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COMMUNITY BELIEVES IN SIMPLE LIFE

What price civilization? Have bathtubs, permanent waves, comic strips, sport models and all the other impedimenta of modern life come off a bargain counter, or have we paid too dearly for our saxophone? After a visit to one of the few remaining mountain coves which still resist the advances of the commercial world, one wonders, says a writer in the New York Herald-Tribune.

Baker's Creek is a community of some twenty families in the midst of the North Carolina mountains. It is only two miles from the main highway between New England and Florida, but the road is impassable in winter and even in summer the most ambitious and unredoubtable of flivvers stops at Laurel Hill, a romantic nook, which marks the entrance to the cove. Friendly ranges close the community hotel.

in on the other three sides. The nearest city is forty miles away, the nearest town eight miles, and you walk to it unless you are so affluent as to own a mule. There are no stores, no barber shops, no streets, almost literally no money. The only public building is the schoolhouse, which is also the church, the only literature is the Bible and an occasional mail order catalog, the only visitors the preacher and the doctor.

In Baker's Creek there are no crime waves, no automobile accidents, no unemployment problems, no politics. The high cost of living is of no more concern than the firm's stationery to the office boy. There are no locks on the doors, for the worst thing that ever happened in Baker's Creek—it caused a sizable scandal at the time—was the appropriation of a bunch of onions by a boy who chanced to be passing a tempting patch.

"I think it's silk for men to go without hats."

"Why?"

"I work in a checkroom at the

LAW ABIDING
LAWLESS FOUND
IN ENGLAND

England is the paradise of the absent-minded, the casual, and—if one may use the term—the law-abiding lawless, writes a woman traveler in the London Daily Mail.

England is the only country where they never want to see those mysterious objects which they call your "papers." I have never known just what one's papers are supposed to consist of, but I believe one's birth certificate, one's marriage lines, and one's "carte d'identite" (which contains endless recondite information) form part of them. The "carte d'identite," it appears, contains your life-history and that of most of your relations.

Personally, I have never possessed such a thing, and a zealous Swiss official once completely refused to let me go from Lausanne to Bale unless I could tell him what he regarded as being a vital piece of information—the age of my mother.

I said I had no idea how old she was, and, anyway, I was sure she would hate me to tell him, at which trifling with sacred matters he instantly sent for a higher official, who decided that the absence of all proper papers proved that I really was English and respectable!

The fact is that England is still, in spite of certain recent restrictions, the country which combines the maximum regard for law and order with the minimum of interference with the liberty of the subject. In every Tube lift do we not see "No Smoking Allowed" aggressively displayed and contemplated by dozens of peaceful, law-abiding men with pipes and cigarettes in their mouths, who take this little joke in the spirit in which, presumably, it is meant?

But place a Frenchman or a German in front of this notice, and with an exclamation of horror at his own remissness he will tear his pipe from his mouth and stuff it into his pocket—to the amusement and amazement of all the law-abiding English around him!

Janet—How did you get all the policemen to subscribe to your magazine?
Mrs. Bailey—I gave them club rates.

THE SHOE IS A DESCENDANT
OF THE ANCIENT SANDAL; SOME
NATIONS STILL CLING TO CLOGS

The shoe always has been a necessity. Hence it is one of the oldest pieces of garb. We know little about the footwear of pre-historic times; but from about 200 years before Christ the evolution of footwear has been easy to follow, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As to the first type, historians agree that primitive man, weary and footsore after a day's hunt, cut from the beast he had just killed a portion of the pelt, which he wrapped around his feet and fastened by means of the sinews or tendons of the animal.

From that time on the form and material of footwear has been influenced by climate and other necessities, by superstition and by religious beliefs.

Superstitions Abound.

Superstitions about shoes abound and endure to this day. The throwing of shoes at bride and bridegroom grew out of an old Hebrew superstition. The Hebrews regarded the shoe as a symbol of conquest and possession. The Romans thought it an ill omen to put the left shoe on first. In Ireland it was once the custom to bury a lost man's shoe to bring him back.

Scientists insist that all shoes come from the sandal and the moccasin. In the simplest sandal a sole of bark or leather constitutes about all there is to the article. Northern Africa was the home of the sandal. The moccasin developed where the rigor of climate and footing required stout protection for the feet.

The Egyptians wore sandals. So did the ancient Hebrews. Mohammedans clung to the sandal with tenacity because their religion commands them to step from their footgear every time they enter a mosque or a dwelling. They could not be bothered with intricate fastenings.

The sandal had considerable vogue in Greece, Rome and Spain. When Columbus discovered America most Spaniards wore sandals and they wore today in parts of Latin America.

Iron Shod Sandals.

The Hebrew sandal was of leather or cloth shod with iron. Under the Pharaohs the Hebrews wore the shoe-makers because Egyptians would not work with leather. This 4000-year-old prejudice against leather persists today in India and Japan. In India animals are held sacred. The Japanese abhor working over unclean bodies of dead beasts.

The coturnus worn by the Greek actor was a curious type of sandal. Its sole had many thicknesses. The idea of historic greatness appears to have been stature. The Roman soldier wore spikes on the bottom of his military sandal.

The word moccasin naturally brings to mind the North American Indian; but moccasins were used in many parts of the world. The peasants of the Balkan States wear shoes of the moccasin type today, the tcharik and the opanka.

Squaws Shoemakers.

The squaws were the shoemakers of the Indian tribes. The moccasins they made were highly perishable, lasting but two or three weeks; so a squaw was pretty busy keeping her brave in footwear. The moccasin boot of the Eskimo is a variation of the moccasin type of the American Indians.

