THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City.
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1938

Political Plums Ripening

Many juicy political plums are likely to be distributed by the King Government before the next federal election, including seven Senate seats now vacant, four of which it is rumored are being claimed for themselves by Cabinet ministers.

It is reported that Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster General, who has been ill for some time, is definitely slated to be named as successor to the late Senator A. E. Fripp (Con. Ottawa).

For Quebec, there are four vacancies in the Upper Chamber. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, is likely to be named to the vacancy for the Quebec City district, caused by the death of Senator Emile Fortin (Con. Levis). In this event he probably would become Liberal leader in the Red Chamber, a post that has been filled for a number of years by Senator Raoul Dandurand, Montreal.

Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, has made it plain to his colleagues, it is learned, that he considers himself the logical Irish-Catholic successor to the late Senator E. W. Tobin (Lib. Bromptonville). To succeed Senator Rodolphe Lemieux (Lib. Montreal), Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, is expected to be named. There are many applications as successor to Senator A. J. Brown (Con. Montreal), with C. G. Howard, Liberal member for Sherbrooke, since 1925, considered to have a good chance.

The successorship to Senator Aime Benard (Con. Manitoba) will probably fall to Arthur L. Beaubien, Liberal member for Provencher, who has represented that constituency continuously since 1921. Mr. Beaubien is said to have been assured of his selection.

At least twelve candidates to succeed the late Senator "Pat" Burns, western cattle king have come forward from Alberta. The most prominent of these is J. J. Bowlen, M.L.A. for Calgary, who was a Liberal house leader in the Alberta Legislature for some time.

Three Canadian Ministers abroad are to be appointed shortly. Lieut. Col. G. P. Venier, Secretary at the Canadian High Commissioner's office in London, it is generally believed, will be appointed as the first Canadian Minister to Belgium.

Another appointment looked upon as a certainty is that of Maxime Raymond, prominent Montreal lawyer, and Liberal member for Beauharnois-La Prairie, to take the place of Hon. Phillippe Roy, who has tendered his resignation as Minister to Paris. Mr. Raymond is a brother of Senator Donat Raymond, Liberal organizer in Quebec.

Considerable speculation exists as to the likely successor to Hon. Randolph Bruce as Minister to Japan. A "career man", Hume Wrong, Canadian Advisory Officer to the League of Nations at Geneva, who was previously counsellor at the Canadian Legation at Washington, is among a number whose names have been put forward.

With regard to the Senate appointments which will necessitate by-elections, it is unlikely that these will be made until the eve of the next general election, probably next fall, when a cabinet shuffle is planned.

Praise Bennett Now

Old line Tories must read with a bit of amusement, says an exchange, the kindly obituaries being written in some newspapers with reference to ex-leader R. B. Bennett, now that he is politically dead.

From 1933 to 1935 nothing was too bad to say about him; nothing that he said was free from misinterpretation. Bennett was the man with the iron heel, the would-be dictator, the ruination of Canada.

But now that he is to retire to a quiet home in England, removed as a potential political enemy, the erstwhile critics are sounding his praise.

One staunch Liberal sheet even proposes that a statute be raised to him at Hopewell Cape, N. B., where he was born, with a limit placed on the amount that might be subscribed for the purpose so all could share, even in a small way.

Newfoundland Competition

The St. John's (Newfoundland) *Evening Telegram*, rejoices, as well it may, at "the good news" that in every instance in which tariff concessions have been granted by the United States on Canadian imports, the same will apply to those which are produced in Newfoundland. It announces "with great satisfaction" that on every class of fish mentioned in the Canada-U.S. agreement, on fresh as well as on frozen berries, on Christmas trees, and one all such other commodities as Newfoundland may in common with Canada produce, the two countries are on the same footing.

"America within easy reach of the Newfoundland coast," says our St. John's contemporary, "has always been regarded as the market of greatest promise, not only for its products of the sea, but for the blueberries which grow in such profusion and are of such excellent quality and for other things as well." Now that this market is available as a result of Canada's tariff concessions to the neighboring republic, it predicts that "incalculable advantages" will derive to Newfoundland.

