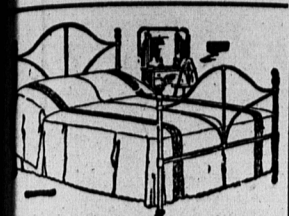
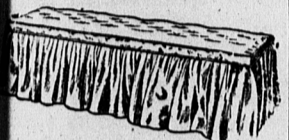


# PATONS SPECIAL PRICES ON HOUSE FURNISHINGS



### Bed-Spring Mattress, Complete \$13.50

White Enamel Iron Bed. Brass capped posts, as picture. Steel frame spring link fabric. Wool top mattress fibre filled with layer of felt art ticking. Single, Medium, and Double Bed sizes. Freight paid to your nearest station. \$13.50.



### Sliding Steel Couch \$11.95

Which can be made into a double bed cotton felt mattress covert with art cretonne and balance. Freight paid \$11.95.

### Felt Mattress \$7.95

A real good all felt filled mattress covered with art ticking French roll edge all sizes. Freight paid \$7.95.

### Layer-Felt Mattress \$9.50

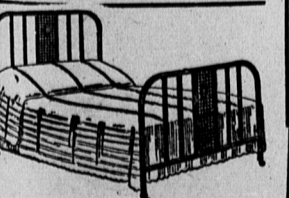
Built in layers of soft felt about 5 inches thick. Roll edge and covert in art ticking all sizes. Freight paid \$9.50.

### Mattresses \$4.95

Fiber filled with heavy layer of felt on top covered with fancy art ticking. All sizes \$4.95.

### Steel Springs \$4.95

Steel Frame Bed Springs copper wire and link fabrics all sizes. Freight paid \$4.95.



### Bed-Spring Mattress \$18.40

Bed as picture perforated steel panel, walnut finish. Steel spring link fabric Wool top fibre filled mattress covering of art ticking. All sizes. Freight Paid \$18.40 Patons Ltd.

### Frilled Scrim Curtaining 15c

White scrim curtain with frills in Blue, Rose, Gold, Cream, and Green Special Yd. 15c

SILK DRAPERIES, big shipment just received, all the new color effect. Yd. 75c to \$6.50

SWISS CURTAINS, big variety \$2.50 to \$10.

FRILLED CURTAINS good selection 75c to \$4.50

CURTAIN NETS. Cotton, Silk, 35c to \$1.25

FRONT DOOR PANELS pretty designs 75c

SCRIM MARQUESETTE MADRAS NETS FRILLED MATERIAL 15c to \$1.50

CHINTZ, great variety of new designs 29c to 50c

CRETONNE 36 and 50 inches wide 50c to \$1.35

FURNITURE COVERINGS and trimmings. PATONS

### Floor Coverings

OIL CLOTH, sq. yd. 50c

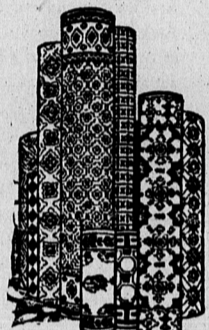
PRINTED LINOLEUM sq. yd. 80c

INLAID LINOLEUM sq. yd. \$1.35

OIL CLOTH SQUARES, all sizes \$4.50 to \$6.25.

CONGOLEUM SQUARES, all sizes, \$6.00 to \$11.95.

LINOLEUM SQUARES, all sizes \$6.35 to \$12.75.



### Special Prices on Bureaus and Commodes

About twenty different styles to choose from \$13.50 to \$60.00. PATONS

### 9 Piece Solid Walnut Dining Room Suites

6 Chairs, Table, Buffet and China Cabinet, solid walnut, french polished. Regular \$235.00. Special \$195.00. PATONS

9 PIECE SOLID WALNUT dining room suite. China cabinet, Buffet, Table and 6 chairs. Regular \$195.00. Special \$169.50. PATONS



### Bed-Spring Mattress \$16.90

Bed as picture all steel in walnut finish. Steel frame spring with link fabric. Fibre filled wool top mattress fancy art ticking. All sizes. Freight paid \$16.90 Patons Ltd.

