

# POOR DOCUMENT

## MAY 23 1921

THE EVENING TIMES AND STAR, ST. JOHN, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1921.

### The Evening Times and Star

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE 10, 1921.

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#### KEEP THE HARBOR.

Hon. Mr. Wignmore failed to get an appropriation for the completion of the breakwater. He failed to satisfy the people generally in regard to a senatorial appointment. He failed to prevent the federal public works department from approving of the plans for the proposed C. P. R. bridge over the reversing falls. But he will bring Mr. Ballantyne to St. John, apparently to boost a harbor commission scheme the citizens never asked for and would be utterly foolish to accept. The citizens, however, understand quite well that anything Mr. Ballantyne or Mr. Wignmore may say will not alter the wording of the act would be a sacrifice to which no citizen who has regard for St. John and its future would accept. Moreover, neither Mr. Ballantyne nor Mr. Wignmore will have any authority in the matter after the election of Canada have had an opportunity to speak at the general elections this year or next; and even if that were not so there are so many broken pledges that St. John will put no faith in assurances given by the politicians who are about to pay us a visit. The harbor is ours. To give it up without ample guarantees would be the worst kind of reckless folly on our part, and the guarantees are not in the harbor commission act.

#### THE CASE STRONGLY PUT.

Hon. R. E. Finn, in an interview in Toronto this week, said of the maritime provinces:—

"With a high tariff wall cutting us off from the United States market, and with a high tariff of railway rates on the other hand, we are hedged in and isolated. We have nothing left but a local market, and as the aggregate population of the three maritime provinces is only equal to that of Montreal, well, he who runs may read, that's all."

Mr. Finn pointed out that the American market which these provinces give up to go into confederation was worth about \$75,000,000 annually, and now the freight rates are cutting them off from the markets of central and western Canada, although it is the contention of the maritime provinces that the Intercolonial was built with the professed object of building up trade between those provinces and central and western Canada.

The Halifax Chronicle, in a strong article, declares that these provinces are now beginning a task which "should have been undertaken and pushed to a conclusion long ago."

"Having put the united hands—roughly united for the first time—to the plough in this story but not impossible field, none of the three provinces concerned must falter or look back until a straight and honest furrow has been turned from east to west. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have suffered too long and too seriously from their failure to co-operate as they should in maintaining and promoting their mutual rights and interests, for a continuance of that policy of no policy to be longer thinkable. Our rights and our wrongs are identical. We must deal with them as a unit if we are to deal with them successfully. There is no need of legislative union for that purpose. Our rights are moral or legal. Our wrongs are largely due to political causes. Our rights are to be asserted by fact and argument. If that is properly done, our wrongs will incidentally be removed."

The Chronicle recognizes that the chief difficulty is western indifference to or ignorance of the rights of the east, which has been continually manifested, and presents the following reminder of the facts of the case:—

"In 1867, besides the maritime provinces there were only Quebec and Ontario—a Quebec and Ontario very different from those of today—between which, moreover, union had already been tried and worse than failed. All, therefore, depended on the maritime provinces. Had they stood aloof and consulted only their own immediate interests, there could not, and never would have been, a Dominion of Canada, the whole course of British Empire building might have been impeded, and world history vitally affected. These are the simple facts which every Canadian should know and appreciate."

The Chronicle directs the attention of the west to the further fact that while these provinces made the Dominion a possibility they were both prosperous and progressive when they joined with Quebec and Ontario:—

"Their populations were rapidly increasing. Their resources were ample. Their taxes were low. Their revenues were sufficient for their requirements. They were the fourth in place among the shipowners of the world. Their tariff was low, almost nominal, and they had the freest of water-borne traffic with the whole outer world."

It was in compensation for what they had to give up that the Intercolonial was offered as a channel of trade with the other provinces, where there would be, it was declared, an ample market.

