

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Thursday, May 24th, being Victoria Day and a Statutory holiday, the Morning Guardian will not be issued on Friday. The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Thursday, but will be published as usual on Friday. Advertisers please note these changes.

MONDAY MAY 21st 1917

THE LABOUR STRIKE

The deadlock between the Labour and Truckmen's Unions and the Railway reached a further stage yesterday when a mass meeting of both Unions was held and a resolution adopted pledging the members to refuse to handle all freight in this port until such time as the two government steamers return and Stevedore Monteith is removed from his present position to some other that will not bring him in contact with the Union men.

Vigorous speeches in support of the attitude of the Unions were delivered by several members and supported by Mr. A. A. McLean, M. P., and Mr. James Pabog, M.L.A. There can be no mistaking the determination of the men to adhere to the stand they have taken.

It is deplorable that at a time of national crisis such as this such a dispute should have occurred and that business should be brought practically to a stand still for causes of which the general public are at a loss for a satisfactory explanation.

This unfortunate affair is all the more regrettable in that every day of continued idleness not only adds to the personal loss of those directly interested but defects more and more the general stream of commerce from the City and makes new channels for trade which are likely to be followed long after this difficulty has been settled. The effect upon the coal situation has already been indicated an effect which will yet no doubt be more seriously felt.

To the disinterested outsider, if indeed any are disinterested, the situation does not seem to present any insuperable difficulty. It may, we take it, be assumed that each side to the dispute is amenable to reason and willing to settle the differences along lines which are calculated rather to benefit than to injure the other. As reasonable citizens, facing together an Empire and a world-wide crisis the outcome of which is still in doubt and in which the lives of the sons and the brothers of many of those concerned in this dispute are being sacrificed day after day and in which all of us may yet become more deeply involved, an honest effort for settlement and for the resumption of the old-time cordial relations between employer and employee will naturally be expected.

What is the dispute? The Union demands the removal of an employee of the Railway from the department with which they, the members of the Union, are concerned. They object to the Railway employing Mr. Monteith as a checker of their work. This they have a perfect right to do, provided they show cause. The Railway, on the other hand has a perfect right to employ whom it pleases to do its work, and to keep him employed how and where it pleases. If his work prove obnoxious to those over whom he has supervision, it is the Railway's duty both in its own interests and the interests of its patrons to find out the cause of the trouble. Certain members of the Union at the meeting Friday night made charges against Monteith which although scarcely specific were sufficient to demand an investigation. Superintendent Grady at this meeting made the statement that if any specific charge were brought against Monteith he would suspend him for ten days, investigate the charges and if proved would discharge him. This is where the matter stands at present. We feel sure that the Union would not unjustly demand the discharge or even the removal of Monteith and we are equally sure that the Railway would not discharge or remove him or otherwise cast an imputation upon his character or his competence without positive proof. Charges have been made. Let them be properly investigated and evidence taken under oath before a properly constituted tribunal. This will be fair to the Union, to the Railway and to Monteith. To ask for his dismissal, or removal, without such investigation would be so unfair that the Union would not demand it nor the Railway grant it. Every man is innocent until he is proven guilty.

The Railway has already offered this solution; we feel sure that the Union, in justice to themselves, will not refuse it. Both sides being willing to such a solution the whole difficulty could be adjusted in a few hours.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Sir George Foster's announcement in Parliament that the Government will take up the question of technical education in Canada, at the earliest practicable moment, is a decision of first-rate importance. If the war has taught one lesson more clearly than all others,

it is that the nation which is lacking in organization and technical skill can make little headway under modern world conditions. It is only the truth to say that in the past Canada failed to give sufficient thought to the question of technical education. Absorbed in our rapid development and caught in the vortex of temporary prosperity, we were content to be carried along by the tide of expansion, our eyes fixed on the goal of future greatness without heeding the ground before us. But three years in the ordeal of war have more than awakened us to the demands of present day national existence. For the first time in our lives we have become conscious of the necessity of being able to match efficiency against efficiency, technical skill against technical skill, if we are to remain in the race for commercial and industrial supremacy. After the war there is bound to ensue a battle for commercial advantage that will test our enterprise and economic strength to the utmost. We would be endangering much of what we have so dearly bought during the past thirty-three months if we failed to prepare for such a combat. Therefore, the Borden Government is to be highly commended for its decision to lose no time in taking up the question of technical education for our people. We were unprepared for war, and we paid a terrible price for our unpreparedness; let us not repeat the error by being caught unprepared for the future battles of peace.

IS CANADA DIFFERENT?

