

### ZANE GREY'S NEW BOOK THE VANISHING AMERICAN

Here, at last, is the great romance of the American Indian.

It is the romance of Nophal, the young Nophal warrior, cursed with the strange and conflicting heritage of a white man's education and the fierce soul of an Indian, as only Zane Grey can express it.

## R. UGLOW & CO.

BUY CHRISTMAS CARDS EARLY

### The Industries Committee Advises Property Owners to Vote for Monarch Battery By-law

A meeting of the Industries Committee was held on Friday afternoon and the By-law in connection with the fixed assessment for the Monarch Battery Co. was heartily endorsed by the members. The discussion brought out that the Monarch Battery Co. started making batteries in Kingston in 1922 in a small way on Ontario street in a building adjoining the light, heat and power plant, with a small stock which was purchased in Western Ontario. The business increased, and it was compelled to move across the street for more room, and again with further growth it became necessary that the new and handsome building on Montreal street, which is 60 feet by 160 feet should be erected. This factory is erected on lots 205, 206, 207 and 208, and the company is now asking for a fixed assessment of one thousand dollars on the building and premises. The rumor that all the vacant land on Montreal street adjoining the factory will be included is not true. The lots above named are the only ones mentioned in the By-law. These lots at the present time are assessed at \$600, which would bring \$20.40 taxes. Estimating the new factory with a business assessment at the school rate of 12 1-2 mills makes \$120 taxes, and the thousand dollars fixed assessment at the balance of the rate 21 1-2 mills will bring \$21.50, making \$141.50 in all, and \$120 more revenue to the city than at present.

This factory is now employing twenty-five men with a weekly pay roll of \$500 and the company has booked and ordered 10,000 batteries which will keep the factory running until June next. The factory will afford room for more working men who will be needed as the Company is already making arrangements for extensions. This is the beneficial part that Industries play in a city. Under these circumstances the committee is strongly of the opinion that the By-law should be carried.

It should be remembered that this factory has been started and developed by the company's money without any assistance, and as we are eagerly looking for factories it is only fair for this one and for the attraction of others that this small assistance and recognition should be given. To carry the By-law will increase the prestige and good-will of the company and stimulate it to further efforts, besides encouraging other factories to locate here. To defeat the By-law will lower its prestige, discourage its efforts, and certainly have the effect of keeping others from coming to our city. The committee asks all property owners to vote in favor of this By-law.

### "TAILORING" SUBJECT OF ROTARY ADDRESS

Given at the Friday Luncheon by Mr. Jack Derry—An Interesting Talk.

"Tailoring," was the subject of a very interesting address given by Rotarian Jack Derry at the Rotary Club luncheon on Friday. A large number of Rotarians turned out to hear Mr. Derry, and they were amply rewarded.

The materials that go into the making of a coat and where they come from, was the first topic that the speaker dealt with. The finest cloths were produced by the countries that were long noted for them. Ireland was noted for its linen and the East for its silks. A large percentage of the buttons used in the making of a coat were manufactured from a species of nut grown in Brazil, called the Ivory nut.

The methods used forty or fifty years ago were dealt with by the speaker. Then cloth 27 inches wide was used, now all cloth that is used in tailoring is 54 inches, or just twice as wide. Then the average price was 75 cents a yard, now it is \$1.50. The team system was used then extensively. Craftsmen who specialized in one line of work joined with craftsmen who specialized in another line, and thus a man only did a certain part of the work. This team system is coming back, although it is not a new idea. Order tailoring is the trend to-day, and one man does all the work on one part of a suit. After the coat is cut, it is trimmed for body lines. The lining is then cut. The greater part of the lining used to-day is manufactured in Manchester, England. The best cotton is grown in India, this cotton is used almost exclusively for this work. The use of a hair and wool fabric was discussed by the speaker. It is for the finer and last lining of a coat. A great deal of this hair and wool product is being made in Prescott, but the larger part comes from England. Just now there are some French goods on the market in this line. The reason for this was that the franc was very low. Ordinarily the French cloths were very dear, and very little of this line was shipped to Canada.

The cloth that goes into the making of the suit was then taken up by the speaker. The greater part of the lines used in the making of our coats to-day come from Ireland. Irish serges are also a great favorite with the men of to-day. They are both cheap and dressy. The various sundries that go into the making of a coat, such as the stays and buttons, were dealt with by the speaker. A large number of these sundries were made in Kitchener.