"The Intercolonial was built, not for us, but by us. We contributed our full, proportionate share to its construction. We contributed our full proportionate share to the purchase of the securities

from the Hudson Bay Company. We contributed our full share to the C. P. R. and other western railways which were built, not by, but for the west. We contributed, in the same way, to the making of the Ontario canals which are freely maintained for, and enjoyed by, the people of Ontario, at Dominion expense. We even had to assume our share of the millions of money borrowed by the old Grand Trunk Railway for the sole benefit of Ontario, and never paid back or to be paid back. All these things we have done and borne. And now the Intercolonial Railway has been deliberately destroyed before our eyes, for its intended and promised purposes. \* \* \* The Confederation Pact, embodied in the British North America Act, has not merely been treated as a scrap of paper, but has been deliberately thrown in our faces. A remedy for such an intolerable state of affairs must be found, and at once. We must find it ourselves, and secure it by our own determined and united efforts. We have made a beginning, but only a beginning."

#### CONCERNING CRANKS.

Sir George Foster says too much attention is paid to the statements of cranks. In his earlier years Sir George rejoiced to be called a "crank" by those who did not agree with him on the subject of prohibition. The crank of today may be the wise man of tomorrow, and it is not safe to generalize. Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote:—

"There never was an idea started that woke up men out of their stupid indifference but its originator was spoken of as a crank."

And Whittier wrote:—

"And one there was, a dreamer born. Who, with a mission to fulfill, Had left the Muse's haunts to turn The crank of an opinion mill."

Let us, therefore, not be too intolerant in dealing with cranks. They should be sorted out and classified as benevolent, constructive, destructive, harmless, malignant and what not. Let us all hope Sir George in his mellow years has not absorbed any of the essence of intolerance. Of course there are cranks:—

"Even as you and I."

Personal congratulations will be extended by all his fellow-citizens to Mr. W. S. Fisher on his election as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. No man knows "the hand" under which the manufacturers of the maritime provinces are laboring, for he himself has expressed fear, unless they get better treatment in the matter of freight rates, that some of them may not be able to survive. He is now in a very influential position and may be able to render valuable assistance in presenting their case so that it will be better understood in the other provinces.

Montreal Herald: "It is problematical whether a sixth session of this compromise parliament (at Ottawa) will be held. Circumstances may force a dissolution. Various devices to hold it together have been adopted, it having been found much more difficult to keep men of varying politics in a coalition after the war than during hostilities. One device adopted was the holding of two sessions in one year so as to give the members \$5,000 indemnity instead of half that sum, and the permanent increase of the indemnity for a single session from \$2,500 to \$4,000."

Montreal Gazette: "The German Reichstag has voted confidence in the British government, the division being 218 to seventy-seven. The majority was well over half of the membership and exceeded the number of the opposition and the abstentions. The British government programme promises an effort to accept and fulfil the obligations of the Versailles peace treaty. It looks as though the Reichstag had learned some things, and acted thereon."

The Standard assails Premier Foster in the matter of the Restigouche election case, but Premier Foster was not responsible in any way for the irregularities in the election or the legal action based thereon.

The opponents of church union in the Presbyterian General Assembly have assumed a conciliatory attitude, at least until the report of the union committee is heard next year.

Cardinal Logue sees persecution ahead in Ireland. The Cardinal has been contributed something to the cause of harmony if he had attended the opening of the Ulster parliament.

The Liberal government in Saskatchewan has been sustained by a good working majority. The exact figures are not yet available.

A fine water color painting of a ruined cottage on Fort Howe, which was painted by Mrs. Silas Alward, has been presented by her to the public library. The picture is an excellent painting and of historical interest. It is mounted and framed with a gilt frame. It will be hung prominently in the library, and has been gratefully received.

**THE PLOWMAN.**  
(Oliver Wendell Holmes)  
Clear the brown path to meet his com-  
panion's gleam!  
Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking  
trails;  
With toll's bright dewdrops on his sun-  
burnt brow,  
The lord of earth, the hero of the  
plow!

