

Biggest Show of the Season at The Majestic TO-DAY

"NERO"

A Mammoth Twelve Reel Production, with a wonderful cast of Italian artists

A PERFECT REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT ROME



MISS KATHRYN GALLIVAN

Late of the Metropolitan Operatic Assn.,

SINGING THE SONGS THAT PLEASE

One Show starting at 8 o'clock. Admission 30 cents

San Marino.

The following interesting article on the tiny republic, its towers, its town and its people, is written by Melville Allan Jamieson, F.R.G.S., Consul General for the Republic of San Marino in London and known to hundreds of Canadians as the chief executive of the Montreal Star Office in London:

In the early years of the fourth century, during the persecution of the Christians under the Roman Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, a poor stone-cutter and convert from Dalmatia, named Marinus, sought refuge upon Mount Titano. There, in the remote solitude of its summit, he founded a Christian hermitage. A pathway to this almost inaccessible rock was soon dug out by the footsteps of pilgrims attracted by the preachings of the humble workman of Rimini.

Mount Titano was at that time the property of a Roman matron named Feliciasima (or Felicity), whose two sons, serving in the Imperial Guard, were naturally opposed to the new religion. While visiting their mother they undertook, under a burning sun, the abrupt ascent of the mountain in order to hurl abuse at the hermit. On descending from the chilly peak to the warm valley they were attacked by fever, and their mother, alarmed at the rapid spread of the disease, begged the preacher to come and restore them to health.

Moved by the earnest words of prayer uttered by Marinus, both mother and sons were converted to the new faith, and in token of gratitude, Feliciasima made an absolute gift to him of the mountain upon the summit of which was soon erected a cross bearing as its only inscription the word "Libertas." This phrase has remained through all the intervening years the motto of the republic, of which Marinus may be regarded as the founder.

Soon after the frontier is reached, where no passport or other unpleasant formalities are imposed, one arrives at the town of Serravalle, and later at the Borgo, nestled at the base of Mount Titano. Sleep ascent brings one to the old Porta Franciscana, the principal gate of the capital, the city of San Marino. No vehicles enter,

owing to the narrowness of the winding streets, and the houses rise in tiers towards the summit of the mountain.

A walk along the crest of the hill affords one a wonderful panorama and a close view of the three towers, which are the outstanding feature of the coat-of-arms of the Republic, and from each of which rises a bronze feather visible from a considerable distance.

The cathedral was erected in 1555, on the site of which was one of the oldest Christian buildings in Italy, dating from 1126, and originally dedicated to St. Peter. The relics of the patron saint are preserved here in great veneration, and are displayed to the people at the annual fete of St. Marinus on September 3, when a service is held attended by the Captain Regent, the officers of state, the militia, and the mass of the population. In the museum are to be seen several souvenirs associated with Garibaldi, who took refuge in San Marino on July 30, 1849, when forced to retreat from the Austrian Army.

A well-furnished theatre, accommodating about five hundred, affords periodical entertainments, and is extensively patronized by the joy-loving and cheerful if hard-working people.

The form of Government is a relic of medieval times, and is in the hands of a Council, Grand and General, of sixty members formed of equal representatives elected from the ranks of patricians, citizens, and countrymen. Two Captains Regent preside, and are chosen from the members of the Grand Council bi-annually, assuming office on April 1st and October 1st, with all the quaint ceremonies observed for several centuries.

San Marino is an example of the aristocracy and people sharing the reins of government, with results that have been and still are entirely satisfactory to those concerned and it is a notable fact that of all the constitutions that flourished in the Middle Ages, such as Florence and Venice, only the Republic of San Marino remains as an example of those independencies that have passed away and are now part of the kingdom of Italy. The judicial organization is

presided over by magistrates of foreign nationality (Italian) in order to obviate the influence of personal relations which exist in a small state. The largest of the three towers on Mount Titano, La Rocca, serves as a prison, though crime is happily infrequent. Capital punishment was abolished in 1869.

The defensive army or militia is composed of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, with the exception of professors and students, and numbers somewhat under two thousand of all ranks.

The principal products of the soil are grain, wine, oil, and vegetables, while cattle-breeding is carried on successfully, an annual fair being held at the Borgo for the disposal of the livestock. All the stone of which the fine buildings are constructed is quarried out of the slopes of Mount Titano, and is of excellent quality. The Sammarinese stone-masons being worthy successors of the stone cutters who founded their Republic sixteen centuries ago.

The republican flag is composed of two horizontal stripes of white and blue, with the coat-of-arms displayed in the centre.

Special copper coinage was minted for San Marino from 1864 to 1894, and silver in 1898 and 1899, but this has been discontinued, and the notes and coins of Italy are in general use.

The government of the Republic has, however, its own postage-stamps, bearing a view of Mount Titano and the three towers. On more than one occasion tempting offers have been made by the promoters of gambling casinos, but so far the powers that be have refused all proposals to establish a resort of this nature within their territory. This decision is, undoubtedly, wise for many internal reasons, and externally as the Italian government does not look favorably upon institutions of this character.