After a coat is cut, it is made up in England. Trousers and vests are made up by men, while in Canada this work is done by women. The wages paid forty or fifty years ago were compared by the speaker to the wages paid to-day. They were considerably over twice as much now. In the ordinary tailor shop, each one has his or her job, all the stitching being done by operators. The speaker could remember when a customer bought the goods and took them to a tailor who made up the suit. As far back as he could remember, there was only one tailor of this kind in Kingston. The number of tailor shops has greatly diminished in Kingston and elsewhere. The greater part of the business going to large order houses. Every ordinary suit takes one man two days to make the coat, one day to make the trousers, and one day to make the vest. There are only six tailor shops in Kingston, and the speaker could remember when there were twenty. There is no such thing as a sweat shop in Ontario in the manufacture of cloth to-day. This was a great improvement on the conditions that existed some time ago.

Rotarian Clifford Reynolds, moved a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, which was seconded by Rotarian Charles Jackson. A report of the bowling team of the club was given by Rotarian J. C. Reynolds. One hundred dollars was voted by the club to be given to the "Shoe and Stocking Fund."

### CHRISTMAS BUYING IS ON IN EARNEST

Fine Quality of Articles—Prices Moderate—Partial Payment Plan Popular.

It takes a touch of snow to arouse the Christmas spirit. Merchants have found that a "green Christmas" is bad for business; that shopping doesn't start until the cold weather sets in and some snow is on the ground. This year's early, heavy snowfall seems to have covered and smothered anything of the Scrooge spirit. People are out in force in the stores, and they are not merely looking things over—they are buying in large quantities. The merchants are hopeful that this year will be the biggest since the post-war depression. If buying continues on the scale it has reached in the last three or four days their hopes will be fully realized. The early shoppers are getting the first choice, so don't put that shopping off.

And it must be confessed that the goods this year are more attractive than they have been for a long time. Either the merchants have made special efforts to please, or the quality of gift articles has improved—and the prices have gone down. The general acceptance of the partial payment system of buying shows that it is meeting the needs of the public. All classes are availing themselves of the opportunity to pay as they go. They can pick out and take home a score of articles on this plan, where they formerly had to buy one a week for cash and could never get all they wanted by the time Christmas came around.

The spirit of giving is in the air, the opportunity to buy is better than ever before, prices are very attractive, the quality of goods is splendid—it looks as if everyone would have a merry Christmas.

Among the many activities of the Royal Colonial Institute, of London, England, that to which the widest publicity should be given is the collection and dissemination of information concerning every aspect of Imperial trade.

There is a pronounced movement on foot so far as the Old Country is concerned to advocate the policy of "Buy British Goods," and while this has for long been practised by the Dominions, it is only in recent months that serious attention has been drawn to it in the United Kingdom. The movement has been accelerated by two main factors; the undoubted success attained by the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, and the state of our foreign trade. The eyes of the nation are being turned to the enormous potentialities of the Empire, its illimitable resources and its boundless wealth. To foster this movement by every means in its power is one of the objects for which the Institute stands and in furtherance of this it places at the disposal of enquirers a vast fund of general and statistical information, and serves as a clearing-house for practically any enquiry of an Imperial nature.

Since the introduction of this feature 14 years ago a large number of enquiries of the most varied character has been received and dealt with. These results would not have been obtained without the help of the valuable Empire Library of the Royal Colonial Institute, which contains upwards of 160,000 volumes and reports relating to every branch of Empire study.

Correspondents are urged in their own interests to furnish the fullest possible details in order to avoid the delay entailed in referring queries back for further particulars. All communications should be addressed

### ABERNETHY'S SHOE STORE

## The 1925 Christmas Gift

Something new—something different and very handsome—it's a LADY'S HAT CASE—the newest gift of a life-time. Let us show you these beautiful cases—\$5.00 to \$22.50.