First in the field before the reddening  
sun,  
Last in the shadows when the day is  
done,  
Line after line, along the bursting  
rod,  
Marks the broad acres where his feet  
have trod.  
Still where he treads the stubborn clods  
divide,  
The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep  
and wide;  
Matted and dense the tangled turf up-  
heaves  
Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield  
cleaves;  
Up the steep  
Slants the long track that scores the level  
plain,  
Through the moist valley clogged with  
poising clay,  
The patient convoy breaks its destined  
way;  
At even turn the loosening chains re-  
sound,  
The swinging plowshare circle glistening  
round,  
Till the wide field one billowy waste ap-  
pears,  
And wearier hands unbind the panting  
steeds.

These are the hands whose sturdy labor  
brings  
The peasant's food, the golden bomp of  
kings!  
This is the page whose letters shall be  
seen,  
Changed by the sun to words of living  
green;  
This is the scholar whose immortal  
pen  
Speaks the first lesson hunger taught to  
men;  
These are the lines that heaven com-  
manded  
Show on his deed—the charter of the  
soil!

"WELL WIN OR DIE"

(Toronto Telegram.)

Dr. Drummond's adaptation of "The  
Standard on the Brins of Mar" to con-  
ditions which he hoped to see in  
Presbyterian Church when it became  
part of a "larger national church," and  
presented an unbroken front to the  
forces of evil in Canada, brought em-  
barrassment to the moderator, Rev. Dr.  
Gordon, and evoked such a burst of  
laughter as was never before heard when  
the fathers and brethren were debating  
a momentous question.

"At times I have something of pro-  
phetic vision," declared Dr. Drummond,  
"and while considering this question  
which has lain heavy on my thoughts, I  
was reminded of the old Jacobite song,  
which I read to you:

"The standard on the brins of Mar  
Is up and streamin' rarely,  
The gath'rin' pipes frae  
Are soundin' loud and sairy!"

Then adapting the words to conditions  
as he hoped to see them, he read:  
"The standard on the brins of Mar  
Is up and streamin' rarely,  
The gath'rin' pipes frae  
Are soundin' loud and sairy!"

"The Gordon men, the Fraser men,  
Macgregor's men, and Murray's men,  
And man to man, and in the van,  
We'll win or die for Charlie."

The wave of his hand towards the  
moderator with which he finished the  
words he had to read, and the members  
of the assembly seeing the aptness, appar-  
ently more quickly than did the Hamil-  
ton divine, laughed until the tears ran  
down their cheeks.

**ULSTER'S DEBUT.**

(Montreal Gazette.)

"All the good the past hath had, re-  
mains to make our own time glad.  
Ulster under the new Home Rule Act  
takes upon her own shoulders today at  
Belfast, the metropolis of the north—  
the duties and responsibilities of a  
government. The new bill as scolded,  
patched and pasted has at length be-  
come the law of the land, and has been  
put into force. Perhaps Edmund Burke's  
apophthegm can be read: "A people  
who have no regard for their ancestry  
will not be apt to have much regard for  
their posterity." Ulster, for her posterity,  
in sound government, and good legisla-  
tion. It is a rule of life that all priv-  
ileges enjoyed by mortals are the result  
of the responsibilities, and just as in the  
case of men, so with peoples. Con-  
sequently Ireland while she has the  
privilege of self-government, must also  
assume the responsibilities consequent upon  
this authority. There should be such a  
cessation of all antagonistic activities, and a stop put  
to the devastating work of those respon-  
sible for murders and looting. Why,  
then, should British rule be overthrown,  
when both parties in Ireland  
can use that rule to mark their  
own real dominion? The O'Neill fam-  
ily, the Saxons have been quarrelling  
throughout the centuries, in fact, so far  
back as A. D. 684 a "fight" raged over  
the date of Easter, and periodical con-  
troversies since then have been abun-  
dant.