SIMMONS BEDS, HERCULES SPRINGS OSTERMOOR MATTRESSES, GUARANTEED BEDDING.

## Patons Ltd.

## The Intimate Papers Of Colonel House

(Continued from Page 4)

The opposition of the President to the division of the Turkish Empire as outlined in the treaties of 1915, the Sykes-Picot Treaty and the Treaty of Saint-Jean de Maurienne, was equally definite. A note in House's diary as early as the preceding August indicates that the terms of these treaties were common property even before they were published by the Bolsheviks. They know in Turkey, wrote House of the secret treaties which the Allies have made among themselves in which they cheerfully partitioned Turkey.

### Remaking the World

'Saturday was a remarkable day,' wrote Colonel House. 'I went over to the State Department just after breakfast to see Polk and the others and returned to the White House at a quarter past ten in order to get to work with the President. He was waiting for me. We actually got down to work at half past ten and finished remaking the map of the world as we would have it, at half-past twelve o'clock. (Ed. Note: Naturally the time consumed in remaking the map of the world, represents merely the time necessary to phrase conclusions which the President had reached after many months of thought.)

'We took it systematically, first outlining general terms, such as open diplomacy, freedom of the seas, removing of economic barriers, establishment of equality of trade conditions, guarantees for the reduction of national armaments, adjustment of colonial claims, general association of nations for the conservation of peace. Then we began on Belgium, France, and the other territorial adjustments. When we had finished, the President asked me to number these in the order I thought they should come. I did this by placing the general terms first and territorial adjustment last. He looked over my arrangement and said it coincided with his own views, with the exception of the peace association which he thought should come last, because it would round out the message properly and permit him to say some things at the end which were necessary.

In discussing these questions I urged, and made a strong argument for, open diplomacy. I said there was nothing he could do that would better please the American people and the democracies of the world, and that it was right and must be the diplomacy of the future. I asked him to lay deep stress upon it and to place it first. (Ed. Note: This appears as Point I in the speech: 'Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind.')

'I then suggested the removal, as far as possible, of trade barriers. (Ed. Note: On October 27, 1917, House had written to the President: 'I feel very strongly that something should be done at the Peace Conference to end, as far as practicable, trade restrictions. They have been and must continue to be a menace to peace with tariff barriers broken, with subsidies by common consent eliminated, and with real freedom of the seas both in peace and in time of war, the world could look with confidence to the future.

'There should be no monopoly by any nation of raw materials, or the essentials for food and clothing. 'You announced in your Mobile speech the doctrine that no territory should ever again be acquired by aggression and this doctrine is now generally recognized throughout the world. If you can now use your commanding position to bring to the fore this other doctrine which is so fundamental to peace, you will have done more for mankind than any other ruler that has lived.

'If you write such a message as we talked of, I hope you will think it well to say the worst thing that could happen to Germany would be a peace made by a government that was not representative. That such a peace would inevitably lead to economic warfare afterwards—a warfare in which by force of circumstances this Government would be compelled to take part.'

Mr. Wilson, in his December message to Congress, had already closely followed the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of House's letter. He argued that this would meet with opposition, particularly in the Senate. Nevertheless I thought that since the document was to be a re-adjustment of world conditions, it would not be a complete structure unless this was in it. The two great

causes of war were territorial and commercial greed, and it was just as necessary to get rid of the one as it was the other. He made no argument against this, and proceeded to frame a paragraph to cover it. (Ed. Note: This appears as Point III in the speech: 'The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.'

### Freedom of the Seas

'I then suggested a discussion of his term. I answered that I went further than any one I knew, for I believed that in time of both war and peace a merchantman should traverse the seas unmolested. He agreed to this, and the paragraph as framed read something like this: 'Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war.'