Our fishermen do not need to be told that the greatest fisheries in the world are off Newfoundland and that Newfoundland fishing boats will be able to proceed direct from the banks to the New England markets. Before the depression, the value of Newfoundland's fishery exports amounted to over ten million dollars annually. Moreover, the United States is developing the trawler industry to such an extent that the ordinary fisherman in the Maritime Provinces will be under severe handicap re competing for the American market.

Editorial Notes

There should be no speedsters on the roads now this side of St. Patrick's Day.

* * * *

Quebec is taking Time by the forelock, and has arranged a $50,000,000 road project, to start as soon as the snow flies.

* * * *

There is plenty work shovelling snow for those deprived of it at the new airport—provided the powers-that-be foot the bill.

* * * *

Robert Louis Stevenson died this date, 1894.

"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

* * * *

It is evident Italy is manoeuvering to keep out of any direct alliance with Britain, which might interfere with the German-Italian-Japanese line-up in the next cataclystic war for which we are being headed.

* * * *

Tomorrow the anniversary of the death in 1732 of John Gay, author of the "Beggar's Opera". His philosophy:

"Life is a jest; and all things show it,
I thought so once; but now I know it."

* * * *

Thomas Carlyle born tomorrow, date, 1795. His philosophy: "A cheesemite might as well attempt to understand a cow and the great universe of grass beyond it, as we human beings might expect to understand our making and our Maker's secrets."

* * * *

Mayor Adhemar Raynault, Montreal, has announced he will not be a candidate at the forthcoming contest. His withdrawal leaves the mayoral race clear, so far, to ex-Mayor Camillien Houde, who has taken out his nomination papers; to C. A. Gascon, friend of Mr. Raynault, and Salluste Lavery, K.C.

* * * *

Before Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Halifax visit the Duce in Rome in January, the idealist predecessor of the Foreign Secretary, Major Anthony Eden, is to speak in New York on "Democracy and the Modern World". Wonder if Mussolini will permit his newspapers to report the Major's views.

* * * *

The Quints' guardians were offered considerably more than $500,000 to have them exhibited at the New York World's Fair but turned it down. Calender should be pleased indeed, for what is New York's loss is their gain—the Fair visitors having to come to Canada if they want to see the most unique sisters of which the world has any record.

* * * *

Canadian manufacturers are becoming alarmed at the prospect of open competition in their own market from Germany, Japan and Italy all of which either employ cheap labour or subsidize their produce for export. What cares the government, so long as there is more foreign railway freight to carry north, south, east and west. Our railways, evidently, are to be boosted at the expense of our primary producers and factories.

* * * *

Quebec Government has entered a suit against Mr. C. B. Howard, Liberal M.P., Sherbrooke, for $91,177.73 for unpaid stumpage dues, etc. The plaintiff states that the defendant, although duly requested to pay this amount, neglects or refuses to do so, even though he has at different times admitted owing this claim to the Government of the Province of Quebec. He is slated for the Senate before very long.

* * * *

Auto trouble is reaching a crisis in Bermuda, stimulated, curiously enough by the Governor himself. The refusal of the Assembly to provide him with an automobile has led to an unusual and somewhat strained situation between the executive and the Assembly. In July the Assembly rejected the governor's application for an automobile as the commanding officer of the local forces but granted the use of tank automobiles for training troops. An editorial in a local newspaper a few days afterward condemned the Assembly for the "ribaldry" with which the application was received. Recently the governor declined an invitation to attend the annual dinner of the Speaker of the Assembly. The Speaker now states he has received private information that the governor has been pained. At a sitting the Speaker took the opportunity to assure the governor that the Assembly held him in the highest respect, although they could not see their way to let him have an auto to run about the Island.

