

## Real Savings for February

**I**N EVERY DEPARTMENT your dollar has greater purchasing power than ever before. An immense stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Overalls, Pants, Underwear, Trunks, Club Bags and other lines space prevents us from enumerating.

**Peter Farrell & Co.**

### SICK ROOM SUPPLIES

Hot Water Bottles from \$1.00 to \$2.50  
Bed and Douche Pans, Invalid Cushions, Fountain  
Syringes and fittings.

A Good Stock To Choose From

**ARTHUR J. RYAN,** THE PENSLAR STORE  
Remember The Cash Discount Bonds

### Just What You Need

NEW FLANNEL and KASHA CLOTH DRESSES for Office, School or Street wear. Prices \$5.00 to \$13.00.  
NEW CREPE DRESSES in the Pretty Bright Shades.  
NEW RAYON SILK UNDERGARMENTS—Bloomers, Vests, Slips, and Nighties to Match.  
SPECIALS!—Silk and Wool and All Silk Hose 95c pair. All Wool Hose, 69c pair. Undervests at 15c, 25c, 50c each.  
GREAT VALUES in LADIES' SILK and CREPE DRESSES at \$7.95 and \$14.95.

**R. L. BLACK,** 62 YORK ST.

### Put Some Pep Into Your Poultry

PURCHASE A PACKAGE OF

#### INTERNATIONAL POULTRY TONIC

Makes poultry more profitable, increases the production of eggs and keeps poultry healthy. Call in today and procure a package of the famous egg producer, also International Lice Killer, Animal Regulator and Condition Powder.

### LAWLOR & CAIN LTD.

USE OUR HARDWARE—IT STANDS HARDWEAR

### FEBRUARY CLEARANCE SALE Ladies Fur Coats AT REDUCED PRICES

We are offering some wonderful values in LADIES FUR COATS at REDUCED PRICES. This is a splendid opportunity to buy the following HIGH GRADE COATS:—

- 2 PERSIAN LAMB COATS with Alaska Sable Trimmings.
- 1 HUDSON SEAL COAT with Alaska Sable Trimmings.
- 1 FRENCH SEAL COAT with Alaska Sable Trimmings.
- 1 FRENCH SEAL COAT, Self Trimmed.
- 1 NORTHERN MUSKRAT COAT.
- 1 SOUTHERN MUSKRAT COAT.

**J. Clark & Son, Ltd.**

### MINTO COAL MINERS SUBMIT PROPOSALS TO THE COMMISSION; AND TO THE MINTO COAL CO., LTD.

Minto, Feb. 16.—The miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, Limited, held a meeting last Sunday afternoon. Meeting well attended as nearly one hundred per cent of the miners were present to study the proposal recommended by their committee and the counter proposal made by the management of the company.

After the Miners Committee reported on the sessions held in Fredericton and their spokesman, J. A. St. Andre, One Big Union Representative, explained both proposals submitted to them. After a very long, but orderly discussion, the employees laid up their own proposal, which we publish further on.

Following suggestion of Mr. Edgar R. Teed, Chairman of the Commission, the employees elected a new committee, so as to have on this committee, one night-man, one man digging machine-cut coal, one dotal man and one hand-pick man.

A resolution was also unanimously passed authorizing their committee together with Mr. J. A. St. Andre so conclude a contrast based on their proposal, if same is agreeable to the company.

The meeting also passed a resolution asking Mr. J. A. St. Andre, One Big Union Representative, not to leave until the present trouble is settled, and by the same resolution reaffirm that he is adviser and representative for the Committee and the employees as well with full power and latitude so present their case during this investigation as he thinks best for our interests.

#### The Employees Proposal

The proposal of the employees is as follows:  
To the Chairman and Members of the Commission appointed to investigate conditions and wages of the miners employed by the Minto Coal Company, Limited.

Gentlemen—The Employees had a meeting on Sunday the fourteenth instant, to have reports from their Representatives who had been delegated to present their case to the Investigating Commission.

After careful study of both proposals, the Company's and our Representatives', the employees came to the conclusion that none of same met or expressed what they want.

The employees, then, unanimously decided that the following proposal be submitted to this Commission and to the Minto Coal Company Limited.

#### Eight Hour Day.

No agreement is agreeable to the Employees if not based on an eight-hour-day.

#### Minimum Wages.

All men paid by the day, their wages not to be lower than \$3.50 for an eight-hour-day.

#### Hand Pick Men.

Hand pick men to be paid at the rate of 70c per box. (3 to a ton.)

Note: The average output per man is 5 boxes per day; at this average wages would be \$3.50 per day less 55 per cent for explosives, not \$2.95 per day; even if the average was 6 boxes, net wages would only be \$3.54 per day.

Wages of Miners on Long Wall. (Diggers on Machine-cut coal)—20 feet of wall face at 23 cents per foot to constitute a day-work and a day-wages, under normal conditions.