The long boot found later in Lapland, Russia, China and the Sahara came from the north, it is believed. Russians wear boots now, both men and women. In China the mandarin wears a satin boot, the sole of which is composed of layers of thin felt. The footwear of China generally is of cloth because of the scarcity in that country of leather.

Mention of Chinese footwear suggests the binding of the feet of Chinese women, a custom still practiced but one which is decidedly on the wane. The four smaller toes are brought under the great toe and the heel under the arch of the foot, re-

sulting in a deformity for life. The "lily foot" slippers are small because they cover only a single toe.

Probably the most freakishly shoe ever worn was that of the dandy of the sixteenth century, called the poulaine. It had a long tie and as time went on the toe lengthened until it had to be fastened up by a silver chain to a garter below the knee. About 1465 a proclamation limited the toe length to two inches.

Then fashion went to the other extreme and soon shoes nearly eight inches wide were worn. This also evoked legislation; and the width was limited to six inches. The regrettable part about these extreme fashions is that they were worn by men only. A dandy during the reign of Queen Anne—a little more than 200 years ago—wore shoes with high red heels and broad buckles. He carried a muf and a walking stick.

The introduction of woven stockings had a great influence on footwear styles. Queen Elizabeth was of American field artillery. Thaddeus who ever wore silk stockings. Worst stockings soon followed. Up to that time stockings had been tailored of hard pieces of fabric and the seams precluded the use of any but soft shoes.

With the advent of the woven stocking came the firm, tight fitting leather shoe, the forerunner of the conventional type of shoe of today. The general style of shoes has remained about the same ever since but with the heels sometimes high again low.

MAY GO ON WITH
IMPORTANT
PUBLIC WORKS

(Financial Post.)

Business men throughout the country are waiting with interest for a statement from the premier-elect in regard to the programme for the next session of parliament. Whether or not there will be any drastic changes in the present tariff or tax legislation seems problematical, and it is unlikely that any announcement will be forthcoming until after Mackenzie King returns from the Imperial Conference, which takes place next month. In the meantime a survey of the present standing of the different parties shows that the Liberals, with the aid of the Liberal-Progressives, will have a clear working majority, which will make for a stronger government than the country has had for some time.

It is now expected that the various public works proposed by the Liberal government before it went out of power last summer, will be proceeded with just as soon as parliament reassembles and the necessary monies authorized. This will mean considerable additional work for general contractors, steel, iron, cement and other industries. Among the more important undertakings will be the three-year programme of construction for the harbor of Montreal, which will involve an expenditure of \$12,000,000. A start is expected to be made on this work before the freeze-up.

The Timber Outlook.

Supplies and men are now being sent into the bush for timber operations this winter. There may be some delay owing to the shortage of help, but this situation will be relieved when the harvesters start drifting back from the West. Present indications are that there will be less activity in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where the lumber industry has been rather hard hit during the past year or two. In Ontario and Quebec, woods operations will be on a larger scale owing to the need of more supplies of pulp wood for the pulp and paper mills. No change is looked for in the prairie provinces, while some increase in activities is expected in British Columbia. Taking everything into consideration there will be a larger volume of supplies purchased for the camps this year, and indications are that the cut will be greater than last year.

IN FACT A BIT RUFFLED.

"How did the family act when you broached the subject of our engagement?"

"Well," she replied after a moment's reflection, "just like a flock of birds."

"Birds! How?"

"Dad went up in the air; mother flew into the back room; my brother hit on me and I didn't get a peep out of Aunt Jane all evening."

Here and There

The financial statement of the Canadian Pacific Railway issued at Montreal for the seven months of 1926 ending July 31st, shows the large increase in the net profits of \$8,691,301.52 over the net profits for the first seven months of 1925. The gross earnings were \$101,826,207.11, as compared with \$90,343,867.75 for the first seven months of 1925.

Unofficial estimates prepared by the authorities of the Department of Commerce, Washington, estimated that Americans visiting Canada this year would spend approximately \$190,000,000. This estimate was intimated to be very conservative and that it was more than likely that the amount would exceed the \$200,000,000 mark.

Announcement was made recently over the signature of E. N. Todd, freight traffic manager, Canadian Pacific Railway, of the appointment of D. A. Wanklyn as Industrial Commissioner of the Railway, with offices in Montreal. Mr. Wanklyn replaces Graham W. Curtis, who has resigned, to fill the position of general manager for Montreal Rail and Water Terminals, Limited.

Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, accompanied by a party of internationally known financiers of New York, visited the National Exhibition at Toronto recently. Mr. Kahn, who is perhaps the leading art and music patron of the United States, addressed a luncheon of the directors of the Exhibition on September 2nd, the day of the Exhibition, which was set aside as "Music Day."

It is understood that purchases in Canada of 5,000 railway cars may result from the visit of the engineering expert, Mr. Vandergulcht, and the Transport Commissariat's representative, Mr. Baronsky, who have been delegated by the Soviet Republic to investigate the possibility of securing this number in Canada. They have also been instructed to make a study of the organization of the Canadian railway shops and the repair methods in general.

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52 George and Church Sts.
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57 Grey St. and University Ave.
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A LITTLE THING

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but it can pull your eyes open at a certain hour every morning, determine whether you dress the right or left foot first, drop a fixed amount of sugar into your breakfast coffee—free your mind for thoughts that demand actual choice.

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Columns today.

Time Changes C. N. R.
Effective Sept. 27th

Commencing Monday, Sept. 27th, Canadian National Train No. 242 will leave Fredericton at 6.45 a. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Friday, instead of Wednesdays and Fridays, arriving Saint John 11.45 a. m., same as at present.

Train No. 240, leaving Fredericton at 3.00 a. m. Mondays only and arriving Saint John 7.30 a. m. will be cancelled.

These are the only changes in Canadian National train services in and out of Fredericton effective this date.