleeves hiding the arms for evening wear," she says. Paris has caught on to the idea with interest, but London hesitates to adopt it, she says.

Questioned as to the marked use of black, both in London and on the continent, Lady Duff-Gordon said that so far as she was concerned, she refused to follow the dictates of any eccentricity of fashion. She was willing to indicate the "gusto" of prevailing modes, but her aim was to derive her inspiration from the period in which the women she designed for, rather than from what other women were wearing. Taffeta is an excellent material in her opinion, and she believes it can be used extensively, as it is both becoming and youthful.

The fish-wife bodices, pointed in front, with a large flat slash of the material at the back have created favorable comment. The skirts, she thought, were slightly longer than last year's, but not the ankle length exaggeration she had seen in Paris.

Many of her numbers carry bouffant hips, and the bodices are ruffled. In some cases the waistline is still very long. Regarding colors, she effected in brilliant shades of yellow, green, blue and orange, sometimes combined with gold, are favored. The sleeves featured in the collection are long and full, of the Jenny type.

One model in black jet and tulle has a wide sleeve forming a cape effect at the back.

A noted dancer made her appearance in a dancing frock of shell pink taffeta shot in Peacock green, designed by Lucile. The skirt's green shouder strips are more vivid than the green of the dress.

A dress of green and gray shot tissue, made with a long bodice, has a five-inch band of shantung placed around the waist, the fur pleated to stand out with a bouffant effect on each hip.

FOR HICUPS AND HEARTBURN HERE IS A GOOD PRESCRIPTION

Nothing brings such satisfactory relief as slowly sipping a few drops of "Nerviline" in sweetened water. Nerviline relieves the conditions that cause the hicups, just as it does sour risings, gas belching, and fermentation in the stomach. For acute stomach pains, bloating, nausea and similar ills, rely on trusty old Nerviline—the true friend of every family. Sold by all dealers, 50c per bottle.

As a Widow Says--

By HELEN ROWLAND

Marriage is the Exemption Card That Gives a Man the Chance to Wear Lower Collars, to Have His Hair Cut Like a Cavalier's and to Shave Every Other Day, Instead of Twice Every Day. Only a Bachelor is Willing to Suffer For Beauty's Sake!

"HOLY SMOKE!" exclaimed the Bachelor, when he had greeted the Widow and her pet Pekingeses, Fujiyama, and turned with them to follow the porter, "is all that luggage YOURS?"

"Of course," said the Widow, "I've been three whole days in the country, Mr. Cutting, and I've permitted the Bachelor to tuck the robes around her slender silk-clad ankles. 'This is one of the few times when I long to be a man. All HE needs to take along for a week-end party is half a dozen extra collars and a safety-razor, isn't it?"

"Precisely," agreed the Bachelor. "And some pyjamas, and evening clothes, and sports clothes, and a lot of patiences, and a tin of talk, and a dozen or so snappy cravats, and—"

"But he'd be just as fascinating in a plain business suit and without the line of talk and the snappy cravats," insisted the Widow, as Fuji caddled down luxuriously amongst the folds of her pink coat. "Why does a man feel so intensely about his cravats, anyway? They're the least important part of him."

"Oh, I don't know," said the Bachelor. "Somehow, a fellow feels that as long as he can look in the mirror and still see a few strands of hair above his face and a brilliant cravat beneath it, he still has the lure of youth. Besides, it's the only part of his raiment in which he can express himself—indulge his soul-yearnings for color and design and all that. All the rest is thought out for him by the tailor, you know."

"Yes, I know," murmured the Widow emphatically. "Poor things! His expressed desires for sunset effects, his savage yearnings for red and orange and all the primary colors can only blossom forth around the edges, in neckties and silk bosoms and brilliantly bordered handkerchiefs. But it's an awfully foolish form of self-indulgence. The only thing that a girl ever actually notices about a man's appearance is the size and shape of his collar and the smoothness of his chin, and the amount of his hair. She never even sees his cravats and bosoms unless they are so loud and violent as to cause her eyestrain and mental suffering."

"Not before marriage, perhaps," agreed the Bachelor, "but after marriage she makes every holiday hideous and Christmas a nightmare, by loading him down with cubic's dreams and green-and-yellow department store horrors!" and the Bachelor groaned at the vision.

"Because," explained the Widow, "she knows that's the only kind that will please him. She buys them, as she buys toys for the children, just to brighten up his day. Besides, it's no use giving him the kind of collars she wants him to wear, anyway; because he won't wear them, and she knows it!"

"Oh, well! What kind of collars does a woman yearn to see a man suffer in?" demanded the Bachelor, "spiked dog collars or the kind that pretty, pink-cheeked boys in the advertisements wear, or—"

"ANY kind," interrupted the Widow, snipping Fuji on his unoffending little nose, "that is stiff enough, high enough, and tight enough to hide the masculine Adam's apple and the red, white-and-blue column that a man calls his neck. The one you have on is perfect, Mr. Cutting. But after you marry, you'll change it for a different brand. A bachelor is willing to suffer for beauty's sake. But marriage is the exemption card that gives a man the chance to wear lower, looser, softer collars to have his hair cut like a cavalier's, to shave every other day instead of twice a day, and to go about in old boots several sizes too large for him. These are the home comforts for which he marries—and NO woman can rob him of them!"

"Hear, hear!" cried the Bachelor. "And no woman will, if she wants to hold his love and make him happy! Who invented starched collars, anyway?"

"Somebody with a soul for art, Mr. Cutting!" answered the Widow. "Some painter or sculptor, I imagine, who was tired of looking at the masculine neck!"

"I believe," declared the Bachelor suspiciously, "that you are in league with the collar manufacturers!"

"I'm not," retorted the Widow. "I'm a practical romanticist—if you know what that means, I believe in preserving the illusions, at any cost. And nothing else kills a woman's romance like seeing a man in the wrong collar. But just the RIGHT collar has turned many a commonplace youth into a Prince Charming, for some girl!"

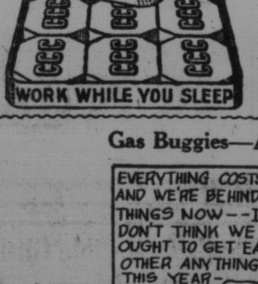
"And a permanent wave has turned many a fore-ordained spinster into a beauty," rejoined the Bachelor. "According to your theory, all a girl needs to take with her for a week-end party is a lipstick, and a curling iron. No man ever notices anything about a girl's get-up except her hats and her hose and the way she does her hair—her total ensemble, as it were."

