

HOUSING ILLS ARE RIFE IN THE WORLD'S METROPOLIS; THREE FAMILIES TO A HOUSE

London, Dec. 19.—"Room to live, room to work and room to play."

That is the demand of the new urban report of the British Liberal Land Committee entitled, "Towns and the Land." It is rather a remarkable document, apart from its avowed purpose as political propaganda, for it sets forth conditions which undoubtedly must be remedied in some way.

Great Britain is badly housed. The people in many districts are crowded into quarters that are insufficient and insanitary and for which grossly unjust rentals are charged. Statistics show that only 38 per cent of the families living in London occupy structurally separate houses. About 32 per cent are housed two families to a dwelling and 30 per cent containing three or more families each.

If you go among the dwellings of working people, you usually find two or three women trying to work in the same kitchen. Several groups of children, belonging to different mothers, are tumbling about the floors and playing in the tiny yards. The sleeping accommodations are made to do duty in all sorts of ingenious ways. Trundle beds are tucked away under bedsteads. Mattresses and bedding are rolled up in corners. Men who work night shifts crawl into beds that have just been vacated by those who are employed or who seek employment by day.

Futile Treatment.

More than 16 per cent of London's population lives in conditions condemned by health authorities as "overcrowding." Recently a report was issued by the Almoner of the City of London Hospital in which this pessimistic paragraph appears:

"On the question of housing, it is difficult to avoid despair. Patient after patient tells the same tale of ill-health due to being forced to live in overcrowded, insanitary houses, and often, the out-patients treatment in such conditions seems thrown away."

The following comparison between two localities is significant; Shoreditch is a crowded district in which the conditions above described prevail. Bournville, famed throughout the world as one of Britain's experiments in ideal housing, a garden city has an abundance of light, air and other influences contributing to health denied to Shoreditch. In Shoreditch the average death rate for each thousand over a period of five years was 18.3. In Bournville for the same period, 7.7. In Shoreditch, the infant mortality was 123 for each thousand average, for a period of five years; in Bournville, 51.

Land Values.

It is acknowledged that one of the chief factors in obtaining proper housing for the people in these great commercial centres in the high cost of the land. Wherever commercial enterprise has brought large numbers of people

together, the agricultural significance of land has been lost and new values as sites for houses, shops and factories have arisen. And along with site values, rentals for dwellings have increased until individual families no longer can afford to occupy houses by themselves. This process is constant everywhere.

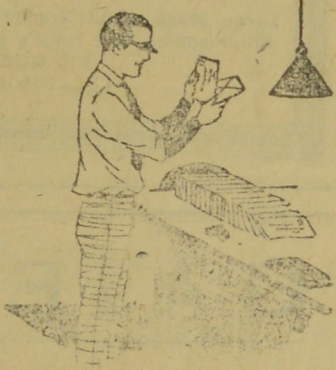
The report cites an instance that is aptly illustrative.

"London's underground railway system recently was extended to Edgware from Golder's Green. This extension as financed under the Trade Facilities Act, the principal and interest of a loan of about \$32,000,000 being guaranteed by the government of this and other developments of the underground system. The line was opened Aug. 15, 1924. On Sept. 17, 150 acres at Edgware were sold for \$316,000. Some of the land fetched \$5,000 an acre. Before the line was constructed the value of the land was purely agricultural, and even its prospective value was quite low."

Based upon such facts, the report summarizes three important conclusions. "Transport must be tackled, together with town-planning and housing. We must build out where the land is cheap; where people can have plenty of fresh air and elbow room, and where the subsequent inevitable increment in land values will belong to the community."

"And a new source of revenue must be found for them in the taxation of site values. Those values have been created by the community. It is about time the community got a plum or two out of the pudding of its own making."

BLUNDERS



WHY IS THIS WRONG?

One of the many annoyances that the postal service has to contend with is the receipt of bundles of carelessly sealed letters, many of which are stuck together. Since letters can be run through the cancelling machines only one at a time, these stuck together must first be pulled apart by some postal employee. This may result in mutilation of the addresses or in placing the letters to one side until mail has been sorted.

KU KLUX KLANSMEN AT DRESDEN, ONTARIO ARE SENT UP FOR TRIAL

Chatham, Dec. 17.—Following a sensational preliminary trial at Dresden today, Magistrate Bridge-water committed for trial, on various charges, five men members of the Ku Klux Klan who are alleged to have assaulted Robert Tiffin, a young business man of that town at midnight, Dec. 1.

Charges Against Accused.

