

NEW MIXED NUTS

Almonds, Filberts, Brazils and Walnuts. No peanuts.
30c lb., 2 lbs 55c.
4 lbs for \$1.00.
Fresh Roasted Jumbo Peanuts 25c lb.
Filberts 25c lb.

ORANGES

A new lot of Sweet Florida and Navel Oranges just arrived. All sizes and prices.

CANDY

We have the Best Assortment in years
Special in 5 lb. Boxes.

Chocolates

Princess \$1.50
Glenwood \$1.35
Hollywood \$2.25
Half and Half \$1.25
Selected Mixed ... \$1.35

Barley Toys 30c lb.
Xmas Mixture .. 20c lb.
Ribbon 20c lb.
Ganong's Hard Mixture 15c lb.
Rock Candy 20c lb.

RAISINS

New Cluster Raisins, 1 lb pkgs, 40c.
In Bulk 35c lb.

Seeded Progresso, 17c. 3 pkgs. 48c.

New Seedless (bulk) 18c 2 lbs for 35c.

New Currants, 16c lb.

DATES

13c lb., 2 lbs 25c.

NEW FIGS

25c lb. 1/2 lb. pkgs, 15c.

NICE
SHELLED WALNUTS
50 cents per pound.

Free Delivery every day this week—Fredericton, Devon and Barker's Pt.

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2 STORES
York St. Queen St.

THE STRIKE OF BOOKMAKERS IN ENGLAND WAS MOST NOVEL; PUT TAX ON BETTING GAMBLERS

(Frederic J. Haskin in Boston Traveler.)

Washington.—Perhaps the most remarkable strike that the world has ever known recently occurred in England. It was not the general strike, extraordinary for its brief duration, considering all attending circumstances. Nor was it the coal strike, about which columns will be written after a panacea for all industrial ills has been discovered.

A Queer Strike.

In fact, this strike was not the result of an industrial controversy. It was not a strike of trades unionists, artisans, or laborers. It was not a strike of "white collar" workers, or of government or civic employees. It did not upset or interfere with the orderly functioning of society. On the contrary, it threatened the disorderly practices of a large part of the British public.

It was a strike of gamblers. The presiding geniuses at baccarat tables did not walk out, nor did the croupiers who run the roulette wheels lay down their rakes and refuse to spin the ivory ball. The faro dealers did not ask for more pay and shorter hours and quit when their demands were denied, and the crap shooters did not park their dice and announce that there were conceded something which they wanted over-much.

It was a strike of bookmakers, not those whose labors enrich the libraries of the world, but those who enrich themselves by guessing that the public in general can not pick the winner of a horse race. The bookmakers did not strike because it had been demonstrated that the British public was picking better than usual, nor because they were compelled frequently to work overtime, nor yet because they thought their patrons should accept shorter odds. They struck because Winston Churchill, England's chancellor of the exchequer, decided that he could materially increase his government's income by imposing a tax on betting. The bookmakers walked out, so to speak, as a protest against the tax. For two days they refused to accept any bets, but their strike was lost before it was started. It was even more futile than the general strike in which the unionists tried to paralyze all activity in England as a means of winning favorable terms for the striking miners.

Betting a Big Industry.

Betting on horse races is a big industry or business in England. Millions of pounds are wagered every day of the racing meets, and millions are wagered in winter books or pools on the classic turf events months in advance of their running. Everybody engages in this business except a very small minority composed of the few who believe that betting is immoral and the other insignificant fraction of the populace who have learned the lesson that betting is unprofitable and that "money you get that way don't do you no good now."

Everybody, from the noblest of the nobility to the commonest of the commoners, has something down on the next race that there is to be run. Much of the betting is done at the tracks, of course, but far more of it in what are known in this country as handbooks and are operated secretly, but which in England are conducted openly and are generally looked upon as quite as legitimate businesses as the grocer's or haberdasher's.

Bets that are made range from the charwoman's shilling to a peer's 1000 quid, or more, and to even larger sums wagered by what are known as the professional backers. The latter are the professionals and in England are as distinct a class as the bookmakers. In this country there is no corresponding group, save possibly the rather indefinite element composed of men, and a few women, who make a business of "following the races."

It was the professional backers who precipitated the trouble over the betting tax. They insisted that the bookmakers should pay the tax and threatened to withdraw their patronage if the bookmakers persisted in collecting it from the bettors. Amateurs, who comprise the great majority of the betting public, disliked the tax, but were willing to pay a small percentage on their winnings, provided the bookmakers bore their share of it.

The tax levied was 2 per cent. on all bets at the race courses and 3 1/2 per cent. on bets at the starting price offices. Most of the bookmakers decided to deduct 2 1/2 per cent. on winning bets only, losers to pay nothing.

