

WINNIPEG IS
GOOD CITY, BUT
NOT BALANCED

(Continued from Page One.)

posed to consider that we have any rights to lands, oil, natural resources within our territory, and that the government for the Dominion. Besides, the government is most extravagant and one-sided."

Together with objections to Ottawa, the Winnipeg people say that the government at Washington blunders egregiously in its attitude toward Canada.

OBJECT TO U. S.

WHEAT EMBARGO.

"Naturally," they say, "much of our commerce is with you, yet by your embargo on Canadian wheat you force our grain through Canadian ports. Your tariff puts a heavy impost on our products. Our own tariff makes our imports very costly. Some of us thought that tariff would be the best, especially as it would broaden our market for some goods we make in competition with you, but our eastern Canada people have taken advantage of the situation to raise their prices so that they get larger profits by reason of the duties. An instance is furnished by some machinery bought in the States on which transportation from Pennsylvania to Winnipeg together with the duty would be high, even then the price is fraction below that which a Canadian manufacturer charged."

Unquestionably Manitoba is somewhat critical of its treatment at the hands of Ottawa and Washington. It speaks plainer in its complaints against Ottawa, but feels more resentful against Washington.

One of the most prominent men of Winnipeg said his trade attitude, and he thought of most of the people was: First, preference for Winnipeg products.

Second, for East Canada.

Third, for the West.

Fourth, for the United States.

They are stamping goods now "Made in Canada," "Made in Winnipeg," "Made in Calgary," etc.

WAR BRINGS BIG

CHANGES IN CANADA.

A great change has come in Canada owing to the war. There was a big movement of men from the farm to the army. When the men came back they remained in the cities. There has been a mistake in immigration, too. Thousands of families from Europe have been permitted to come to western Canada instead of Canada, too, who are not equipped physically or financially for farm work and who will not take up industrial activities.

The vast number of wounded soldiers has aggravated this situation.

All this will be adjusted in time but at present it is troublesome. Of the persons who had to be supported in Winnipeg last winter 32 per cent were ex-service men.

But western Canada is so big and its production so large and its news so great that their troubles are not of major consequence.

The credit people of Winnipeg say they are satisfied the slump is over.

From July 16 there has been gradual but steady improvement in business. Orders for goods increased and these are being sustained. Buying started earlier than expected. There has been an improvement in collections and a good demand for general supplies dry goods especially. Boots and shoes are selling well.

Perhaps as good a review of the present situation as any possible to obtain is that furnished by James M. Ashdown, one of the most prominent and most prominent citizens of Winnipeg. He started in business in 1909 with \$1,000. Today he had a great establishment and employs many men. He handles more hardware than any other man of the western country, wholesale or retail.

"Are conditions better?" he is asked. "Yes, they are better. They are getting back to a fair average. We are beyond danger. The business outlook is brighter and we will get back slowly and gradually to a sound basis. This is a growing country, quick to respond to any change, and faster than any other, as very high but, but averages up well. All things considered, we should have twice the population between here and the Pacific that we have today—conditions are better."

Mr. Ashdown has been mayor of Winnipeg twice. He is an ultra conservative, as one would expect of a great merchant and very rich man, but he shares the belief of many others that Canada is going to have a Parliament soon dominated by the agriculturists.

Some big construction work is under way or contemplated in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg River Power Company is constructing a \$10,000,000 hydro-electric plant and the Hudson Bay Company is about to start work on a retail store building to cost \$5,000,000.

There are, however, particularly the matter with Winnipeg or Manitoba.—Copyright, 1921, by Public Ledger Co.

Banker's Auto Will
Be Sold at Auction

Special to The Times.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Sept. 9.—An agreement was reached here today in the case in which the automobile, owned by William Newton Drybread, vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank of Edinburg, was attached as State property, by which the automobile will be sold at public auction here next Tuesday by the sheriff of Shelby County.

Mr. Drybread was arrested at the Shelby County fairground last week for violation of the prohibition law and later the automobile was seized as State property when a quantity of intoxicating liquor was discovered in the car.

Madison Teachers
Favor Constitution

Special to The Times.

ANDERSON, Sept. 9.—The new constitution of the State Teachers' Association was favored by a vote of 106 to 9 at the Madison County Teachers' Institute.

Dr. Earl Barnes in addressing the institute presented problems which he said confront foreign nations as a result of the high Republican tariff which prevented them from making money to pay off the great debt to this Nation.

IN THE REALM WHERE WOMAN REIGNS

Keeping House
With the Hoopers

FRIDAY.

"I'm glad we are to tackle the question of budgets this afternoon," said Mrs. Chapman, as she took her sewing from her workbox and settled herself comfortably with the other club women for their afternoon talk with Mrs. Hooper.

"Because I've come to the conclusion that I'm really only the clearing house for the family bills in my household,

and that the fact that I have the entire management of my husband's salary gets me nowhere at all. I run up bills one month and pay them off the next and there is a great deal of balance. It is not luck, and it is more likely than not that I find the sum total of my bills more than my current income, and I have to economize the next month to make up the deficit."

"I have the same trouble," Mrs. Campbell added. "My husband gives me an allowance of \$35 a week to run the house, and we pay certain bills and his own personal expenses out of the \$15 a week that he keeps himself. I keep track of every cent I spend; my husband is at an expense account, and I never know where we are from one month's end to another. Once in a while we have a balance left over at the end of the month, and then something happens and we pay it all out in one lump sum. We never get ahead, and know it on account of the fact that my husband is a bit of a spender, and not because either of us is deliberately careless or wasteful. I'm very anxious to give the budget system a trial in hopes that it will be as successful as my experiment of scheduling my time has been."