"I know it!" sighed the Widow mournfully. "Here I've been sitting beside you for twenty minutes in a gorgeous brand new mink coat, that just matches Fujiyama—and you haven't even SEEN IT!"

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BOWEL POISONS SICKEN STOMACH, CAUSE HEADACHE

Take Cascarets tonight! Clean out the liver and bowel poisons, which are keeping you half sick, bilious, your stomach upset and system full of cold. No gripe—no inconvenience—throughout your life.



MELITA CONCERT PARTY ENTERTAINS

Seamen from the Big Lines Presented Excellent Programme at Seamen's Institute Last Evening.

An excellent programme of good comedy, given by the Melita Concert Party, was enjoyed by a large and appreciative audience in the Seamen's Institute last evening. Of the performers, Billy Williams, Wilson, Baty and Jack Langley had to respond to several encores. The party were ably assisted by Mrs. Brentall, who was also heartily endorsed. Miss Sloan, Miss Fox and the chief steward proved excellent accompanists. The ship's doctor, Dr. Geff, acted as chairman for the evening.

Gas Buggies—A Man May Be Poor, But He'll Never Admit It.

JUST AS YOU SAY IT MAY BE HIGH TIME TO GET A SENSIBLE THING TO DO—

I JUST BOUGHT A TWO THOUSAND DOLLAR ERMINE COAT FOR THE WIFE—AND A VITROGRAPH FOR ENTERTAINING HOW ABOUT YOU?

THINGS ARE SO HIGH THIS YEAR THE WIFE AND I DECIDED TO GIVE EACH OTHER ANYTHING

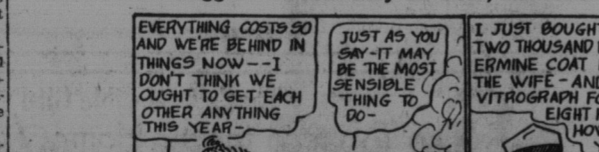
GO ON—GO ON—DON'T TRY TO KID ME IMAGINE AN OLD SPORT LIKE YOU PULLING THAT BUNK—

NO—NO—I AM NOT KIDDING HEH—HEH—THAT'S THE TRUTH

COME ON TELL US WHAT YOU'RE GIVIN' HER—YOU DON'T WANT TO SHOW ME UP—I KNOW YOU

OH—HEH—!! I THOUGHT OF GIVING HER A NEW COUPE

MERRY CHRISTMAS—SOMETHING FOR THE POOR AND UNFORTUNATE



Christmas Candies Attractive Gifts

Dainty Box of Home-made is Most Acceptable—Some Suggestions to Amateur Maker.

In addition to the receipts given yesterday from the Women's Century, the following suggestions to amateur candy makers will be found most valuable at this season of the year:

Salted Almonds—1.
1. Pour boiling water over shelled almonds, let stand for ten minutes, drain off. Skin can be easily removed.

2. After blanching almonds, dry on a clean tea towel.

3. Heat olive oil in a deep saucepan until smoke arises around the edge of pan.

4. Fry almonds in hot oil until delicately browned.

5. Remove from fat with a skimmer, taking up as little oil as possible.

6. When nearly cooked add 1 1/2 cups molasses, 1/2 cup tartaric acid, and 1/4 cup salt.

7. When brown, drain on brown paper and sprinkle with salt.

Maple Cream.
3 cups of maple sugar or 1 lb. of graded maple sugar; 1 cup sweet cream.

1. Boil sugar and cream to the soft ball stage, remove from fire.

2. Beat until it is of the consistency of very thick cream.

3. Pour into buttered tins, and when cold cut in squares.

Nut Brittle.
1. Cover a buttered, shallow plate with chopped shelled peanuts, almonds or walnuts.

2. Heat 2 cups granulated sugar in a frying pan, stirring and scraping constantly until sugar is melted and syrup begins to brown.

3. Pour hot syrup over nuts and let cool.

Cocoanut Candy.
1 1/2 cups white sugar, 1/2 cup cold water, 5 teaspoons vinegar or lemon juice, 1 tablespoon butter.

1. Boil ingredients slowly to soft ball stage.

2. Remove from fire, add 1/4 cups shredded cocoanut. Beat thoroughly.

3. Pour onto a buttered shallow plate and cool. Mark in squares.

Fondant.
Fondant is the basis of all French candy. It also makes the best frosting for small cakes. The varieties of candies made from fondant is almost limitless. The flavors are generally vanilla, almond, rose, lemon, orange, peppermint. It may also be colored.

Fruit and nuts may be dipped in fondant, and some fruits, namely, raisins and dates, stuffed with it.

Utensils.
1. A shallow, buttered saucepan.

2. A swab, cheesecloth tied on a fork.

3. A wooden spoon.

4. A cup of cold water.

5. A greased plate.

Proportions.
Sugar and water, three to one. Cream of tartar, over quarter teaspoon to 2 cups sugar.

A beginner might start with one and one-half cups of sugar and half a cup of water.

1. Set over the fire and stir until boiling begins, remove the spoon and with swab remove small crystals from side of pan cover, and let boil rapidly for five minutes.

2. Remove cover and add 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar.

3. Remove again all sugar adhering to side of pan.

4. Continue boiling until when tested in cold water a soft ball is formed; ball should not stick to fingers.

5. Pour instantly out on greased plate. Let stand undisturbed until a dent can be made in the surface, then work the candy back and forth using a wooden spoon or spatula, until it is a smooth, soft, creamy paste.

6. When the paste is still soft and warm, gather together and knead with the hands as bread is kneaded, then press into an earthen bowl, cover closely with confectioner's paper, store in a cool place. After 24 hours the fondant is ready for use.

UNABLE TO LOCATE BLUE-EYED BOBBY

London, Dec. 20.—The presence of a blue-eyed policeman was requested expressly by the bride at an Ashford, Surrey, wedding. As not one could be found in the district, however, a policeman with hazel eyes was sent instead.

Aubrey Marshall, son of a London solicitor and captain of the local fire brigade, was the bridegroom, and the bride members made an arch of axes as the happy pair left the church.

pool place. After 24 hours the fondant is ready for use.

