

# Extra Specials FOR OUR FINAL DRIVE

- White Cotton, good quality, special price for yard—  
15 .16 .22  
.25 .35
- Balance of Sheeting, 64 ins. wide, 75c value, now yd. .39
- 65c and 70c value .35 yd.
- 70 in. wide 65c value for .35 yd.
- 70c value .39 yd.
- 95c value now .59 yd.
- \$1.15 value now .69 yd.
- 80 inch wide 90c value for yd. .45
- 54 ins. wide 90c value for yd. .45
- Circular Pillow Cotton, excellent quality 46 ins. wide, 67c value for yard .42
- 80c value now .47 yd.
- 85c value now .49 yd.
- 44 inch wide, 70c value, now yd. .39
- 85c value now .59 yd.
- 42 inch wide 55c value, now yd. .29
- 60c value now .32 yd.
- 40 inch wide, special price—  
.29 .39 & .49 yd.
- Indian Head Cotton, regular 55c. Final price for yd. .25
- Nursenora Apron Cloth, regular 62c. Final price .35 for yard
- Tea Towelling, all linen, 23ins. wide, 55 ct. value, now yd. .30
- 40c value, now .22 for yd.
- Glass Towelling, 26 ins. wide, check patterns, regular 60c value, for yard .25
- Towelling, fancy huck, 14 to 20 inch wide, \$1.60 value for yd. .95
- 1.50 value for yd. .79
- 85c value for yd. .49
- 98c value for yd. .55
- Table Linen, unbleached, 72 ins. wide Regular \$2.20 for yd. 1.29
- Table Linen, unbleached, 52 in. wide, Regular 75c value for yd. .49
- Plain Embroidery Linen, 36 in. wide, \$1.70 value for yard .95

## The Night of the Wedding

By C. N. and A.M. WILLIAMSON  
Authors of "The Lightning Conductor" and other fascinating romances of mystery and love  
Copyright 1924, by Public Ledger Company

Kennedy Haste, married to Eve Carroll, a charming and rich girl, had started the honeymoon at Hidden Hall Court. It is a gloomy and haunted castle lent to the bride pair by Sir Rawdon Wells, an unsuccessful suitor for Eve's hand.

The Touch of Rose  
"But it must be touched!" Kennedy Haste said, as he stepped into the room and saw what was on the other side.

The bride stood respectfully aside. Haste pressed the spring, vaguely conscious that other servants had come to the door of the octagon room and were standing crowded together in awed silence on the threshold. Eve's maid, Josephine, was there, and over the shoulders of the huddle woman the head of a taller woman craned—Fanny Gillett.

Ken had not realized that strength had gone out of him until he tried to push that spring imbedded in a depression half-way up the door.

But his arm was shaking, and his hand was clumsily stiff, as if frozen. The thought that he must touch fresh blood, not yet dry—Eve's blood, perhaps—made him faintly faint for the first time in his life. Even when he had been badly wounded in the war, he hadn't felt like that.

But the spring yielded. The door slid back into the wall, showing a recess and a circular stone stairway leading down into darkness.

"I will get candles, sare," offered Marianti. "One of those silver candleabra from the dinner table—"

"Wait!" broke in Haste. "What's this?" He was peering into the recess of the wall. "Some one seems to have installed electricity here." He pressed a button, and to the surprise of those who looked on, flooded the staircase with light.

It was then that vague suspicion became certainty in his mind. Who could have had electric light put in this hidden place, except the master of the house who knew its secrets—Rawdon Wells, who had loved Eve, and implored her to spend her honeymoon under his roof?

Rawdon was supposed now to be in Liverpool waiting for the ship on which he would sail early tomorrow morning for New York. But with a rush of black hatred Ken told himself that the proposed trip was camouflage. Heaven knew how long Wells must have been planning this coup! But clever as he thought himself, he hadn't covered his tracks. What about the fingerprints and the footprints?

"Shall I go down with you, sare?" asked Marianti.

Haste did not answer, did not even hear. He began to descend the circular staircase. The butler hesitated for an instant, and then followed.