The Objections.

The objection of the bookmakers to the tax, however, was not only the inherent resentment of all people against any tax, but was due to the difficulty of collecting it and the keeping of records that would satisfy the revenue authorities, and the general

slowing up of their operations incident to making change and arguing with betters in the multitudinous cases where only small bets were involved.

From the government's standpoint, the chief difficulty is in securing a record of the operations of all bookmakers and in effecting a collection of the tax in such a way that no one who bets can escape it. There is no doubt but that the Churchill tax innovation will yield enormous revenues to supplement a sadly-depleted national exchequer, provided only that it can be collected. As Shakespeare observed, "there's the rub!"

As an alternative to the system involving a tax collected from bookmakers it has been proposed that the totalizer or pari-mutuel system be adopted, as it has been adopted in France and in those states in the United States which have legitimized race-track betting. Under the pari-mutuel plan there are no bookmakers to lay odds. Bettors buy tickets on the horses they favor, and the odds are established by a mechanical calculation made the moment the betting on a given race is closed. This system has its advantages. Bettors must put up their cash and they get cash promptly if they win. There are no I. O. U's. Also, the state or the government can be assured of collecting all its percentage of all bets laid.

How Collect Tax?

The objection to the system is that it is good only for bets made at race tracks, and when it comes to a government's deriving revenue from betting the important thing is how to collect the tax on the tremendous volume of bets made away from the tracks. To illustrate, when the racing season is on in Maryland, 20,000 people may go to Laurel to Pimlico, to Bowie, or to Havre de Grace, on any given day, and there wager tens of thousands through the pari-mutuels. But in each such day, 50,000 people in Washington and proportionate numbers in every city in the United States may make bets—and they do!—through illegally operated handbooks. How collect a tax on that kind of betting?

But the amazing thing about what has transpired over in England is that the government there has to a degree legitimized one of the most prevalent, most pernicious, and most insidious forms of gambling by levying a tax on it, and that the gamblers have gone on a strike as a result.

It is almost as if in the United States under prohibition, the government had levied a tax on bootleggers and the latter had made an organized and concerted demonstration in protest by declining to sell any more moonshine or any of the synthetic concoctions in the handling of which they have flouted the law since 1920.

WINTER MOON.

Beneath quaint, snow patterned forest archways,
That winter builds with branches through the night,
Dame Silence goes in slippers soft as incense,
While beauty weaves thin laces crystal bright.
And now a pageant of merry moon imps dancing,
Skims icy pools that mirror dale and glen,
Where fairy hands applaud wild, elfin music,
Far—far from pandemonium of men
Great oak trees drowse like a pantomimic ritual,
Old hemlocks, hooded and scarfed, wake in the cold;
But the moon—proud pageant princess—marshals her forces;
The little people playing on flutes of gold.
Here none but silence thrills to the concert of wonder—
The forest—and the moon—with her horde of imps on the snow;
This night is wedding night of peace with beauty,
Where Oberon rules, and only the fairies go.
—J. CORSON MILLER in New York Sun.

ARE YOU SUPERSTITIOUS?

These were old-time superstitions:
If you wish go to the cross-roads between 11 and 12 on Christmas night you will hear what most concerns you in the coming year.

If on Christmas Eve you make a little heap of salt on the table and it melts over night, you will die the next year; if, in the morning, it remains undiminished, you will live.

If a shirt be spun, woven and sewed by a pure, chaste maiden on Christmas morning you can see spirits.

If you burn elder on Christmas Eve you will have revealed to you all the witches and sorcerers of the neighborhood.

If you eat a raw egg on Christmas morning you can carry heavy weights.

It is unlucky to carry anything from the house on Christmas morning until something has been brought into it.

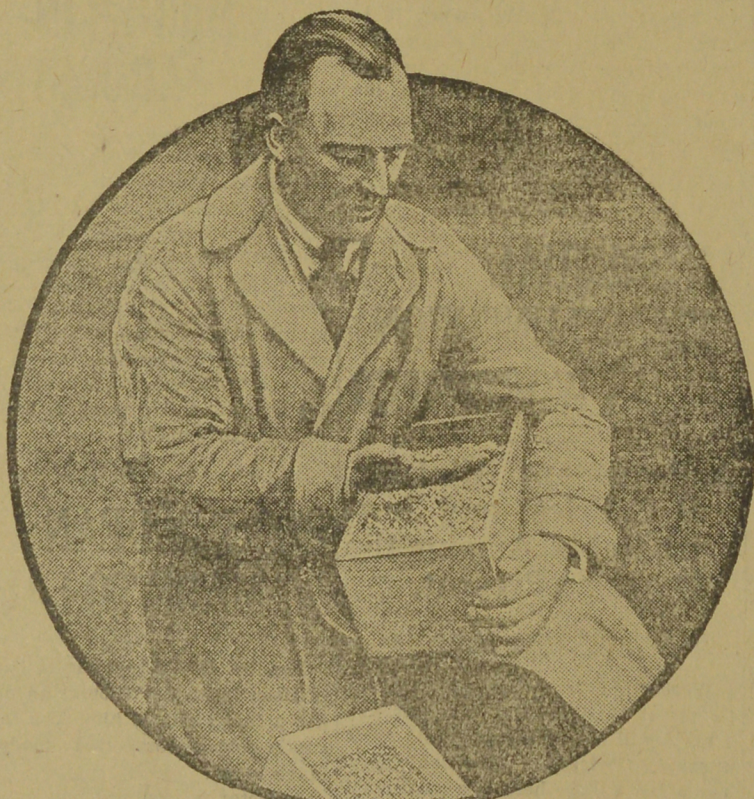
If the fire burns brightly on Christmas morning, it betokens prosperity; if it smoulders, diversity.

