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 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

A GREAT NEWSPAPER MAN

By the death of Viscount Northcliffe the world has lost one of its most picturesque and dominant figures and Great Britain the man who, since the days of Benjamin Disraeli, has had the most disturbing effect on her destinies.

Just why Lord Northcliffe earned the suspicion and distrust of the great majority of the British people is difficult to say. His phenomenal success in the newspaper world was matched by men in other spheres of business, and his methods, while strange to British journalism, and designated "Yankee," were not sufficient to account for it. That he was a man of gigantic mental ability and that his love of, and loyalty to, the British Empire was unimpeachable was generally admitted, but behind this was the feeling of distrust engendered probably by his sudden reversals of policy made with small regard for that conservatism ingrained in the British character.

His purchase of the "Times" came as a shock to Englishmen of all classes, as much to those who never saw the paper as to those whose guide it was. The "Times" stood in journalism for what Westminster Abbey stood in architecture, and its sale to the founder of the "Daily Mail" jarred that curious sentimentalism which, at unexpected moments, takes possession of the British race to the exclusion of business interests.

Born in Dublin on July 15, 1865, Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, the son of a Barrister-at-law, decided to follow journalism in preference to the law, and at the age of seventeen he went to London as a sub-editor for a publishing house. His first independent venture was a weekly paper, "Answers," which sprang into immediate prominence as the result of a guessing contest. This success was shortly followed by the purchase of the "London Evening News" and in 1896 he founded the "Daily Mail" which was the chief contributor to the unexampled influence he gained in newspaper life.

Created a Baronet in 1904 he was raised to the peerage a year later, and in 1917, in recognition of his services as head of the British Mission in America, he was created Viscount Northcliffe.

During the Great War he rendered immense service to the Allies by his anti-German propaganda for which the Prime Minister thanked him in generous and eulogistic terms.

THE PROBLEMS OF PROHIBITION

The representations made by the United States to Great Britain suggesting that the latter should consent to a search, outside the three mile limit, of vessels suspected of carrying intoxicating liquors has met with "sympathetic non-committal consideration."

Apart from the delicate international complications which the acceptance of this suggestion by Great Britain might involve, from a practical point of view it is difficult to imagine that any good result would be achieved. If British vessels are running illicit liquor they have obviously larger manoeuvring facilities outside the three mile limit than inside it, and, as the limit is extended, as it would have to be, the difficulties of arresting fast ships would be the greater. Eventually we might witness the remarkable spectacle of American ships stopping and searching British craft three miles and a half from London, Liverpool or Bristol.

While the Prohibition forces in the States are hard put to advance any argument based on International Law why Britain should agree to an extension of the sight of search, they contend that nations have moral as well as legal obligations. While this might be so in the enforcement of a law on which other nations had been consulted, through the League of Nations or some similar body, it obviously does not hold good in the present instance. The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are purely domestic in design and application, and any action for or against their enforcement by another nation would establish a precedent fraught with the gravest perils.

Here in Canada we can speak feelingly on the difficulties facing the United States, but our experience teaches that with the best will in the world no other country can help to enforce a law which a considerable part of our own people decline to obey, or obey without any moral satisfaction.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BOND CONVERSION

The Dominion's offer to renew the five and a half per cent. Canadian Government Bonds, maturing December 1st at the same rate of interest as is carried by the maturing Bonds and allowing one month's interest, is a material concession to the Canadian investor this rate being higher than the one obtained on the recent Canadian loan in New York. The security, the highest that can be offered by the Government, in addition to the interest should lead to widespread investment in the bonds, particularly as the present financial operation is entirely domestic. Arrangements for the exchange of Bonds can be made at any of the Branches of the Chartered Banks.

Many who invested in the Bonds maturing on December 1st will have no immediate need for the money, and we can suggest no better method of re-investing it than in the new Bonds which will materially assist the Dominion to grapple with its financial and social obligations.

Full particulars of the Government's Conversion Scheme will be found in our advertising columns and we hope that our readers will give them the most careful perusal.

Cowardice Ruined Germany.
 (From the Minneapolis Journal.)
 The war was caused by cowardice. Rathenau, the assassinated foreign minister of the German republic, who knew whereof he spoke, said so a year ago, and his murder releases his words to the world. "The Kaiser rattled his sword until he frightened himself and all his ministers out of their normal judgment," Rathenau explained. "Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministers sat up all night in their offices in fear and trembling, hoping

and praying that the Czar would succumb to the terms of the ultimatum, and that they would escape the disaster into which their cowardice had led them."
 Lives of speakers oft remind us we can break the limit too, and departing leave behind us what is left of our home brew.
 When one reflects that a savage isn't required to wear a saw-edge collar, it is rather difficult to understand what makes him savage.

