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CHILD'S STORY OF THE HUMAN RACE By Uncle Ray

College Disputes and Fights. It was common for students of the Middle Ages to wear daggers or swords at their sides. Some of them were wild fellows. They did not care much about learning. They spent most of their time gambling, drinking and having a general "good time."



German students of the Middle Ages.

flights with the townsmen. At Oxford, Cambridge, Paris, Cologne and other university places, many persons lived besides the students. They were often in quarrels with boisterous fellows who went to the universities.

Sometimes, the students quarrelled amongst themselves. At Oxford, there was a hot feud between Irish and Scotch students.

In an effort to put an end to the fighting, Oxford decided to impose fines. Any student who struck with his fist was to be fined four shillings, for striking with stone or clubs, the fine was six shillings and eight pence. The fine was ten shillings for striking with a dagger, sword or ax.

The head men of Oxford were called together around a table to settle their disputes."

Distrusting the Judges. Professor Hudson believed that both bodies are needed, however, and that United States membership in the world court was a step in the right direction.

Part of the incredulity of the United States people is explained by the objection, arising out of their own experience politically, which leads them to distrust all kinds of officials.

"Are not the judges of the court paid for by the League of Nations and pensioned by the league and, therefore, incapable of making any but league decisions?" That is the kind of mentality the United States objects to the League of Nations have cultivated.

That is an illuminating glimpse of United States psychology. That enables us to see why law and order is so lightly esteemed by a large percentage of the citizens of the republic. They have not been able to conceive of a judiciary which would be absolutely independent and who could give their decisions no otherwise than in harmony with the highest ideals and traditions of justice and equity.

Professor Hudson explained that the judges of the world court are paid for by the nations which are members of the court and pensioned by those nations. They use the machinery of the league to handle these funds, but there is no reason to suppose that the judges would have any more regard for the opinion of any one or more of the nations in the league than of the other.

They are there to do justice and they are guaranteed entire freedom from any kind of interference or restraint. As Professor Hudson said, why should there be any more reason to suspect them of partiality than the supreme court judges at Washington who are paid by the United States treasury?

Publicity Secured. Only Turkey and Germany of the warring enemy nations remain outside the league and Turkey has agreed to come in. All the states of Asia are in but Turkey and Afghanistan. All of Africa except Egypt is in, and all of South America except Ecuador, so Senator Lodge's objection that it was a European league is rather stupid.

The league is a public body. The fight for publicity was carried on by the league itself. The minutes of all meetings, public, private, or secret, are made public immediately. The actual deeds of the league would take columns to detail. Five hundred treaties have been registered by it in the last four years. It has done much for the codification of international law.

The special commissions that have been organized under it are of important assistance to branches of governmental activity which have never been able to attack the existing conditions hitherto without some such organization. The opium commission, the white slave traffic commission, the health commission, the commission on the reduction of armaments, the economic commission, are all doing splendid service.

The health commission may be mentioned for its special success, so great indeed that even the United States and Soviet Russia are co-operating with it informally. Treaties made with the United States are registered with the League of Nations.

A man who is alone with his thoughts has scant company.

He acted as the judge when students or teachers got into trouble. One time there was a dispute between Sir Thomas Lancaster, who had many students in his charge, and John Merton, a teacher. The wife of Merton was also in the dispute, on the side of her husband. Lancaster was backed by a certain Simon Marshall. Instead of going to law, those

four tried to have the quarrel settled peacefully. One of the chief men of the university heard their cases and decided: "You shall agree not to go to law about this case. Neither shall you strike one another, or use words of abuse, or make faces.

"Instead of doing any such things, you shall have a party together. One side must supply a goose and some wine. The other must bring bread and beer."

When students lived together in halls or "dormitories" there was likely to be a good deal of noise-making. Sometimes, a disorderly student was put on bread and water. In other cases, he was punished by having a Bible read aloud to him while he ate.

ings by the other parties to the treaties. Uncle Sam has to be treated like a big boy. Meanwhile the Bok plan excites plenty of valuable discussion about the league, and if it should be adopted and the United States enter the world court, the principle of the League of Nations has been accepted.

MRS. JOHN DONALDSON. Made A Life Member of the W. M. S. At Sand Hill.