J. W. Andrews of St. John is registered at the Barker House.

Sore, Aching Corns Drop Out in Hot Bath

To take the sting out of corns and to be sure you are going to be rid of them quickly, the hot foot bath employed with Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is best of all. To use "Putnam's" is to end corns quickly. The sting disappears, toes feel better at once—another application or two and the corn goes away. Satisfaction is Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, 25 cts at all dealers.

Canadian World's Grain Champion



When Herman Trelle, of Wembley, Alberta, commenced homesteading in 1920, he confessed that he knew very little about farming. But when the awards were made at the 1926 International Live Stock Exposition and Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, Herman Trelle had broken a world's record; he had won the grand championships in both wheat and oats and was the first exhibitor to win both of these crowns.

The new wheat and oats champion was born at Kendrick, Idaho, 31 years ago and came to Alberta with his parents in 1900. He was educated at Edmonton and graduated from the University of Alberta as a civil engineer. During the war, he served with the Canadian Air Force, and in 1920, while on a survey in the Peace River country, northwest of Edmonton, he located on his original homestead of 160 acres. He now farms 800 acres and in ten years has made himself independent, in this new agricultural area where millions of acres of good land still await settlement.

RED ROSE "is good tea" TEA

Next time try the finest grade
-- Red Rose Orange Pekoe Tea.

FOR CHRISTMAS COOKING

PURITY BRAND—

Best quality of Bread Flour. Barrels, 98 lb. bags, 24 lb. bags.

FIVE ROSES BRAND—

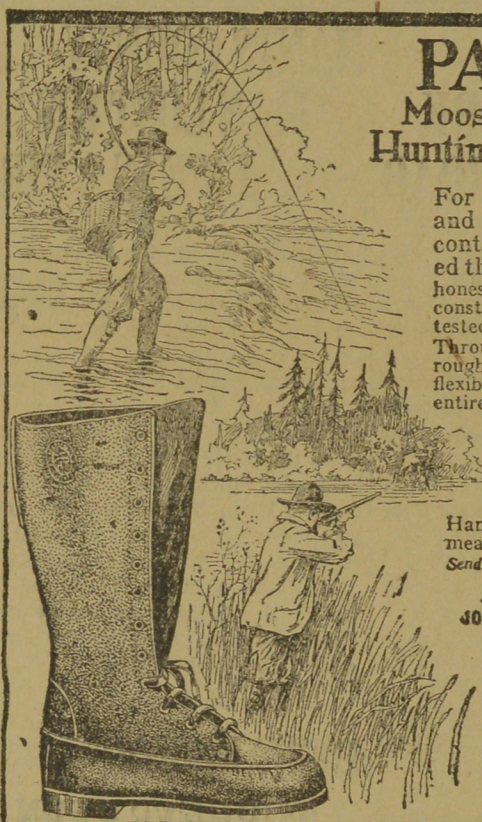
Best quality of Bread Flour. Barrels, 98 lb. bags, 24 lb. bags.

CROWN BRAND—

Best quality of Pastry Flour. 98 lb. and 24 lb. bags.

G. W. HODGE

PALMER'S Moose Head Brand Hunting & Fishing Boots



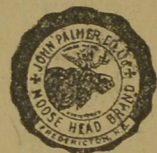
For generations hunters and fishermen all over the continent have appreciated the utter dependability, honest materials and sterling construction of these time-tested boots.

Through bush, streams and the roughest going, these sturdy yet flexible boots will ensure your entire foot comfort. And their wear is proverbial.

Knee High, waterproof with noiseless Flexible Sewed-on Sole of heaviest oil-tanned leather.

Hand made to your individual measure. Send for Catalogue, showing our complete line.

A Boot For Every Purpose
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which everybody knows are the Best on the market.

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