The utter abhorrence with which all classes in Britain, irrespective of party, regard the possibility of an election during the war, is strikingly illustrated by the reports in British papers just received in Canada of the recent debate on the extension of Parliament. In introducing the extension measure, Mr. Bonar Law gave utterance to words which, it seems to us, should be given the widest possible publicity in this country. He said:

"The considerations which have induced successive Governments to introduce such a bill are as strong now as they have ever been during the war. We are now in as critical a phase of the war as we have ever been in. Our troops are engaged in the greatest operations they have ever undertaken since the commencement of the war. In these circumstances I cannot help feeling that, as on previous occasions, the Government and the House believe that it would be highly disadvantageous, not to put it more strongly, that we should be plunged into the turmoil of a general election, with all the disputes and divisions which such an election would inevitably produce, and with, in addition, the certainty that the nation would be diverted from the one object on which its efforts should be concentrated."

Mr. Law was followed by ex-Premier Asquith, now on the Opposition benches, who, after dwelling on the fact that the bulk of British electors are in the trenches, went on to say:

"Voters fighting in various theatres of the war would not be able to record their votes. An election under these conditions would not be an election at all. It would be a farce and a sham, and nobody would regard the House so chosen as possessing in any real sense the moral authority either for legislation or criticism of administration. To take a course which would necessitate the holding of an election under such circumstances would be to fly in the face of common law, common fairness and common sense."

The powerful reasons urged by the two great British leaders against an election in the Old Land apply with equal force to Canada. Indeed, there is only too much reason to expect that the "disputes and divisions" which Mr. Bonar Law associates with an election in Britain would be a much more serious matter for us here in Canada. The truth is, no matter how unpalatable and regrettable it may be, that an election in Canada tomorrow would inevitably tend toward a widening of racial gulfs already far too broad, and would likely fan into renewed life smouldering issues which most of us would like to see dead forever. No Canadian, no matter what his politics, who is bending a British heart to the war, can contemplate such a possibility without misgivings. We went into this war with high hopes, with united purpose and determined resolve. Let us not lightly take a step which might result in the weakening of our determination and the curtailment of our efforts. Let us not follow a course which is rejected by the Motherland as a distraction from the war. Let us not do that which would divert our efforts from the one object upon which they should be concentrated.

NOTES

Herr Zimmermann is directing the German peace intrigue in Russia, which accounts for the number of assassinations.

The shortage of fuel in Germany, which is causing great inconvenience, necessitated the suspension on Saturday of service in Hamburg and the adjoining city of Altona by the Hamburg Elevated Railway.

German clerks in the employ of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, who received an indefinite leave of absence with pay after the break of diplomatic relations between this country and Germany, have been notified that they are no longer in the employ of the company, and their salaries will cease June 1, in the case of unmarried men, and July 1, in the case of married men.

It is frequently said that the question of the returned soldier is the most serious one before the country. It is serious enough, but there is a more urgent matter. That is, the question of the departing soldier. What shall be done after the war may now be properly considered. But what we shall do during the war to win the war is a more urgent and insistent question.

THE U. S. IN EARNEST

Sir.— The United States is in earnest. It is an inspiring sight to see public buildings in this country decorated with the Stars and Stripes, The Union Jack; and the flags of the other nations who made up the entente Allies. The public is full of enthusiasm, recruiting is going on briskly. Those of us too old to enlist are organizing home guard regiments, and most important of all stimulating in every way the increase in food production. Farmers are planting larger areas than ever before, and every bit of available space in the cities and towns is being planted, even the playgrounds and public parks.

A wonderful spirit of co-operation seems to have come over America. Men skilled in all professions are offering their services to the country in this crisis. Dr. E. C. Stanback of Newark, N. J., has placed the services of the National Asson of Chiropractors at the disposal of the government, and the chiropractors are providing free treatment to all national guard units, and newly enlisted men.

I am Sir, etc., F. H. SIDNEY, Wakefield, Mass.

Tales of Trench Life In Which Islanders Are Wounded

The following letters have been received from Sgt. Major Allan Cole of the 2 Canadian Siege Battery formerly the 98th.

Dear George.— As there isn't much doing just now I will scribble a few lines just to let you know I am alive and well. I suppose you are having nasty weather over there now, but I bet it can't beat the weather over here, which has been very changeable of late. One hour it is bright and the next there will be a regular snow flurry. This makes it continually wet and muddy underfoot.

Well I suppose George you had your eggs on Easter Sunday. We did manage to have one apiece in the mess but we hardly knew it was Easter Sunday till that morning. We had an awful argument about two weeks ago as to what day it was, Sunday or Saturday and I don't believe there was any one in the Battery who could say for certain what day it really was. When we were having church parades we used to know which day was Sunday, but lately it is so dangerous to get a bunch of men together, for things have livened up a bit over here of late. Before this reaches you, you will have read of the great victory of April 9th and succeeding days.