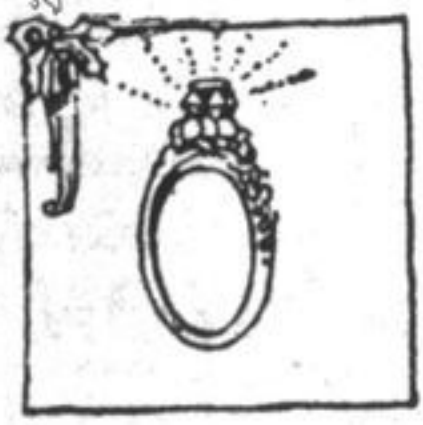
LADIES' BEDROOM SLIPPERS	BOYS' HOCKEY BOOTS	GIRLS' HOCKEY BOOTS
EVENING FOOTWEAR For Young Ladies	KIDDIES' RABBIT SLIPPERS	MEN'S WOOL SLIPPERS
WARDROBE TRUNKS	KIDDIES' SPARK PLUG SLIPPERS	MEN'S SPATS
TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, BAGS	SNOWSHOES OVERSHOES MOCCASINS	CHILDREN'S WHITE RUBBERS

### DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant.

Write or see W. C. Cannon

TELEPHONE 128-W. 840 NELSON STREET. KINGSTON



### DIAMOND RINGS

Whether it be large or small, the same high standard of quality is always maintained, both in the Diamonds and Mountings.

You are always assured of the best money can buy when purchased here.

**Kimneer & d'Esterre**  
JEWELLERS  
168 PRINCESS ST.

### Hard Wood

Choice Body Hardwood. Soft Mixed Wood. Kindling and Slabs.

**Chas. Bedore & Son**  
340 NELSON STREET  
Phone 1746J.

**THOMAS COPLEY**  
Carpenter Phone 987

See us for all kinds of Carpentry work. Estimates given on new floors laid. Have your hardwood floors cleaned with our new floor cleaning machine.

**YOU BUY WHEN!**  
The exceptional tone quality in the Weber Piano appeals to the most aesthetic taste. HEAR FOR YOURSELF AND BE CONVINCED.  
**AT C. W. LINDSAY'S Warerooms, Princess Street**

"Where style is a factor and good workmanship a principle."

### FUR COATS

that appeal to the most discriminating clientele.

**W.F. GOURDIER**  
78 BROCK STREET



Virginia Lump ..... \$ 9.00 per ton  
Large Pea Coal ..... \$13.00 per ton  
Welsh Anthracite, Stove and Egg ..... \$18.00 per ton  
Coke, all sizes ..... \$14.00 per ton  
Split Pea or Buckwheat ..... \$ 9.00 per ton  
Cut Hard and Soft Slabs.

**SOWARDS COAL CO.**  
TELEPHONE 155  
UPTOWN OFFICE: MCGALL'S CIGAR STORE. Phone 811.

### BAGGAGE AND TRAVELLING GOODS

Newest styles of the season in Club Bags, Dressing Cases, Boston Bags, Ladies' Hat Boxes, etc., in Cowhide, Enamel and Walrus, with beautiful linings and attractive patterns.

The quality and prices are right. We invite your inspection.

**ALLAN M. REID**  
SHOE STORE

### DESERONTO

Deseronto, Dec. 4.—Miss Eva Gordon entertained the Bridge Club at her home on Thomas street on Wednesday evening.

Inspectors were busy in the Bank of Montreal on Thursday.

Mrs. Grace Young of Nanapanee is the guest of her cousin, Miss Jennie Dryden, for a few days.

Mrs. E. Arthur Rixen, who has been very ill for some time, is improving slowly.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Clark have returned to their home on Thomas street, after a two weeks' holiday, out of town.

Donald McDonald is home again after spending some weeks in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pearson of Manchester, N.H., are with Mrs. Pearson's mother, Mrs. B. D. Wager, for a few days.

The bassar, held by the ladies of the United Church on Thursday, was a splendid financial success.

R. R. Sager has gone to Midland to accept a position. Mrs. Elmer Nadeau is spending a holiday with her mother, Mrs. R. R. Sager.

The local shop windows are beginning to look very gay and festive with their Christmas decorations.

### THE OBJECTION TO AN ELECTIVE SENATE

Prof. Duncan McArthur Delivers Address Before Ottawa Canadian Club.

