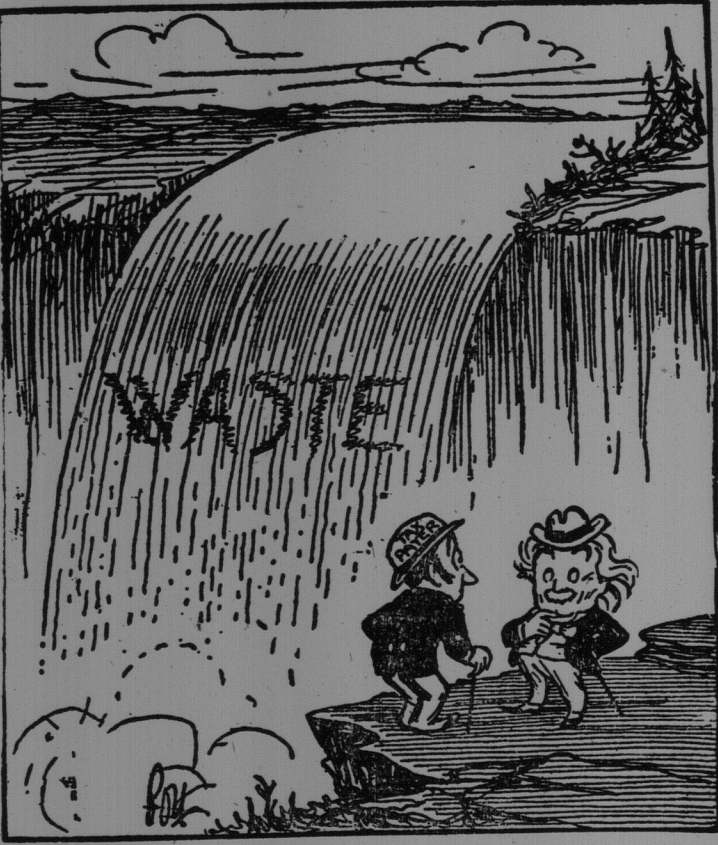


A DISTINCTION WITH A DIFFERENCE



David—"No, I haven't damned it yet—but I never hesitate to condemn it."

Lady Rhondda Takes 300 Mile Trip Into Wild Northwest

(New York Evening Post.)  
"No, we didn't go either to fish or to hunt—we really went just to find out what was there." Perhaps Lady Rhondda found her healthy color and her clear eyes up there in the Canadian Northwest, but it is more likely that she has always had them, for she possesses the true Englishwoman's love of life in the open. What else would ever have sent her 270 miles up an almost unexplored river in a diminutive and far from luxurious craft, and then on and on by foot and by canoe fifty miles further into the wilderness? What other than this inborn delight in nature could prompt her and her party to wander so far from civilization, sleeping without shelter and walking without a trail, merely to discover what the world up there might have to offer?

Lady Rhondda is the wife of Sir Humphrey Mackworth of England and has also fallen heir to the title of her father, Lord Rhondda, who was food controller of Great Britain at the time of his death in 1918. She and her husband came to this country about two weeks ago after spending two months in exploration of the outposts of Canada, and because this camping trip was a unique one and was fresh in her memory she was asked to describe it.

"I don't know just how to tell about it," she said. "From Edmonton we took one of the two trains a week which go north to Peace River Crossing, Alberta, a town of only 750 inhabitants. Then we boarded a launch and travelled two hundred and seventy miles up the Peace River. We slept usually out on the decks beneath the stars, and for days we could see no sign of any other human being. There are only three or four settlers on the river banks in the entire distance that we covered," she explained.

She told it simply enough, but there were wonderful pictures written between her words, pictures of that long stretch of silent forest with its wild living creatures going on their way for centuries, undisturbed by man, beavers painstakingly building, and deer and moose untroubled in their foraging. "We saw just one bear," said Lady Rhondda, "although there were many tracks." That one bear must have gazed in astonishment at the strange visitors who had come to invade his realm, but it was soon evident that he had nothing to fear from them.

"Were there any interesting incidents connected with your days and nights on the river?" she was questioned.

"No, really nothing happened at all—except one day we found some men dividing for gold," she added after thinking a moment. "There were two or three of them camping on the river's edge and they seemed sure for some reason or other that there was gold there. The spirit of the Forty-niners had returned to send these lone adventurers to unknown and distant places, and one could scarcely judge whether it were sound reasoning on which their confidence had been based or rather the mysterious influence of the wilderness. Perhaps the feeling of absolute severance from the old familiar world and all its problems, the discovering of a new and very peaceful mode of living, would find its reaction in a rather unjustified optimism, and unfortunately Lady Rhondda has no means of knowing whether or not the efforts of these men have been rewarded with the finding of actual fortune."

"From Hudson's Hope, B. C., we went on fifty miles further, sometimes by canoe on rivers and streams, sometimes making our way through an almost obliterated trail which we cleared as we went. It was up in those dense woods that we saw our one bear, but he was not at all interested in us."

"At the end of the journey we came to the banks of a fair-sized river and pitched our tents and remained five or six days. It was the furthest north of any point which we reached, but the nights didn't seem as cold as at many places further down. We usually slept out in the open, and with warm sweaters and heavy blankets managed to keep very warm even in September. I have taken a good many camping trips, but I never felt so far away from everywhere," was Lady Rhondda's emphatic declaration.

Leaving their far-away retreat, the party journeyed down the southern end of the Peace River, where more and more settlers are trying their fortunes, and then came to the States.

