

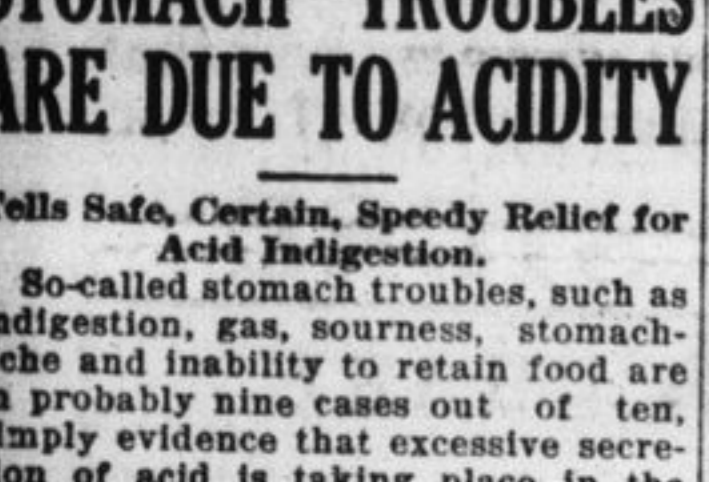
Just a minute, please!

HERE'S a timely suggestion for your vacation kit. Put in an Ingersoll Maple Leaf with a Radiolite dial—the face that lights up in the dark. The cost will be \$4.00, and for that you'll have a hardy, handy, husky watch, built to keep going wherever you're going; to stand any rough stuff you can stand, to give you faithful record of the time of day and time of night.

Thus you can give your expensive watch a vacation in a nice comfortable strong box, knowing that the Maple Leaf will tell just as good time and bear hardships much more cheerfully. Then if you lose the Maple Leaf Radiolite—you should worry, when you realize you've only lost \$4.00. Suppose it had been your high priced watch!

And there isn't any town too small to supply you with a new Maple Leaf.

Maple Leaf Radiolite, \$4.00



Ingersoll Models from \$3.35 to \$14.90

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE DUE TO ACIDITY

Tells Safe, Certain, Speedy Relief for Acid Indigestion. So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomach-ache and inability to retain food are in probably nine cases out of ten, simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion. Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development of secretion of acid.

THE IRISH SINN FEINERS

Some Interesting Comments About Doings in the Emerald Isle.

(By An Irishman.) The Duke of Northumberland is introducing a deputation to the prime minister lately gave a succinct outline of the course of Sinn Fein dealings with the Bolsheviks. He showed that the Irish Revolutionaries were in open alliance with Germany during the war. Since the war ended they had strong stations to the Bolsheviks, and the Irish Trades Congress had adopted a Bolshevik programme. Sir Edward showed that there existed in Zurich a German committee of friends of Irish freedom and the Egyptian Nationalist party had a bureau at Dublin working in conjunction with Sinn Fein in America, and there is an organization in America to encourage unrest in India. These organizations work in concert with Ireland, being the fruitful field of their activities. The Sinn Fein movement was subsidised by foreign gold from America amongst the other countries where wealthy haters of Great Britain reside. Sinn Fein is therefore able to maintain a larger staff of agents in Ireland than even the British government. The prime minister disagreed with the convention that the Irish trouble is due to Bolshevism, but rather to some mania which takes possession of the Irish people periodically. What the deputation urged, however, was that the Irish situation had ceased to be political, the home rule side being revolutionary. The only real Irish grievance it was further urged, was Sinn Fein, which would flourish as long as hard cash was forthcoming. This is provided by the railway strike against carrying troops and munitions. The deputation has strengthened the hands of the government as apparently there exist divided councils and certainly the military authorities are not included in this category.

Sinn Fein forces are, it is reported, organizing in Scotland openly and at a rapid rate. The headquarters are at Glasgow and drilling is the order of the day. There are thirty-five clubs with an average membership of 250 persons. At present the efforts of the Scottish organization are directed towards raising money for the munitions of war fund. The aim of the organization is to create as much difficulty as possible for Britain recognizing that Britain's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity. The movement is to act in conjunction with the Irish branch.

