

ADJUSTMENT SALE EXTRAORDINARY

NO APOLOGIES TO OFFER. JUST GOODS.

The store will be closed January 31st. We spend Friday in getting ready. **SATURDAY MORNING WILL OPEN OUR SALE** with prices that may astonish even Lindsay shoe trade. All our stock placed on sale. **NO RESERVE ON ANY GOODS.** We want the cash. Goods must go.

THE WASHINGTON SHOE STORE

"QUALITY AND FAIR DEALING." - - - - - 74 KENT-ST., LINDSAY.



Stop the Cough

but stop it in the right way. The remedy to use is our White Pine Balsam, because when it stops a cough it has effected a complete cure. This remedy doesn't deceive by drugging; it goes to the source of trouble and changes the condition that causes the cough, and does it promptly.

Money Back if it Fails. Price 20c.

A. HIGINBOTHAM
Nearly Opposite Post office, Lindsay

The Weekly Post
WILSON & WILSON, Proprietors.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN 31st, '28

AN IMPORTANT MATTER.

In another column of this issue will be found a communication in which "Hatepayer" calls attention to a matter of considerable interest to Lindsay in a business way, and one in which the farmers of Manvers, Emly and South Ops are vitally interested. We refer to the south approach to Ops swing bridge, which was "improved" last summer by the County and Township Councils.

"Hatepayer", who is one of the solid men of the community, but whose modesty will not permit him to sign his name—knows a great deal about roads, and in conversation with The Post gave it as his firm opinion that the approach in question will be utterly impassable for loaded vehicles next spring unless his advice is followed and a rock foundation substituted for the clay bottom roads way cut down by the Commissioners in charge of the improvement.

Lindsay business men will quickly see the point of the matter. What the bridge was being rebuilt and the approaches made they lost many good customers to Omeas and Janerville storekeepers, and if the loss is to be repeated during the coming spring it will be a serious blow to them. That much being certain, it is to be hoped that something will be done by the County and Township Councils along the line indicated.

ENTRANCE TESTS ARE GONE.

The education department has reached the same conclusion that the education of our youth is not to be regulated hereafter by their ability to stand certain specified tests, remarks the Kingston Whig. The minister (or the superintendent of education, as he is the technical authority) has decided that the progress of many students has been seriously affected by the examinations.

There has been only the one way of passing from the public school to the high school, and from the high school to the university; by training school, and it has reduced all the candidates to a common level. It is conceded to be right and just that those who are going into the professions should be adept in certain subjects, important in themselves, and essential in certain walks of life. But those who are going into industrial pursuits and seek the highest technical training the colleges afford, should not be handicapped by a devotion to studies which can have no material relation to the work they have in view.

Hence the abolition of the entrance examination, and the adoption of the "approved school system," which will allow students access to the secondary schools with the understanding that they, the model and normal schools, and even the school of education, will give to the requirements of the teaching profession the attention that will overcome any defects in the standing of the students in the lower schools.

Here is the point of special interest to our school board, as it touches a question which came up last year, and was referred to the school management committee:

Subject to judicious departmental control and direction, it is the aim of the education department to place upon the trustees and teachers the responsibility of providing, according to local needs, the education for his life work which every pupil has the right to receive. As a result largely of the dominant examination influences, our school system has failed to take sufficient account of our economic condition. We have educated too many for clerical and professional pursuits, in which there is little room, and too few for industrial pursuits, in which there is always room. The future of Ontario demands that this shall cease.

The proposal to found a class in connection with the public schools, to do advanced work and have reference to those who are destined for industrial and commercial service, takes on an important aspect in view of this latest declaration from the education department.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ontario has now more king's colonies than England and Wales.

The Toronto News does not spare Whitney though he spolds. It says the laws of business cannot be violated with impunity, and that Mr. Whitney will discover that this is just as true in government as it is in finance and commerce.

Hamilton Times; Beattie Nesbitt! Ah, yes! We remember him now. Isn't he the fellow that set out in chase of the Globe editor with an armful of terrifying looking legal documents? What has become of him?