Fanny Gillett had pushed past the servants and come into the room. She stood by her mother, and stepped an arm round the waist of the shivering woman.

"Oh, I felt something was going to happen if they came here!" moaned the housekeeper. "You know what I have seen!"

"Shut up!" Fanny whispered sharply. "They're all listening." She threw a glance at Pandora Haste, for Pandora disliked her and she disliked Pandora. But the girl was staring at the red footprint on the floor as if hypnotized. She had not heard that speech of the housekeeper's, and she had told nobody yet of the handkerchief she had found, with the strange odor on it, mingling with Eve's own perfume.

At the foot of the circular stairs was a door. Haste opened it, and saw a passage of undistinguishable length. It was dark, but another electric button at the entrance flooded the place with light, showing walls, floor and roof of stone. All was very clean, and there was apparently no lack of ventilation.

Haste walked on for a dozen yards, his shoulders touching the sides of the corridor, which must, he thought, have been built into the immense thickness of the house wall. At the end was a third door. This also was operated by a spring. Haste pressed, and the door sliding back, he stood on the threshold of a brightly lit room.

A man turned at the click of the spring, and the two stared into each other's eyes.

"Good heavens, Rawdon Wells!" Ken cried. "You here?"

"Why not?" the other challenged. "This is my laboratory."

"You were supposed to be on board ship, sailing for America," Haste said.

"Be your pardon," Wells answered. "My ship doesn't sail till tomorrow. I shall be on her in time I have my car, and I'm just ready to start."

He had apparently thrown off his first annoyance at the sudden intrusion of his friend. His face relaxed—an extremely handsome dark face, with eager features, and splendid brown eyes under long, arched brows that dreamily contradicted the fierce energy of other features. He smiled a very pleasant disarming smile. But it did not disarm Haste, who continued to stare and frown.

"You'll not start till you've shown me where my wife is, and I've made sure no harm has come to her," Ken said. "What have you done with Eve?"

"What have I done with Eve?" Rawdon Wells echoed, utter blankness on his face. "I don't know what you mean!"

Haste had spoken from the threshold. Now he walked into the room. He had always been curious about Don's laboratory, which was never shown to any one, even intimate friends like himself; but now he entered unhesitatingly, hardly aware, despite all the paraphernalia of the chemist, that he was in a laboratory. His nostrils, however, noted a peculiar odor of burning, as he strode in and stopped close to Wells.

## Color Cut-Outs BEOWULF (A Viking Tale)

Adapted for boys and girls from the great English epic. Adaptation by Taves Maxwell.



CLOAK BLUE-SWORD HELMET COAT OF MAIL GOLD-BELT SHOE STRAPS BLACK-TROUSERS GREEN

### 11. THE UNDERWATER FIGHT

(Drawing: Beowulf Costume)

On his journey perilous to the underwater home of Grendel's mother, Beowulf slew several slimy terrors. Finally did he come even to the residence of the she-hag herself. They battled. Sore afflicted was Beowulf, for the skin of this monster was protected by a charm and sword thrusts did not harm her.

Growing weak and faint—feeling death was indeed upon him—Beowulf chanced to see a massive sword fastened above a doorway. This sword the champion drew from its jeweled scabbard. 'Twas a fine and trusty weapon used by giants before ever men were born.

A vicious sword swing Beowulf cut the she-hag's head from off her shoulders. Sore-put, he grasped the monster's head and taking the charmed sword—whose blade had melted from contact with the she-hag's blood—Beowulf swam back toward his companions.

(More about Beowulf tomorrow)

(Copyright 1925)

## CANADA MUST TAKE HEED SAYS ROYAL BANK HEAD

At annual meeting of shareholders President Holt stresses need in Dominion for lower taxation. Advises Commission of experts to study and report on railway problems.

General Manager Neill states Bank had one of the most successful years in its history. Assets now total \$583,789,509. Growth of international trade.

The annual general meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada held at the head office in Montreal not only marked the conclusion of one of the most successful years in the Bank's history, but was also featured by most interesting and forceful addresses by Sir Herbert Holt, the President and C. E. Neill, the General Manager.