The present prospects of Ulster are  
bright, even though King George does  
not put the hall-mark on the formal  
state opening on the 22nd of June by  
attending in person. Several things have  
occurred of late to encourage a hope of  
settlement, but not fulfillment has up  
till now matured. Sir James Craig, the  
new Ulster premier, may be expected to  
constitute his cabinet in such a way that  
it will be an object lesson to the rest of  
Ireland, and if the peaceful organization  
of the Ulster house results in successful  
government the example may best still  
further success and wield an important  
influence on public opinion in other parts  
of Ireland. The senate and commons  
of Belfast are strongly constituted and  
should legislate with justice and equity  
towards all the peoples of the province.  
The "bloody history" of the O'Neill fam-  
ily in Irish history, is to be recognized  
by the appointment to the speakership  
of the new house of the Honorable Hugh  
O'Neill, a member of a very old Ulster  
family. Irishmen generally want to see  
peace and tranquility restored to "that  
dear little island in the sea," and perhaps  
it is not over-optimistic to express a  
hope that today's ceremony at Belfast  
may be the dawn of a new era in Ire-  
land.

The badly decomposed body of a male  
infant was found in the water on Wed-  
nesday afternoon at Bay Shore by Pres-  
terry Cullen. There is no clue as to the  
identity and Coroner Kennedy said last  
evening that he did not consider it ad-  
visable to hold a inquest.

#### PERSONAL INITIATIVE WINS.

(Toronto Globe.)

The Russian Communists have buried  
Communism without a word of regret,  
and apparently without a sign of regret.  
The funeral took place at the close of  
the congress of the party at Moscow  
on Monday. Lenin proclaimed there a  
new policy under which the peasants are  
to become the owners of the land they  
till, paying by way of taxation to the  
state about a third of their crop, and re-  
taining the remainder for their own use,  
or for sale through the farmers' co-op-  
erative societies, which are authorized  
to carry on trading operations as in the  
days before Soviet rule began.

It is not only on the farm that Com-  
munism has been abandoned. Although  
the State still retains control of trans-  
portation, of the textile industry, of lan-  
ding, of the salt monopoly and of metal-  
working industries, it is announced offi-  
cially that the smaller industries are to  
be turned back to private ownership, and  
that factories will be leased to the  
employers who embark in business. "The  
dictatorship of the proletariat" has sim-  
ply been turned down to supervision by  
unions which will fix the rate of wages,  
and inspection of the factories by officials  
of the government.

It is announced that "personal initia-  
tive of workers will be suitably reward-  
ed and will supplant equal pay." This,  
of course, is in the economic system as  
Western Europe and America know it,  
and is the very opposite of the Com-  
munist creed that the state shall be  
the owner of all means and material  
of production, and shall require service  
from each citizen according to his  
ability, and provide food, clothing and  
shelter for each according to his needs.  
Once more, therefore, and on the great-  
est scale the modern world has seen,  
there has been an utter repudiation of  
the form of society based on individual  
rights, including the right to hold prop-  
erty and to bargain for its disposal and  
acquisition. Lenin has said, but unlike  
less philosophic leaders of economic re-  
volution he has admitted failure, and is  
now aiding in the reversion of the system,  
rooted in the age-long experience of  
civilized man, he found he could not  
destroy.

Relieved of the ball and chain of Com-  
munism, Russia will move forward rap-  
idly toward political freedom and mat-  
terial prosperity.

**MISCHIEVOUS WAR TALK.**

(Osaka Mainichi.)

There is talk of Japanese-American  
war both in Japan and America, and  
the matter is also attracting attention in  
other countries. All thinking men deny  
the possibility of such a war, but en-  
emics are not necessarily controlled by  
logic and reason. If the notion of the  
man in the street that Japanese-Ameri-  
can war is imminent spreads and be-  
comes intensified, an irresistible state of  
affairs may occur. Against such possi-  
bility both Japanese and Americans  
should be on their guard.

