

DOUBLE DOLLAR DAYS

Tuesday and Wednesday, November 26th and 27th

WILL BE TWO DAYS OF TREMENDOUS INTEREST TO EVERY CITIZEN OF THE PROVINCE, DAYS IN WHICH ALL PREVIOUS SALES RECORDS WILL BE BROKEN. WE HAVE THE GOODS, WE HAVE THE PRICES, AND AS USUAL OUR STORE WILL BE THE BIG CENTRE OF ATTRACTION WITH ITS FOUR SHOPPING FLOORS, WITH AN ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR SERVICE TO EACH FLOOR.

- Fall and Winter Caps at reduced prices.
- Men's Fancy Silk Ties, Special 49c
- Men's Flannel Mufflers 59c
- Men's Jumbo Knit Sweaters \$3.69
- Men's Leather Coats at Wholesale prices.
- Boys' Jersey Wool Sweaters 98c
- Boys' Aviator Caps from 69c to \$2.00
- Men's Fleece Combinations Underwear \$1.23
- Men's Fleece two-piece Underwear 69c
- Men's Wool Rib Hose 59c
- Men's Wool Rib Underwear \$1.19
- Men's Wool Work Socks 49c
- Men's Wool Work Socks 24c
- Men's V-neck Sweaters, fancy 3.69
- Men's Work Shirts (heavy) grey and khaki 89c
- Men's Heavy Overalls, blue and black \$1.49
- Boys' Fleece Combinations Underwear 89c
- Boys' Fleece two-piece Underwear 45c
- Windbreakers \$3.50 for \$1.98
- Men's blue Chinchilla Overcoats, Special Price \$15.00
- Young Men's Fancy Tweed Overcoats, \$13.50 to \$22.00
- Heavy English Milton Men's Overcoats, black and grey \$18.00 to \$28.00
- Men's Blue Worsted Suits, single or double breasted. Special price for Dollar Days \$22.50
- 50 Men's and Young Men's Suits, worth \$20.00 to \$35.00. Specially priced for Dollar Days for \$15.00
- Men's Double and Twist Pants. Dollar Days price \$3.95
- Men's Heavy Dark Tweed Pants \$3.00
- Men's fancy grey stripe Pants \$2.50

A STAFF OF 45 CLERKS WILL BE HERE TO SERVE YOU. SHOPPING HOURS 9 TO 6
 NO GOODS ON APPROBATION. TERMS CASH.
 A BARGAIN BASEMENT WITH 1000 SPECIALS.

- Men's Mackinaw Coats, sizes 36 to 50 \$6.00
- Juvenile Overcoats, tweeds, 22 to 26 \$3.50
- Juvenile Suits, Oliver Twist style, 20 to 24 \$1.75 to \$3.85
- Boys' Tweed Overcoats, sizes 28 to 34 \$7.75
- Juvenile Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, red flannel lined (sizes 2 to 6 years) \$5.00
- Boys' Blue Chinchilla Overcoats, heavy fancy lined, sizes 26 to 30 \$10.00
- Boys' heavy tweed Suits 2 pairs bloomers) sizes 26 to 31 \$7.00
- Youths' and Young Men's Overcoats, (Blue Chinchilla) sizes 30 to 36 \$13.50
- Boys' Corduroy Golf Knickers, sizes 25 to 30 \$1.19
- Boys' Tweed Bloomers, assorted patterns \$1.50
- Juvenile Blue Cheviot Pants, sizes 2 to 10 years 79c
- Boys' Mackinaw Coats \$4.50
- Ladies' Kid Gloves, black and grey, all sizes, regular \$2.25 for \$1.29

- Ladies' Handbags, special \$1.00
- Ladies' Chamouissete Gloves, special 49c
- Kiddies' Wool Gloves, special 50c
- Ladies' Silk and Wool and All Wool Hose, regular \$1.25 for 69c
- Ladies' Silk and Wool Hose, special 89c
- Ladies' Silk Hose \$1.39
- Children's Wool Hose, all shades and sizes. Price 50c to 75c
- Children's Tennis Socks, Special 45c
- Ladies' Tennis Socks, Special 69c
- Ladies' Lisle Hose, Special 39c
- Wool, all shades. Special per ball 15c
- 54 inch Flannel. Special per yard \$1.29
- Navy Blue Serge, 54 inch. Per yard 98c
- Poirer Twill, 54 inch, in only three shades, per yard \$1.49
- One piece only Black Tricotine, regular \$2.75 for per yard \$1.79
- All Fall Coatings at Dollar Day Discounts.
- Special in Needlepoint Coating, per yd. \$1.79