Sir Herbert in his address pointed out that Canada was confronted with such serious problems that it would be unfair to pass over them lightly. On the other hand, there is a solution found otherwise the damage may become almost irremediable.

Foremost among these problems is taxation. He regarded the situation in this respect as very serious indeed, and stressed the necessity for reducing our tax burden in order that Canada might not be placed in too unfavourable a position as compared with other countries, notably the United States, where taxes are steadily being reduced. As a remedy Sir Herbert recommended drastic economies in public expenditure, and to assist in this suggested the establishment of a Central Budget Bureau similar to that in operation in the United States, directed by an efficient and non-partisan officer who would understand that so long as many of our citizens and companies are struggling to make both ends meet, public funds must be spent on bare necessities alone. Not only should sales and income taxes be cut, but a way should be found to lighten the public's burden all along the line. He emphasized the fact that it is not the wealthy who are the greatest sufferers from high surtaxes on incomes, but the rank and file of the people who find it difficult to secure employment when industry is stagnating and the number of who should be risking their money in new enterprises have no incentive to do so.

The Tariff Question  
On the tariff situation in Canada he pointed out our responsibility to the great number of men and women who depend on our factories for a livelihood and noted that these factories could not operate properly under the menace of tariff reductions. The urgent need for stability was stressed.

Immigration  
In touching on the immigration question the speaker said that the first people to enter Canada in any number must be farmers, and these would only be attracted if farming could be carried on at a profit. While farming in Canada during the last few years had not been generally profitable, he hoped that immigration policy would be well rewarded. If Canada secured a good number of new farm settlers, the way would be again open for factories to operate satisfactorily, the exodus of Canadians to the United States could be stopped and eventually the country would be able to absorb newcomers of the industrial class. A general revival of business in Canada is almost entirely dependent upon development along these lines.

Sir Herbert came out strongly in favor of a change in our policy regarding the export of pulpwood. As Canada urgently requires every dollar of earning power it can possibly secure, he thought it foolish to export large amounts of pulpwood in the raw state. While an embargo on exports was perhaps too drastic a measure, he did advocate an adequate export tax which would result in the further development of the paper making industry in Canada and the provision of more work for Canadians.

The problem of our excessive railway mileage was referred to and the appointment of a commission of experts to investigate and make a report on the whole railway situation, with the object of lightening the stupendous burden under which we are now laboring, was suggested.

On the subject of bank amalgamations, Sir Herbert stated that one of the reasons for such changes was the lack of profit in banking in Canada today. Opportunities to reduce overhead costs through amalgamation were, therefore, taking advantage of income and business taxes paid by The Royal Bank of Canada increased from \$120,000 in 1914 to \$805,278 in 1924 exclusive of any amounts paid on lands and buildings.

Gold Reserve Adequate  
The President referred to the world's need for greater stability in business, and in this connection remarked on the handicap arising from fluctuating exchange rates. He believed that the question of a return to the gold standard would be prominent in 1925, and that if England were to take the lead in resuming gold payments, many other countries of the world would follow suit within a reasonable time. So far as Canada was concerned, he believed that such action could be taken immediately, that our gold reserve is adequate and any fear that we could not maintain gold payments is groundless.

In concluding his remarks, the President said, "I have never been more optimistic in regard to the possibilities of this country than I am today. We have been held back by agricultural depression since 1920, but this should disappear as normal conditions are restored throughout the world. I have firm faith in the future of the Empire, of which we are a part, and hope to see good results obtained as its varied resources are properly developed. Moreover, a factor conducive to Canadian prosperity is our close proximity to a country of 113 million people, increasing in number at the rate of perhaps two million per annum. I feel sure that great prosperity is ahead of the United States in the next ten years, and that we shall find in that country a market not only for large amounts of lumber and paper, but for increasing quantities of foodstuffs as well. Good as our prospects are, it must not be forgotten that we are faced with the necessity of finding a solution for some very urgent problems, and that the improvement which we are justified in expecting can be retarded by the mishandling of our affairs, by failure to reduce taxation, by neglect of immigration, or by the development of spirit of sectionalism, with its resultant instability, damaging the reputation of Canada in the countries to whom we look for new citizens and fresh capital."