Making up the fondant into various candies is very interesting work. Part of the fondant may be left white and flavored with vanilla or peppermint.

Another part may be colored pink and so on, working into the fondant the coloring and flavoring that is desired, or shape fondant into balls and roll in chopped nuts or cocoanut, or decorate top of ball with half a shelled walnut or almond. Care must be taken not to make the candies too large.

The Underweight Children Gain

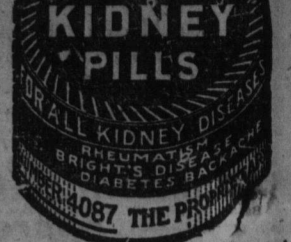
That even a pint of milk a day materially improves a child's educational progress is being proved by the Home and School Council. Assisted by the Board of Education and the Department of Public Health, they are distributing to those children who, without apparent cause, are below par physically—underweight or anaemic—a pint of milk to be taken at recess.

Along with the milk drinking the children try to live according to simple health rules, with fresh air and plenty of sleep as the most important points. As an added incentive an official-looking certificate is filled in and given to each child as soon as he attains normal weight.

Nearly every child getting the milk is gaining in weight, and a general health in one school where milk has been distributed since the middle of September, the average gain per child has been eight pounds, and the mental improvement, too, has been very marked.

Mrs. McTavish, president of the council, states that they are more than pleased with the results.

"The response of the school staffs to calls for their services in connection with the distribution of the milk was splendid," says Mrs. McTavish, "and cordial in fact, that we are doubly delighted when the children begin so early in the game to show by their work in the classrooms how much better the milk makes them feel."



Let no stocking be too small for Ganong's!

The Gift of Gladness

With 14 Charming Kinds of Chocolates

- G.B. Almondettes
- G.B. Cream Drops
- G.B. Coconut
- G.B. Walnuts
- G.B. Cocoanut Caramels
- G.B. Cream Peppermints
- G.B. Buns Almonds
- G.B. Japanese
- G.B. Orange
- G.B. Bordeaux
- G.B. Citrus
- G.B. Nougatines
- G.B. Raisin Creams

Each Piece Stamped "G.B."

For 50 Yuletides now Ganong's have gladdened the festive occasion. They know just what will please each age, each taste, each sentiment.

In Ganong's Xmas Package, you offer what is probably their most delicious assortment—"the Gift of Gladness" that will linger longer in the memory.

Here are chocolates fresh and luscious that the whole family adores—crisp wonders for Santa's little folks, creams of exquisite flavors for the grown-ups, and old-fashioned sweetmeats for all his dear old grandmas.

What sweeter gift this year than GLADNESS carried to YOUR dear ones through Ganong's!

GANONG BROS., LIMITED The maker's mark on every piece
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.

Ganong's Xmas Package

"Snowy" Baker Invites The Pugs

Taking the word of "Snowy" Baker that all American working classes are sadly in need of talent, British ring followers consider this to be the time of all times to get back some of the waning prestige of the English stud.

John, the Turf Editor of Australia, apparently has been looking over things in America because he is quoted as saying:

"Good fighters are few and far between in Yankeland today, just as in other countries."

Using this slip from "Snowy," a writer under the name of "Straight Left," has the following to say in "Sporting Life" (London):

"Snowy" Baker, of Sydney Stadium, Ltd., who is having an extended stay in America, has been sending home his impressions of American boxing and boxing, gathered in the course of a tour to many corners, and it is interesting to read that he confides what has been written time and again in this column regarding the paucity of good class boxers in every division.

"Good fighters," says Mr. Baker, "are few and far between in Yankeland today, just as in other countries." Because, outside the men of actual championship timber, there are few boxers of real class.

"We have pointed out repeatedly that now is the time for boxers from other countries, including our own, to take the trip across. Not only will they obtain abundance of practice and experience, but they will have the chance of getting amongst the money."

Even the second and third return boxers parades that would be impossible here. For instance, Lew Tendler and Rocky Kansas, a couple of lightweight stars worth 23,000 dollars, Tendler having 15,000 dollars, and Kansas on a basis of 20 per cent of the gross receipts, nearly 8,500 dollars.

There is more money than ever before in boxing in America, and fewer good boxers than at any period in memory. No wonder that several of the haebesen and the retired, including Fred Welsh, have come out again to get some of the pickings.

Thoroughbred Notes From Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 19.—John H. Morris, owner of Boque Bonita Farm, near Versailles, has purchased from Kenneth D. Alexander, of Spring Station, Ky., and New York, the one-year-old imported, dark bay, by Voltaire, dam Lacy, trained by Fred McTavish, named "Straight Left," by John O'Gaurt, and seven broodmares and three weanlings.

Four chestnut colts, by Royal Flush III, out of Rags by His Highness; Chin Chin, by Volter, dam Dancing Wave, by Top Gallant; Cross Bar, by Peter Pan, dam Lacy Cross, by Simon; Florence, by Plaudit, dam Rags; and by Light Brigade or Treviso—Wild Thistle.

James Payne Whitney, Elmendorf Farm, and an inspection of the six stallion, 63 brood mares and 46 weanlings thereof, likewise a visit to Sport Grass, where the Whitney stallions Upset and Wildair now are, departed for New Jersey to remain at Brookdale until after the holidays, when he expects to come back this way en route to Hot Springs for a three weeks' vacation. Mr. Rowe expressed himself as highly pleased with the horses and the condition of the farm generally. Mr. Rowe said that they have at Brookdale three stallions, 45 mares and 25 weanlings and 51 horses training.

James W. McClellan has arrived from New York for a visit to Kalapa Farm, his purpose being to look over the stallions, mares and weanlings owned by Edward P. Blinn. He said that there was a possibility that Leonardo II would be put in training in 1922. The stallions at Kalapa Farm for 1922 are Prince Palatine, Negotia, Theo. Cook and Eternal.

Louis Taber came over from Louisville. He has a couple of horses in training at Douglas Park.

WORRIES AS MANAGER TOO MUCH FOR GABBY

Los Angeles, Dec. 20.—Clifford C. (Bobby) Cravath, former manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club, and manager of the Salt Lake Club of the Pacific Coast League last season, will never again manage a baseball club, he has announced. The manager's job is one of turmoil and abuse, according to Cravath. Gay's ambition now is to be a scout for some major league team, he declared.

