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Buying and Selling

It is the inalienable right of every individual to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. His conception of cheapness and dearness may however be founded on false premises. The indirect as well as the direct consequences of a business transaction must be taken into account. He may buy and sell in the home market and by so much aid in the development of his country's business and so enhance its profitableness. He shares indirectly in this enhanced profit, probably to a greater extent than his apparent gains had he traded elsewhere. Also, he may trade with apparent advantage in one direction and thereby estrange bigger business from other sources. The true economist, therefore, while acting on the general principle of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest must consider every factor connected with his business transactions.

At present the subject of inter-Imperial preferential trade is much discussed. Undoubtedly a very advantageous Imperial trade could be carried on to the mutual benefit of all the Dominions. It is doubtful, however, if any arbitrary measure can be adopted in furtherance of such a trade. Each of the sister Dominions must arrange its own trade relations within the Empire. It is not the intention of inter-Imperial trade that one Dominion should suffer at the expense of another by unfair competition. This is precisely the objection to such one-sided trade arrangements as the Australian treaty, which was concluded without consulting the interests of Canada, and which has already resulted in a serious setback to our dairying industry.

Literary Vandalism

During the hundred and sixty years of its existence the Encyclopedia Britannica has come to be regarded as an international authority on literary, scientific and general subjects and its contributors have been outstanding scholars, experts and men of affairs from all the civilized countries of the world. It has remained essentially, however, a British institution, representing the best in British culture and achievement. The fourteenth edition, recently issued, is said to be a departure from all precedent in this respect. According to the New Statesman, a reliable British weekly, the new edition "is owned in America, printed in America, and largely written in America." What rankles is the retention of the old honored name. "The new edition may be Anglo-Saxon or Nordic or Anglo-American, but certainly it is not British. If it were, there would not be Colonel Lindbergh's name at the top of the list in the article 'Trans-Oceanic Flights,' and not even mention of the two Englishmen who flew across the Atlantic eight years earlier." A splendidly illustrated article on the construction and use of naval and military ordnance contains 44 photographs, every one of them representing the United States. An article on Landscape Gardening, called there "Landscape Architecture," is all about the U. S., with England as a sub-header. On Bridges, 32 out of 50 bridges illustrated are American. And so it goes with a thousand and more articles. That on Posters has two colored American illustrations both inferior to the best British work. That on Cartoons has ten illustrations, two German and eight American, no mention being made of the great Punch artists.

The New Statesman frankly acknowledges whatever makes for improvement in the new edition. Nevertheless, it says, a good deal of ephemeral rubbish has been introduced. The new writing has been by journalists rather than scholars. If this be true, if the reputation of the Britannica has been prostituted for American propaganda purposes, an unpardonable vandalism has been committed in the name of education and its perpetrators should be pilloried in every British newspaper.

Let's Have the Truth

Another doleful war book, this time by an English poet, Robert Graves, which is said to out-Remarque Remarque's "All Quiet on the Western Front" in its description of the "slow, horrible, physical and mental deterioration of the men of all ranks," is announced in the literary reviews. Graves, who wrote a really creditable book on Colonel Lawrence in Arabia and has undoubted talent as a poet, seems to have availed himself of poetic license in his latest work, "Good-bye To All That," in catering to the marketable demand for anti-war propaganda, and in so doing has not hesitated to vilify the part taken by his own countrymen in the war. He tells of drunken officers, suicides, unrecognized heroism, and of two young soldiers shooting their company sergeant-major. He accuses a British minister of lying in the House of Commons about the carrying out of court-martial sentences, and charges the French with making the British pay $1,000 every time a british-built and owned hospital train was run over French tracks. "Many of his anecdotes," say the correspondents, "are unquotable in a daily newspaper."

People may well begin to wonder where these war books are going to end. Also, they may begin to wonder whether the compilation of brutal and revolting incidents really gives an adequate picture of the war, and whether the incidents described are actually based on truth. There was nothing in C. E. Montague's "Disenchantment," or in Philip Gibbs' "Now It Can Be Told," or in R. C. Sheriff's realistic war-drama "Journey's End" of the indescribable meanness of the incidents that authors are offering today as authentic war history. War, as everybody knows, is a horrible business. But the world movement for peace will not be advanced by distorting the truth for purposes of propaganda, even peace propaganda.

Editorial Notes.

The law making a life sentence the penalty for a three-time offender was offered as one reason for increasing the pay of the New York police force. It was contended that hardened criminals would shoot to kill, greatly increasing the hazards of the officers.

"The remarks of Premier Saunders at Amherst," says the Sydney Post, "may or may not mean that the vision of Maritime Union appeals to him. But one is certain that he would never seriously raise the question in his own Province."