General Manager's Address  
C. E. Neill, the General Manager in his address, dealt with the changes in the bank's financial statement for the year, notably the growth of our \$4,000,000 in deposits, and the increase in investment in Government securities. He stated that the bank had opened more new accounts in 1924 than in any year of its history, and intimated that the increase in deposits was due to the natural growth of the business, rather than to any specially large deposits.

The decrease in commercial loans in Canada was accounted for by the general slackening off in business and the absence of demand for credit for new enterprises. In this connection Mr. Neill stated that the bank had made a special effort to provide all the legitimate requirements, that liberal support had been given when justified, and that everything reasonably possible was being done to provide credit for the development of the agricultural, manufacturing and other important industries of the country.

Mr. Neill pointed out that net profit for the year was satisfactory, due to the increase in assets and to the substantial profits arising from the bank's international business.

Speaking of the bank's holding of Government securities, he said, "You will be interested to know that our present holding of short term Government and Municipal securities exceeds \$78,500,000, and I am sure you will approve of our policy of holding such a very substantial liquid reserve."

Outlook is Encouraging  
In referring to conditions in Canada and other countries where the bank is represented, he stated that while 1924 had not been a good business year in Canada, the outlook for the future was encouraging, chiefly because of the rise in price of agricultural products, notably wheat. As far as the foreign business of the Bank, it was particularly satisfactory and profitable.

Speaking of the South American countries in which the bank has branches, he said, "These countries produce necessities which are bound to be required in increasing quantities by the outside world as time goes on, and I believe that not only is their prosperity assured, but that some of them will develop remarkably during the next twenty years. The quality of the business we accept in South America is exceptionally high, a prominent feature being the purchase of documentary bills of exchange representing exports of commodities. Our experience has been usually satisfactory, and I look for even better results in the future."

After finding "no bills" in the cases against Beattie McCloskey and Margaret Chipman, both charged with theft, the Grand Jury submitted the following report at yesterday's session of the Supreme Court.

To the Honorable John Alexander Mathieson, Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

May it Please Your Lordships:—The Grand Jury of Queen's County respectfully submit the following report:—

We beg to state in relation to your Address that we took this occasion to congratulate the Court and officers of the Law on the small criminal docket presented and the good condition of law and order prevailing in the County.

We visited Falconwood Hospital and the Infirmary and carried out a thorough examination. Conditions were found to be very satisfactory throughout these institutions.

The patients are carefully and tenderly cared for; the food is clean and wholesome and the buildings in a good state of repair. We find that Falconwood Hospital has accommodation for 240 patients and at the present time this institution contains 217 patients, with a daily average slightly higher for the year. We strongly recommend that immediate steps be taken to overcome this congestion. Dr. Goodwill, Medical Superintendent and staff are to be highly commended for the splendid conditions prevailing in this institution.

We visited Queen's County Jail and found conditions very satisfactory. There are 14 prisoners confined there at present, and in addition there are two elderly men who are apparently in ill health. It is respectfully recommended that these two inmates be removed from the jail and that they receive Hospital treatment.

We feel that we cannot close this report without special reference to your remarks regarding the spirit of pessimism that seems to have taken hold of so many of our people. Your remarks show clearly that you have made a careful and intelligent study of the situation and have our hearty approval. We trust that the publication of your address, by bringing the matter to the attention of the people, will accomplish to a certain extent, at least, the purpose desired.

PETER MCNAIR ROBERTSON,  
For Self and Fellows.

The taking of evidence in the case of John L. Read vs. D. S. McLean, an action for non-payment of promissory note, was concluded yesterday afternoon and the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

Garment Makers Alarmed  
That the garment manufacturing trade in Canada will be hard hit unless the Dominion Government undertakes tariff readjustment and makes a special effort to check smuggling of silks and clothing was stated to the Toronto branch of the Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers by R.P. Sparks, of Ottawa, Dominion president. He said the association had through private investigation, discovered that large amounts of silks and other materials used extensively in the making of the trade passed through the customs at valuations considerably below their actual value, and this was demoralizing the industry.