For the first time in seven years the first complete telephone directory has been issued in Paris.

THE STANDARD'S SPORTING SECTION

"Snowy" Baker Invites The Pugs

Taking the word of "Snowy" Baker that all American boxing classes are really in need of talent...

Chas. White May Succeed Benny

Here is a chance for Charlie White to show that he is the class of the country's lightweight boxers...

"Red" Faber Cops Am. Pitching Honors

New York, Dec. 20.—(By Canadian Press)—American League pitching honors for the 1921 season...

New York Americans Hockey Schedules Put Over Big Deal

New York, Dec. 20.—The management of the New York American League team announced today...

Two Fast Games of Basketball

St. George's defeated St. John's 21 to 16—Y.M.C.I. Seniors Trimmed Trojans 32 to 29.

Bring Moncton Team To St. John

Negotiations are well under way to bring the Moncton Y. M. C. A. basketball team to St. John...

St. George's Defeated St. John's 21 to 16—Y.M.C.I. Seniors Trimmed Trojans 32 to 29.

Two games of basketball were played on the Y. M. C. I. floor last evening...

Thoroughbred Notes From Lexington, Ky.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 19.—John H. Morris, owner of Bosque Bonita Farm, near Versailles...

APPREHENSIVE OVER RESULTS OF NEW TREATY

China Sees American Freedom Hampered—Exclusion Puts Slight on Their Nation.

Snow Bird Golfers To Fly All Winter

New York, Dec. 19.—When once the golf ball is in the air, it is bound to stay there...

Fulton May Be Next Rival For Dempsey

New York, Dec. 20.—Big Jess Willard can go right along diggin' oil as far as Tex Rickard is concerned...

Desires To Enter The Championships

Gladys Robinson of Toronto, Champion Woman Speed Skater, Would Like to Come Here.

Bowling Results In Local Leagues

Table with columns for League, Team, and Scores. Includes City League, Y. M. C. I., and Commercial League results.

WORRIES AS MANAGER TOO MUCH FOR GABBY

Los Angeles, Dec. 20.—Clifford C. (Bobby) Cravath, former manager of the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club...

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text about kidney health.

Advertisement for Ganong's, featuring a portrait of a man and text about a gift of gladness.

Advertisement for Ganong's Chocolates, featuring a portrait of a man and text about a gift of gladness.

Advertisement for Macdonald's Cut Brier tobacco, featuring a pack of tobacco and text about the quality of the product.

THE STANDARD'S FINANCIAL SECTION

Dullness Featured Trade On New York Stock Exchange

Special and Secondary Issues Were Firm to Strong—Bonds Heavy.

New York, Dec. 20.—Trading on the stock exchange today lapsed into the dullness which usually marks the approach of the holidays. Special and secondary issues, with little public following, were firm to strong, but high class investment shares moved within contracted limits.

Bonds were heavy, all the Liberty issues selling down from 70 cents to about 1.25 per \$100. Minimum quotations represented reactions of 23 to almost 54 from November high records. The money market probably accounted in part for these uncertain tendencies. Call loans opened at 5 1/2 per cent, the highest initial rate in several weeks, subsequently advancing to six per cent. Time funds were plentiful.

Exchange Ratios

Foreign exchanges made further rallies from last week's setback, a circumstance attributed to latest advices respecting Germany's reparations payments. There were few other developments bearing even remotely upon market values.

Junior steels and equipments, motor accessories, food specialties and utilities of the gas and power division rose one to two and a half points. Rails, oils, rubbers and tobaccos eased almost to the same extent. Sales amounted to \$35,000 shares.

More price reductions in raw sugar and other foodstuffs and prospects of further downward revision of schedules by independent steel producers were accepted as a logical result of backward conditions in these and kindred industries.

Dealings in foreign remittances were light aside from the demand for British, French and Dutch bills. Excepting the Danish rate, which forfeited part of yesterday's substantial advance, all European currencies, including German marks, showed a strong undertone.

Various junior railway issues in the bond list were strong, but the general trend was in keeping with the reversal sustained by the Liberty bonds, the public offering of Danish \$70,000,000 bonds was soon oversubscribed. Total sales (par value) aggregated \$19,250,000.

N. Y. Quotations

(Compiled by McDougall and Cowans, 58 Prince Wm. St.)

Open	High	Low	Close
Allied Chem.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Am Can	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Am Loco	99 1/2	101 1/2	99 1/2
Am Int Corp	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
Am Sugar	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2
Am Wool	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2
Am Smelters	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Am Sunstar	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2
Atchafalca	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2
Am Tele	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Amcon	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
All Gulf	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Boeh Steel	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2
Bald Loco	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
B and O	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Can Pacific	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Corn Prod	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
C and O	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
C C Pfd	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
CRC St	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Gen Leather	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Chan Motors	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Erie Con	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Endi John	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Gen Motors	53 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2
G N Pfd	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Invincible	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Inter Paper	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Indus Alcohol	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kelly Spg	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kennecott	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Lack Steel	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Mex Pats	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Midvale	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mid States Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Mo Pacific	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
N Y N H & H	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
North Am Co	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Nor Pacific	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Pennsylv	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pan Amer	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Pacific Oil	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Punta Sugar	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Reading	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Re Stores	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
R I and S	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Roy Dutch	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
St Paul	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Sinc Oil	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
South Pac	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
South Ry	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Studebaker	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Texas Co	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Utah Cop	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Union Oil	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Union Pac	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
U S Steel	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
U S Rubber	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Westing	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Total Sales	\$71,400		
N Y Funds—6 1/2 p.c.			
Sterling—4 1/2 p.c.			

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

(Compiled by McDougall and Cowans, 58 Prince Wm. St.)

High	Low	Close
January	18.70	18.24
March	18.57	18.10
May	18.14	17.71
July	17.67	17.25
September	16.90	16.69
December	16.12	15.90

SAVANNAH TRADE

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 20.—Turpentine firm, 74 1/2; sales 85; receipts 432; shipments 122; stock 12,904. Rosin firm, sales 1,060; receipts 2,387; shipments 451; stock 23,077.