The accused are Clarence Breaton, Thomas Warner, William Farslow, Howard Misslebrook of Dresden, and John Straud, of London. Breaton was charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly which disturbed the peace by assault on Robert Tiffin, with common assault on the same person, and also with having dangerous weapons in his possession. The remainder are charged with assault.

Consenting to their release on bail of \$500 each, Crown Attorney Smith announced to their counsel, J. C. Stewart, that he reserved the right to place other charges against Warner, Farslow, Misslebrook and Straud when they appear for trial before a Judge and jury.

The preliminary trial today was the outcome of an investigation by county police into an alleged nocturnal visit paid by the Klansmen in the robes of their order, on Tiffin at his boarding house. The visit followed the receipt by Tiffin of letters signed K. K. K. in which he was advised to leave Dresden in 24 hours for having assaulted a girl. The assault on the girl, Tiffin claims was a stolen kiss, for which act he has apologized.

That public opinion has been aroused by the incidents was indicated today by the fact that more than 300 people were jammed in a small room serving as a court over the Dresden Fire Hall.

Aroused at Midnight.

Tiffin, giving evidence, stated that he was aroused at midnight by Mr. Traxler, the man with whom he boards, who said that Klansmen wanted to see him. He said that he refused to see them at first, but that when one of the five had said that they intended to protect the girls of Dresden he got mad and ran downstairs in his underwear. He admitted throwing a shoe and hitting one of the five.

Tiffin said that in front of the house he engaged in a combat with two of the hooded men, during which he recognized Breaton. He wrenched the mask off another man, but the latter ducked his head so that he could not recognize his features. He claimed that he could identify any of the five by their speech, and demanded that the accused, standing in a row in court, give him an opportunity to hear their voices. They remained silent, however at the command of their counsel, Mr. Stewart.

The following day Tiffin said that he wrote Breaton, asking to

meet him. He handed back a Ku Klux Klan gown in return for a letter which he had previously written that day in which he had intimated to the Klansmen that he was sorry that "he had lost his head."

Divorced in Denver.

Under close cross-questioning Tiffin admitted that he had been married but was divorced in Denver, Colorado. He also admitted being convicted once for assaulting a brakeman on a train. Isaiah Traxler, giving evidence, said that the hooded men told him when they sought the interview with Tiffin "that they wanted to keep the town decent."

High Constable George Peters gave evidence of the arrest of Breaton, stating that the latter had given a statement which implicated himself and the four others. At first Breaton would mention no names, stating that he was not supposed to tell on any of the Klan. The officer, under cross-examination, said that he did not make any promises or threats to Breaton. The latter he claimed made the statement at a time when he was greatly agitated.

E. H. McAllister, who said he was a K. K. K. organizer of the district, testified that he personally did not approve of such methods of punishment, and that it was not condoned by the Klan. He admitted that he was at a meeting of the K. K. K. in Dresden during the evening on which the five are alleged to have perpetrated the assault.

Two charges were preferred against Reginald Ayres but these were withdrawn by Crown Attorney Smith. Ayres was called as a Crown witness. Reluctantly admitting that he is a member of the Klan to close questions he stated that the five accused men were at a meeting which was held in Dresden on the night of Dec. 1.

CAROLS, OLD AND NEW, SOME DATING BACK TO 1600 YEARS AGO

Since the first Christmas carol was written 1600 years ago Yuletide has always been heralded with song and at this season of the year we are made familiar with carols in many and various ways.

Yet, the word was not always associated with Christmas. Authorities differ as to its derivation, opinions varying between Latin, Celtic and French. The word "carols" is undoubtedly old French and it is still used on the Marne to signify dance, fete, etc. In olden days a carol was a ring dance with song accompaniment—a ring of men and women holding hands and moving round in dancing step, singing as they went.

There are many references to the word carol in old English literature, as for instance, the following from Chaucer's "The Danche of Balanche the Duchesse" (1369):

"I saw her dance so comely,
Carol and sing so sweetly."
And this from Shakespeare:

"This carol they began that hour,
With a hey and a ho and a hey non-

ino."
As to the association with the word Christmas, Bishop Jeremy Taylor says: "The oldest carol was that sung by the heavenly host when the birth of the Saviour was announced to the shepherds on the plains of Bethlehem."

The earliest Christmas carol was written in the fourth century by Aurelius Prudentius. The oldest English carol is the "Angels ad Virginem," contained in a church manuscript of the thirteenth or fourteenth century. The first English collection of carols was published by Wynken de Worde in 1521.

Proof of the antiquity of many English carols is to be found in the number of times the source of origin is simply given as 'traditional.' This applies to such famous examples as "God rest you merry, gentlemen" and "The Cherry Tree." The first named has been, and still is, frequently distorted by a misplaced comma, making it God Rest You, Merry Gentle-

men." Even in Dickens classic, "The Christmas Carol" the incorrect version appears. The sense intended is God rest (or keep) you merry at this season of the year.