Mr. Neill pointed out that net profit for the year was satisfactory, due to the increase in assets and to the substantial profits arising from the bank's international business.

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QUEBEC, Que. Jan. 13.—It is reported here that a merger is under way which will reduce the number of race tracks in the province to four, three in Montreal and one in this city.

The three Montreal tracks that would be in the merger are Blue Bonnets, Dorval and Mount Royal which of them will close, while the half-mile tracks will all close up.

ROCKEFELLER'S SISTER DIES  
CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Mrs. Mary Ann Rudd, 82, sister of John D. Rockefeller, died at her home here last night. She had been an invalid for nearly twenty years. Her death makes Mrs. Rockefeller

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## ONTARIO WOMAN REGAINS HEALTH

Wants Other Women to Know About Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Mount Forest, Ont.—"Before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt weak and miserable, and had pains all through me. I was living in Ailsa Craig at the time and one day a friend came in and told me her experience of using the Vegetable Compound and advised me to take a bottle, which I finally did. I began to get stronger and those pains left me. I am glad I found out about this medicine as I think there is none equal to it for women who have troubles of this kind. I cannot raise the Vegetable Compound too highly for the good it has done me. Whenever I know of a woman suffering I am glad to tell her of it."—Mrs. WM. RIDSDALE, R.R. No. 1, Mount Forest, Ontario.

Women throughout the Dominion are finding health in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

No harmful drugs are used in its preparation—just roots and herbs—and it can be taken in safety even by a nursing mother. For sale by all druggists.

## Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Dunstaffnage Churn and Butter Company, will be held at Dunstaffnage Creamery, Lot 34, Queen's County, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of January, A. D. 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. All shareholders and patrons are requested to attend the said Meeting. A special invitation is extended to patrons who reside at a distance from the Creamery and who are shipping Cream by rail to Dunstaffnage Creamery, January 5th, 1925. By order of Directors. 783-1-10M10.

## Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting of the Kensington Dairying Association will be held in the Temperance Hall on Tuesday, January 20th next at 1.30 p. m. Patrons and all shareholders are requested to be present. J. F. PROFITT, Secretary. Kensington, Jan. 12th, 1925. 930-1-14M41.

## NOTICE

The Annual Meeting of the Federal Dairying Co., Eldon, will be held in the Hall at Eldon on Wednesday, January 21st, 1925 at 7.30 p. m. J. R. McWILLIAMS, Secretary. 938-1-14M31.

to the trade generally. A special general meeting of the association will be held in Ottawa to discuss the situation and approach the Government.

## A Needed National Policy

To Defend and Insure the Production of our Forests.

And old Turkish proverb says that: "an egg to-day is better than a chick tomorrow."

This is, in fact, the philosophy practised by some people seeking their own satisfaction for they are living in and for the moment.

The individual instinct is to grasp everything handy; men are all Turks in this respect. But if in cultivating this instinct we should eat the eggs as they are laid, this provision of food would soon be exhausted.

For the general welfare as well as the individual good, it is wise to raise chicks so as to provide constant supply of eggs in the future.

Setting aside this concrete example and keeping to the general principle, the conclusion to draw is that it requires an indispensable intervention to counteract the disastrous results of this individual instinct, in order to protect the interest of the whole community.

This is the organic duty of the governments; which must adopt and follow a national policy, aiming to limit individual appetites and to discipline them, and to this end, regulate the exploitation of our national riches so as to both insure profitable yield for the community and the conservation of such profits in the interest of our national future.

To govern does not simply mean to administer for to-day only; but it means also to provide, yes, above all, to provide!

The Honourable Mr. Taschereau is thus very well inspired when, quite informed as to the current aims and purposes, foreseeing the cupidity of the assault upon our water powers, he puts public opinion on its guard against these dangerous and, at the same time, offers the remedy, an embargo against the exportation of electric power.

Sir Lomer Gouin knew also how to be provident when he secured a vote prohibiting the exportation of new wood cut from our Crown lands.

We have before our eyes a decisive proof of the wisdom of this national policy in the astonishing expansion of the pulp and paper industry in our province.

This policy has attained its purpose which was to favour and develop national production through the reservation of the maximum share of profits for the community.