Four days before this a terrible artillery fire had been kept up on the German trenches, roads and batteries. At present our work is spotting and destroying German batteries and I think we have put quite a few out of action. It is claimed that the battery fire was the most destructive ever carried out, trenches being blown out of existence. There were shells going through the air that day weighing 149 lbs. The first we thought the attack was coming off on Easter Sunday and it was a lovely day. The next morning was rainy with a strong wind which was in our favour. Over the top our fellows went and carried all before them. The results you will know. In the afternoon four of us went up front for a walk. Up at the top we saw a bunch of German prisoners. One fellow hauled out a loaf of bread. It was hard looking stuff, black almost as coal. Some of the prisoners said they had never been told United States was in the war at all. Capt. MacDonald and Sgt. Court were out observing that day and they said the confusion behind the German lines was awful. I guess we got Hindenburg guessing by this time. On the morning of the advance we had to send out a party of one officer and eight telephonists to follow up the infantry advance and establish communication with Headquarters. In spite of heavy shelling they got their object only one man being wounded. George Walker by name. Sgt. Jenkins who was out with the party that day was the hottest time he ever had. Night before last was a big night. Strange rumors were reaching us of the retreat of the Hun and finally we were told we were out of range, which meant a shift forward. You should have heard the fellows cheer and back behind a hand could be heard. It was a great night and the fellows were all feeling so elated that it didn't take us long to put out the guns and necessary stores. And the traffic all night long horse transport lorries and cars with lights lit were going forward. About 3 p. m. our lorries arrived and we all got out and set to work. I tell you by night I was tired and it seemed the longest day I ever experienced. We have already shifted, three miles up but we are working stiff and that wasn't too bad. Fritz is still going for we are preparing to move two and a half miles farther up still.

The roads are always crowded with traffic now. In fields by the roads are the Horse Lines, where the horses are kept and in this weather you see them huddling up in the cold, for all the covering they have is a rug and when that gets wet it is worse than nothing. So it is no wonder that along the road you see several dead horses. Well I guess I will have to get out around and see how things are going. I am feeling fine.

France, April 22, 1916. Dear Mother.— Thought I would write you again today. Have had no letter from home lately, but had one a few days ago from Aunt Annie. The weather has turned finer yesterday was very nice and bright, as is today only for a chilly breeze. Still it is nice to have it dry underfoot for a change. Well yesterday was a bad day for the Old Island Battery, the saddest day since we came to the scene of conflict. Our ammunition came up by light railway to where the railway crosses the road leading to our Battery. Here we unloaded it and were bringing it down to the Battery on lorries. In the morning we got a few loads down when a shell came over, the first one of the bunch, striking the lorry. One man Gunner H. M. Robertson of Marshfield was badly wounded in the head but the doctor says he has fair chances of recovery. Gunner R. C. Morse of Moncton was slightly wounded, his face being filled with splinters of wood from the lorry, and only one small piece of shell entering his body. These two men were sent to hospital and attended to as quickly as possible. Soon the shelling at the corner died down and we began again. We had taken down three loads and were just loading up the fourth when a shell hit the petrol tank of the lorry and set fire to the lorry, six men were wounded. Driver Drake was badly wounded and his assistant Deeks was badly burned. They are both Englishmen and belong to our Ammunition Column. Bdr. C. Stewart of Southampton got a bad one in the jaw but will come around alright. Gr. Fraser from Montreal was very badly wounded. Sgt. Duffy and Gr. Ramsay of Charlottetown were slightly wounded. It was a bad day for us alright.

The hard part of it was that it was the first shell which came over that got the bunch. When one comes a little distance, away one knows enough to leave the spot. Still it is a thing that might never happen again all summer. It was a very bright day and as Fritz had several balloons up he likely saw the traffic past the corner and the lorry stopping there to be unloaded.

I didn't finish this yesterday for a reason I shall describe later. We felt depressed indeed over the loss of our comrades, and hope almost against hope in one case at least, that all may

There's sunshine and joy upon earth, my good friend, Though it seems full of darkness and sorrow; And the storm-clouds which shadow the light of today May not shadow the light of tomorrow. O! life would be happier to all if we knew The folly and sin of complaining; For though sometimes its comforts seem all to have fled, Yet great blessings are always remaining.