'After the message had been entirely written and he had read it over three or four times, wondering how England would receive this particular paragraph, I suggested that he add to it that "the seas might be closed by international action in order to enforce international covenants." The President seized this suggestion with avidity and added it. I gave as my reason for this that I had discussed the matter in England and I believed with this addition it might be acceptable to them. (Ed. Note: This paragraph, which finally became Point II in the speech, read: Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the enforcement of international covenants.'

House was wrong in his belief that British opinion would be favourably effected by the addition of the last phrase. The feeling against the words 'freedom of the seas,' which had been so consistently chanted by the Germans, was strong, and this was the one point which provoked general objection in Great Britain.)

'One of the points we discussed was the reduction of armaments. He played with this sometime before he could get it into its present form, which satisfied us both. Ed. Note: The paragraph appeared as Point IV in the speech: 'Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety.' I need not go into the difficulties of that question because they are apparent to any one who has tried to work out something satisfactory.

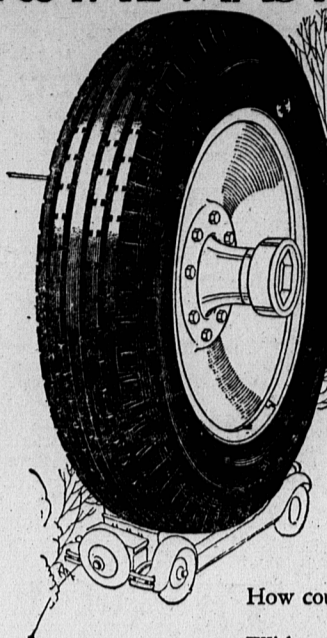
'We had less trouble with the colonial question. At first it was thought he might have to evade this entirely, but the President began to try his hand on it and presently the paragraph which was adopted was acceptable to us both and we hoped would be to Great Britain. Ed. Note: This appeared as Point V in the speech: 'A free open-minded, and absolute impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.'

### Belgium

'We took up Belgium and that paragraph was written without difficulty. Ed. Note: As Point VII it read: Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.) Then a long discussion followed on France and whether Alsace and Lorraine should be touched upon. I was in favor of not mentioning it specifically, if it were possible not to do so, therefore at first he put in, All French territory should be free and the invaded portions restored.' We left it there and went on to other territorial readjustments, but came back to it time and again. The President convinced me that it was necessary to say something about it, since the message was so specific to other nations and I could see he was right. I suggested then that it should read: 'If Alsace and Lorraine were restored to France, Germany should be given an equal economic opportunity,' and it was written this way and remained so until Monday morning.

'On Monday after we had eaten lunch, the President said, as we were walking toward his study. "The only thing about the message

## The ROYAL MASTER



### Not a Blowout on Record...

How could it blow out—the Royal Master?

With such a massive carcass combining extra plies of web cord, extra rubber reinforcing?

With a great, deep, double-thick tread?

With sidewalls protected against scuffing?

With an entirely new design that takes care of every stress and strain of modern motoring—high speed, side-sway, instant braking?

With a new slow curing process that toughens the rubber not only against punctures but against the grinding abrasion of the road?

It is next to impossible for a Royal Master to blow out. The margins of safety are too great.

Not one Royal Master in a thousand will ever puncture.

Not one in five thousand will blow out under two years of service.

Not every man can use such a tire. Are you buying a tire to drive for only a year? Then Royal Masters are an extravagance. They last too long.

But if you keep a car as long as the average man does, Royal Masters are a positive economy for you. Under normal conditions, they will last as long as you keep your car.

### And in Addition

—Easier steering—due to narrower tread and less road contact.

—Greater safety—surfer traction, surfer braking. No side-slip.

—Silence—That means no suction—no lost power.

—No shoulder wear—no cupping.

—Smarter style—gives an added look of distinction to the most luxurious car.