Another famous "traditional" is "The Lord at First Did Adam Make," with its refrain "For this is Christmas Eve." This is always sung on the last mentioned day in St. Paul's Cathedral.

No account of carols however brief would be complete without mention of "Good King Wenceslas." Another very ancient carol very popular among children is "I saw three ships come sailing in." The youngsters are also fond of "The First Nowell." And a very fine old carol "Cradled in Bethlehem" composed by Orlando Gibbons was unearthed by Sir Frederick Bridge a few years ago from the archives of Westminster Abbey.

Some very beautiful carols are of French origin, such as "The Holly and the Ivy," "Now sing we all full sweetly," and "The Carol of the Flowers."

Many modern English composers have written carols, especially J. B. Dykes, Sir J. Barnby, Sir J. Stainer and Sir F. Bridge. Typical specimens of their work are "It was in the Winter cold" and "Sleep Holy Babe."

MODERN LIFE.

"Modern life is full of jolts and shocks," said Laurens Van Alex at a dinner at Wakehurst his splendid Tudor house in Newport.

"A boy," he went on "rushed to his mother in wild excitement.

"Mother, I just seen—
But his mother cut him short.

"Willie," she said, "where's your grammar?"

"That's wot I'm tryin' to tell you said the boy. 'I just seen her down at the barber's gittin a hair cut."

In 1925 there were 597,276 passenger automobiles registered in Canada, of which Ontario alone had 271,341.

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	Reg. Price	Sale Price
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Men's 8 in. Palmer Draw String Shoepacks	\$5.00	\$4.45
Men's 6 in. Palmer Skowhegan Waterproof 'packs	\$3.50	\$2.95
Men's 10 in. Palmer Horse Hide Indian Style D.S.	\$3.00	\$2.15
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Boys' 6 in. Palmer Plain Sewn Oiltanned 'packs	\$2.75	\$2.25
Youths 6 in. Palmer Plain Sewn Oiltanned 'packs	\$2.00	\$1.60
Little Gents 6 in. Palmer Plain Sewn Oiltanned Shoepacks	\$1.50	\$1.25
Boys and Misses 6 in. Palmer Horse Hide Indian Style Draw String. (Just the thing for Snow-shoeing)	\$2.25	\$1.85
Youths 6 in. Horse Hide Indian Draw String 'packs	\$1.75	\$1.50
Little Gents 6 in. Horse Hide Indian Draw String Shoepacks	\$1.50	\$1.25

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Mens Heavy Khaki Wool Breeches, Leather bound at	\$4.50
We have a few Mens Macinaw Jumpers and Shirts, excellent qualities at greatly reduced prices, ranging from \$4.00 to \$5.00	
Mens All Wool Under Shirts, While they last going at	\$1.00
All Wool Home Made Socks and Mittens, Leather Gloves, Mittens and Pullovers.	
Ladies' 4 Buckle Overshoes, regular \$5.00. Sale price	\$3.80
Ladies' 2 Buckle and 2 Snap Button Overshoes, Regular \$5.00 Sale price	\$3.75

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given, that pursuant to the provisions of the Fredericton Assessment Act of 1907, there will for the purpose of satisfying the arrears of City taxes for the years 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 inclusive, made and assessed against Arthur Gray (and owned by Henry Montgomery-Campbell and Herbert Montgomery Campbell) and amounting in all to \$189.45, unless the said sum together with the costs of this notice are sooner paid, be sold at public auction in front of the City Hall, Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of Saturday, the thirteenth day of February, A. D. 1926, all the right, title and interest of Arthur Gray and of Henry Montgomery-Campbell and Herbert Montgomery-Campbell in and to the lands and premises following:

"All that certain lot of land situate and being in the City of Fredericton, bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the Northwesterly side of York Street, distant 141 feet measured South-Westerly from the intersection of the Northwesterly side of York Street and the South Westerly side of the reserved street between block "B" and "C" in the plan of Messrs. Campbell's lands made by Baird and Howie, thence North 28 degrees 30 minutes West 141 feet; thence South 51 degrees 30 " North 47 " thence South 33 degrees 30 " East 141 " to York Street, aforesaid and thence along York Street 38 degrees 30 " East 47 " to the place of beginning being known as Lot No. 4 in Block "B" in plan of survey of Campbell lands prepared by "Baird & Howie."

Dated at Fredericton this second day of December, A. D. 1925.
(Sgd.) C. FRID CHESTNUT,
City Treasurer.