BOYS TOBACCO FUND GROWING

The growing interest in the Tobacco Fund for the Island boys in England and at the front is gratifying. Many are commending it and promising to contribute and quite a little fund has already been handed in. As already stated the tobacco will be forwarded duty free and will be distributed among the different Island units by the Island representatives on their arrival in England. Contributions may be sent to the Guardian or any of the other dailies, to Mr. B. Graham Rogers or Hon. A. E. Arsenault, Summerside and will be acknowledged through the press. It is a treat for the boys, a treat from home delivered to them by friends from home. Give it a boost by sending in at the earliest opportunity a contribution big or little.

The following contributions have already been received.

- 4 Friends \$4.00
A Friend (Mrs. Bears, Brooklyn) .50
Rev. D. J. G. McDonald 1.00
A. Bennet McDonald 1.00
A. "Mother of Nine" .50
F. J. J. .25
Jno. Silliker 1.00
Hon. A. E. Arsenault 1.00
Rev. J. C. McLean 1.00
Holy Name Society, Summerside 5.00
R. H. McDonald .75
Collected "Overseas Tobacco Box" 2.25
William Coles No. Milton 1.00
Mrs. Jno H. Hyant (Emmore) .50
Harvey L. Bryant .50
Havelock Bryant .50
Dougal McEachern .50
The Women's Institute, Mt. Carmel 10.00
Stanislaus J. Gallant 1.00
Hon. H. D. McEwen 1.00
A. F. Arsenault 1.00
A Few Friends, Eldon 1.00
Mrs. Father 1.00
Boys' Friend 1.00
A Friend 2.00
Prof. Watkis 2.00
Judge N. McQuarrie 1.00
A. E. McLean 1.00
Dr. J. A. McKee 1.00
A. Stirling McKay 1.00
Capt. Jos Reid 1.00
J. E. Gallant 1.00
H. W. B. Stavert .50
J. S. Hyndman .50
Jno. O. Hyndman 1.00
Col. F. S. Moore 1.00
"A Friend" 1.00
D. F. G. Belfast 1.00
Tobacco from Mrs. Devereaux Wiltshire 1.00
John Silliker, Summerside 1.00
Rev. J. C. McLean 1.00
Hon. A. E. Arsenault 1.00
Holy Name Society, Summerside 1.00
Collected through Overseas Tobacco Fund box 2.25
R. H. McDonald .75

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ALLAN.

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relover. It was painful to stand by and see the doctor dressing their wounds, still we look to the future with confidence and hope that no more of our comrades may suffer.

Yesterday afternoon we sent a lorry down for one of our guns at a work-miles from here. It was quite a trip and on the way we stopped at Quiet a little town and got some tea and did some shopping. It was Sunday, and the old Frenchmen were all dressed up and I can tell you it looked funny to be among men in civilian clothes. They looked strange. It was nice to be in civilization once more. Arrived home at 1.30 this morning and am a little sleepy today, but that is nothing on this job.

I am feeling fine as usual. The weather is much better the last few days being nice and bright and dry underfoot. Things will be moving again shortly now. We are in three positions at present, part of the battery in each. Our guns are in the central position and as soon as we can we will be moving to our forward position. Some looking country in front too. War changes things. Well I must close. Love to all. ALLAN.

FLAKY PIE CRUST

This recipe will make three pies of ordinary size. Rub one pound of sifted flour and seven ounces of good firm lard lightly together, being careful to keep the flour always between the lard and the hand. Add two gills (about half a pint) of water mixing with a knife. Place the paste on a floured board using very little extra flour; roll it out to a thin sheet and cut it all over with three ounces of butter; dredge a little extra flour over it, and touching as little as possible with the hands—roll it up like a sheet of music. Divide it into two equal parts for three bottom crusts; roll these out and cover the pie plates.

Now roll the remaining paste—one-half of original quantity—into a thin sheet. Do it over with three more ounces of butter; sift a little flour over it; lap the four corners toward the centre; roll again thin and dot again with three more ounces of butter. Now dredge once more with flour and fold as before but do not roll out quite as thin. Roll up into a thick scroll. Cut this scroll in three parts for the three top crusts.

After having cut the scroll into three parts, cut the allowance for each pie again into three so as to make three thin top layers instead of one thick one. Flour all the ends and place end up (or down) on the board to roll out. Notch the edges together and trim neatly. Always roll from you. Bake in a quick oven.

FRIENDSHIP

Friendship means to all of us more than words can ever express.—It is heaven's most treasured gift. A penmanship teacher gave his pupils this to write, saying, "This is enough to think about for years, and enough to practice for a life time. Get busy and keep busy until you strengthen your friendship, thus I improve your penmanship."