Selling Movement Featured Montreal Stock Exchange

Lower Prices Ranged from Fractions to 5 1/2 Points—Lynn Makes Another Low.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—A selling movement on today's local stock market involved fifteen issues in lower prices ranging from fractions to 5 1/2 points. Of these the most prominent was again Lynn, which touched a new low for the year at 44 1/2, at five and a half points below yesterday's close. A similar loss was recorded in Canada Car preferred, 100 shares, of which sold at 44 1/2. The common sold off 1 1/4 to 19 3/4. Canada Steamships preferred continued its downward movement, declining another point to 45.

Other notable losses were registered in Montreal Tramways which sold two points down to 144 1/2. Canada Cottons preferred, moved a point down to 77.

Papers More Active.

The papers were slightly more active and mixed as to price trend. Abitibi held firm at 30 1/4; Brompton eased a point to 26 1/2; Laurentide gained another 3/4 point to 73 1/4, and Spanish preferred was up half to 69 1/2.

The steel group continued early in sympathy with the rest of the market. Sixty shares of Ontario sold two points lower at 40. Dominion common lost half a point to 26 1/2. The preferred sold a point down at 69. Steel of Canada held firm at 60.

Business in bonds was again light, and a slightly firmer tone was noted in the trade. Sales: Listed, 5,536; bonds, \$181,100.

Montreal Sales

(Compiled by McDougall and Cowans, 58 Prince Wm. St.)

Montreal, Dec. 20.

Abitibi—250@30 1/4; 100@30 1/4.

Asbestos Com—5@95.

Atlantic Sugar—25@97 1/2; 10@27 1/2.

Can Colton Pfd—40@78.

Dom Iron Com—135@26 1/2.

Dom Iron Pfd—20@69.

Can S S Com—25@67 1/2.

Can S S Pfd—25@46.

Crown Reserve—100@79.

Can Cement—20@54; 25@53 1/2.

Dom Glass—100@92 1/2.

Gen Electric—5@96.

Dom Bridge—30@69; 150@69 1/2; 40@69 1/2.

Can Converters—25@70.

Laurentide—25@73; 10@73 1/2; 25@73 1/2; 15@73 1/2; 75@74.

Montreal Power—21@87 1/2.

Nat Breweries—25@92 1/2; 25@55 1/2.

Quebec Ry—20@23 1/2.

Spanish River Pfd—65@69; 25@70; 20@70 1/2.

Steel of Canada—20@60 1/2; 25@60 1/2; 50@60 1/2.

Smelting—10@18.

Shawinigan—135@105 1/2.

Lake of Woods Pfd—5@105.

Price Brokerage—25@92 1/2.

1922 Victory Loan 99.25.

1923 Victory Loan 99.25.

1924 Victory Loan 98.80; 95.90.

1924 Victory Loan 98.25.

1924 Victory Loan 98.00.

1927 War Loan 100.50.

Unlisted Market

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Unlisted sales:—200 B. A. Oil 23 7/8; 115 Hollinger 77 1/2; 150 Superior 117; 50 Loyal 33 3/8 to 33 1/2; 100 L. A. Paz 27 1/2; 5 Laurentide 7 1/2; 40 Brompton 20 1/4 to 20.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

High	Low	Close
Wheat	112	111
December	109 1/2	107
May	45 1/2	44 1/2
December	42 1/2	42

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

The following real estate transfers have been recorded:

H. A. Bruce to Tisdale Properties, Ltd., property in Old Marsh Road, 0.45, property in Mill street.

C. Carson to T. B. Carson, property in St. Martin's, Lot 23.

Ella S. Dunmer to C. B. Fairweather, property in Torryburn.

T. Hayes to H. M. The King, 33, 723, property in Simonds.

W. Jacobson to A. Jacobson, property in Main street.

John Labatt, Ltd. to W. T. Turner, \$1,400, property in Hazen street.

Flora Stockford and husband to J. M. Trueman, property in Middle street, West End.

D. Thompson to G. W. Fowler, property in Mansueth.

Tisdale Properties, Ltd. to H. J. Crozier, property in Tisdale Place.

Turnbull Real Estate Co. to J. S. Gregory, property in Main street.

Helen of Simons Vaughan to Alessandro McDonough, property in St. Martin's, Kings County.

E. A. Crossman and others to Andrew Laskey, property in Norton.

M. S. Dixon and others to Chester Hunt, property in Norton.

Charlotte C. Gibbs to Sarah C. Branscombe, property in Norton.

Walter Hart to Edna F. Fenwick, property in Robesay.

Stock Exchange Launches Great Reform Movement

Withdraw Stock Tickers from Large Number of Houses Because of Irregularities.

New York, Dec. 20.—Officials of the New York Stock Exchange launched a country-wide reform movement today, when formal announcement was made that the stock tickers and other wire connections of a number of non-member out of town houses had been withdrawn because of alleged "irregularities." The names of the offenders and specific reasons which led to this drastic action were not disclosed. In general, however, they were charged with having reported transactions to customers "at prices different from the actual prices at which transactions took place to their own profit and to the injury of their customers."

It was added that the exchange would continue its examination into the methods of non-members and in cases where irregularities are discovered wires and tickers would be "permanently removed."

The stock exchange for years has waged an active campaign against "bucket shops" and other irresponsible dealers in securities, but the movement now undertaken is understood to have the support of the leading financial and industrial interests of the country. These include the American Bankers' Association, the Investment Bankers' Association, and numerous commercial and manufacturing companies.

Raw Sugar Market Becomes Steadier

New York, Dec. 20.—The raw sugar market was steady today. There were sales of 7,000 bags of Cuban for January shipment and 10,000 for February, few or old crop, at 2 cents cost and freight equal to 3.86 for centrifugal. The committee made no change in its quotations from 2 1/2 cents cost and freight equal to 3.86 for centrifugal.

The market for raw sugar futures, was steady and prices at midday were unchanged to 2 points net higher. The volume of business was light.

The refined market was quiet and unchanged at 5.10 for fine granulated. There were no transactions in refined futures.

Montreal Produce

Montreal, Dec. 20.—OATS—Canadian Western, No. 2 58 to 59; No. 3 56 to 57.

Wheat—Manitoba spring wheat 117 to 118; Superior 117 to 118; ROLL'D OATS—Bag 90 lbs. \$3.00 to \$3.10.

MILLED—Bran, \$26.25; shorts \$23.25.

HAY—No. 2 per ton, car lots \$27.00 to \$28.00.

CHEESE—Finest easterns 18 to 18 1/2.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 39 to 39 1/2.

EGGS—Selected, 55.