We deny the possibility of a war be-  
tween Japan and America, and pray that  
such a thing may never occur, but it is  
necessary to consider why there is talk  
of war. It seems that Americans believe  
that Japanese will try to capture Ameri-  
can territories in the Pacific or to  
make a surprise attack on America in  
conjunction with the Japanese residents  
in that country. On the other hand,  
Japanese seem to think that America  
will attack Japan with a large navy. It  
seems clear that war talk is based on  
mutual fear.

If Japan and America are faithful to  
their respective missions, war is impos-  
sible. In order that the impossibility  
of a war between Japan and America may  
be convincingly demonstrated and that  
the two nations can with easy minds co-  
operate in the interest of the world's civi-  
lization, it is necessary that they should  
make it clear why there is no need for  
one to fear the other, that is, they  
should fully understand each other and  
it is to be hoped that the new adminis-  
tration of America under President  
Harding, who is said to be a genius in  
conciliation, with Mr. Hughes, noted for  
his clear-headedness, will exchange opin-  
ions thoroughly with the Japanese gov-  
ernment in order to clarify a state of af-  
fairs in which such misunderstandings are  
apt to occur.

**NEW YORK'S PHONES.**

It is probable that nothing in New  
York City has grown as rapidly or as  
extensively in the last year as the tele-  
phone system, says the New York  
Times. In the past fifteen months, the  
company has expanded its plant in the  
city to such an extent that the growth  
alone is equivalent to a telephone sys-  
tem of 10 per cent. more than that of the  
first rank cities of the United States.

Here is what has been accomplished:  
154,000 new telephones have been in-  
stalled—more than are being used today  
in a city the size of Detroit. Half a mil-  
lion of telephone wires have been added  
to the system—more wire than is in  
use today in a city the size of Cleve-  
land. Six hundred and twenty new  
switchboard operators have been added  
to the system. The total number of  
switchboards in use today in the city  
is the size of Pittsburgh. Five new cen-  
tral office buildings have been construct-  
ed and additions have been made to sev-  
enteen other buildings, affording 12.6  
more acres of floor space—an area great-  
er by 10 per cent. than that of the entire  
Singer building, and one-third the area  
of the Woolworth building.

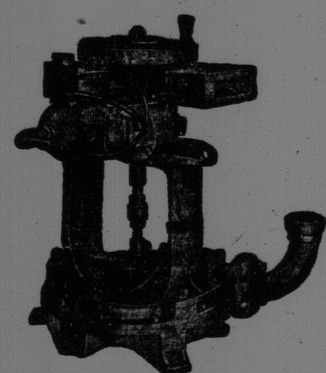
In money all this represents an invest-  
ment of more than \$85,000,000, three  
times the amount of money spent in the  
city by the telephone company in any  
normal year before the war.

Probably there is no such thing as a  
limitation on the growth of a telephone  
system. The million mark in the city  
telephone stations is expected to be  
reached and possibly passed before 1921  
ends. New York now has more tele-  
phones than all the capitals of Europe  
and Asia combined. The total number  
of stations is nearly 935,000. In recent  
weeks the telephone man has been con-  
necting new instruments at the rate of  
one every minute for the eight hours of  
the working day.

**F. A. McCULLY WRITES  
FROM MILAN, ITALY**

In a private letter received from F. A.  
McCully, a member of the country to come to  
Milan. Here a progressive city, wide  
streets, filled with well dressed people,  
large co-operative stores, quite like New  
York. One sees great crowds of well  
dressed young men on the streets, dur-  
ing the hours of a great many police, all  
armed with short rifles. This is a cen-  
tre of political unrest, quite different  
from Venice. I was there through touris-  
tion day. No signs of any kind that an  
election was on. I think few people vote.  
The cathedral in Milan is next to St.  
Peter's, the largest in Europe. It is right  
next my hotel, I go to Italian Lakes.

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lowered price. The season's  
most popular styles, represent-  
ing exceptional value at \$45.00  
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Cabardine of splendid qual-  
ity. Two pockets; plain or but-  
toned trimmed. Regular \$3.15,  
\$3.25, \$3.50.