- Printed Velvetens, 27 inch. for per yard \$1.89
- 36 inch Silk Velvet at per yard \$2.65
- in Wine, Monet Blue, Montello, Oakheart, Jadesheen, Black and Navy.
- Three pieces of Transparent Velvet Printed at Dollar Days Discounts.
- Baronet Satin per yard 98c
- Black Duchess Satin, at per yard 98c
- Better Quality Duchess Satin at per yard \$1.19
- Printed Rayon, clearing price per yard 50c
- Georgette in 15 shades. Special for Dollar Days per yard \$1.39
- Crepe de Chene and Silks, ranging in price from \$1.35 to \$3.00 a yard. Clearing at per yard 98c
- Pongee, special 35 inch, per yard 39c
- Ladies' Felt and Velvet Hats, Special \$1.00
- Ladies' Felt and Velvet Hats, Special \$1.98
- Ladies' Felt and Velvet Hats, Special \$2.98
- Ladies' Felt and Velvet Hats, Special \$3.98
- Children's Hats 98c

- Children's Hats \$1.48
- Children's Tams 39c
- Children's Tams 49c
- Baby's Bonnets 75c
- Baby's Bonnets 98c
- Silk Bloomers and Vests 69c
- House Dresses 98c
- Flannellette Bloomers 63c
- Scarves 89c
- Children's Odd Sweaters \$1.19
- Kimonas \$1.19
- Broadcloth Slips 69c
- One Rack of Ladies' Coats \$13.98
- The largest stock of Ladies' Mantles in the city at Wholesale Prices.
- Georgette and Taffeta Evening and Party Dresses \$6.98
- One rack of Silk Crepe and Satin Dresses \$8.75
- Twelve Jersey Dresses \$3.75
- Special Line of Raincoats \$3.99
- One Short Raccoon Coat for \$210.00
- Two-piece Persian Lamb Coats \$160 and \$175
- All our Ladies' Fur Coats at Wholesale prices and the best showing east of Montreal in all the leading makes and styles.
- Oilcloths and Linoleums and Rugs, 10 per cent discount. Wholesale Prices.
- Arminster Rugs, Wilton Rugs, Stair Carpet Wholesale Prices
- Bargain Basement, a thousands specials at prices that challenge all comers. We anticipate two of the biggest selling days in the history of our store.

S. A. McDONALD

Maritime Ex-Officer Pleads Canadian Youth Be Taught The True History Of The War

Continued from page 6

breach of fleeing British soldiers and held on. Seeing this, the British stopped and served under American officers.

Gentlemen, you may well laugh, but remember this was said seriously on a solemn occasion and the Seattle Star published it as an item of news, not in its comic section.

Another Gem

In the last copy of the National Geographical magazine you will find under a picture of Chateau Thierry the words, "The place where civilization was saved in 1918". Why should we be concerned with such statements as these? Of what importance is it to us whether they are right or wrong? Well I will give you my reason for thinking that they are a matter of some concern. On Aug. 6 last the world was somewhat staggered when a small, crippled, pale-faced Englishman, whose name had previously scarcely been known, rose at The Hague conference called for the purpose of considering the Young plan of reparation and stated flatly and firmly that the time had come when the British could no longer agree to any further sacrifice of their interest. "We are,"

TERRIBLE SUFFERING Day And Night With Eczema

Mrs. Martin H. Giesbrecht, Winkler, Man., writes:—"I have used



with good results for eczema. My face and shoulders were simply covered with blotches of this terrible disease. "Nothing did me any good until I took your medicine and it has relieved me of the terrible suffering I had to go through day and night." Put up only by The T. Mijburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

he said "prepared to wipe the slate clean of our national debt and of all reparations, but as long as debts are payable, every government in Great Britain will insist on Great Britain being fairly treated."

Why was the world surprised at this statement, and why, in the first place, had Britain been asked to make tremendous sacrifices once more in favour of her Allies? Simply, I think, because of misrepresentations such as are contained in the quotations which I have read, and which have had their effect, not only in the United States, but in other countries of the world.