Sand Hill, Jan. 30.—The recent thaw has made the most of the country roads passable for cars. The friends of Mrs. R. E. Acton are glad to see her able to be around again.

The Ladies Aid and Missionary Society met in the basement of the church on Tuesday last with a good attendance. The pleasing event of the afternoon was the making of Mrs. John Donaldson a life member of the W.M.S. Rev. Mr. Lancaster gave a very suitable address while Mrs. John Carey, president of the society, presented the pin. A wedding girl has come to stay at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Woods. Miss Blythe Battams has returned after visiting Miss Isabelle Greenlee. Miss Gladys McBroom has returned to her duties after spending the week-end at her home. The Four-Square Club intend holding a box social in the near future.

INVITATION TO PRINCE. Johannesburg Laborites Objected to Sum to Be Spent.

Johannesburg, Feb. 1.—The Johannesburg town council, after an all-night sitting, accepted a resolution to invite the Prince of Wales to be the guest of the council during his stay in Johannesburg, and authorized the expenditure of £7,500. The Labor members opposed spending so large a sum on festivities and moved amendments to spend only half that amount, giving the other half to the unemployed and also to devote £4,500 to a permanent memorial in the form of a national park. The amendments were rejected. During the proceedings Communists and Socialists in the public gallery cheered the Labor speakers and jeered at their opponents. Finally the mayor ordered the gallery to be cleared.

Sydenham News Budget. Sydenham, Jan. 31.—People are busy now putting in their supply of ice for next summer. A box social and dance was held in the township hall on Friday evening in aid of the hockey team and a very enjoyable evening spent. The game to have been played here on Saturday did not materialize owing to the extreme cold. Rev. Mr. Brown, Elgin, preached in the Methodist church on Sunday morning and evening. Rev. Mr. Hollingsworth had gone to Elgin to preach at their anniversary services. The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. Albert Boyce. A good programme was given and the social half hour was much enjoyed. Miss Evelyn Hanna, Toronto, spent a few days the guest of Mrs. P. H. Roberts recently. William Griffith sold his home to William Moon who took possession at once. Mr. McBratney and family have moved to Batters.

PROBS:—Saturday, local snow flurries, not much change in temperature.

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150 only, Forsythe, Tooke and Gordon Shirts—made of fine English Percales, Balloon Cloth and Madras. Odd sizes and broken lines—re-priced for an immediate clearance.

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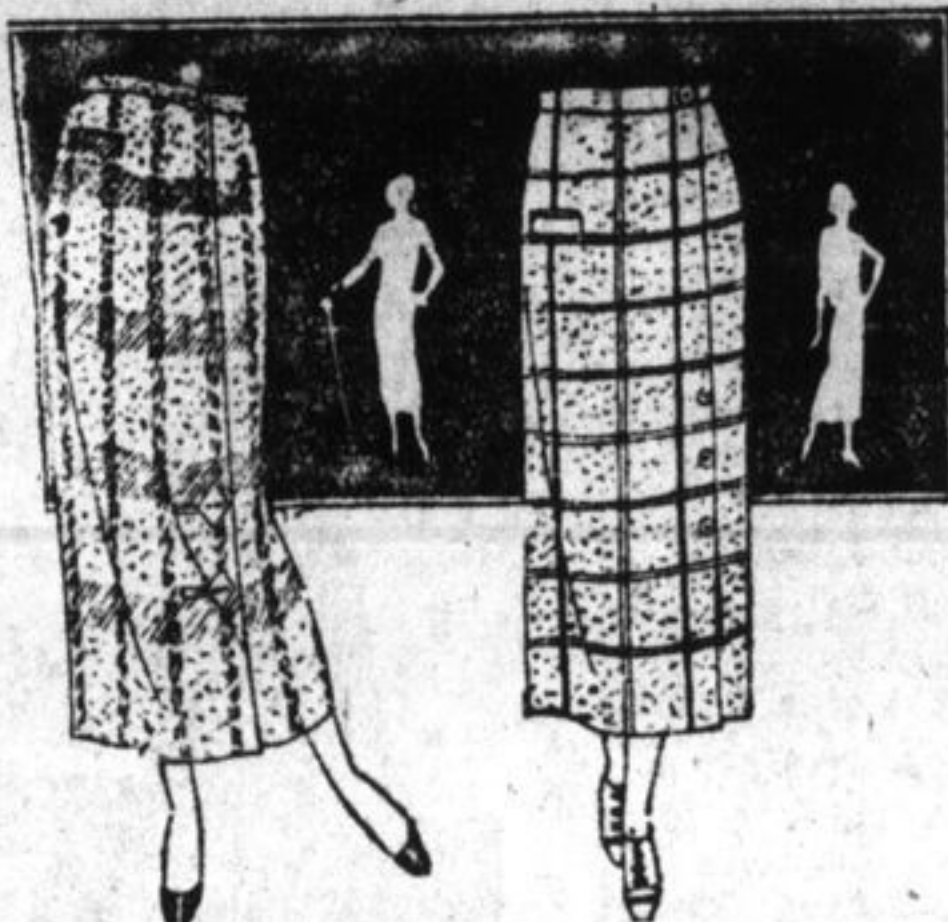
SALE PRICE \$1.79

