

SOLIDARITY OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING NATIONS APPROVED

Four World Leaders—Taft, Shaw, Wickersham and Davis—Advocate Closer Harmony as Basis of International Good Will.

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

San Francisco, Aug. 9.—Four men, prominent in world politics, addressing the California branch of the English-speaking Union, in session here, commended the aims of the union in seeking to bring the English-speaking nations into closer harmony with a view toward fostering an international spirit of good will.

The four, William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the United States and former president of the United States; Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, member of the British House of Lords; George W. Wickersham, former attorney general of the United States, and John W. Davis, former ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, are here for the convention of the American Bar Association which opened today.

Lord Shaw expressed a desire to see a wider understanding among English-speaking people. "When we stop troubling about our poorer qualities and find the best ones, we will all understand," he said. "That is what England has tried to do in Ireland and it is succeeding so well that today I believe that Ireland is on the crest of a wave that will send it on to splendid achievement."

Mr. Davis said that the "solution of the Irish problem and elimination of the jealousies aroused through the strength of Great Britain have removed two of the major threats which beset the world peace." He declared that the "liberation of Ireland did more to assure the world that freedom was not a mockery than any other agency in ages."

Mr. Davis concluded by saying that the English-speaking nations must help Ireland by making the world a place of peace.

STRIKES AND SELF-HELP.

(New York Times.) President Harding more than once has protested against the tendency to run to Washington with every local difficulty. Even in the coal strike he has appealed to the men on the spot to extricate themselves. There are signs that they are able and ready to do it, if the worst comes. In Kansas two years ago the state government and volunteer citizens saw to it that there was a coal supply, though the miners would not work. Today in Indiana a resolute governor is tackling the state's coal problem.

Governor McCray announced that as but 1 per cent of the population of Indiana had to do with mining coal, directly or indirectly, he was determined

Don't Let Baby Suffer—Use Kora-Konia—The Wonder Powder That Heals

Doctors say that Kora-Konia is the first perfect treatment ever discovered for Baby's prickly heat and diaper rash.

You will be amazed and delighted by the quickness and completeness of Kora-Konia results. The angry rashes disappear—skin is restored to a healthy pink. There is no more irritation—no more crying and fretting—no more sleepless nights and feverish days.

Kora-Konia forms a waterproof, velvety film, not easily rubbed off or washed away, which protects while it heals. Get a box today of this wonderful powder.

that the 90 per cent should be provided with the indispensable amount of coal. Hence his declaration of martial law in certain coal areas; his dispatch of troops to protect men willing to work; his call for the miners to return to the old wages, pending a settlement, and his resolve to obtain volunteers from within the state, and outside it, in case of need, so that the industries and the households of Indiana should not be deprived of fuel. It is a wholesome display of initiative and energy in local self-government.

Such a lead given in any part of the country would, we are convinced, bring a swift and impressive response from the people. Thus far the coal strike has left the great mass of Americans apparently indifferent, because they have not actually felt the pinch and do not believe that the strike will be pushed to extremities. But if an actual emergency were to be thrust upon them, there can be little doubt what their attitude would be. They would not lie down before the threats of a monopolistic union. They would say that the coal is here and that it must be mined, if not in one way then in another. And they would rise to acclaim and follow any public leadership that showed them how the resources and ingenuity of the American people could be used to pull the country out of the present deadlock. The spirit of self-help has not been extinguished; it is only waiting an opportunity to assert itself. Still with Americans there is at least a measure of the old instinct of their ancestors, which, when despairing voices said, "Well, God mend all," exclaimed, "Nay, but we will help Him to mend it."

OLD FORT EDWARD.

The only original blockhouse remaining in the maritime provinces, Fort Edward, Windsor, N. S., is to be preserved as a site of historic importance by the Canadian National Parks Branch. It was erected by Major Charles Lawrence in 1760 and was later called Fort Edward in honor of Colonel Edward Cornwallis, governor of Nova Scotia. The fort occupies a commanding situation adjacent to the railway station and its meadows and old willow trees create a rare opportunity for a small historic park. A tablet has been placed on the wall of the blockhouse by the Nova Scotia Historical Society, but otherwise little attention so far has been given to the preservation of the site.

APPEAL TO HELP TYPHOON VICTIMS MADE TO CHINESE

(Canadian Press Cable.)