To this day the uprightness of the

inhabitants can be readily vouched for and once more it is safe to say that a visit to this curious state, termed some years ago "A Freak of Freedom," will provide the visitor from other lands with abundant interest and pleasure. It will enable him to obtain a glimpse into times and customs that are now lost irretrievably in the other countries of Europe.

Mistakes Poets Have Made.

The blunders in literature are not all confined to living authors.

Milton's lines, "Thick as autumn leaves that strew the brooks in Val-lombrosa," are familiar to everyone, but, as a matter of fact, the Vallombrosa forests are all of pine trees, so that there are no leaves, and pine needles do not fall in the autumn, but towards spring.

In "Comus" he writes:—"And in the violet embroidered vale Where the lute-lark nightingale Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well."

Unfortunately for the poet, the male nightingale alone sings and the female is voiceless.

Another classic writer who allowed his metre to get the better of his sense was Pope, who wrote:—"When first young Maro, in his noble mind, A work 't'outlast immortal Rome designed."

He had overlooked the fact that if Rome was immortal, nothing could outlast it.

But neither of these is any worse than the story of Pharaoh's daughter finding the infant Moses among the bulrushes on the banks of the Nile. As a matter of fact, bulrushes do not thrive in that part of the world, and there are none on the banks of the Nile.

In his youthfulness may be found some excuse for Keats writing:—"Like stout Cortez, when, with eager eyes, He gazed at the Pacific,"

Balboa discovered the Pacific, and not Cortez.

Grey Suede Powder just opened, only 15c. bag at Parker & Monroe's, Ltd.—oct. 11.

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VICTOR FLOUR

Jas. W. Family

Co-Operative Marketing of Wheat Denounced

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 4.—When intellectual anarchy reigns "not even the multiplication table is free from attack," Charles Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the Grain Dealers National Association, declared in a report to the annual convention of the Association here to-day. Assailing congress and legislature for bowing to the will of minorities, Mr. Quinn in a lengthy report asserted the time had come for "the helpless public to revolt against political and economic

experiments." "Topping thrones have lost a flood of schemes for remaking the world," he said. "And this world of abnormal times, a world that abandons music for jazz, art of cubism and the church for the movie, will try anything." He declared the agrarian unrest was a part of the general disturbance. "For the first time in ten years," he continued, "congress has been on a vacation, giving the country a short respite. But now there promises to be a renewal of agitation and a plethora of bills 'to help the farmer' despite the fact that congress devoted most of its last two sessions to such measures. Almost unlimited credit was extended a tar-

ALSO

iff law practically excluding foreign grain was passed, a law now gives the secretary of agriculture control over grain futures trading, and another law makes co-operative companies immune from the Sherman anti-trust act. "Because co-operative marketing of California fruit was found advisable, efforts are made to apply like rules to grain, raised thru almost the entire continent. Such policy shows that leaders have not even reached the teething period in economics," Mr. Quinn quoted such authorities as Professor T. N. Carver, of Harvard University, to show the fallacy of applying to grain marketing the rules used for marketing fruit and other agricultural specialties. "Leaders of the farm movement would destroy the middleman and replace him with a system far more wasteful and much less democratic," he added, pointing to enactment of co-operative marketing laws in grain states last winter which he characterized as "without precedent in the history of class legislation." "After driving the farmers into the so-called co-operative companies, the leaders would bind them for ten years to deliver their products, not to the highest bidder, but to visionaries who know nothing of merchandising grain. To strengthen their position they would impose a fine of \$500 on anyone who would dare to tell the farmers that they had made a mistake. The price to be paid producers was of minor importance. It was simply to be the market price 'after all expenses of merchandising' were deducted. 'It does not seem possible that these men, calling themselves leaders of a movement, can be unmindful of the fact that their course is bound to be subversive to the farming interest of the nation. 'But this is an age of turbulent thinking. That explains why a new scheme for the destruction of the middleman is advanced in the morning and abandoned by night. It explains unsound congressional bills that head the country down the road to bureaucracy. It explains laws being jammed down the public throat, laws to cure poverty, high prices, low prices, farming risks, illness and war. 'In previous agitations farm leaders blamed railroads and the gold standard. Control of railroads by the

interstate commerce commission prevented a repetition of the political agitation, and the money-tion in Europe stopped a resumption of the Wall Street dragon. But one hit upon the grain middleman and he became the victim."

Find Diamond Worth \$50,000

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A large colored diamond, estimated to be worth \$50,000, has been found in Wessels mine at Johannesburg. The stone weighs 204 carats, is of a pear shape, and of a superb shade.

WILLS should be kept in a Safe Place

A WILL should be kept in a place where it will be easily found in the death of the testator, yet where it will not be subject to the hazard of destruction by fire or by agencies interested in its disappearance. THE MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY will hold in safekeeping, free of charge, all wills appointing it as Executor. Access can be had as frequently as desired.

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DOES YOUR ROOF LEAK?

During this month of October, we shall sell Campbell's Patent Roofing, in full size rolls, at \$2.89 per roll, with nails and cement, for making joints waterproof, FREE.

PRICES DURING NOVEMBER WILL BE HIGHER

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