* * * *

The Ex-Crown Prince of Germany was interviewed by a New York Times reporter at Potsdam the other day, and among other interesting things said: "My fear is that Japan and Russia may be drawn into conflict over vital differences. That might be serious for America, and in this way Britain might find herself drawn in. In the new Europe," said the Crown Prince, "aircraft and the air will play an increasingly large part. A mechanized era lies before us, moving at ever-increasing speed, and even food will be more highly organized and to some extent concentrated in tabloid form. The security of the world will largely depend upon one factor —whether Germany and Great Britain can come together. If these two pull too far apart, civilization must bear a great strain. The best alliance would be between the leading powers of Europe. The real danger looms in the East. There you have low wages, minimum rates of living and tremendous competition, which must react on Europe. The competition from the East will be an increasing factor which should help all Europe to work closer together."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Peter, a 10 - year - old Irish terrier, has been going daily for eight years to the C. W. R. station Acton to bring back a bundle of evening papers to its master, Mr. F. A. Gibbons, of Horn Lane, Acton. The dog meets the train, carefully sorts out the parcel, and then goes with it in its mouth to where a policeman stands at a crossing. The policeman stops the traffic for the dog to cross the road, and it continues on its way to the shop, where it receives a bowl of milk. —London Times.

Men who regard the wearing of a full dress suit with the same degree of pleasure that a criminal feels in gazing at a straight-jacket will demand no diplomatic protests against the edict which the Fascist party has promulgated against that ancient instrument of public torture. Rabid opponents of the boiled shirt and the collar akin to a headsman's axe will admit Mussolini has lightened one form of regimentation by suggesting that Fascist party members wear a new type of dress uniform instead of "tails" or tuxedos at formal affairs.—Providence Journal.

"Fashion changes in names in Scotland, says The London Times, have resulted in the decline of Highland names like Colin, Roderick Dugald and Lachlin, and the sudden appearance and rise in popularity of Irene, Dorothy, Maureen and June." Yet we hesitate to believe that in the old days the Scots called their girls Roderick or that now they are calling their boys Dorothy or Irene. —Moncton Transcript.

Nor does the value of the appointment lie solely in sentimental and social considerations. It is impossible not to read into this announcement a political reassurance of the most heartening sort. The British Empire is under challenge from a group of "aggressive Powers seeking unassailable supremacy in arms. It has been suggested that Britain, being herself closely pressed, might in emergency have to abandon the Dominions temporarily to their own resources in self-defence; and from this warning some people inside and outside the Empire seem to have drawn hasty conclusions. It is a magnificent gesture at such a time that, if Australia be regarded as standing in a position of especial risk, the Royal House is ready and willing to share it and, more than that, by sharing it to offer assurance that there will be no desertion by Britain of these seas and of the British communities in them. Australia is clearly the leader of these communities and the gesture to her is unmistakably a sign of her importance in the Empire.—Sydney Herald.

Attention has been called before this to the fact that men and women beyond middle age are taking serious risks when they engage, without the precaution of a physical examination, in the strenuous sport of deer hunting. It is a strenuous sport, make no mistake. To hike through a forest strewn with windfalls and made slippery by snow puts a heavy strain on those not accustomed to a violent exercise. For hunters whose hearts are not in good shape, the mere excitement of the chase also has its dangers. It is to be hoped the death of three Michigan hunters of heart failure on the first day of the deer season will not fail to teach a lesson. Any mature person, but particularly those older ones who exercise little or not at all during the rest of the year, will be wise to consult a doctor before taking to the woods for the deer season. —Detroit News.

The safety razor - boon of millions—is the bane of barbers. So think 600 members of this fraternity who met in conference in Calcutta. The conference eagerly adopted a resolution that the safety razor was the cause of their plight. Another urged the public to stop their use on the score—rare discernment — of nationalism and of encouraging the members of the community to pursue an avocation allotted by a hallowed past. Another resolution urged the Government to give barbers adequate representation in the Legislature while another drew the attention both of the Government and the corporation to the necessity for providing free education to barbers' children. Yet another resolution urged the necessity for having uniform charges in all shaving saloons in the city so that to their already precarious trade might not be added the uncertainties that come with fluctuating prices. —Calcutta Statesman.

