WALTER WELLMAN TELLS OF RISKS AIRMEN TAKE skill, few have the scientific or mechanical attainments necessary to en-

explodes high over the edge of the sea, But in all of these the percentage of that which is directed by scientific As the sun rises a huge gas airship a mass of materials dissolves in space, a mass of materials dissolves in space, five brave men plunge down to death. Crowds of people along the strand of a popular pleasure resort are horrified. These releasing widows and the strand of a popular pleasure resort are horrified. Three onlooking widows swoon and but so remote as to be unthought of

bay, then suddenly makes a violent, head-down dive; its driver, a young woman, and her passenger, a man, are hurled into the water, and killed. Crowds of people out for a holiday near Boston gaze, gasp, feel their thrill of terror—and the crowds are larger when the "sport" goes on next day.

money danger is at least half the game. The risks are so great, the mortality average so high, that it has become axiomatic it is only a question of how many times the pitcher can go to the well. "We all get it in the end if we keep at it long enough," is the fatalism of the fliers, justified by experience.

What the world wants, what the in-

talities present a terrifying total Many this time we have only a limited containing appear to have become accustomed or hardened to these regularly some of the achievements, air navigationed to the solution more than the solution of the achievements. recurring reports and read them more tion in the true sense, as we know land or less indifferently as a matter of locomotion and water navigation, has course. Many more are sick and weary of the oft-repeated tale of tragedy; and

cannot be stopped: the wheels of progress once set in motion, they roll on forever. It is in the blood of man to conquer the air, and he will go on till he does it, no matter how long it takes

the better.

The sort of flight a goodly part of the public think should be stopped or regulated is more exhibition for the amusement of spectators, the show amusement of spectators, the show are a special part of the surfeited Romans.

danger and the excitement, and doubt-agreement that reasonably sale flight to the present that reasonably sale flight a goodly part of the strength and doubt-agreement that reasonably sale flight to the strength and doubt-agreement that reasonably sale flight to the strength and doubt-agreement that reasonably sale flight to the strength and doubt-agreement that reasonably sale flight to the strength and doubt-agreement that reasonably sale flight to the strength and to be found to shed blood in the discovery and application to it of some new and well-nigh revolutionary principles. amusement of spectators, the show business of the air. A great part of the flight of the present day is nothing more or less than an aerial sport, a vaudeville of the air in the name of

BRITISH NOVELIST Really scientific constructors and experimenters like the Wrights and Bleriots and a few others are obscured by a multitude of gladiators of the aerial arena, men who do not fly to advance the art, but to win prizes and gate money. If there was not a public down below, a public which directly or indirectly pays, most of them would not fly at all. And if it were not for the danger, for the percentage of chance that one or more of the gladiators will be vanquished by the antagonist with the long scythe, a goodly part of the public would not be there craning

necks eagerly upward. endeavors to conquer nature is thus has attracted considerable, attention, degenerated into a sort of Roman Colsince Mr. Wells is recognized as a One of the most beautiful of man's The yearning for thrills must be satisfied. Among the Romans there was a genuine thirst for blood; without slaughter, quick and gory, the game was dull. We moderns are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the modern are not quite was dull we modern and the mo iseum. The populace must be amused, so frank. We say over and over to ourselves we hope no When a human body comes hurtling down out of the air, crushed out of form, we are horrified, and some But at the psychological base of things, if we analyze ourselves frankly, danger is the fascination; the possibility of tragedy is the magnet which draws the multitude.

At Rome the populace wearied not of blood spilling, but of the monotony of it. New ways of butchering had to be found to stimulate the interest, to keep up the excitement. It was not enough to pit man against man or many men against many others or men against beasts, but in time women battled with women and young girls with dwarfs.

Ultimately the moral sense of the Romans roused and revolted and all was stopped. Today it is a question in the minds of many men if the moral sense of Americans is not at the point of revolt against further sacrifice of life in flight for the sake of affording thrills to paying spectators. It is not long since the moral sense of the people roused to put an end to an otherwise harmless and admirable sport because a few of the spectators gambled their dollars and lost them. Many think the time has come to stop a sport in which the players gamble with their lives, and too often come out losers life and most of the opportunity have of course, the element of danger line and most of the opportunity have to do now is to justify ourselves. We have to show that we are indeed re-

......

sionally maimed or killed at football; add a little to the sum of knowledge more rarely in baseball; now and then as to air conditions and requirements, [By Walter Wellman, in the New York Sun.]

more rarely in paseball; now and then as to air conditions and requirements, but the gain is out of all proportion to the sacrifice of life entailed.