Hong Kong, Aug. 9.—Chinese overseas are being appealed to by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce here to aid their stricken countrymen at Swatow, the port 250 miles north of here which virtually was destroyed by a typhoon and tidal wave a week ago with the loss of 28,000 lives.

The general chamber of commerce of Hong Kong is inviting subscriptions for the Swatow sufferers. The Chinese Tungwah hospital committee has appropriated \$10,000. The British-American Tobacco Company gave \$1,000 to the relief fund and shipped rice to Swatow. The government of the British section of Hong Kong shipped another hundred tons of rice last night. The directors of the Swatow municipality have written the British Consul at Hong Kong expressing appreciation for the generosity. British and Japanese steamers are carrying supplies to Swatow free.

Universal sympathy has been aroused by the appalling magnitude of the catastrophe.

LORD SHAW OF DUNFERMLINE

(By J. A. Strahan, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Reader in Equity, Inns of Court, London. Reprinted from the American Bar Association Journal, July, 1922.)

Probably many Americans have never heard of the "Kingdom of Fife." Physically it is not a very large part of another Kingdom—Scotland—which itself is not half the size of one of the greater United States. But Fife is not important in area is important in other ways. For instance it has produced not a few sons of whom some kingdoms a hundred times bigger would be proud. These it is not necessary now to enumerate. For instance it has produced one who made his fortune and fame in, and so was well known in America. The other is a man who made his fame and fortune in his native Scotland and whom America will shortly have an opportunity of knowing. Both in their later life were neighbors and friends, helping one another in what both had most at heart, the advancement of learning and of peace. The one was Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the steel king of Pittsburgh; the other Thomas Shaw, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary in London, who will shortly be the guest of the Bar Association of the United States.

Shaw, like Carnegie, owed nothing to birth or wealth. His father died when he was a little child, and he was brought up in straitened circumstances by a mother who, like a pious Scotswoman, taught him two lessons he has never forgotten. His duties to his father God in Heaven and his duties to his brother men on earth. His education began at the high school of Dunfermline. There it was likely to have ended but for his own resolution. He learned the profession of a solicitor after he left the high school, but discontented with a minor opportunity that branch of the legal profession afforded, he determined to go to Edinburgh University and there read for an Arts degree and the Bar at one and the same time. The labour and privation involved was great; but with Scottish tenacity he accomplished his ambition.

Before his studies for the bar were completed it was clear that he could, if he wished, earn eminence either in academic or in literary life. In fact he was appointed Assistant Professor of Medical Philosophy at Edinburgh; and as such acquired the esteem of both his professor and his pupils. He also made a promising beginning in literature. The Lord Rector offered a prize of twenty-five guineas for the best essay on "The causes which prevented the Spanish American dominions from being a source of wealth and power to Spain." Young Shaw wanted badly the guineas but he knew nothing about the subject. They did not depress him; he sweated up the subject and pocketed the guineas. Not only so but his essay proved so good that Professor Masson saw in the writer a valuable contributor to the new Encyclopedia Britannica which Professor Baynes was editing. He brought the matter to the attention of Baynes who agreed with him; and Young Shaw was retained to write the biographies arising out of the French Revolution for the new Britannica.

In that amazing work of his nonage—"Vivian Gray"—Disraeli makes his hero reflect that in order to be a great lawyer one must abandon the hope of being a great man. Some of the readers of Lord Shaw's "Letters to Isabel" may be inclined to recall this reflection and wish he had devoted his abilities to literature which would have brought him a wider reputation if a narrower income than the law. As it was, his connection with the Britannica was not long.

[An American publisher is reported as once bemusing his woe over an American Encyclopedia in a way that recalls Baynes' troubles with Lord Shaw. He said he had an erratic genius on his staff who was relied on for the articles on

Jewish history. The first one was to be on "The Ark." When the part which should have contained the article was due to be published, the article was not forthcoming. The publisher got over the difficulty by the notice "The Ark, see infra Deluge." When the part which should have contained "The Deluge" was due, that article was not forthcoming. This time the publisher entered "The Deluge, see infra the Flood." When the part which should have dealt with the Flood was due, there was no article on it ready. So the publisher put in "The Flood, see infra Noah." When that part was due to appear there was no article forthcoming on Noah. The publisher's patience was at last exhausted so he made this entry "Noah: On second thoughts the publishers doubt whether there ever was such a thing as the Flood or any such person as Noah; and so no further reference to either will be made in this Encyclopedia."]