England is right to say, as France, Japan, Italy and Belgium may also rightly declare: "The future of the King's subjects is not a matter for international negotiations." The German colonies were not stolen, as Chancellor Hitler pretends; they were conquered and often after a long and hard-fought struggle. And further, the new possessors, like France in the Cameroons, have suppressed slavery and the black trade; they have abolished very brutal German recruiting and labour methods. The racial sentiments developed by Hitlerism have in Germany reinforced sentiments of pride and superiority which accord badly with the modern colonization spirit. In the Belgian Senate, Mr. Rollin declared last year on the subject of the restitution of the former German colonies: "The transfer of mandate to a State which places racial conception at the basis of its institutions, which systematically emphasizes the subjection of non-Aryan races to the white race, would for the League of Nations be a veritable betrayal of its principles". Furthermore, it is scarcely conceivable that the mandatory countries would return to Germany, without large indemnities, colonies where they have earned the sympathy of the native populations. —Le Droit, Ottawa.

We are not aware of convincing evidence that the Empire would not have supported Britain in a war. Here again argument is about probabilities, for matters were not pushed to the point at which the Dominions had to make a decision. They are very much their own masters and are under no obligation to play "follow the leader." At worst they have given no sign that they would not. Some of them have given many signs of sympathy with Czechoslovakia and of appreciation of Mr. Chamberlain's difficulties. Greater independence has not necessairily weakened Imperial cohesion. We know no reason to believe that the Empire will not strengthen Britain's hands in an emergency when it is convinced of the rightness of the cause. India herself, notwithstanding a certain amount of talk and writing about capitalistic and imperialist wars, showed no desire to embarrass Britain in the crisis. The Punjab declared itself ready to answer the call, so did many of the Princes; Congress itself refrained from declaring against Britain, choosing to keep an open mind because of its sympathy with the Czechs in their danger. —The Statesman, Calcutta.

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Public Forum

The Premier And Prohibition: Threatened Law Action

Sir,—There may perhaps have been some expectation that I would answer Premier Campbell's letter published on Monday last in reply to my letter of last Saturday.

During the week I have received a letter from the Premier, through an attorney acting for the Premier, informing me that Premier Campbell intends commencing an action against me in respect of matters contained in my letter which was published on 26th November.

Although the Premier himself has gone to the press with his reply to that letter and although it might be quite proper and within my rights to discuss further, through the press, the matters the Premier has referred to, yet as the Premier also intends taking legal action, I shall refrain temporarily at least, from making any answer or any further statement which by any possibility might be regarded as influencing or affecting the fair trial of the action.

Some correspondence has taken place between the Premier and myself, through Mr. Campbell's attorney. This also I shall not attempt to publish. If Premier Campbell desires to publish it, however, he has my permission.

I am, Sir, etc.,
W. E. BENTLEY

LONG RACES OF THE LONG AGO

Sir,—On looking over some old horse papers I ran across the following account of some old-time races.

The annual shriekfest about the cruelty of making 3-year-old trotters go five heats at top speed is, I notice, staged as usual this fall, said the old timer at the harness racing game, and to listen to some of the talk you would imagine no young horse ever went that sort of races until lately. But they have, son, lots and lots of times, only people forget all about it. Long drawn out races for young horses or old horses or middle-aged horses are nothing new, and if you will accompany me during a few deep dives into those musty records over in the corner there, I will guarantee to fish up a few strung-out battles of the turf that will make the 1909 Kentucky Futurity six heats look like lolling in a hammock and having one menial bring mint juleps while another keeps the flies away. 'Par Example" as the French say, let us imagine ourselves back at Independence, Iowa, in 1891. And by the way, before going any further, just let me tell you that Independence was the birthplace of many a long race, and without half trying, I can fish up a 12-heat pace for 3-year-olds and under—think of that! and under—a 12 heat trot for the 3:10 class, not to mention several 7 to 9 heat skits that were pulled off while things were dull. Let's start with the real slaughter-house race, the $1,000 purse for 2:30 pacers, 3 years old or under and remember that not only did one two year old start, Birchwood, but he won the first and second heats in 2.19 3-4, 2.18 1-2 and was not among the drawn or distanced at the end of the carnage, getting his little old third money of $150, of which $50 was net, with nothing but training bills, express charges, etc., to be taken out of it. There were eleven starters in that race, and only two of them were distanced. Three others were drawn after going five heats—Just to stay them up for the next town—and two heat winners that stayed to the end still finished back of the money. Here is a map of the proceedings so far as the money winners were concerned. It will repay perusal by people who object to five heats.