The New York Sun is quick to appreciate the great advantages which the new French treaty brings to Canada. It candidly admits that we have made an excellent bargain, and in a neighborly spirit congratulates us thereupon. How very different with the unpatriotic Tory organs, which seek by every means possible to misrepresent and discredit!

Mr. Asquith may succeed Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in the titular leadership of the Liberal party, but he will not have its confidence to the same extent, and confidence counts for a large percentage in leadership. Sir Henry held the confidence of his party in the bad times, and kept it in good times. In the bad times Mr. Asquith was out ploughing furrows with Lord Roseberry.

In the current issue of Varsity the magazine of Toronto university students, an article on the University Hymnal moves the Toronto Telegram to comment:

"The spirit of the article signed W. S. Milner the dominant spirit of the university of Toronto? It is this possibility that justifies public comment on the culture that expresses itself in contempt for 'hot-house pietism,' its 'piffing refrains' and 'nerve toothings' like 'God Be With You Till We Meet Again.'"

If the faculty of Toronto university desires to retain warm and pleasant relationships between the people and the university, which it might be profitable to do in view of the generous grants the provincial government is making to it, this spirit among the

students should be discouraged. The great bulk of the people of Ontario are not educated above the humble songs of the church; nor do they want to be.

Montreal Herald; Dr. Macnamara, English M.P., wants to help to Canada about 70,000 children, now publicly reported, whom he declares as strong and healthy. That is all right, if the goods are as described, and the Canadian born doctor will find himself more popular here than the organizations which busy themselves ridding England of the unemployed and unwilling to be employed classes, and unloading them on to Canada.

Toronto News: The recent panics in places of amusement should not be allowed to pass out of mind until the lesson has borne fruit. Every theatre,atorium, hall or room in which the public is accustomed to gather should be brought under strict regulations to ensure protection against fire, and ample exits should be provided. The suggestion may once more be advanced that the theatres should be compelled to bring all their exits into common use in connection with every performance. In this way the patrons of the playhouses will become habituated to these avenues of escape and resort to them in case of emergency instead of jamming one main entrance in a mad rush for safety.

Lord Cromer, who ruled so long and so wisely in Egypt, now that he has returned home to the old country, has re-entered politics, and by the way he is making clear his position on tariff and other matters, promises to be more or less of a leader among the Unionists. In recent speeches he has given an uncertain sound on the question of trade. He has come out boldly as a Unionist Free Trader, meeting all the arguments of his protectionist friends, and declaring that free trade makes for peace among the nations. One thing his opponents cannot do. They cannot charge him with being a Little Englander, one of their favorite weapons when they are otherwise baffled. Sir Arthur Balfour will have to reckon with Cromer in the coming campaign.

Montreal Witness; Courts of law in the United States are experiencing some difficulty just now in dealing with the truth contained in the old saying that corporations have neither souls to be condemned nor bodies to be punished. A case has just come before the United States district court of New Jersey, which resulted in a decision by the presiding judge in support of the axiom. A company engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine, having been found guilty by a jury in a lower court of violating the law in regard to the manufacture and sale of its product, appealed to the United States court. The decision of the judge was that he could not legally punish the offending company, though its guilt was clearly established, because the law required him to impose a sentence of imprisonment as well as a fine, and it was impossible to imprison a corporation. The question, however, the effect is to give manufacturers of oleomargarine and other like products a clear field for law-breaking in that state. An appeal has been entered, and the case will probably be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. In involves the same question which has arisen in trials of railway companies for robbing, and of other corporations and trusts which have systematically violated the law, yet cannot be punished as the law directs. The difficulty may not be beyond the power of legislation to overcome, although it appears hard to devise a statute which will grasp the actual personality of incorporated law-breakers for punishment.

ON THINGS IN GENERAL

By "The Stroller."