Baynes was not so patient as his American brother and when he found that Shaw advancing practice left him small and intermittent leisure for literature he turned over the French biographical section to some one else. From that time on Shaw's business at the bar advanced by leaps and bounds. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign turned attention to politics, and rapidly won honor there; became Solicitor General for Scotland and afterwards Lord Advocate and in 1899 he attained the highest legal position open to an advocate of the Scottish Bar, the Lordship of Appeal in Ordinary for

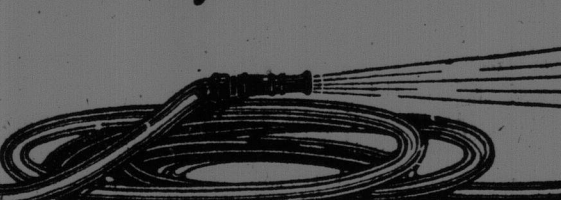
Scotland. I is rather strange that though the Lord Chancellor is Lord Chancellor not in England but of Great Britain note but members of the English Bar are ever appointed.

When Lord Shaw visits America his brethren of the American Bench and Bar will find him a typical Scotsman of the best kind. He is Scottish in appearance with high cheeks, broad forehead, keen, deep-set eyes and a firm but kindly mouth. He is Scottish too in mind and manners, clear in intellect, decisive in judgment and not a little proud of his success. For that success he worked hard; but his labour was not for fame but for "wains and wife." And in pursuing fortune he never forgot the unfortunate. Carnegie as has been said in his efforts for peace and education found in him a sympathetic and helpful friend; and from his youth he never feared to champion a cause because it was unpopular with his associates. One of his greatest triumphs was in the cause of the Highland crofters when they were being driven to desperation by the encroachments of the deer forests on their scanty holdings. It is given to few sons of great lawyers to bear such a comment as this on their fathers. Lord Shaw's son was once asked by an old Highland boatman if he was any relation to Lord Shaw of Dunfermline. He replied he was his son. "Well, sir," answered the old boatman, "there's many a man in the Highlands would die for your father."

Use the Want Ad. Way

GOOD YEAR MADE IN CANADA CORD HOSE

For lawn and garden
Sold by Hardware
and Department stores



BREWERY UNDER HAMMER.

The plant of the William J. Lemp Brewing Company of St. Louis, one of the largest and oldest brewing companies in the United States, was sold at auction for \$388,500. It is said that the

property had been appraised at five millions. The sale of this big brewery property indicates that at least some of the St. Louis brewers are not hopeful for the success of the beer and wine campaign

OAK HALL'S Bargain Basement Quality at a Price

No Approval

No Refunds

No Charges.

No Mail Orders

WASH BLOUSES \$1.45

Voiles in white, tan, stripes, some with organdy front and Peter Pan collar; some with scalloped neck; lace trimming, tucked fronts.

White poplins with gingham collar and cuffs.

Organdies with Peter Pan or shawl collar.

SILK CAMISOLES \$1.50

Beautifully embroidered; truly a real bargain at a higher price—\$1.50.

HOSIERY

Burson Knit Silk Hosiery, in cordovan, grey, white, black 79c.
Fine Lisle Hosiery 69c.
Full Fashioned Cotton . . . 39c

WOOL SKIRTS \$4.85

All wool plaids or plain colors, pleated or plain tailored, sizes 25 to 32. A bargain you should take quick advantage of.

SPORT SWEATERS \$2.95

All Wool Sweaters in pull-over and tie-back styles. Finest quality yarns in every desirable plain and combination coloring. Sizes 36 to 44.

WOMEN'S SHOES \$3.45

Oxfords, one and two strap pumps.

A BIG BARGAIN IN Dresses

Scotch Ginghams, Organdies, Linens, Printed Voiles—

\$3.95

The assemblage is too varied for description; you must see them. This price is in many cases less than the materials could be bought for.

\$5.85 DRESSES

Dotted Normandies, Eponge and other Sport Materials.



MEN'S WORKING SHIRTS

79 cents

BOYS' KHAKI BLOOMERS

\$1.10

MEN'S ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR

\$1.15

Boys' Khaki Suits

Oliver Twist, 3 to 8 years.

\$1.59

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and DRAWERS, 60c. Garment

MEN'S TWEED PANTS

\$2.85

OAK HALL

SCOVILL BROS., LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

By "BUD" FISHER

MUTT AND JEFF—MUTT REFORMS AND GOES TO WORK