POTATOES—Per bag, car lots \$1 to \$1.10.

Drunken Automobile Drivers Given Stiff Jail Sentences

Providence, R. I., Dec. 20.—Critics of Justice J. Jerome Hahn's alleged severity in sending all drunken automobile drivers to jail may find their answer in the judge's latest charge to a jury in the Superior Court, in which he says a driver must be 100 per cent normal and to be liable under the law. Industrial lawyers, who have failed to impress Justice Hahn with their oratory, are quoted as "predicting" that the General Assembly will change the law to make jail sentences possible only under a second conviction.

Justice Hahn says: "Intoxication, as referred to not only the well known and easily recognizable degrees of intoxication, but any abnormal mental or physical condition which the result of indulging in any degree in intoxicating liquors, and which deprives a man of the clearness of intellect and control of himself which he would otherwise possess."

"I do not want you (the jury) to judge this case on the question whether it is right or wrong to drink intoxicating liquors for that is not the issue. The only issue for you to decide is whether Geo. F. Moore drove an automobile on the highway when intoxicated."

He urged the jury to give no attention to possible results of its verdict; that the statute provided punishment for improper use of the state's roads and the purpose is to insure safety for other people rightfully on the highway.

MAINE CATTLE MAY SOON FEED ON SAWDUST

It's Not So Bad After Being Hydrated and It's Cheap and Filling.

Bangor, Dec. 20.—Forest Commissioner Samuel T. Dana is now trying to make arrangements whereby tests may be made with the "hydrated" sawdust on cattle at the Highmore farm in co-operation with the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station, following up very successful tests already made in Wisconsin, which at the present time has the only plant in the country for producing the new food.

Dana's plan is to take Maine sawdust and ship it to Madison, Wis., where it will be converted into the food state and then fed to three cows at the Highmore farm for a period long enough to prove or disprove its value for Maine cattle. The experiment will cost about \$2,000, or that sum is thought to be sufficient for a considerable period of quarters for the purpose, freight charges and all other charges.

He is ready to start the experiment as soon as the remodeling is completed, and he has secured the funds.

Said Mr. Dana Thursday: "I have been asked if this food can be used for humans. Theoretically it can; but practically we have not yet arrived there. It would cost much more than it would in preparing it for cattle, as it would have to be much more refined, then the sugars that are developed in the cane sugars, being more like the sugar of hard maple. The nutritive qualities but not the flavor and taste-fulness would not be so desirable as a food for humans, but theoretically 'hydrated' can be used."

Commissioner Dana has been interested in this subject ever since the experiment began at Madison, Wis. The procedure was to take the food in treatment under pressure with dilute sulphuric acid, the cellulose being changed into sugar and becoming a substitute for a considerable part of the corn and barley fed to dairy cattle. Cattle fed at the Madison Experiment Station on food containing about 50 per cent of the remodeling material, had gained more weight than their milk production and showed gain in weight and in butter fat production.

Alaska Pulp Wood May Be 2,000,000 Cords Each Year

Believed Possible Under New Programme.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—Under the programme now being worked out by the Department of Agriculture the two national forests in Alaska, it is estimated, can furnish perpetually 2,000,000 cords of pulp wood annually, amounting to an equivalent of one-third of the present annual consumption, the Secretary states in his annual report to the President. The report continues:

"Two large sales have already been made and one small mill erected. It is confidently anticipated that extensive development along these lines will take place as soon as financial and industrial conditions become normal. The problems of the forest administration in Alaska are inseparably linked with similar problems encountered in the States, and an efficient, decentralized, local administration has been established which is functioning in close coordination with the other scientific bureaus of the department."

"The Tongass National Forest, situated in the southeastern part of that Territory, has a stand of not less than 70,000,000,000 feet of timber within its area of about 15,000,000 acres. The Forest Service, after a careful study of these resources and a scientific determination of the value of such Alaskan timbers for purposes of paper manufacture, has divided the forest into 14 development regions, each one of which contains sufficient timber to run a large paper-manufacturing plant permanently."

Chicago Wheat Market Developed Greater Strength

Chicago, Dec. 20.—Notwithstanding that cold weather predictions for the winter crop belt, together with lack of moisture in the Southwest, gave considerable strength to the wheat market today, profit taking at the last led to declines. The close was weak, 1/4 to 1/2 cent net lower. Corn lost 1/4 to 1/2 cent and oats 1/4 to 1/2 cent. Provisions unchanged to five cents lower.

Closing Quotations

Wheat	May 1.14; July 1.03 1/2
Corn	May 33; July 35 1/2
Oats	May 35; July 35 1/2
Pork	January 8.67; May 9.12
Ribs	January 7.77; May 8.00

London Oils

London, Dec. 20.—Calcutta linned, £16 15s; linned oil, 27s 6d; sperm oil, 23s.

Petroleum—American refined, 1s 6d; spirits, 18 5d.

Turpentine—Spirits, 66s 6d.

Rosin—American strained, 16s; type

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

(Compiled by McDougall and Cowans, 58 Prince Wm. St.)

High	Low	Close
Wheat	116 1/2	114
December	109 1/2	108 1/2
May	45 1/2	43 1/2
December	42 1/2	40 1/2
Oats	38 1/2	38
December	33 1/2	33

ARE YOU GIVING A BOND FOR XMAS?

We offer Government and Municipal Bonds in small and large denominations at very attractive prices and shall be glad to receive your inquiry.

Eastern Securities Company Limited

St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

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St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

Toronto Trade Quotations

Toronto, Dec. 20.—Manitoba wheat No. 1 northern 1.28; No. 3, 1.16. Manitoba Oats, No. 2 c.w. 65; No. 3 c.w. 68; extra No. 1, 63; No. 1 feed and No. 2 feed not quoted. Manitoba Barley, nominal. All above on track, bay ports.

American Corn, No. 2 yellow, 50; No. 3, 68 1/2; No. 4, 68; track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario Oats, No. 2 nominal, according to freight outside.

Ontario Wheat, car lots, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight; all grades nominal.

Ontario Barley, No. 3 test, 47 pounds or better 57 to 60; feed 74 to 76.

Buckwheat, No. 1, nominal 74 to 75. Rye, No. 2, 84 to 86.

Manitoba Flour, first patents 77.40; second patents, 86.90.

Ontario Flour, 30 per cent, patent delivered, 95 bulk seaboard.