Dandy O. 9, 6, 6, 7, 8, 3, 7, 6, 4, 1, 1, 1.
Maud M. 3, 7, 7, 4, 1, 1, 4, 7, 3, 6, 2, 6.
Birchwood (2) 1, 1, 8, 10, 7, 7, 3, 4, 6, 5, 5, 4.
Rahletta 7, 8, 2, 2, 4, 1, 3, 5, 3, 4, 5, 5.
Time: 2:19 3-4; 2:18 1-2; 2:17 3-4; 2:19 3-4; 2:22 2:25 1-4; 2.25; 2:26 1-4; 2:30 1-2; 2:29 1-2; 2:31; 2:29 1-4

One dozen statute miles done up in a package and fringed with scoring to high wheel sulkys and a few other things, all for 3-year-olds—and a 2-year-old in there all the time from the cradle to the grave. Does it hurt him? Not that anybody ever heard of, because he raced to a 2:12 mark to high-wheels and there is five seconds difference between high and low wheels, and sired a lot of speed.

I am, Sir, etc.
J. M. NICHOLSON.

CREAM CHEESE MAKING VS BUTTER MAKING

Sir:—A week having elapsed since the last objection was recorded to the proposed manufacture on this Island of a fine cream cheese, I shall now endeavor to explain some details which lack of space prevent my giving in a former letter.

Mr. John Anderson claims as the chief butter making asset that Prince Edward Island is nearer to Great Britain. So it is in actual air distance, but I should doubt if the New Zealand freight charges to Liverpool or London are nearly so high as the combined rail and boat freight from this Island. Of course, if and when our harbor has been dredged and docked for ocean liners, we shall then have some slight advantage over our fellow Dominion in the Pacific, but not nearly sufficient to turn the present loss into profit in butter making.

Mr. Anderson's next objection is that our butter factories would have to scrap their plants. Not at all, the addition of a few inexpensive vats and some other minor incidentals would be all the additional plant that would be needed. True, in the central assembling station, where automatic machinery would shape, pack and label the cheese, a few thousand dollars investment would be required. That is why I suggested that the individual factories would produce the cheese in bulk and ship it to the finishing factory to be Government inspected, packed and shipped.

Mr. Anderson also says that I proposed dropping butter and cheese making altogether. Here again he has jumped at an incorrect conclusion; the process would be quite gradual. The first cheeses would be made alongside of the butter or chedder in a single factory and would be given the preference in the use of each days supply of milk and, as the demand for the new cheese increased, less butter or chedder would be made until finally the first factories would cease to make anything but cream cheese and then a second factory would start to produce and so on, ad infinitum, so to speak.

The next question asked is "Would we have a monopoly?" Yes, so far as our particular cheese would be concerned; for, in the first place, after very careful research, based upon expert advice, we would select a cheese with a distinctive flavour and with special nutritive qualities. This would be put up in a form and with special labels different from all other existing cheeses Much would depend upon our success in these particulars and it might take a year or more of experimenting before we could place an entirely satisfactory article upon the market. Then again we would give the cheese a name that would be patented in all countries in which it would be offered for sale as also would the labels and style of package be patented. Possibly Mr. Anderson has tasted St. Ivels cheese made in Yeoville, Somersetshire, which commands such a large sale throughout the Mother Country. This is but one example.

Some day New Zealand might go into cream cheese, but they would of course put up a special brand of their own: "There would be no object in their doing otherwise.

Fine cream cheeses are not in the same catagory as chedder, big chunks of which find their way daily into the workman's dinner pail in England, while the better cheeses are appetizers placed on the tables of the better-to-do people.

There would certainly be no "blunder", as Mr. Anderson fears, in taking up the making of a fine cream cheese provided ample time and attention were given to the initiatory steps of selecting the formula, shape, style and label of the package and taking the necessary steps to ensure the maintenance of the highest possible quality.

Mr Tanton's letter is not so easy to reply to, for I prefer to fill my pen with an ink that has not been tainted with the slighiest coloring of partisanship. I think I shall be pardoned if I say that, at times, I have reason to suspect that my good friend has not as liberal a mentality as might be expected from one so talented, so versatile, and so generously vocabularized. However, Mr. Tanton lets me off by saying that the suggestion is "highly valuable", so I shall leave it at that.