We met a prominent citizen of this burgh the other day, a large taxpayer, and he chided us, not for the observations we made from week to week, but for those we did not make. He said it was all very well to write about the destruction caused by rats, the meeting of the Emperors, and John D. Rockefeller, but we had promised, at the start, to touch on local affairs—abuses was the word he used—and he wanted to know why we had not noticed them for the last few moons. He went on to give us his opinion of what was being done, and what was not, but which ought to be. There was a liberal use of adjectives and adverbs, all going to show that the same gentleman was pretty well "het up." At last we said, "Look here, old boy, we will put down just what you say, in good printable language, if you allow us to mention your name." Oh, no! he would not do that for the world, and we told him we were getting tired of playing the monkey with the chestnuts for him and his likes. We told him that a newspaper man was a good deal the same as the preacher. The preacher might beat the air, and paw the ground and pound the book, until none of his congregation could feel comfortable sleeping, when discussing on sin, and as long as he made his remarks general, everyone would go away satisfied. On the way out, Smith would rub his hands with glee, and say to his wife that if that sermon did not touch Brown up, he was incorrigible, and Brown would be saying the same about Smith. At the dinner table Jones would look meaningly across the table, and remark to Jones mair that that sermon was just what Robinson needed, and the same notion would probably be in Robinson's head about Jones, when the minister, however, came down from the upper strata and got close to home, and said, "Thou are the man," look out for squalls. It would be time then for that preacher to look around for another seat. The people will stand preaching about the "other fellow's" sins, but not about their own. They want "comfortable" preaching, or there will be trouble.

It is the same way with the honest newspaper man. He can call John D. or Harriman, anything he chooses. He can discuss kings and queens, and show up their inconsistencies. He can blackguard the "other side" in either Ottawa or Toronto. He can even touch on the peculiarities of our own and only Sam, and it is all right, but when he gets down to everyday matters, that touch our fellows, then look out for trouble! It does seem very funny, but it is nevertheless true. A citizen will go to a public official about something that has gone awry, and he (the official) can use language that—well, that would not look well in print—and yet if the same thing is put down as an item of news, even tenderly, the newspaper writer is criticized most unmercifully by the aforesaid public official. Sometimes the chronicler has to tone down, and in some cases leave out, language that has been used by some of these officers themselves about themselves, at their own meetings, and yet if the gentlest hint is recorded by anyone else of something that is a common by-word amongst the people, the results are, as the boys would say, fierce. Some play the baby act, and though it makes one smile to see it acted, yet it is, there to be put up with. So we told our friend that, in spite of the way we had been patted on the back, and been shaken cordially by the hand, and assured that

Dundas & Havelles Limited



February

Embroidery Sale

A LARGE purchase of Swiss Embroideries at much less than the Makers' cost, enables us to offer for February the lowest prices for edgings and insertions ever known in Lindsay. On Saturday morning the first day of the month of These Embroideries go on Sale. Its no use trying to describe them, that's impossible, the edgings are 2 1-2 to 15 inches wide, with different widths of insertion to match, embroidered on a very sheer cloth, and a large range of patterns to select from. The prices run 5c, 8c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c and 20c.



Sale Begin

Saturday, Feb. 1

Dundas & Havelles Limited

LINDSAY, ONTARIO

Economy in Chewing.

A man who chewed twenty cents worth of tobacco a week concluded to try a cure. In two weeks he ate \$1.50 worth of the cure, and for the next two weeks he used ten cents worth of gum, five cents worth of cough drops, and five cents worth of peanuts. During the two weeks he also consumed two rubber erasers, ate the rubber tips from fourteen pens, chewed up a dozen pen holders, and browsed off his mustache as high as he could reach. He is now chewing tobacco in the interest of economy.

Nearly Through.

(Everybody's). A stranger entered a church in the middle of the sermon and seated himself in the back pew. After a while he began to fidget. Leaning over to the white-haired man at his side, evidently an old member of the congregation, he whispered: "How long has he been preaching?" "Thirty or forty years, I think," the old man answered. "I don't know exactly." "I'll stay then," decided the stranger. "He must be nearly done."

we had, as a town, stood this and that sort of thing too long, we often had to go out to the back stoop and weep copiously at the way it had brought the horns around our ears. When public servants, in a small hallwink like Lindsay, are not doing their whole duty, it is just as well to hand the town over to them until they are tired running it. If you go for them after they are out, it doesn't seem to hurt them so bad, but when they are in—well, the common people are there to pay, not to find fault.