Milled: Bran, 26 to 27 per ton; shorts, 28 to 29 per ton; good feed flour, per bag, \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Hay, extra No. 2, 22; mixed 18; loose hay, per ton, No. 1, 14.

Straw car lots, 412.

FOR CHRISTMAS:

Build up an estate for wife and children.

Teach the value of saving and investment.

What is better than a good Bond?

Every Six Months the coupon is a remembrance of the giver.

We will be glad to offer suggestions from \$50 up.

J. M. Robinson & Sons, Ltd.

Moncton ST. JOHN Fredericton

COAL

American Anthracite, All sizes. Springhill, Reserve, George's Creek Blacksmith, Kentucky Cannel, A wonderful grate coal.

R. P. & W. F. Starr, Ltd. 48 Smythe St. 159 Union St.

COAL

Hard and Soft, Best Quality. Also Dry Wood. The Colwell Fuel Co., Ltd. Phone West 17 or 16. Wholesale and Retail.

GOOD SOFT COAL

Well Screened Phone M. 3535 Emmerson Fuel Co. 115 City Road

SMITH'S FISH MARKET

Oysters, Clams, Halibut, Mackerel, Salmon, Haddock, Cod, Salt Shad.

SANTAL MIDY

Remedy for Catarrh of the Bladder. Santal Midy. 25¢ per box. Wholesale and Retail.

Business

ROYAL HOTEL King Street St. John's Landing Hotel. RAYMOND & DOBARTY CO., LTD.

VICTORIA HOTEL Better Now Than Ever. 47 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B. St. John Hotel Co., Ltd. Proprietors. A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

BINDERS AND PRINTERS Modern Artistic Work by Skilled Operators. Orders Promptly Filled. THE McMILLAN PRESS 68 Prince Wm. Street, Phone M. 29-40

Business Cards

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88 Prince Wm. Street, Phone No. 24-48

FRANCIS S. WALKER
Sanitary and Heating
Engineer.
No. 14 Church Street

G. GOLDFATHER
Optometrist
Formerly of 63 Main St., has
moved his Optical Practice to
Dock St.

POYAS & CO., King Square
JEWELERS
Fall Sales of Jewelry and Watches.
Prompt repair work. Phone No. 23-11

W. SIMON LEE, George M. Holder,
P.C.A. C.A.
LEE & HOLDER,
Chartered Accountants
QUEEN BUILDING, HALIFAX, N.S.
Rogers 19, 20, 21, P. O. Box 123
Telephone, Sackville, 1212.

VIOLINS, MANDOLINS,
and All String Instruments and Bows
Repaired.
SYDNEY GIBBS, - 21 Sydney Street.

DOMINION COAL COMPANY
GENERAL SALES OFFICE
120 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL
R. P. & W. F. STARR, LIMITED

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American Anthracite,
All sizes.
Springhill, Keserve,
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115 City Road

Crabs, Clams,
Halibut, Mackerel,
Salmon, Haddock,
Cod, Salt Shad.
SMITH'S FISH MARKET

SANTAL MIDY
Cures Catarrh of the
Bladder
and Gonorrhoea
and all urinary ailments
without pain or inconvenience
Beware of cheap imitations

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Cures Catarrh of the
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and Gonorrhoea
and all urinary ailments
without pain or inconvenience
Beware of cheap imitations

All Too Often,
Friends—"Do thoughts that came to
you long ago ever return?"
Scribner—"Oh, yes—if you send a
stamp envelope."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.
MARRIAGE LICENSES issued at
Wasson's, Main Street and Sydney
Street.

FILMS FINISHED.
Send any roll with Me to Wasson's,
Box 1243, St. John, N. B.

OKYGEN and ACETYLENE WELDING
of all descriptions and in all
metals. Auto and machine parts,
tanks built of any description and for
any purpose. All work guaranteed.
MOORE WELDING WORKS.
Phone No. 5238. 27-31 Paradise Row.

Designs and Estimates prepared to
Customer's Requirements.
EMERY'S
Cabinet Makers, Upholsters,
125 Prince Street,
St. John, N. B.
Reproduction of Eighteenth Cen-
tury Furniture.

**Signs, Extension Ladders
and Trellises**
H. L. MacGOWAN & SON,
Phone Main 691,
19 Francis Edward St.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES
ALL-WOOL MEN'S JACKETS
READY TO CLEAN BEHOLD STOCK
TAKING AT \$2.50 EACH, WORTH
\$10.00. YOUR GAIN, OUR LOSS.
H. MORTON & SON, LTD.
9 and 11 MARKET SQUARE.

PAIENIS
FEATHERS, LAMBSKIN & CO.
The old established firm. Palace
everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank
Building, Toronto, Ottawa offices, 5
Ligon street. Offices throughout Can-
ada. Booklet free.

ELEVATORS.
We manufacture electric freight
elevators, hand-power, dumb wait-
ers, etc.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

DON'T DO THIS!
LEONARD EAR OIL
RELIEVES DEAFNESS and
STOPS HEAD NOISES. Simply
Rub it back of the Ears and
Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success
will be given. **MADE IN CANADA**
ATTN: SALES CO. 205 Spring St.,
St. John, N. B. Phone 29-10.

For sale in St. John by E.
R. W. Ingraham, St. John
West; E. J. Mahoney, A.
Chipman Smith Co., S. H.
Hawker, M. V. Paddock,
Union Street; Royal Phar-
macy, King Street (S. Mc-
Diarmid), Watson B. Dan-
lop, Geo. Bell, Charlotte
Street; J. Bennett Mahoney
Dock Street; E. Clinton
Brown, Cameron Drug
Store; Ross Drug Co., J.
Hazen Dick, Wasson's Drug
Store, Crockett & McMill-
in and W. Hawker &
Sons, Ltd., 104 Prince
William Street.

**Holiday Season
Hits Wheat Market,
Trade Very Light**

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—The local
wheat market was displaying a holiday
appearance today and the trade
volume was much lighter. There
was, however, no special pressure
noticeable. After opening about un-
changed price assumed an easier
attitude and closed with a loss of
1.55 to 2.24 cents, with December
the weakest month. The cash situa-
tion continued unchanged with a
fair demand for No. 1 and No. 2
northern at 5.12 over and 1.2 under
and the offerings light. The de-
mand for No. 3 is slow and drags.
Course grains continued dull and
featureless.