Wanted a friend.—A true friend, a discreet friend, a truthful friend, a friend who does not scold, a steadfast friend, a cheerful friend, a sympathetic friend, a friend who does not flatter, a friend who will stand testing, a friend with clean heart, and a clear eye, a friend who does not betray our confidence, a friend who will stand by you when others are against you, a friend who understands our silence and can endure our loyalty, a friend to go in joy, and be made more glad in sorrow and be comforted by a friend who is the same today, tomorrow, in prosperity and in adversity, a friend whose home will be wide open when the doors of the whole world are closed, a friend who will sacrifice money, time, age, if need be, life itself, and do it willingly. A friend who does not care if the hat he old and soiled, the clothes shabby and the sleeves worn—who can recognize the MAN between the hat and the sleeves. Wanted such a friend by every mortal. Does not your heart cry out for such a friend, I know mine does.

GERMANY HASTENING HER OWN STARVATION

If Germany has taken into account all the probable results of her course as fully as is indicated by the reports, she must have calculated upon

AUSTRIANS PANIC STRIKEN

NEW YORK, A news agency despatch from Rome today says Austria has ordered all Civilians to evacuate the Isonzo section in which Italian troops are steadily forging ahead today. Trieste is panic stricken at the approach of the Italians according to word received here. All the banks there have been closed and Government Offices and leading business houses have hurriedly shipped all records to Vienna. Most of the Austrian prisoners taken so far by the Italians were from divisions recently detached from the Russian front. It was announced today that General Von Falkenhayen is still at the Austrian front attached to the Austrian General Staff.

AUSTRIAN PRISONERS FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

ROME.— Austro-Hungarian Prisoners taken by Italians in their offensive on Julian front are known to number 6,432, says an official statement issued today by the Italian war department. From Tolmina to the sea Artillery was active. Efforts made by Austro-Hungarians against new Italian positions on Vodice and south of Grazigna were repulsed.

a result which, though not apparent at first glance, is reasonably sure. Granting that she can succeed in cutting off the United States from England, she will also, if we enter the war, cut the United States off from Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Denmark and Spain.

The effect will be that we shall strain every nerve to deliver our goods to Great Britain, France and Italy, which will be fighting our adversary. The neutrals will be the chief sufferers by the effectiveness of Germany's blockade. At present Germany undoubtedly gets a good deal of what we export to them, notwithstanding her agreements by which they are restrained from delivering such goods to her. There is a thriving trade in smuggled goods across the frontier. When the neutrals are blockaded from us as well as from England, nothing will be smuggled. The starvation of Germany will be accelerated rather than retarded.

SO THEY SAY.

The Cause of High Prices.

A Potato one morning sprang up from a sleep. Saying, "Now for a frolic and now for a leap!" "Now for a stricks," said the Spud. "And, by heck, I reckon I'm worth a dollar a peck!"

An onion that day lying in a measure nearby Grew strong as he thought of the short supply; "Henceforth my price will be so steep That whoever buys will be tempted to weep!"

A Cabbage shook its head and looked very wise; "I don't read the papers, and haven't got eyes, But I'll follow the crowd. Just for fun My price henceforth is 90 per ton!"

Some Cranberry Beans in a nearby crate Refused to be served at 10 a plate; "I see by the press," said the Yellow-eye Beans, "That we'll grace the tables of Kings and Queens."

Said the little Yeast Cake with a tin-foil smile; "I've got you bunch just skun a mile; If you go up I'll rise," he said, "Then it's cough up the dough or go without bread!"

Mrs. Simon Paoli, has returned from Antigonish, N. S., where she had gone to be present at the graduation of her daughter, Miss Marie Paoli, B. A. from St. Francis Xavier University. Miss Paoli has gone to Truro to take a two month's post graduation course.

Notice To Importers

Parties having goods arrive in this Province from abroad in damaged condition should notify the undersigned immediately and have the necessary survey and appraisal before packages are broken or distributed.

Claims on Loyds and other European underwriters can be settled here without delay.

Exporters and Shipowners

Goods shipped to any part of the world insured by first class Sailing Vessels or Steamship at current rates, also War Risks covered when required.

Hulls of Sailing Vessels and Steamships also insured Also Fire Life, Accident, Guarantee, Liability Parcel Post, Baggage, Registered Mail, Automobile Insurance effected on best terms.

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CHILDREN'S BOOTS

We have a big showing of boots for the growing feet. The strong though not heavy kind that are good and serviceable for every day wear, also many finer shades in Patent kid and Gun metal with cloth and glove tops buttoned and laced for the dressy occasion all marked at a reasonable price.

GOFF BROS