While Hon. Mr. Motherwell and Hon. Mr. Lea are talking in Toronto about the need of increasing home production of food commodities, 4,000,000 additional pounds of New Zealand butter are on the way to the Maritimes to discourage local production in this industry.

"If I had only one sermon to preach," writes an English novelist, "it seems that the best I could do with it would be to entreat those who have, not one, but many sermons to preach, to make better use of their opportunities. There is no field in which ignorance is less blissful than the field of religion. Ignorance inevitably means loss. I have been impressed by the fact that every attack on Christianity that I have been able personally to examine has been based on a misconception. Clean teaching, would have made it abortive and unnecessary."

Notes By The Way

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is attracting students from all parts of the world. Registrations for the present term include students from Trinidad, Rhodesia, Bermuda, Mexico, South Africa, Holland, Peru, Germany, Ukrania, Japan, Norway, United States, England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland and Czecho-Slovachia, as well as many from Canada. The College turns out practical farmers and instructors in agriculture.

New Brunswick potato growers boast that their tubers are selling at a premium in New York market. Halifax papers tell that tenders for 10,000 bushels of potatoes have been called for there by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Saskatchewan. Both the sister Provinces across the Straits extensively advertise their potatoes, claiming their excellence and mentioning that those exported are under compulsory inspection.

Entries for the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto promise to excel those of last year in several important departments. American entries for the five-gaited horse competition have exceeded all expectation, there being double the number necessary to qualify for the Royal York $1,000 stake. American cattle entries are also numerous, especially in Herefords. Canada east and west is well represented. Saskatchewan is sending 11 carloads, of which seven will be horses. The poultry show will have over 9,000 entries. About 600 dogs are expected and cats will make a fine showing.

It had been thought impossible to convict a millionaire as a criminal in the United States. But a very notable case of the kind has recently occurred. Albert B. Fall, who had been Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Cabinet, was charged with having accepted a bribe of $100,000 from one Edward L. Doheny and corruptly giving him a lease of very valuable oil lands owned by the United States Government.

The case was heard by Judge and jury, the latter composed of eight men and four women. The foreman delivered the verdict of "Guilty, with a recommendation to mercy." The maximum penalty of the crime of which Fall has been found guilty is three years imprisonment and a fine equal to twice the amount of the bribe. Fall is said to be 68 years old and Doheny 64. Tremendous excitement is reported among the wealthy men and women of Washington who thronged the court room during the trial.

It is now related that there is a planet in the sky named Hooveria, that was so named years ago in honor of the distinguished statesman who is now President of the United States. How it all came about is told in Current Science under the headline—"Hoover's Little Planet." From the story it appears that at some date in the immemorial past there was a large planet circling about the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. From some unknown cause the now missing planet exploded and the numerous fragments thereof now known as asteroids continue to revolve about the sun.

Their several tracks about the great orb of day all lie between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter which are 300 million miles apart. In 1801 the first asteroid was discovered and was named Ceres. Before long other astronomers discovered Juna, Pallas and Vesta. Ceres is the largest of the four, and is 477 miles in diameter. Most of those since discovered by more powerful telescopes are not more than 20 miles through. The entire thousand and upwards of these asteroids make their journeys around the sun, not together, but singly in two to 13 years each.

Hooveria was discovered in 1920 by Professor Palisan of the University of Vienna, and having the right to name what he had found, knowing Mr. Hoover and the good work he had done in feeding the hungry people of Europe, Palisan named the little asteroid Hooveria. It is a very small worldlet, not visible to the naked eye and neither its diameter nor the period in which it circles the sun have yet been determined. But the name of Hoover is set among the stars! It will be regarded as a worthy memorial of President's good work for humanity in Europe, which Europe now repays by setting his name in such a lofty elevation.

The Canadian National Railway Budget for 1930 totals $30,000,000, for equipment and the extension of branch lines in the West. This vast sums follow an even larger outlay exported on the National lines during the present year. All of which may be included as likely to have some bearing both political and transportational in view of a coming general election.

Three automobiles from Saint John were on the road from that city to Fredericton and all of them tumbled into the ditch at the roadside. The three drivers have since had a meeting and the Telegraph-Journal says "they are now beginning to think they know what struck them." They blame it on the earthquake, and who can prove that it was anything else?

France has just now launched the largest, swiftest and most formidable submarine war-craft in existence, and purposes to build more of them. It seems difficult to construe this into a gesture toward world peace.

THE INTIMATE PAPERS OF COLONEL HOUSE

Friend And Adviser Of President Wilson Recounts In His Diary The Great Events Of The War In Which His Country Was Concerned.

(Copyright)

CHAPTER 41

With the delivery of the Treaty of the Germans on May 7, opportunity was given to the Peace Conference to concentrate upon the unfinished aspects of the Austrian and Hungarian Treaties. Public interest, however, was centered upon whether the Germans would sign. The first word from Germany was not encouraging and it foreshadowed the attitude which all Germany soon assumed towards President Wilson.