FEDERAL REVENUES ON THE INCREASE

New Stamp Taxes Are Bringing In Half a Million Dollars a Day.

Indications of returning prosperity are furnished by increasing federal revenues and the success of the new stamp taxes as money makers is being demonstrated early. Although the tax has been in operation only a fortnight, revenue from this source has gone as high as \$1,500,000 in a day. This figure is inordinate and is attributable to firms or companies paying in one day for the embossing of their cheques for a month, thus obviating the necessity of affixing stamps.

An ordinary day's receipts from the stamp tax, however, is around half a million. How it works out is exemplified by comparing a single day in July with one in August. On July 15 before the new levy came into effect the receipts were around \$280,000. On the corresponding day in August they amounted to \$500,000. It will not be surprising if the month's revenue from this source aggregates \$15,000,000 with prospects of increasing because August is a dull month commercially and the operation of the law has not yet acquired its "swing."

Customs Receipts Up.
 Simultaneously customs receipts are going up. Those for July showed an increase of over \$3,000,000 compared with the corresponding month, while the August increase promises to be more marked again. The estimate will be exceeded.

Likewise in regard to income and business profits revenue, it is apparent that the estimate of \$60,000,000 is well within the mark. From this source \$51,000,000 has already been collected in four months, the proportion being \$45,000,000 from income and \$6,000,000 from business profits. The latter act has expired and collections are in the nature of old taxes.

If things keep up at the present rate the financial showing at the end of the year will be exceedingly favorable, especially if expenditures are kept in check and the railway shortage within bounds.

PROVERBS OF THE NATIONS

ITALIAN SAYINGS.

The deceiver is ever at the foot of the deceived.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.

The dispute which has only one side is easily settled.

He who is bad to his relatives is worse to himself.

Worse than a mute is he who does not speak clearly.

A wise man's country is that one where he is happiest.

It isn't titles that make men illustrious, but men, titles.

We cannot be wrong in leaving other people's business alone.

From hearing comes wisdom, and from speaking repentance.

He who anticipates his good fortune risks it by his presumption.

There are all sorts and the problem is to learn to choose them.

He who would live long must sometimes change his way of living.

Serious things are always excused by the haste with which they are done.

THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

The Muskoka region of the "Highlands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (Signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, mountains above sea level—gives splendid attractive rocks, lakes and rivers in a manner that showed his appreciation of the beauties of his forest home. No happier appellation than "clear sky" could have been adopted, as the altitude of the region—one thousand feet atmospheric conditions. Muskoka spreads its manifold charms to blue skies flecked with soft, white clouds. It is a delectable land, brilliant with rich coloring, its air pungent with the fragrance of the pines, its waters cool and clear; moreover, a land of many pleasures, offering a wide variety of health-giving, open-air sports and pastimes suited to all ages. There are about 100 hotels in the district that cater to those of modest taste as well as those who are most fastidious. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways have issued a handsomely illustrated booklet with list of hotels and which can be had free on application to H. E. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

Reform of House of Lords.

The government proposals for the reform of the House of Lords provides for Members elected, either directly, or indirectly, from the outside. Hereditary peers elected by their order.

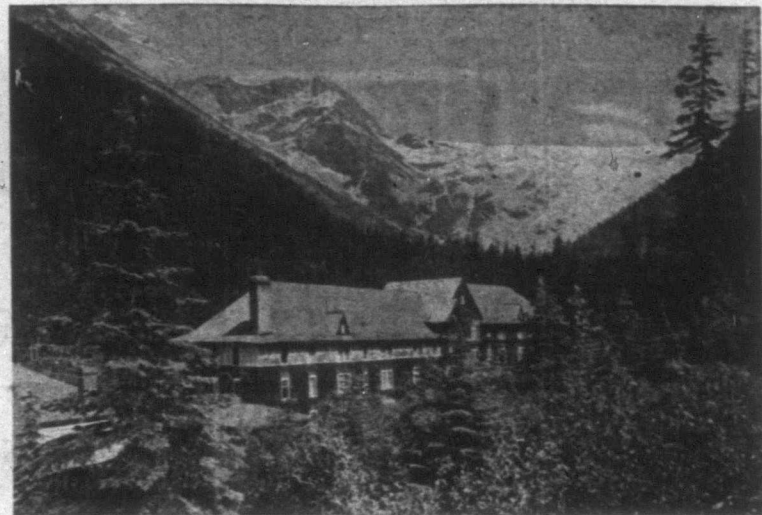
Members nominated by the Crown, the numbers in each case to be determined by statute.