The organ of Sinn Fein publishes a list of 132 magistrates who have resigned the commission of the peace as a protest against militarism in Ireland. It omitted to state, however, that the resignations are forged by that organization, and that the justices do not respond to the instructions of Sinn Fein as the following letter from a magistrate will show: "I must claim the privilege to act on my own judgment. I was not appointed a magistrate on political grounds or upon the recommendation of any political party." It is not unlikely that any incoherence will be occasioned by the resignations as there are far too many justices of the peace in Ireland due to the fact that successive chief secretaries considered it a suitable and convenient way of showering honors upon the more respectable and intelligent members of the farming and small shopkeeper class, many of whom indeed have rather retarded than otherwise that common justice for the administering of which they were appointed.

The restoration of order in Ireland Hill has passed through the commons and will therefore be put into operation as soon as it leaves the House. There are close upon

a hundred prisoners awaiting trial the jury system having broken down. In its committee stages Mr. Devlin, M.P. was able to secure the advertisement of suspension by disorderly mock heroics. It was, it is stated, a precursor of a more modern stage managed fashion. It does not require any particular genius to secure suspension from the house of commons and in the case it appears to have been exactly what the honorable member wanted. He was followed by most of the British Whigs as members sympathizing with their friends and colleague on account of the admiring patriots they have among their constituents in Great Britain.

The new act provides that "any crime when so tried shall be punishable with punishment assigned to the crimes by the statute or common law." That a court martial when trying a person charged with a crime punishable by death shall include as a member of the court nominated by the Lord Lieutenant a person certified by the Lord Lieutenant as having legal knowledge and experience.

That the court of summary jurisdiction when trying a person charged with a crime or offence against the regulations constituted by two or more residents of the district. The act confers on the court martial powers and jurisdiction of a justices of any other civil court for binding persons to keep the peace, etc. for compelling persons to give evidence and to produce documents before the court.

It further authorizes "the detention in prison in any part of the United Kingdom of any person upon whom sentence is passed and provided for the duty of coroner and jury being performed by an army court of inquiry. Where a courthouse has been destroyed the court may be held in such other building as directed by the Lord Lieutenant. It also provides "for the retention of sums payable to any local authority from the local taxation account or from any parliamentary grant or from any fund administered by the local authority or public authority where the local authority has failed to perform its duties, etc."

Sir Hamar Greenwood goes out of his way to publicly state that the restoration of order will only apply where there is disorder. He adds that he is glad to see that the leading business men of both creeds and parties in Ireland are trying to organize the moderate opinion in the country. Unless moderate people united the economic ruin of Ireland was threatened. The government of all ways owing to the refusal of railwaymen to carry troops and police would mean there would be no mails no payments of old age or other pensions and trade would be strangled. Remember Sir Hamar concluded that the British empire is not at war with Ireland but certain extremists in that country have declared themselves at war with the British empire. Is there a living man who does not know all this already? Sir Hamar's eyes are being opened.

To insure the isolation of Burton port in West Donegal and so prevent the movement of troops the Burton port section of the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway track was torn up. The line is one of the light railways erected by the government entirely without cost when Mr. Balfour was chief secretary. Its opening was hailed with delight and its advent was the beginning of an era of prosperity for the district.

Archbishop Mannix has no room to complain of the notoriety he has attained by his visit to this country. He has abused the British empire for years from his distant retreat and he cannot reasonably complain of the steps that have been taken to prevent his visit to Ireland and so giving rise to further disorder. There is surely sufficient trouble in Ireland without the presence of this noted firebrand. He has conducted an anti-British pro-

paganda which has disgusted many of the members of his own church in Australia. The wisest course for the British government would have been to have forbidden him to land in the British Isles in which case all bother about destroyers and secret instructions and the rest of it would have been avoided. The pity is that he has been given a very considerable free advertisement. If report be true, Australia does not want the reverend prelate to return to that country and the Commonwealth may be induced to take action in the direction indicated.