Whenever a miner cannot dig 20 feet within eight hours work, this being due to wet places or any other causes not due to the miners fault, his wages to be same as if working under normal conditions, that is \$4.60 for eight hours work.

#### Night Labor.

Taking as a basis the Company's Proposal offered to the Employees 16th Jan. 1926 which was as follows:

1st Machine runner—180 boxes, \$4.95; 185 boxes, \$5.08; 190 boxes, \$5.22; 195 boxes, \$5.36; 200 boxes \$5.50; \$205, \$5.63; 210 boxes \$5.77.

Sec. machine man, Timber-man Jackman, Conveyor-boss, hole borer—180, \$4.05; 185 boxes \$5.12; 190 boxes \$4.16; 195 boxes \$4.27; 195 boxes \$4.38; 200 boxes, \$4.50; 205 boxes, \$4.61; 210, \$4.72.

Mud-cleaner, Gummers, Pan-men—180 boxes \$3.51; 185, \$3.60; \$3.70... 180 boxes, \$3.51; 185 boxes, \$3.60; 190 boxes, \$3.70; 195 boxes \$3.84; 200 boxes \$3.90; 205 boxes \$3.99; 210 boxes \$4.09.

The Employees are agreeable to this system, with the following changes:

A crew on machine for a 300 feet wall, to be sixteen men, one machine runner, one second machine-man, two men ahead of the machine, four

gunmads, one hole-borer, one pan-man, two timber-men, three pan-men, one jackman.

The first machine-runner to be included in the second class of workers and is to be paid as second machine-man, etc.

They accept the above rates if the minimum output can be done within eight hours; these eight hours to be paid for as if the minimum of 180 boxes had been done; extra hours, but not more than 3 hours, to be paid at the rate of 25 cents per hour for each of the sixteen men on the crew.

So that the first machine-runner, second machine-runner, two timber-men, one jack-man, one hole-borer, one boss pan man minimum wages for eight hours work will thus be \$4.05.

Two mud-cleaners, four gummers and three pan-men, minimum wages for eight hours work, to be \$3.51.

The Employees feel justified in asking for a minimum wages and rates for eight hours work sufficient to ensure their families and themselves a decent living.

The Employees contend that this proposal is a fair one and that they cannot accept to work for less than what they are asking now.

The Employees, if this proposal is agreeable to the Minto Coal Company are willing to sign a contract to that effect for a period of one year with a continuation clause unless thirty days notice was given by either side to have it revised.

Dated at Minto, N. B., this fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1926.

For The Minto Coal Company Employees.

Committee—Henry Yates, Harry Walker, Placide Leblonde, Clobert Foullier.

### ARTISTS FROM FREDERICTON AT CNRA ON FRIDAY

(Continued From Page Eight.)

8. Soprano and Baritone Duet "O that we two were Maying", Mrs. MacKay and C. D. Holder.

9. Devon Male Quartette (a) "Lucky Jim", (b) "At the Circus", (c) Selected.

10. Soprano Solos (a) "Pirate Dreams" (Hueter), (b) "The Fairy Piper" (Brewer), Mrs. E. Allison MacKay.

11. Banjo Solos (a) Selected, (b) Selected, Mr. C. D. Holder.

12. Baritone solos (a) "My Dear Soul" (Sanderson) (b) Selected, Mr. Olaf Thompson.

13. Pianoforte selections (a) "Rigoletto", (Liszt), (b) Selected, Mrs. G. A. Tennant.

14. Contralto Solos (a) "Coming Home" (Wilby), (b) Selected, Mrs. F. C. Cooper.

15. Mixed Quartette (a) "Dry Ye' Eyes, Ma Honey", (b) "Good-night Beloved" (Pinsuti).

12.30 p. m., CNRA Orchestra.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* SPECIAL ATTRACTION AT \*  
\* THE CAPITOL THEATRE \*  
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"The Coming of Amos" is the photo play at the Capitol for Wednesday and Thursday featuring Rod La Rocque. "The Coming of Amos" is a mixture of farce and melodrama each extreme very broad, but making for good entertainment in the final analysis. And La Rocque furnished most of it as a good star should.

If the role of Amos Burden owner of a sheep ranch in Australia who is sent to his uncle on the Riviera to see more of the world than would fall to his lot in New South Wales, La Rocque is an ingratiating figure. Boyish and light-hearted in the early episodes, he is awkward and out of place later in the artificial society of his uncle's studio where Jetta Goudal as an exiled Russian princess is wholly in her element.

New York, Feb. 17.—"Arab Dealer Among His Antiques," a masterpiece by Charles Bague has been discovered in a New York second-hand shop whose proprietor regarded it as a retouched chromo.

The dealer was deceived by the microscopic detail which is a distinguishing feature of all Bague paintings. The artist was originally a lithographer, and he applied the minutely detailed finish which marked his lithography to his paintings.