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#### THE SPINNEY MEASURE.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The consideration given the Spinney  
measure has had two very gratifying re-  
sults. It has brought forth in the evi-  
dence of the heads of departments and  
others of authority before the special  
committee of the House of Commons, a  
vindication of the merit system and of  
the administration of it by the Civil Ser-  
vice Commission. It has also shown that  
the patronage system has not the sup-  
porters it was thought to have in parlia-  
ment. Most of the members who in-  
sisted themselves in the question re-  
quired only to be made acquainted with  
the manner in which the merit system  
serves in order to give it their approval  
and defence.

As a matter of fact, the surprising  
thing about the Civil Service Act and its  
application is that there has been so little  
cause for dissatisfaction. There has not  
yet been time, since the passage of the  
act, for the merit system to be put into  
proper working order. There have been  
too many changes in the organization of  
the dimensions and in the intricacies of  
the Civil Service. It is hard to recom-  
mend to have called into question the  
measure of Civil Service reform which  
the commission is administering.

**A CURE THAT FAILED.**

(London Letter.)

I think I can supply some of the "in-  
ter" history" of the singular case of  
Alfred Wilson, who was struck down by  
death on the eve of lecturing in the  
Albert Hall, on "How I Was Made  
Twenty Years Younger by Professor  
Schnitz of Vienna." It is a melancholy  
fact that I saw Mr. Wilson only the day  
before his death, and he was bubbling  
over with excitement concerning his re-  
newed "youth." He told me that the  
thyroid gland treatment had made him  
feel absolutely juvenile, and that he had  
constantly to indulge in violent exercise  
to get rid of some of his superabundant  
energies. He was contemplating mar-  
riage. But there is another side to this  
which illustrates the fact that nature is  
not so easily tampered with. While I  
was conversing with Mr. Wilson there  
was present a medical gentleman, who  
had come to learn some details of the  
effect of the treatment. After Mr.  
Wilson had left this doctor said: "I do  
not like the look of Mr. Wilson. He  
seems unusually excited and abnormal,  
and I should not be surprised if his  
heart suddenly gave out." This prognos-  
tication was fulfilled in a few hours.

**SKYSCRAPER CHURCH OPENS.**

(New York Times.)

The first church to be built within a  
skyscraper in the world was opened yester-  
day. This was the Fifth Church of  
Christ Scientist. Its new quarters are  
within the twenty-one story building  
known as the Madison Avenue Office  
Building, and occupy five floors of that section.

known as the Canadian Pacific Building,  
9 East Forty-third street.

There are four Ionic columns of Ka-  
sota marble on either side supporting a  
balcony which runs on three sides of the  
auditorium. Above, rising to the full  
height of the five stories, is a paneled  
arch of plaster and carved stone, the in-  
terior being furnished in cream and  
ivory tones.

Opera seats will be set in pews of  
American walnut inlaid with white ivory  
and upholstered in old blue. An organ,  
costing almost \$25,000, will be installed  
over the reader's desk. Carpets and  
hangings will also be in old blue. The  
floor will be of Teraazzis cloisonne  
marble.

The seating capacity is more than  
1,700, and the Sunday schoolrooms will  
accommodate 600 pupils.

**Far From Frank.**

("Candidus" in The Christian Guardian,  
Toronto.)

Hon. R. W. Wignmore, the new Min-  
ister of Customs and Inland Revenue, is  
probably now thoroughly sorry that he  
ever wrote that letter to the French Pur-  
chasing Commission. It is hard to recom-  
mend his statement that he had no per-  
sonal interest in the matter with the  
terms of the letter itself. He wrote:

"The firm of Nagle & Wignmore, of  
whom I am a member," and he added:  
and loose with public morals in that  
fashion.

Ottawa, May 18, 1921.

One of England's best known fami-  
lies, of which the Earl of Pembroke is  
the head, has decided to dispose of a  
magnificent collection of armor which  
has been in its possession for 400 years

Put Yourself in  
The Place

of the man who has had a  
fire and lost everything.  
How would you feel?  
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