In Flanders' Fields
When Mr. Snowden made the statement to which I have referred, M. Cheron, the French representative, jumped to his feet and said, "Why talk of sacrifices in money? France was invaded." Yes France was invaded; and because of that invasion, nearly a million British men lie in Flanders and France today as evidence of the British part in driving the invaders out of France. It is well in the interest of future peace of the world that misrepresentations such as I have cited to you should not be allowed to obscure that important fact.

Gentlemen, the truth of the share which each made in war in that great conflict will be of practical importance as long as any of us are alive. Such discussions that took place at The Hague last summer are likely to take place from time to time again, not necessarily to consider a division of the war debt and the reparations, but possibly dealing with any of the many complications which have grown out of the war. And it is of the utmost importance that Canadians of that day, and if possible the representatives of all countries who sit here are able to weigh the facts of the Great War and properly measure the contributions of the various countries which took part. Before dealing with the quotations from American periodicals which I have given you, let me first of all emphasize the fact that the remarks I have to make are in no way dictated by any anti-American animus, but only by the belief that the time has come when we Can-

adians cannot ignore the sort of reading matter which is being spread throughout this country by people who should know a great deal better.

The statements I have quoted probably do not represent the opinion of a very large percentage of the American public, and I sincerely hope such is the case; but to whom I would say that we unfortunately have not their expressions of opinion before us, and the expressions that we do get circulated in magazines which are sold by the hundreds of thousands are unfortunately in harmony with such statements as I have read to you.

Nothing would be more vicious than an effort on the part of any Canadian to stir up feelings between the two great English-speaking people of this continent. But the time has come when Canadians must realize that we do not further the feelings of good fellowship when we permit such gross inaccuracy to go unchallenged, because they provide a far more dangerous source of irritation to us than a frank statement of the truth on our part can ever reasonably be to them.

The Truth
What then are we to tell the children of Canada of these statements which they have been reading? In the first place, let us tell them that right up to the Armistice, which today we celebrate, there was no time during the war, either for a day or for an hour, when the Americans had nearly as many men on the fighting front as the British. Tell them also that up to the time that the German attack had been finally halted on July 18, 1918, the largest number of troops that the American Expeditionary Force had in action in any of these engagements was 85,000 according to the official statement published by the American War Department. This you will recall is very considerably less than the number of Canadians alone engaged at that time.

Let them also that the same official statement informs us that the longest time set by any American division in an active sector was 93 days, and that this is the total fighting services of the First American Division, the remainder of the time having been spent in quiet sectors. Only twelve of their divisions saw more than thirty days of actual fighting.

Tell them also, in order that they may retain a proper sense of proportion, that the Americans had one division at Chateau Thierry in May of 1918, when they are supposed to have stopped the German advance at the Marne. The British at that time had sixty divisions in action. Tell them the simple truth, that up to the time that the German offences collapsed on July 18, 1918, the Americans had lost a little over 10,000 men, while the British during those German attacks alone had lost nearly half a million. But do not stop here. Time and time again, we are told that in the important closing days of the war the Americans had more men on the front, and held a longer front than the British. Let us review the simple facts of that period from July 18, 1918

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all November 11, in France alone during that period, the British took 200,000 prisoners, the French 135,000, the Americans 43,000 and the Belgians 14,500. In addition to that the British captured 30,000 Austrian prisoners in Italy, and 85,000 German and Turkish prisoners in Mesopotamia and Palestine. On all fronts, therefore, during the important closing days of the war, the British captured 310,000 prisoners as to 43,300 taken by the Americans.

What are we to tell Canadian children of the statement which I have quoted "The only monopoly which developed in the closing months of the great conflict was the American ability to make courage count by supplying it with the best weapons?" That statement, it seems to me, is one of the most important and frequently repeated which we have to meet. In different words and in many forms the picture that is presented over and over again is that of American efficiencies coming in to help the inefficient nations which had been making war for the preceding three years. We have before us the definite statement that "The story of how American brains and manufacturing resources rose to the emergency and produced new methods and weapons, and how American seamen sailed thousands of miles to put these into

deadly effect is the story of the winning of the World War."

As to Aeroplanes.
A year after they declared war the United States did not have a single aeroplane of their own manufacture in use in France, and up to the end of the war practically all their fighting machines were either British or French, and on the day of the Armistice the Americans had 740 battle planes in action, as against 1,759 in use by the British. And it might not be amiss to remind them that during 1918 alone the British fired over fifty-five million rounds of artillery ammunition as against some six million rounds by the Americans.