'The unbelievable has happened,' declared the President of the National Assembly at Weimar. 'The enemy presents us a treaty surpassing the most pessimistic forecasts. It means the annihilation of the German people. It is incomprehensible that a man who had promised the world a peace of justice, upon which a society of nations would be founded has been able to assist in framing this project dictated by hate.'

On May 10, the first German notes were delivered, and thereafter for some three weeks the written negotiations continued between Germany and the Allies.

Germans Object to Terms

The failure of the Italian-Jugo-Slav negotiations was overshadowed by the question as to whether the German Treaty should be changed in view of the objections raised by the German delegates and, if so, to what extent. The German protests crystallized the sentiments of a number of the more liberal delegates that the Treaty was unfair; some of the experts actually resigned. They also convinced Lloyd George that there was serious danger of the Germans refusing to sign the Treaty and leaving the Allies face to face with a disorganized Europe. House found the British Prime Minister anxious to reconsider many points, especially as regards the period of occupation of the Rhine, the eastern frontier of Germany, and the admission of Germany into the League. He was supported by members of the British Delegation, notably General Smuts, who reiterated his disinclination to sign the Treaty as it had been drafted. In a conversation with Sir William Wiseman, Mr. Lloyd George stated clearly that the time had come to decide whether to have a 'hell-peace or a 'heaven-peace.'

But Clemenceau was adamant. When he heard the suggestion of reducing the period of fifteen year's occupation, he declared he would not make it fourteen years, three hundred and sixty-four days. Nor would he consider the immediate admission of Germany into the League. Again he pointed out that every concession suggested by Lloyd George was at the expense of France.

Colonel House was naturally sympathetic with all efforts to liberalize the Peace terms and had frequently expressed his dissatisfaction at many of the compromises which it had been necessary to make. He especially disliked the economic aspects of the Treaty. But House feared that if a wholesale revision of the Treaty were begun, complete agreement between the Powers at Paris could never again be achieved.

M. Andre Tardieu to Colonel House

Paris, June 10, 1919

My Dear Friend,

Very grave mistakes have been made during the past week: there is only just time to repair them.

For more than five months the heads of Governments and their experts have studied the terms of the Peace to be imposed on Germany. They have reached an agreement and

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

TELL YOUR DOCTOR THE WHOLE STORY

A physician making the annual examination of a married couple examined the man first, and while his condition was considerably improved over that of the previous year, nevertheless there appeared to be something on his mind.

The physician gave him a couple of 'openings,' but the patient did not say anything.

After the wife had been examined she said: "Did my husband say anything about what was on his mind?"

The physician stated that while he seemed to want to say something and that ample opportunity had been given him, still he said nothing.

The wife then disclosed the nature of the trouble which was worrying the husband, and, as it was not at all serious and could be easily helped he had her bring her husband back into the office again.

The patient then stated that he had tried to speak to the physician one year before but "just couldn't."

When the trouble was fully explained and the advice given the patient was "happier" than he'd been in years.

Now why do I relate this simple incident, one that happens frequently.

Simply that while some physicians are very clever, have had a good training in hospital and laboratory, nevertheless they do not go into the human side, the mental, the emotional, the hereditary, the domestic conditions of their patient, and there are conditions about which the hospital, the medical college, and the laboratory cannot teach. They can only be learned by getting the confidence of the patient, and have him in his own, often slow, way, give the 'full' history of his trouble.

And of course the lesson for the patient is that if there is 'anything on his mind' it can be the cause of indigestion, sleeplessness, lack of ambition, disinclination to work, and a general 'run down' condition that may baffle a physician, if he does not get the whole story.

So tell your physician everything if you want to get all the help he can give you.

ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

Aitken

It may interest "T. C." who did not ask for clan or tartan, that Aitken is a very old Orcadian family name, understood to be from Hakon. Is not Kyle Akin, in the West Coast of Scotland, the Kyle or Strait of Hakon (Haco), and another form?—"S. G."

Arnott

A surname derived from the land of Arnot in the county of Fife. Sir Michael Arnot of Arnot, in the county of Perth, the descendant of a very ancient Fifeshire family, designated of that ilk so early as the 12th century, was created a baronet in 1629. A Sir John Arnot of Berwick was Provost of Edinburgh and Treasurer-Depute to King James VI.—James Seton-Anderson, F. S. A. Scot.

Of Norman origin, from Erne, "an eagle," a word still in use. Other forms of the name are Arnold, Arnison and Arnet.—J. E. S.

Eden

The first of this family of whom there appears to be a record was Robert De Eden, died in 1413, who held lands in Preston-on-Tees. His descendant, Sir Robert Eden, was created a baronet in 1672.—James Seton-Anderson, F. S. A. Scot.