Workmen expelled from several of the industrial establishments in Ulster towns on account of the murders and outrages, committed through the agency of Sinn Fein in the south and west have not been reinstated. Their return to work will not take place until the cessation of crime and outrage. An attempt was made by the chairman of a limited liability company, having a branch in America, to have some of the old employees of the firm reinstated under a threat to have the works closed down but the Protestant workmen held a meeting immediately and declined point blank to work with any of the expelled men. Protestant workmen generally feel greatly incensed at the campaign of murder and outrage and so long as that campaign exists there is little hope that any change will take place in the temperment of the men. For many years past the loyal workmen have through sympathy permitted those whose loyalty has been dated and found wanting to represent them on the local Trades Council and at trade union conferences but all this is to be changed as soon as it is practicable. The politics-religious game has been played too long in trade union affairs and the Ulster workman is bent on clearing out local executives and supplant them by men who hold views more in sympathy with the majority of the membership.

Strong anti-Belfast sentiments were expressed at a meeting of local bodies in the South of Ireland; and resolutions have been passed asking the people to boycott Belfast goods until the expelled workers are re-employed. The Hon. Mr. Minister for Local Government, Mr. Alderman Cosgrove, (M.P. for Kilkenny) at a meeting of the General Council of County Councils, held in Dublin, proposed a series of resolutions calling upon all local bodies to cease trading with Belfast; to withdraw their deposits from the three Belfast banks and in a short time Belfast would be brought to its senses. Ulster is therefore about to experience a foretaste of Home Rule under the six counties area system as Sinn Fein threatened to boycott Ulster so soon as an Ulster parliament was established. The distributing trades, some of whose representatives have already had hostile resolutions in Sinn Fein areas; are regarding the situation with patient equanimity. It is well known that the Belfast wholesalers extend to Irish traders longer credits than they can obtain elsewhere and English houses will not supply these merchants' requirements except for cash down owing to the state of Ireland, one large Belfast drapery house, whose representative had lately an unfavorable reception in a Donegal town, was able to remind a fire-eating republican that his firm had paid the year \$20,000 to employ workers in Donegal. Should the boycott be continued this money as well as other large sums would be divided elsewhere.

As far the shipbuilding these firms are likely to be able to without further orders from the Government of Ireland. So far as the linen trade is concerned most of its products are exported.

"I had to do it; I was called away and told I would be shot in my bed if I didn't go. I would not like it to be published because I might be shot in the streets." This is the declaration of a young man who was tried by general court-martial on a charge of participating in an attack with firearms on a Royal Irish Constabulary patrol near Belturbet Colavan. The young man belonged to the organization which is now prating about Belfast intolerance!

Canada in the League. Sir Herbert Ames is the financial director to the secretary of the League of Nations. He went over to London in September, 1919, before the signing of the Peace Treaty to take this position on trial. He returned to Canada after nine months' work in the League of Nations, thoroughly convinced that the League has come to stay—that it has a great future before it, and that he will be fully occupied in the position which he has accepted. Sir Herbert spoke in the House of Commons on June 22, probably for the last time, as he returned to England on July 5, and does not expect to come back here save for short visits during the coming five years. In his capacity as financial director, Sir Herbert prepares the budget for the Council of the League of Nations. He consults with every department and keeps in touch with all expenditure. When his budget is ratified by the Council, he levies the assessment on all the nations, members of the League. Thirty-six nations have ratified and more than half of these have already paid their dues.

Our Divorce Evil. One hundred divorce bills were formally put through by the Private Bills Committee at the recent session of Parliament. Before the close, Dr. Michael Steele, chairman, remarked that next year the committee would be more strict in regard to the 200 fine which is imposed when petitions are not placed before the House within the prescribed six weeks from the opening of the session.

This year's total of one hundred petitions granted is easily a record. Last year, which was also considered very high, the number of cases was fifty-one, thus showing an increase of practically one hundred per cent. The total number of applications this year was 123, and the majority of these, it is stated, came from Toronto. Returned soldiers were affected in almost fifty per cent. of the applications.

Don't judge a man by his relations instead of his company. Relations are thrust upon him, but companions are usually of his own choosing. If people wouldn't bite until they find out whether it is bread or stone there would be fewer dental parlors.

A SIMPLE STATEMENT OF FACTS REGARDING PRESENT CLOTHING PRICES

There Is No Mystery About The Profits Of The Retail Clothing Stores.

By Merton C. Robinson.

YOU have been buying clothing during the summer at what has been the wholesale price or less. You have bought a single suit of clothes for less than the retail merchant who has bought a bill of one hundred thousand dollars worth at one time.