Closing Quotations.
Wheat—Dec., 1.07 1/4 bid; May 1.15
bid; July 1.09 5/8 asked.
Oats—Dec., .42; May 44 5/8 bid;
July 44 1/2 asked.
Barley—Dec., .53 bid; May 56 1/4
asked.
Flax—Dec., 172 1/2 bid; May 179 5/8
bid.
Rye—Dec., .84 bid; May 90 1/4
asked.

Cash Prices
Wheat, No. 1 hard and No. 1
northern 1.12 1/4; No. 2 northern
1.08 1/8; No. 3 northern 1.09 1/8;
No. 4, 95; No. 5, 85; No. 6, 76; feed
70; track 1.08 1/4.
Oats, No. 2 c.w. 42; No. 3 c.w. and
extra No. 1 feed, 39; No. 1 feed
37 1/4; No. 2 feed, 34 1/2; rejected
32; track 48.
Barley, No. 3 c.w. 58; No. 4 c.w.
46; rejected and feed 35; track 53.
Flax, No. 1 c.w. 172; No. 2 c.w.
168 1/2; No. 3 c.w. and rejected
142 1/2; track 172 1/2.
Rye, No. 2 c.w. 94.

HARD FOR TINY BALTIC STATES TO MAKE LIVING

Citizens Do Not Expect Them
to Survive as Independent
States.

Riga, Dec. 20.—The new and tiny Bal-
tic states, created by the Allies as bul-
warks against Bolshevism, are actually
having about all they can do to keep
going as nations.
The miniature countries, each welch-
ed down with expensive governmental
machinery and surrounded by high cus-
toms walls, have not been able thus far
to develop the administrative ability to
keep national commercial and econ-
omic life functioning properly. De-
spite heavy taxes, their governments
cannot make their budgets balance
without working the public printing
press overtime and national industrial
and commercial activities, disrupted by
the war, are still in bad shape.
Few of their own citizens expect
them to survive as independent states
after normal conditions are restored in
Eastern Europe. Most predict re-
attachment to Russia, with a mere de-
gree of local autonomy. Of the new
republics, Lithuania is working the
best. Latvia and Estonia, however,
are running rapidly behind.

These general facts stand out prom-
inently after talks and interviews with
a large number of Latvians of all
classes. The accuracy of the state-
ment in regard to the industrial life is
attested to by the idle smokestacks up
and down the Dvina and the lack of
shipping in the harbor.
In connection with the last, of course,
it must be admitted that the cutting
off of the old Russian trade was one of
the most serious of the economic ills
that the Baltic region now faces. The
restoration of industry threefold
difficult.

Nevertheless, very few Baltics are
joining with Bolshevism. Most of them
prefer to plod along in the hope of
restoring the former regime. Latvia
regime comes in Russia, "as they put it."
Here is the price Latvia is paying
for independence: A 100 per cent in-
crease in taxes over 1914, to support a
costly government, too heavy with per-
sonnel. There is a popular saying that
every fourth Lett in Riga received a
pay check from the government in the
form of international credit. Latvian
merchants have great difficulty in ob-
taining credit abroad, and the govern-
ment is thinking of sending the finan-
cial minister to Europe soon to try
to raise a little loan.

Despairing slowness of recovery of
business and industry, too heavy with
personnel, too heavy with personnel.
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to raise a little loan.

RUSH OF TRAVEL AT CHRISTMAS SEASON

Heavy Travel Looked for by
Canadian National
Railways.

Western People for the
Old Country.

The Christmas season is the time
of travel. "Home for Christmas" is
a custom that has come down to us
through the ages. In the old days it
was the stage coach. Now it is the
motor car, the train, the airplane.
The Canadian National Railway is
the fastest of the tourist cars being
of most modern type and the standard
sleepers the scene of comfort. They
had made the journey in record time
and all were delighted with the fine
train service afforded them.

Christmas time is a happy time
for many. A large flow of local travel
is being carried for, and the Canadian
National Railway are making every
preparation to handle the expected
rush.

Inquiries at ticket offices and con-
sequent reservations also show that
there is to be considerable travel be-
tween East and West, and from coast
to coast. The through service of the
Canadian National offer splendid op-
portunities for those who desire the
quickest and most comfortable jour-
ney. From the Maritime Provinces the
fastest of train service is afforded to
Montreal, where connection is made
with the famous "Continental Limited"
leaving Bonaventure Station at
9:00 p. m. daily for Ottawa, North
Bay, Coburne, Winnipeg, Saskatoon,
Edmonton and Vancouver.

At Montreal connections are made
by the Grand Trunk train for Toronto,
and at Toronto with the famous ex-
press "The National" by Ferry Sound,
Sudbury, Port Arthur, Fort William,
Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and
Vancouver.
Connections at Quebec are made
with the Transcontinental train which
connects at Coburne with the Cana-
dian National Limited. These through
trains are the very finest in their ap-
pointments and assure the traveller
of the most delightful journey.
What is desirable more than for
Canadian than a trip through Canada
—across Canada's National Highway
by the train de luxe of the Canadian
National Railway.

LANDRU GAVE PROMISE OF BEING GREAT

Choir Boy in Priest's School
—Engineer With Best of
Prospects.

Landru's life story, such as it could
be pieced together during the
inquest—his career as a human trans-
gression—a desperado from the point
of view of the law, the perceptive
magistrate who examined him, is full of
interest. It is worth narrating, because it
forms an absorbing study of human trans-
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interest.

Born in Paris of parents as modest
as they were honest, Henri Desire
Landru, who is now over 30 years of
age, was educated in a school in the
Paris suburbs, in which the teacher
was a priest. He had a choir boy in
the parish church of St. Louis.
Landru, attending mass regularly,
altogether as exemplary youth, and
very anxious to get on in life. The
priest turned out an intelligent lad,
who gave evidence of diverse talents.
He has a mind for mathematics, and
was a capable accountant. During
the period of his military service
he rose to the rank of non-commissioned
officer, and when he put off the
soldier's uniform and returned to civil
life he was filled with ambition to
make for himself a position which
would permit him to marry.

The French Republic was in the
throes of revolution, and he knew
that he was a choir boy, and became
the father of four children. A model
husband, a good father, and an excel-
lent citizen, he had reached the age of 30. He was
an established engineer, and was
doing good and useful work. The
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