Lady Rhondda will soon find that her Canadian trip is a turned page, for she is sailing soon, and in England there is unlimited work waiting for her. As president of the Women's Industrial League of Great Britain she will again put her fine vitality and energy into the solving of women's labor problems. Asked to state her opinion of present conditions in England as regards the women worker, she replied:

"In England as elsewhere there is a shortage of employment for both men and women, which is likely to continue until the industries have become thoroughly re-established. Moreover, the women resign their positions without question when it is a matter of giving place to a returned army man, and in addition to this, action has been taken to exclude women from the skilled trades. She deplored the prevalent belief that women could be put back in the occupations of laundry, housework, sewing and other poorly paid trades, after having experienced a certain amount of financial independence combined with a knowledge of progress. "They will refuse to go back," she said, "and it may result ultimately in the standards of those trades being raised and the compensation increased."

Asked what specific measures had been taken by the league, she said: "Our efforts have been especially directed toward securing fair representation on the labor section of the League of Nations. We want to prevent laws and regulations which will exclude women from opportunity in the most skilled trades, which they are competent to master and to give them an equal chance with men." She said that while the wage scale for women was still considerably below that of men it was very much better than before the war.

"Industrial conditions are already very much improved in England," she said, "although the lack of materials continues to present a serious difficulty. As this shortage is overcome the employment problem will grow considerably less acute."

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN CAST BALLOTS

Finnish Women Had Vote For 13 Years—Outnumbered Men in 1908

It seems only natural that Finland, a land where women have had the vote for 13 years, and won it by their participation in quelling labor troubles like those which now assail the United States of America, should be one of the first portions of the dismembered Russian empire to set up a stable constitutional government, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society.

The new member of the family of free nations is described in a communication to the society by Baroness Alletta Korff, as follows:

"From an educational point of view the women in Finland have been very fortunate, as there are many excellent schools for girls and a number of co-educational schools throughout the country which prepare students for the university examinations. Girls were admitted to the university in 1878, and, until the war intervened, they not only attended lectures but took part in all branches of university life; they participated in all the celebrations and festivities and were members of the various clubs and student organizations, in which they were on a footing of perfect equality with the men and frequently were elected to various official positions. After they were graduated from one of the several high schools or from the university there were many branches of work open to them."

"They became teachers even in the State schools for boys, cashiers or bookkeepers in banks, clerks in the State archives, and in many branches of the civic administration. There are really not enough educated men to meet the requirements of the country, and consequently the co-operation of the women is a matter of vital importance. It not infrequently happened, in normal times, that even married women in comparatively good circumstances sought employment outside their homes."

"Having thus such an excellent foundation to build upon, it is small wonder that the woman's movement soon found many active supporters. In 1868 the Diet had accorded the municipal vote to women taxpayers living in the country, and in 1872 to women living in the towns, all of whom were also given the right to be elected members of certain local self-governing bodies. In 1900 the women Social Democrats included the suffrage in their programme, but the special activity for the suffrage began

MISSIONS IN WEST.



Dr. H. P. Whidden, M. P. for Brandon, speaking at the Baptist Convention in Ottawa, urged the extension of missionary enterprises in the West.

WOMAN ASLEEP SINCE OCT. 5 EXPECTED TO DIE

New York Nov. 6.—Mrs. Dora Mintz, who has been sleeping continuously since Oct. 5, is not expected to live. Physicians attending her report that she is becoming weaker all the time, and that little hope is held for her recovery from the "sleeping sickness."

NEW GENERAL MANAGER OF THE MAIL AND EMPIRE

J. S. Douglas, for some years past business manager of the Toronto Mail and Empire, Toronto, has been appointed general manager, succeeding the late W. J. Douglas.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU UNDER HEAD D. S. C. R.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 5.—The World says, "a move is on foot to place all governmental employment agencies throughout Canada under the supervision of the department of civil re-establishment. This would mean that the dominion employment bureaus now operated here would be operated from the secretaries' offices under the direction of the unit commander in British Columbia and to complete the scheme as it has been mooted, the provincial authorities would be asked to come into line and merge their employment services with the soldiers' organization."

"A conference regarding the proposed change is being held at Calgary this week-end, and Pat Foster, the local secretary representative will leave Friday for there Wednesday."

U. S. GOVERNMENT TO APPEAL CASE ON CONSTITUTIONALITY

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5.—The government today appealed to the Supreme court from the decision of Federal Judge Evans of Kentucky, declaring unconstitutional the war time prohibition act and ordering release of distilled spirits held in bond at Louisville. A request to advance the case for early hearing is said to be pending.

Engagement Announced.  
The engagement of Margaret White, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. MacFarlane, of Fredericton, to Garnet LeLacheur, department of agriculture, Ottawa, is announced; the wedding to take place in the near future. Miss MacFarlane returned on Saturday from Ottawa, where she has held the position of training expert at the Central Experimental Farm.



With Armour Oval Label Foods You're Never at a Loss 'What to Serve'

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Come On St. John!

Let's Button Up Our Coats and Finish the Job

Have you watched that "Thin Red Line" creeping up on the Victory Loan thermometer at the head of King Street?

You're rather proud of its speed, aren't you? And you're sure it will reach the top, too, aren't you? Of course it will, But---

Every citizen of St. John must help it climb---not only to the top but "Over the Top" for a few honor crests.

The campaign is now half over -- at this stage in the last Loan St. John had reached \$2,913,200 or 58 per cent. of its objective. This year St. John has raised \$1,243,950 or 31 per cent. of its objective.

Pretty good work, isn't it? But just remember that every place in Canada is watching the success of every other place---that means that

All Canada Is Watching St. John

Let's give them something to watch--- Let's make a record that we'll be proud of---

Let's---Buy Victory Bonds---and more Victory Bonds, and show the rest of Canada the stuff we're made of.

This space donated to the Victory Loan 1919 Campaign by T. H. Estabrooks.



Sure to please company—says Bobby—cause everybody likes

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