Lord Long said the Government deserved commendation for submitting resolutions so extremely vague, and leaving such wide scope for amendment. There was no half-way house, he declared, between a Chamber mainly hereditary in composition and a wholly-elected Second Chamber. In his belief the old hostility to the hereditary principle was really dead. The Parliament Act, he maintained, required drastic amendment, but he had no fears as to what would follow the accession to power of the Labour Party, was likely to go in for republicanism, or hostility to the Crown or anything drastic of that kind. There was no such danger. The real dangers lurked in financial measures. The House of Lords could never expect to have such powers to deal with financial questions as a popularly-elected chamber. However the House of Commons was constituted, it would never consent to share with anybody the control of the nation's finances. But it was a monstrous thing that the decision as to what was a Money Bill should depend on the word of the Speaker. That was intolerable; and it was one of the features of the Parliament Act that called for alteration. He suggested that a peer ought not to be allowed to exercise his functions as a Lord of Parliament immediately he became of age. There ought to be an interval of years after attaining his majority before he was allowed to sit and vote. Lord Charnwood, referring to the proposed composition of a new Second Chamber, said they could not have two bodies elected without one of them detracting from the quality of the other. The most striking fact about the whole question of Second Chambers was that since the Parliament Act the House of Lords enjoyed a universal respect and confidence which no other Second Chamber in the world enjoyed, and their problem was to maintain and safeguard that record.

Parasite Wives.
 Piquant advice to married women was offered by the Lady Mayores of Manchester, Eng., in a speech to the girls of the High School at the Free Trade Hall. Marriage, she explained, is not a profession but an occupation, because it is generally understood that no previous training or experience is required. These girls who intended to marry she urged not become parasites, like the plants and animals who did not work themselves, did not even get their own food, but lived on the work of others. "Any woman who is not doing a full day's work," declared the Lady Mayores, "is a parasite to the community. This is the greatest danger to the married woman, because marriage is not necessarily a full-time job. It is not a full-time job to do housekeeping and supervising; no woman of average intelligence should take the whole of her time for that. In fact, they don't; they play golf or bridge or go to tea parties in the afternoon. They ought to be doing the voluntary work of the city, because they are the people who have the time to do it. If they are not doing a full day's work they are parasites."

Death By Suggestion.
 "He died because he thought he was dead," was the amazing yet perfectly plausible theory propounded by a doctor at a Shoreditch inquest. Alfred Manning, a Shoreditch boot repairer, was found dead in the bedroom of his house in Millrow. He had died while attempting to commit suicide by hanging, but there was no sign of strangulation. Death overtook him as he was kneeling at the foot of his bed, with his chin resting in a looped black-edged handkerchief, which was hung over the knob of one of the bedposts. Dr. Henry Bird, of Kingsland Road, at the inquest, told the deputy coroner that there was nothing in the body to account for sudden death. "In my opinion," observed the doctor, "he rested his chin in the handkerchief and died by auto-suggestion. He thought he was being hanged, and died from heart failure. The deputy coroner—himself a doctor—returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Bird's evidence, that Manning died from heart failure in an attempt to commit suicide. That death may be caused by auto-suggestion is a new medical theory, which has arisen as a result of the attention that has recently been paid to psychological questions. There has been no authenticated case in England of death by auto-suggestion; but Harley Street specialists admit that auto-suggestion is a possible cause of death, and that Dr. Bird's diagnosis of Manning's case was probably correct. Dr. Bird stated that he had arrived at his conclusion because it was impossible to attribute the man's death to any other cause. "I have had a good deal to do with hypnotism,

IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



Glacier House, which provides the accommodation for tourists to Glacier National Park, British Columbia. In the distance the great Illecillewaet glacier may be seen.

and I know what a powerful suggestion can be conveyed by means of it."

Cruiser of the Skies.