But, this excellent application of a vital principle is not yet complete, and it requires other extensions.

The question so amply debated, not without acrimony, of an embargo on pulpwood from private lands requires a solution in a manner self-evident for those who do not forgo the main principle of national production.

It is quite true that the decision is not of provincial jurisdiction because trade and commerce is a federal one.

We have, however, as a Province, the right to demand in order to secure satisfaction.

The "jobbers" who live upon this export trade do naturally think only about swallowing the egg; they have little care for the chick of tomorrow.

But it behooves us to protect this chicken so that it may later on supply us with eggs in abundance.

As to the individual rights of the private land owners, they have little to fear from this embargo because the sale at profitable prices is insured by the force of economic factors involved.

The United States, according to the statement of the Chief of its Forest Service, have consumed in 1923, for their paper requirements, nine millions of pulpwood of which they could only supply five million cords from their own reserves.

It is estimated that about the middle of the twentieth century

the United States will consume 15 million cords of woodpulp a year.

If our doors are left open to exports, the attraction of this profitable demand can have but one result: the pillage of our forests.

And again the individuals will have but one thought: eat the eggs at once. The chicks will quickly disappear at this pace.

Whether the embargo is imposed or not, the United States cannot do otherwise than to get their supply in pulp and paper from Canada; so there is nothing to fear regarding a possible decrease in the price of pulpwood.

The proprietors will, therefore, lose nothing financially by the embargo. The domestic market will absorb all their offerings because it will have a profitable outlet for them.

The difference is that our people will have chicks instead of eggs on their table and that the production of chicks will be insured to them for an indefinite period of time.

A national policy facing the situation must aim at the defence of our forests against their too rapid extinction through the voracious appetite of our neighbors which is already evident.

We must thus provide and take the means to preserve our forests, as much by the regulation of the conditions of exploitation limiting the cut, as through a policy gradual but constant reforestation. And above all, protect the forest against devastation by fires.

A national policy must aim to secure an everlasting exploitation of the forest which is in fact one of the most important economic factors of production in our Province.

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Haste walked on for a dozen yards, his shoulders touching the sides of the corridor, which must, he thought, have been built into the immense thickness of the house wall. At the end was a third door. This also was operated by a spring. Haste pressed, and the door sliding back, he stood on the threshold of a brightly lit room.

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Haste had spoken from the threshold. Now he walked into the room. He had always been curious about Don's laboratory, which was never shown to any one, even intimate friends like himself; but now he entered unhesitatingly, hardly aware, despite all the paraphernalia of the chemist, that he was in a laboratory. His nostrils, however, noted a peculiar odor of burning, as he strode in and stopped close to Wells.

At the foot of the circular stairs was a door. Haste opened it, and saw a passage of undistinguishable length. It was dark, but another electric button at the entrance flooded the place with light, showing walls, floor and roof of stone. All was very clean, and there was apparently no lack of ventilation.

Haste walked on for a dozen yards, his shoulders touching the sides of the corridor, which must, he thought, have been built into the immense thickness of the house wall. At the end was a third door. This also was operated by a spring. Haste pressed, and the door sliding back, he stood on the threshold of a brightly lit room.

A man turned at the click of the spring, and the two stared into each other's eyes.

"Good heavens, Rawdon Wells!" Ken cried. "You here?"

"Why not?" the other challenged. "This is my laboratory."

"You were supposed to be on board ship, sailing for America," Haste said.

"Be your pardon," Wells answered. "My ship doesn't sail till tomorrow. I shall be on her in time I have my car, and I'm just ready to start."

He had apparently thrown off his first annoyance at the sudden intrusion of his friend. His face relaxed—an extremely handsome dark face, with eager features, and splendid brown eyes under long, arched brows that dreamily contradicted the fierce energy of other features. He smiled a very pleasant disarming smile. But it did not disarm Haste, who continued to stare and frown.

"You'll not start till you've shown me where my wife is, and I've made sure no harm has come to her," Ken said. "What have you done with Eve?"

"What have I done with Eve?" Rawdon Wells echoed, utter blankness on his face. "I don't know what you mean!"

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