The dealer is said to have sold the supposed chromo for \$200. His latest appraisal is between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

### "Keen Public Sense Rewards the Best."

Hence the enormous and ever increasing sale of

**"SALADA"**  
TEA

Brown label 75c lb. Orange Pekoe Blend 85c lb.

### NEW ZEALAND IS DESCRIBED

#### AS A LAND OF NATURAL WEALTH

New Zealand differs from Australia in many respects, and should in no manner be regarded as a similar country, says a correspondent in the Christian Science Monitor. While the latter is acquiring an aggressive independence that may well be regarded by the home government with some concern, New Zealand is and ever will be one of the most loyal units in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

For that reason, among others, New Zealand is being sought by the best class of English immigrant.

But the comparatively few who are coming is but the proverbial drop in the bucket to those who are needed and for whom there is so much room. "Send us your best," is the Dominion's urge to Britain, "and we will make them happy!"

Nor is there much similarity in other regards between New Zealand and the island continent across the Tasman Sea. The fierce competition, the clamor for material advancement, the greed for material gain, in all of which Australia today seems to be vieing with America, have hardly

developed yet in New Zealand. Wellington is a quiet, placid city, of the smaller English provincial type; and Auckland, though larger and vastly more energetic, is yet markedly English in most of its characteristics.

#### Land Waiting the Plow.

New Zealand's natural richness impresses the new arrival, that and the vast empty spaces awaiting only the tiller of the land. Crossing the North Island, from Wellington to Auckland—and this is less than half the extent of the Dominion—one traverses many miles of rich meadowland, heavily timbered tracts, lovely valleys and fair hillsides, all lacking any sign of human activity. Not here is the necessity for the long and painstaking and costly development which have, for example, made a California desert to bloom like a Parnassian vale.

It is all but in complete readiness for the husbandman, ready and empty, a land of promise and opportunity beyond computation, one of the world's great nations of the future. While hundreds of thousands mass themselves into cities and heard cattle-like, for what purpose they would be at a loss to say, here is almost a virgin land, abundant in its possibilities smiling in its invitation, simply waiting for that invitation's acceptance.

Even today New Zealand is a wonderfully productive land; and the evidences of that at once confront the newcomer. The Dominion claims world leadership in its dairy products, for example, and has plenty of proof with which to uphold that claim. Its butter is already famous throughout the world. Fresh, in its golden richness it is available, in its low price to every class at home; tinned, it is capable of shipment into very climate.

#### Only Imports Costly.

Is it any more creditable that £5 to £7, or \$25 to \$35, secures a suit of pure New Zealand wool clothing, well-

tailored, of ironclad durability? It is true and more. Everything that New Zealand produces is so cheap that it seems quite as if the continuous advance in the cost of existence through the last twenty years had passed this land by. Only in the imports few of which are in any way essential, does the increased cost, so burdensome in the outside world reflect in New Zealand.

A land of promise! Why, this is the greatest land of promise since the Genoese sighted the palm fronds of a West Indian isle! And how incredible that almost the entire world, even Great Britain itself, knows so little of it! Queen of "The Great South Sea," of Elizabethan navigators, New Zealand is developing a commonwealth that will presently astonish the world as it astonishes every newcomer to day.

Either the government or the municipality owns the principal docking facilities at the larger ports and maintains them at the very highest degree of efficiency, with every modern engineering appliance. Tramways are carefully operated and equal to the needs, and transportation accidents are all but unknown. In the larger cities and through the country there is an elaborate system of motor omnibuses, operated, except about the tourist resorts, at a very low tariff. Taxes are probably lower than in any part of the British dominions; yet in Auckland, for example, nothing in the list of so-called modern improvements is lacking.

Though it is a new country, one might say the newest of countries, there is a fine and lofty tone to New Zealand's social life. That is, of course largely due to the character of the citizenry, to the solidity of the almost pure English stock. Yet the moral atmosphere is safeguarded in every responsible way, though without the obstructive imposition of anything in the nature of "blue laws."

Naturally any community's best moral safeguard is the character of its people, and in New Zealand the high character reveals itself in many ways. The remarkable cleanliness of the press is one of these. It is almost wholly free from sensational news of any sort, either relating to New Zealand or to the rest of the world.

Incidentally, there are no Sunday newspapers, nor are there more than a few necessary Sunday transportation facilities. There are no Sunday public sports and no open shops of any sort on that day, neither "sacred concerts" nor cinemas, except the bands in the city parks. Strict censorship is exercised over everything in the nature of entertainment available to the people, a striking example of which is the censorship of moving picture placards and advertisements.

"What's your definition of an optimist?"

"A fellow who expects to trade his car in some day toward an airplane."

### LOOK! EXTRA SPECIAL!

We still have a few pairs of Hockey Boots left which we are offering at Extra Special Discount.

Be sure and secure a pair and let us fit you with skates.

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