100 Suits Men's White Flannelette Pyjamas with White Silk Frogs—full sizes—and special values at \$2.50 and \$2.75 a Suit.

Novelty Wool Crepe Skirts

Regular \$7.50 each.

Sale Price \$4.95



48 only, All-Wool Crepe Skirts in the latest novelty pleats. The colors are Cocoa, Sand, Grey and Brown. The sizes range from 25 to 30 waist.

WOOL GLOVES

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Sale Price 69c. pair

25 doz. Gauntlet and Wrist Length Gloves in colors Heather, Fawn, Black and Brown. Re-priced for a quick clean-up. Sizes 6 to 7 only.

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At 10c. Ball

150 balls Monarch Floss and Dove—full 1 oz. each; in colors Black, Flamingo and Rose—regular 25c. ball.

At 25c. Ball

60 balls Eskimo Angora Wool—Grey only—to clear. Reg. 60c. a ball.

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Uncle Sam Inquiring

Hamilton Spectator. To understand the United States' objection to the League of Nations we have to understand United States party politics. In order to beat President Wilson in a presidential election it was necessary to damn the League of Nations, and Senator Lodge accordingly damned it. Now at President Wilson is beaten, in order to save his face and comfort himself with consistency Senator Lodge must continue to damn the League of Nations and accordingly do so. Party politics have a way of swinging from the east to the west and from the north to the south and whenever the electorate discover that they have been bamboozled in any fashion they swing over decidedly than ever. Consequently the League of Nations is no means a lost cause in the United States. More and more people are coming to know about it, and those who know are enthusiastic over its success and its practical operations. A strong support has been discovered for it in an entirely unexpected quarter, and incidents attending this discovery may develop for it before long. Mr. Bok, who retired recently from his editorship of the Ladies' Home Journal, having idle hands, as no doubt Senator Lodge reflected, and some mischief to do and offered a large sum as a prize for the best proposal towards attaining the world's peace. A committee has awarded the prize to a plan which practically the recognition of the League of Nations, and Senator Lodge and his friends are thoroughly disgusted and have begun to use Mr. Bok, there being no other arguments available. The merit of the proposal, as we see it, is that

It enables the people to gain some reliable information about the League of Nations.

Nations Co-Operating. The newspapers are being filled with accounts of the successful activities of the league, and the splendid organization of 54 nations which it has brought together; and maps showing that Russia and Siberia, the United States and its dependencies, Germany, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Mexico are the only countries outside its muster. Doubtless there was a similar assembly that jeered when Noah was constructing the Ark but those who got inside laughed longest. It may be so in this case, and those with the will for fellowship, who try to put it in practice, who, at least, make an honest effort, can afford to ignore the opposition of those who desire to do nothing and who, by what at least is apathy, have delayed the long-hoped-for federation of the world. It is being realized that if the plan of a world court is right, then the League of Nations cannot be wrong. It is membership in the world court that is involved in the Bok peace proposal, but the one largely depends upon the other, and so discussion of the league arises naturally. Professor Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of law at Harvard university, has been drawn into a discussion of the league after a session of the school of politics of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at Radcliffe College. He recognized that the league and the world court had entirely separate functions. "The purpose of the court is to try cases by law. I am a lawyer myself, and I realize, therefore, what a wide range of human problems is outside the legal sphere. Of the two organizations, the league is, I believe, the more vital, for it provides a means of nations getting to-