"I always have kept accounts, too," said Mrs. Overton, "and I've been as economical as possible, without being able to save anything to put in the bank out of my husband's salary, but I have kept out of debt. I know perfectly well, however, that there is no system about my spending, and that the percent of our income which goes for food is never the same for any two months."

"Well, we've got the same trouble," Mrs. Hooper said. "I've got a husband who is a bit of a spender, and he sends a check from his office, and outside of filing the receipts I don't have any housekeeping accounts. He gives me an allowance for my clothes and my own personal needs, and I spend it as I please. The record of that in my account book, if I kept one, might read, 'Received \$50 from Bob,' and all in the other column, 'Spent it all.'

They all laughed at this account of the Bride's bookkeeping which Mrs. Hooper said was still a very prevalent fashion of keeping household accounts.

"The main differences between just keeping track of your finances, the way most of you are doing," continued Mrs. Hooper, "and the new fashioned budget system, is that the latter way of doing things is more scientific and more accurate than the allowance idea, where the wife pays for two or three items, and the husband manages the remainder of the income."

"Well, now suppose we begin on re-organizing my way of living," suggested Mrs. Wright, "and work out a budget for the haphazard system I've always followed. I get every cent of Mr. Wright's two hundred dollars a month. Some months I spend ninety dollars for food, and then the next month the whole family needs winter clothes, and if I don't want to go into debt I have to cut way down on the food until all the time I'm starving. If I squeeze out even at the end of the month, it is only because I have run way down on my food allowance—sometimes to fifty dollars. I know it's wrong, but I've never been able to avoid it."

"Well, the first thing to do is to straighten you out," said Mrs. Hooper. "Is to apportion in advance the amount of your income that you will spend for food, clothing and your other needs, for the entire year, because the idea of a budget is not to skimp or even to save, but to establish a balanced system of spending. The family expenditures fall naturally into five divisions—food, shelter, clothing, operating expenses and advancement. A sixth division may be necessary for the wife's personal expenses."

"Well then how can I tell what percent of my two hundred dollars should be spent on each of these items," asked Mrs. Wright, dolefully.

"Those percentages have all been figured out by experts," answered Mrs. Hooper, "and in applying them to your own budget you have to take into consideration not only your income but the conditions that prevail in your own family."

"Then each one of us will really have to work out an individual budget the way we did our time schedule—is that the idea?" inquired Mrs. Overton.

"Yes," replied Mrs. Hooper, "but if you begin with a typical budget, you can use it as a guide to adapt it to your own. For instance, we can take this one I use for a sample. It is as if you were making a dress from a pattern which only fits you perfectly after you have taken in seams and darts to make it right for your own particular figure."

"I see what you mean," said Mrs. Overton. "At the next meeting we can take up your budget as a type and outline our own from that."

"We will begin then, with the item of shelter," concluded Mrs. Hooper—which includes rent or its equivalent in interest on investment if your property is owned; taxes, insurance, repairs and the upkeep of that property."

The menu for the three meals on Saturday are:

BREAKFAST. Sliced Peaches

Rolls Vegetable Hash Coffee

LUNCHEON. Baked Beans

Brown Bread and Butter

Cake DINNER. Watermelon.

Bean Soup (To be warmed.)

Ham en Casserole

Men You May Marry

By E. R. PEYSER

Has a man like this proposed to you?

Symptoms: Not attractive to women—But he wants to be. He writes to you how he's had a bath in a November sea and feels like a Goliath, then he has climbed two mountain peaks and feels like Sandow. When he's with you he runs up hill, singing to develop his chest!

IN FACT

Takes little to make him feel chesty with women.

Prescription to his bride:

Build a gym in your house.

Make him think he is a feminine magnet.

Absorb This:

PLAY YOUR CARDS THROUGH STRENGTH.

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Baked Potatoes
Sliced Green Peppers
Peach Pie
(All prepared on Friday.)

—Copyright, 1921.

BOSTON BAKED BEANS.

Soak one pound of beans in water over night—warm—not hot—water. In the morning cook them until the skins curl on a bean when you blow upon it. Pack them in an earthen pot. Score the skin of a pound of streaked salt pork and almost bury it in the beans. Pour over this one dessert spoonful of molasses, mixed with as much vinegar, a good pinch of pepper and a teaspoonful of mixed mustard. Cover closely and bake six hours in a good oven.

MINNEHAHA CAKE.

Cream one half cupful of butter with one and one-half cupfuls of sugar. Add the beaten yolks of four eggs, a half pint of milk, and the stiffened whites of the eggs alternately with three even cupfuls of prepared flour, or enough to make a good batter. Bake in layer tins.

BOSTON BROWN BREAD.

Mix thoroughly a cup each of Graham flour, wheat flour and corn meal, and stir in a teaspoonful of salt. Warm together a cup of milk, in which is dissolved a small teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of molasses. Pour over the flour and meal a cupful of boiling water, and then add the warmed milk and molasses. Beat hard and long.

AMUSEMENTS.

PUSS IN BOOTS JR.

By DAVID CORY

"That's a hard task," said the old owl, when little Puss Junior asked him how he was to kill the great mouse that lived in the Giant's house, as I mentioned in the story before this.

"But the little canary bird who sings every day to the Giant told me you would help me, and I've come way up here on the roof of the castle to ask you," said little Puss Junior with a sigh. "Please help me, Mr. Owl."

"Oh, very well," said that wise old bird.

"Now I will tell you for that mouse is as large as a dog and very fierce, and you would have a hard battle with him, let me tell you, if you tried to catch him the way you would an ordinary mouse."

So Puss kept very quiet and pretty soon the wise old owl said: "You wait here while I fly up to the moon for some green cheese. And then you can put some by the hole in the wall, and as soon as the mouse eats it, he will become as

AMUSEMENTS.

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