This has been due to one of two reasons, either the retailer has sold you clothes at actual cost to him, or the manufacturer has sold them at a loss.

Clothing has been offered by other clothiers, as well as myself, in some cases at less than the cost of making, without any profit to the maker.

It is reported in the trade that one manufacturer has taken a loss of a quarter of a million dollars in order to be able to finance his business during this past season.

There is no mystery about the profits of the retail clothing stores, or the cost of selling. The average legitimate ground floor clothier sells his clothes on a basis of about 33 to 35 per cent. gross profit on selling price (notwithstanding that some slanderers would have you believe otherwise). Statistical figures have been compiled which prove that the overhead, or cost of selling in ground floor clothing stores is 27 or 28 and in some cases as high as 30 per cent. It costs 5 to 6 per cent. for salesmen, 6 to 8 per cent. for rent, 3 to 4 per cent. for advertising, 2 per cent. for delivery, and about 10 per cent. for office force, buying costs, freight, window trims, fixture depreciation, and last but not least, book losses.

In the operation of a chain of stores such as mine, the book losses, fancy fixture losses, delivery cost and the greater part of the buying cost is eliminated.

On account of the enormous amount of sales, my salesmen are making good salaries at 3 per cent. My rent is only about 1 1/2 per cent., so that you may readily see that my cost of operation is only about half of that of the average ground floor clothier. Therefore, I do not need to add on nearly the amount of mark-up that most clothiers need in order to net a profit.

There are also many advantages in the buying end of my business that cannot possibly obtain with a clothier doing a small business. For instance, I operate my own factories, thereby eliminating the manufacturers' profits, and I buy in such enormous quantities that I get the advantage of the jobbers' rates.

You will readily see by the above figures that when a suit of clothes is marked \$65 in the average shop, that it cost the retailer from \$40 to \$42.

If he makes a reduction of 33 per cent. he only gets just what he paid for it, and is losing his overhead, and there is no escape. That is exactly what I have been doing last summer, and you can bank on it that it is what many other first-class firms have been doing.

I realized in April that the public thought clothing was too high, and on May 1st I fired the first gun in my stores, from Halifax to Vancouver, to bring prices down.

I have turned over one million dollars worth of clothing into money since that date, and have taken a big loss, but I want to say frankly that I have also bought a great deal of goods since that date, and forced the manufacturer to take the loss.

This was not a pleasure, but a



MERTON C. ROBINSON, President, Robinson's Clothes Limited.

necessity forced through existing business conditions, and not at all an unusual thing to do in strenuous times.

Prices have been terribly high. It would take a page to give the reasons, and then I would not get anywhere.

Basic conditions have not changed, and the consensus of opinion in the clothing trade is that they will not.

There has been some recession in the price of raw wool, but not much in the better grades.

When you consider that there is only about \$4.00 worth of raw wool in a good suit of clothes, you must realize that this will have little effect on the price.

Labor is the one big item of cost in a suit of clothes, and when you figure that the suit goes through fourteen different processes from the time it leaves the sheep's back, you can expect very little change in price for the better, as long as labor stays at its present price level, and I think we all want it to stay there!

Notwithstanding the above facts, I promised the people of Canada on May 1st that I would bring down the price of clothes, and through several fortunate circumstances, or luck, if you like, I have placed myself in a position to offer you in my shops, clothing at about 20 to 30 per cent. lower price than I needed to get for the same grade of goods last Spring.

Personally guarantee to you this difference of price in the ROBINSON'S Clothes. If I ever make a statement through the public press that cannot absolutely be backed up and proved by the real facts, I invite the strictest criticism.

If my statements are justified by the public, I should merit the biggest Fall business in the history of this great business, which I am so proud of because it has been built on Truth and Honesty.

I shall have more to say about the general clothing situation in a later issue.

M. C. Robinson

My prices this Fall will be \$20 to \$50. My prices last Spring were \$28 to \$60. Every Robinson label in a suit carries my personal guarantee of satisfaction or your money back.

ROBINSON'S CLOTHES LIMITED

216 Princess Street, next Grand Opera House

The best 15¢ Cigarette

MILLBANK VIRGINIA CIGARETTE