Let me emphasize the fact that these figures are not given for the purpose of belittling the American contribution in the Great War, but they are given solely for the purpose of showing how absurd the statement is that "the only monopoly which developed in the closing months of the great conflict was the American ability to make courage count by supplying it with the best weapons." It is important that these facts should be known. If Canadians by constant repetition come to believe that the American efforts were so efficient and the British effort so inefficient, then it is altogether so unreasonable that at some time they may very properly sit down and consider whether or not it might be more advisable to throw in their lot with the United States than to remain a part of the British Empire? There is no reason for us to become hysterical when such a discussion is raised. If the British Em-

pire cannot stand on its own feet and face the discussion at this time, then it is on a very weak foundation indeed.

Putting all sentiments aside, I think it is very easy for us to show that there is a far greater future for Canada as part of the British Empire than either as an independent nation or as a part of the United States, and I think no lesson has taught us that so clearly as the history of the Great War.
The fact that we emphasize the importance of the British tie does not in any way reflect on your opinion of the United States. We simply say we believe that a greater future lies ahead of us as a member of the British Empire than under any other political scheme, and we are going to do what we can by education in this country to see that those ties remain as firm as they are today. What then are we going to do? The answer does not lie in attempting to create an impossible barrier on American publications or in attempting to exclude American films from the country, or more impossible still, tell our people that they cannot listen over their radios to speeches broadcasted from the United States. Let us take a practical view of the question. Each one of us has some immediate sphere of influence wherein we wield some power great or small, and if in that sphere

we insist, as far as lies within our power, of seeing that the real facts of British participation, not only in the Great War but in other international affairs, is properly laid before our people, each of us will be contributing a considerable amount towards the maintenance of the ties which we cherish so much.

The Real British Effort
Let us insist, as far as lies within our power, that in our schools and through the Canadian press, Canadians are taught the real efficiency of the British effort in the great War. Far from being inefficient, a question of simply muddling through and being saved at the last moment by American methods of efficiency, the contribution of the British Empire was in itself probably the greatest miracle of efficiency that the world has ever known. The story of how these scattered dominions, which are in themselves separate nations so far as the government is concerned combined their efforts in one united enterprise, each part giving the best they had, is the greatest triumph of all history of true co-operative effort.

If Canadians of today and tomorrow realize that in time of war we were able to do so much because we were united, when as separate units we would have been able to do so little, surely the ground is laid for the important consideration of combining our efforts more strongly in times of peace.

Gentlemen, unless we go ahead the British Empire cannot continue. I think, therefore, a lesson of co-operation which the War taught us is the greatest lesson we can teach Canadian children in times of peace.

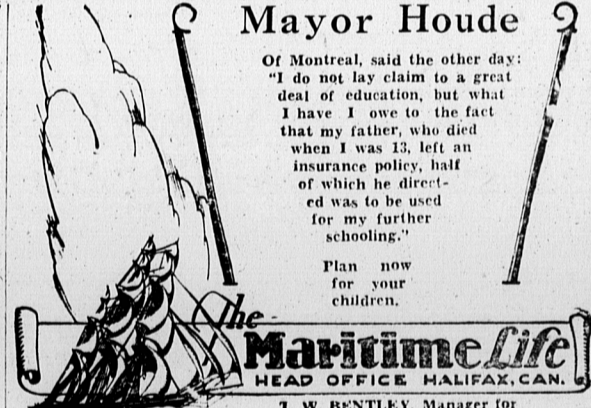
Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough or chest cold can be conquered, until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle. Into a 16 oz. bottle, pour 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make 16 ounces. This saves two-thirds of the money it usually spent for cough medicine. And it gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in severe bronchial coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest healing agents for severe coughs, chest colds and bronchial troubles.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.



The Maritime Life HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, CAN. T. W. BENTLEY, Manager for Prince Edward Island

Of Montreal, said the other day: "I do not lay claim to a great deal of education, but what I have I owe to the fact that my father, who died when I was 13, left an insurance policy, half of which he directed was to be used for my further schooling."

Plan now for your children.

Before anything can become a reality it must first of all have been a vision which has been discussed and finally believed. Let us who know that the love of Empire really means, keep before us the vision of a great united Empire of from two to three hundred million white British, willing to cooperate in peace as well as in war.

If we keep that vision before us it will become a reality and instead of the British Empire following the precedents of history and taking the steady path to dissolution, this dear flag which waves above us now, will embrace an Empire in the not far distant future greater by far than anything the world has yet known.

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