There is being built at Southampton at the Supermarine Aviation Works a giant flying boat, which will be able to fly from an English port to New York in 24 hours, and may carry 30 to 40 passengers, in addition to the crew. The greatest secrecy is being observed in its construction, and only three or four people are acquainted with the details. The workmen employed in the manufacture of the various parts are sworn to secrecy. Special attention has been given to the hull, which involves certain new principles, and, in appearance, is like that of a large ship. When ready for the air, this "hush-hush" commercial craft will be fitted with two engines, each of which will be of 650 h.p. Designs have been produced for both cargo and passenger-carrying flying ships, and in each case the size is far in excess of any flying boat that has ever before been built. If a descent at sea should be necessary, the ship will be able to land safely in the worst weather, and to ride at anchor or to proceed through the water under its own power with perfect safety.

Unemployment Problem.

Dr. Macnamara, the British Minister of Labour, is giving unremitting attention to the problem of unemployment, and the matter has been on several occasions before the Cabinet. Existing measures of relief have been criticized, and the Government has been urged to branch out in new directions in a search for a remedy. The matter is one of admitted difficulty, but the necessity for a full examination of the facts of the position is realized. Consequently the Government has decided on a special investigation by a special committee of the Cabinet, which will begin its work without delay. Several prominent Ministers will be on the committee, which will be given instructions to review both the present conditions and future prospects. The committee will report to the Cabinet the result of its inquiries.

Next Step in Embargo.

To give effect to the decision of the House of Commons in respect of Canadian cattle, legislation will be necessary. Canadian cattle are excluded by the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act. That Act must be amended, and the amendment might take one of two forms. There might be a definite exclusion of Canadian stock from the application of the Act, or authority might be given the President of the Board of Agriculture to suspend the operation of the statute in respect of cattle from overseas Dominions which had a clean bill of health.

New Bank of England.

"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," the familiar term by which the Bank of England is known, is greatly concerned about her personal appearance, and has definitely decided to go in for an elaborate new outfit. In other words, the stodge building in the heart of the City which stores the Empire's bullion, is to be rebuilt. Details of the methods to be adopted in the rebuilding of the Bank are supplied by Mr. Herbert Baker, the architect. To provide the accommodation which has become necessary an entire reconstruction of the inter-

ior of the building will have to be carried out. At the same time care is to be taken to retain the present blank outer walls which are so striking a feature of the building and as near rooms.

Long and sympathetic study has been given to the determination of

the extent to which the more valuable portions of the old building of the Bank of England could be retained consistently with the creation of a new structure worthy of the Bank, and sufficient for its needs. The facts of the site in relation to its light and the surrounding streets and buildings together with practical and sentimental values of silence, security and seclusion, which the present blank external walls afford, all seem to point favorably to the policy which it is proposed to adopt and to a solution of the problem on the lines of Sir John Soane's own design of top-lighted halls, screened from the street by his great blank wall. It is an architectural appreciation of this building, Sir John Soane's life work and masterpiece, it may be recognized by those who have given most study to it that his banking halls seem to fit an exceptional sense of dignity and fitness of expression to a bank, and honour can therefore be best paid to his memory not only by preservation of these test of a century of his invention as halls, but by the acceptance after the motive idea for the natural after-growth of his building.

Memorial to Convicts.

A memorial to ten prisoners from Camp Hill Prison, Newport, Isle of Wight, who were killed in the war, was unveiled in the prison chapel by the Bishop of Winchester. A memorial to four other Roman Catholic prisoners was unveiled last January. In all 145 men joined the forces from the prison. One, who was killed, won two distinctions and voluntarily offered his blood to save a wounded comrade.

YOUR TEAPOT
 will demonstrate why
"SALADA"
TEA
 HAS NO EQUAL
 Largest sale in America.

The most interesting book in the world for the man or woman who loses an arm!

CONTAINS 3000 photos after years of actual photographs of users of Carnes Arms—shows them in their daily life, at their daily work, able to do—comfortably—efficiently—things never before possible with an artificial limb. It proves that the Carnes Arm is the most marvelous substitute for the human arm ever devised. This book has brought success to thousands. If a sufferer from amputation, you will find this book the most valuable that has ever come into your possession.

Write for it today—it costs nothing but your request.

Carnes Artificial Limb Company
 KANSAS CITY, MO. DEPT. 157

To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1st interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unexpired coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
 Minister of Finance.