Forbes

Possibly derived from a place-name probably Pictish. Fordun, Fortren Formartin, Forfar are all in "Pictland." In early charters, de Forbes, Forbas, Forbeys, Forbees, &c. Tartan —Forbes—J. H. J.

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The Poets' Corner

SUNLIGHT, AND A LONG BRIGHT WIND

Sunlight, and a long bright wind,
The shadows running black on the grass,
The low clouds race, and the ruffled wings
Of blown birds lift and pass. . . .

Out of nowhere the long wind comes,
And who can say where at last it goes?
And where does a shadow have an end?
There is never a soul who knows.

I am one with the long bright wind
And I am a blown bird lifting high,
And I am the shadow swift and dark,
That races across the sky.

Out of nowhere we each have come,
And where, and when, and how shall we go—
The wind, and the blowing bird and I,
And the shadows—who can know?

—Grace Noll Crowell in The Century Magazine.

"THE HABERDASHERY."

Dollar Day Bargains

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY November 26th. and 27th.

Wholesale Prices on Everything not Listed

FANCY SHIRTS 75c. Odd sizes in good shirts worth up to $2.25. Dollar Days 95c

GREY and KHAKI FLANNEL SHIRTS $1.45. All sizes, collar attached; worth $2.00. Dollar Days, $1.45.

HEATHER WOOL SOX, 4 pairs $1.00. Good wool Sox, regular 40c. Dollar Days, 4 pairs for $1.00.

FANCY ENGLISH WOOL SOX, 50c, worth 75c. Tuesday and Wednesday. Dollar Days, 50c pair.

MEN'S SWEATERS, STRIPED, $2.00. Regular value $3.50, pure wool, to clear Dollar Days, $2.00.

BOYS' STRIPED WOOL SWEATERS, $1.75. Pure wool stripe Sweaters, regular $3.00 value. Dollar Days, $1.75.

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS, STRIPED, each 50c. Many odd work shirts, regular $1.00 value, all sizes. Dollar Days. 50c.

MEN'S TWEED CAPS, $1.00. Odd caps, regular value up to $2.25, to clear Dollar Days, $1.00.

WHITE SWEAT SHIRTS, $1.00, warm and comfortable. Regular $2.00 value. Dollar Days, $1.00.

MEN'S VELOUR HATS $2.00. 6 only Men's Form Velour Hats sold at $6.00. Dollar Days, $2.00.

MEN'S ALL WOOL UNDERWEAR, $1.25. Good quality, all wool Underwear made by Stanfield's, regular $1.50 value. Dollar Days, $1.25.

MEN'S PENMAN'S EXTRA HEAVY FLEECED, 85c. All sizes, regular $1.00 value. Dollar Days, 85c.

HEAVY WHITE AND GREY WOOL SOX, 39c. Dollar Days, regular 50c line —39c.

MEN'S FINE HEATHER SOX 50c. Fine quality heather hose, regular 75c value. Dollar Days, 50c.

BOYS' WOOL GOLF HOSE. 75c. Regular $1.00. Fine wool Golf Hose. Dollar Days, 75c.

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Dollar Days we will clear all last year's boys' and youths' Tweed Ulsters at $5.00. Good, serviceable Coats worth more than double the money.

MEN'S GOOD QUALITY OVERALLS, $1.35. Plain blue, black, or blue and white stripes, good quality overalls worth $1.75. Dollar Days $1.35.

MEN'S BLUE SERGE SUITS $22.50. Fine quality English Serge Suits, double breasted or single breasted, perfect fitting. Dollar Days, $22.50.

Men's Tweed Overcoats $15.00

30 Men's Tweed Overcoats carried over from last year, worth up $35.00, Dollar Days, to clear at $15.00. Sizes 36 to 42 inches. Come and get a high grade coat at a real bargain.

MEN'S BLUE CHINCHILLA OVERCOATS, $15.00. Extra value. Dollar Days at $15.00.

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After one look at our line of high-quality rubber goods, your knowledge of such things, your experience, will quickly tell you that here is positively the best value in rubber you have ever seen for the money. Without wasting further time, suppose you phone it. We know that you will like them because every article will give you good service and long value.

Hot Water Bottles	98c up
Fountain Syringes	$1.65 up
Face Bags	40c up
Ice Bags	75c up
Rubber Gloves	45c up
Rubber Tubing	45c up

The 2 Macs

Many New Arrivals In Toiletries for the Holiday Season

This year we are showing the very newest in package design and odor in all the leading lines. These include excellent assortments in Yardleys, Bourjois, Houbigant, Derny, Hudnut, Piver, Minty, Colgate, etc.

These goods are all opened up and on display. We would be pleased to have you look them over.

E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE **Sunnyside**

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We write all lines of insurance, and with an experience of nearly sixty years, aim to provide a complete service.

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