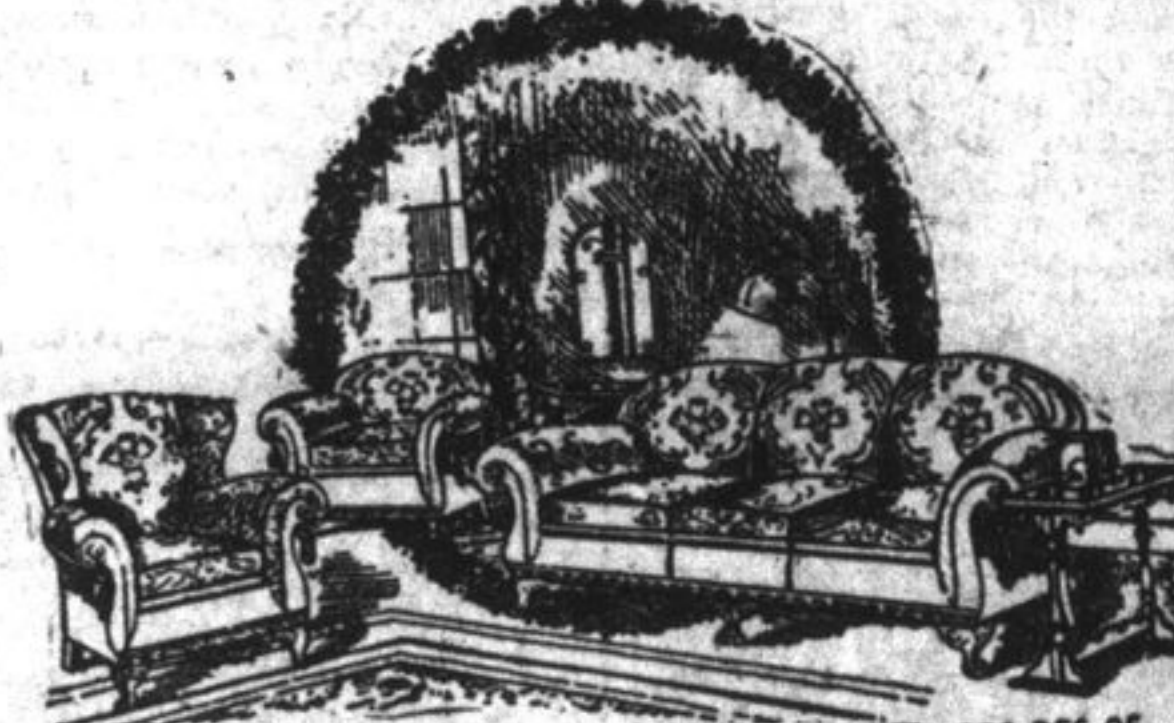
Ottawa Journal  
Canada has already experimented with the elective system as applied to the Upper Chamber of Parliament, and the experiment was not an unqualified success. This information was given to members of the Canadian Club at luncheon here Thursday by Dr. Duncan McArthur, Professor of History at Queen's University, who spoke on "Confederation and the Senate."

He referred to the experiment which was made in Canada prior to Confederation, of electing instead of appointing senators, because he said there was a tendency in certain quarters today to return to the elective principle.

He stated that in the year 1852 Canada had secured an amendment to the constitution under which members of what was then termed the Legislative Council were elected instead of being appointed. At first the experiment worked fairly well. People of the better class were found entering the contest for membership in the Upper Chamber, but ultimately the expense and strain of campaigns over large constituencies led to a falling off among these people.

The F.S.  
Husband—What is that you are reading, my dear?  
Wife—It is a letter from mother.  
Husband—Is there anything important in it?  
Wife—I can scarcely say; I haven't got to the postscript yet.

### Kingston's Biggest Home Furnishers



### Christmas of 1925

Made brighter and greater than ever by the selection of suitable gifts of Furniture from our gift department for young and old. Why? Because every gift of Furniture is a beautiful, permanent gift—a token of esteem, to be enjoyed every day of the year.

### JAMES REID

SERVICE PHONE 147. FOR BETTER CHRISTMAS.

### BUY ADVERTISED GOODS They Insure Against Fraud

### AMERICANS CAN LEARN MUCH FROM EUROPE IN FIRE PREVENTION METHODS

By S. W. Straus, President American Society for Thrift

EFFICIENCY is one of the watchwords of American business. We occupy the position of world leadership in business resourcefulness and system. The American business man gets things done with an alertness not duplicated anywhere else. In one respect, however, we could learn a lesson in efficiency from Europe. This is in the loss of life and property through fire. What we gain by business efficiency we are losing to quite an extent by carelessness in the matter of fires. Space here does not permit as thorough a discussion of this subject as might prove of value but a comparison between conditions in London and in New York may be taken as typical of the situation in the United States and in Europe.



In 1924, according to the best available information obtainable, there were only 35 serious fires in the city of London, 3,810 building activities. Most fires occur through carelessness and the only way this element can be eliminated is by education. The business men of America could with profit spend in thrift education a small percentage of the money lost in fires. Our amazing fire losses testify to the greater need of this phase of thrift education.