Your anonimous correspondent, who quotes Isaiah and then takes an unpleasant pseudonym, "Nixgamble," apparently has no objection to cheese making except that the idea is new to the Island. By some such a course is regarded as an indictable offence. I shall leave my friend to your readers to judge.

In conclusion I contend that Mr. Dennis would be adding one more to his efforts to assist the farmers if he were to obtain expert advice on the making of a fine cream cheese; not an expensive matter, as we have in Canada an expert of world wide experience and reputation.

I am Sir, etc.,
H. K. S. HEMMING.

"Popular" Front

(Hamilton Spectator)

There is some talk of members of the British House of Commons who disapprove of Premier Chamberlain's appeasement policies banding together, regardless of party affiliations, in one group to be known as the "Popular Front." The unhappy experiences of the party identified by that name in France should be sufficient to give these critics pause. In any case, what right have they to presume to speak for the people? If it comes down to a careful consideration of the existing political situation in the Old Country, it is seen that Mr. Chamberlain's position is by no means so weak as opponents pretend. He still commands overwhelming support in Parliament and is held in grateful esteem throughout the country.

That there should be some reaction, after the hysterical adulation showered upon the Premier by his fellow-countrymen, inspired by the intense relief from a highly critical situation, is not in the least to be wondered at. Public opinion is proverbially fickle, and since the Munich agreement Hitler, with his unspeakable Jewish persecutions, has brought about a violent revulsion of sentiment. The government has lost in certain elections regarded as a test of popular feeling, but there have been other verdicts which help to even up the score.

The latest development is the action of Sir Henry Lunn, vice-president of the Liberal Council, in resigning from that office, out of "complete sympathy with Prime Minister Chamberlain's foreign policy." That is a serious loss for the opposition forces. Sir Henry's services to his nation have been distinguished. He has toured this continent, including Canada, in the cause of international peace and is an authority on democratic constitutions. If he thinks the Premier's policies are in the best interests of world peace, few men are in a better position to pronounce an opinion.

SELL CONTENTS OF WHITE LODGE

LONDON, Dec. 2—(CP)— Contents of White Lodge, Richmond Park, birthplace of the Duke of Windsor, former King Edward VIII have gone under the auctioneer's hammer. Contents of the bedroom in which the Duke was born were sold for $446, the mahogany four-poster bedstead realizing $124.

Sometimes words hurt more than swords.

The Poets' Corner

ON THE RHINE

Vain is the effort to forget.
Some day I shall be cold I know,
As is the eternal moonlit snow
Of the high Alps to which I go:
But ah, not yet! not yet!

Vain is the agony of grief,
'Tis true, indeed, an iron knot
Ties straightly up from mine thy lot;
And were it snapt—thou lov'st me not!
But is despair relief?

Awhile let me with thought have done,
And as this brimm'd unwrinkled Rhine
And that far purple moun'ain line
Lie sweetly in the lock divine
Of the slow-sinking sun;

So let me lie, and calm as they
Let beam upon my inward view
Those eyes of deep, soft, lucent hue—
Eyes too expressive to be blue,
Too lovely to be grey.

Ah, Quiet, all things feel thy balm!
Those blue hills too, this river's flow,
Were restless once, but long ago.
Tam'd is their turbulent youthful glow
Their joy is in their calm.

—Matthew Arnold.

Bargain Basement

SPECIALS

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Men's Horeshide Mitts, Pair	49c
Men's Heavy Red Back Overalls Pair	$1.19
Men's Heavy Red Back Smocks per garment	$1.00
Men's Heavy Work Shirts per garment	69c
Men's Fleece Lined Combinations per garment	$1.10
Men's All Wool Combinations per garment	$1.49
Men's All Wool Work Hose pair	19c
Boys' Zipper Jackets, Navy per garment	$1.98
Boys' Tweed Suits, two piece per suit	$2.50
Men's Kid Gloves, lined pair	$1.19
Ties, boxed, assorted each	25c 50c and 75c
Men's Fancy Dress Shirts per garment	$1.00
Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose pair	24c
Ladies' Cashmere Hose pair	39c
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