This crest appears in gold on every Royal Master Tire

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that worries me is in regard to Alsace and Lorraine. I am wondering how that will be taken.' I replied that it was practically the only point that disturbed me and I suggested that we try our hands on it again. As it was I was afraid it would suit neither France nor Germany. I thought he might leave out the economic part and put in the assertion that it had been for fifty years a cause of unrest in Europe, and that a just settlement of the question was as much in the interest of Germany as it was to the balance of the world.

'He then wrote the paragraph as it now stands with the exception that he had "must be righted" instead of should be righted," as I thought best. (Ed. Note: The final text of this paragraph which became Point VIII in the speech read: "All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine which has unsettled the peace of the world for fifty years, should be righted in order that each might once more be made secure in the interest of all.")

### Wilson's Historic Speech

As delivered, the address came as a surprise. It was known that Mr. Wilson would speak to Congress, very few persons, even among the Allied diplomats and member of the Cabinet itself, realized what the subject of the message would be. On Tuesday afternoon House met a Cabinet Officer ordinarily well informed. I asked him how he liked the President's address. He replied: 'What speech do you mean, his message to Congress?' He was dumbfounded when I told him that the President had just delivered what was perhaps the most important utterance since he had been in the office. This reticence was fully reasoned and was based upon a mere love of security and surprise; Mr. Wilson met House's objections to it squarely. 'I was in favor,' wrote House, 'of giving notice to the world in Tuesday morning's papers that the President would go before Congress in order to give America's war aims, my idea being to have the whole world expectant. . . . The President's argument was that in giving out such a notice as I suggested, the newspapers invariably commented and speculated as to what he would say and that these forecasts were often taken for what was really said.'

Rarely in history has a speech dealing with such complicated issues been received with the applause that immediately greeted the fourteen Points. It drew the approval of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Frank Simonds as well as that of Mr. Morris Hillquit and Mr. Meyer London. President Alderman of Virginia wrote to House: 'The President's message is

simply beyond all praise. I dare to think that in the long ages it will take its place among the historic documents, not only of American history, but of world history, in its breadth, and vision and strength. It strengthens the purpose and nerves the arm of every loyal American. It is leadership of the broadest and noblest type.'

The most striking appreciation of the address came from the New York Tribune, which had ever been unsparing of its criticism of the President.

It was the spirit of this paragraph that persuaded liberals in the Entente countries to regard President Wilson as the apostle of the new political order, and the smaller nations to hail him as their champion. It was this same spirit that compelled the Germans to ask whether they might not better accept the guarantees of security offered by Wilson than continue the devastating struggle. In the end it was to Wilson that the German government turned offering to make peace, and it was upon the distinct understanding that his principles would prevail that they laid down their arms.

To those who felt thus, the emphasis that Wilson laid upon the general association of nations, in his speech of the Fourteen Points guaranteed the leadership for which they were waiting. The speech pointed the way towards the great positive achievement of the Paris Peace Conference. Because of it there stand in Geneva a tablet thus inscribed: 'La memoire de Woodrow Wilson, Fondateur de la Societe des Nations. TO BE CONTINUED'

IGNISH ANGLO SCHOOL  
Showing is class standing of Anglo for April.  
Grade VIII—1 Eileen Gallant, 2 Edna Gavin, 3 Edith Gallant, Wallace Ready.  
Grade VII—1 Patricia Harper, 2

Cistus Gavin, 3 Viola Gallant. Grade V—1 Howard Hogan. Grade III—1 Mildred Gallant, 2 Lloyd Ready.  
Grade II—1 Carrie Gavin. Grade I—1 Frances Shea, 3 Bert Shea, 3 Frank Hogan.  
Perfect attendance: Eileen Gallant.

Edna Gallant, Viola Gallant, Wallace Ready, Lloyd Ready, Howard Hogan, Frank Hogan. Teacher, Clara McInnis.  
When December snows fall fast, Marky, and true love will last.

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