The sort of flight which the more and endurance. In automobiling, mo-tor-boating, other sports and amuse-ments accidents happen, lives are lost. casualty is so low as to be almost negligible. Danger is not an essential

by either player or spectator. In flying for prizes and for gate flying mechanical bird circles over a money danger is at least half the game. bay, then suddenly makes a violent, bead down along the mortality

the "sport" goes on next day.

Rare is the day that does not bring stinct of man drives him to seek and news of a like tragedy somewhere in the world. The statistics of flight factory and the world are the world and the world are statistics and the world are the world and the world are the world and the world are the w

of the oft-repeated tale of tragedy; and of the oft-repeated tale of tragedy; and of the oft-repeated tale of tragedy; and the sober on every hand one hears the sober questions, To what good? Is the game promise of performing any really usepromise. The art has not ful public service. The art has not the danger to make flight practical and the danger to make flight practical and the danger to make flight practical and useful in the broad sense. But this useful in the broad sense. But this useful in the broad sense. passively, in the art of flight may well pause and give heed to these questions, to take an account of stock.

It goes without saying that flight cannot be stopped: the wheels of prog-

Men competent to speak of the tech-ciple.

of Lawyers" and Display

of Luxury.

Mr. H. G. Wells, the British novelist,

is seriously alarmed at the labor unrest

in Great Britain, and he has written a

series of articles on the subject that

perplexing. He will strike merely

against the system, against the fun-

questioned. In' short, the working-

The Challenge of Distrust.

Distrust is at the bottom of the

only by removing the distrust that

the drift toward a revolution will be

of striking workingmen in an agree-

ment, nor to cow them by a display of

cause of their grievance. He con-

tinues: "What we prosperous people who have most of the good things of

work at all.

nical aspects of flight say exhibitions do little to advance the art. Admirable as the aviators are for their daring and able them to make progress. The pro-Does Not Believe That Aviation cannot be wholly eliminated from popular sports and amusements. No one asks for such a thing. Men are occa-asks for such a thing. Men are occa-asks for such a thing. Men are occa-asks for such a thing of the such asks for such a thing of the such asks for such a thing. Men are occa-asks for such a thing of the such asks for such a thing of the such asks for suc

thoughtful men want to see go on is and that purpose the advance of the art. Instead of exhibition flight, selentific experimental flight; instead of courting and increasing danger with stunts, study of means to eliminate or minimize danger. Instead of the ticket office thriving on promised thrilis, the laboratory, the scientific shop, studies

and experiments in the laws of physics, mechanics and aerodynamics. If now and then a life is lost in this serious-minded endeavor the victims are true martyrs to progress. When a chemist loses his life in experiments with explosives designed to aid in doadventurers and showmen free use of dynamite with which to thrill Fourth f July crowds at a summer resort.

Most of the loss of life in aviation in the show and not in the scientific not come, and may be far off.

Up to date no type of flying machine has performed or even given the good purpose it is to demonstrate that while man has achieved flight his next

work, as in rational sports and amuse— Can air travel be made reasonably ments, extra hazard—hazard beyond a safe on a commercial, practicable, usecertain reasonable limit—is a fatal ful basis? On this the best authorities weakness.

What many protest against is the future is concerned. Ultimately, of practice of taking this half-developed course, all believe it is to be achieved. oes it, no matter how long it takes rhow great the cost.

But it is not flight for progress, for evelopment, for test and experiment of the cost.

But it is not flight for progress, for evelopment, for test and experiment of the cost. But it is not flight for progress, for development, for test and experiment that any one wants stopped or regulated; the more of that—the more truly scientific study and experimentation—the better.

The south of flight a goodly part of less the got receipts ingles and ways cannot be attained with the present.

what we have had. We have to meet

state with the tragedy of the Ti-

The Lesson of the Titanic.

"that was not supremely typical.

"Not an incident in it all," he says,

No untried man dare say that he

Lawyers to Blame.

with raising false issues and delight-

ing in merely technical politics. They

he says, because their training is ab-

to deal at all with great and urgent

he was not a proud man.

Mr. Wells

the challenge of this distrust.

FEARS A REVOLUTION

Mr. H. G. Wells Blames "House sponsible and serviceable, willing to give ourselves, and to give ourselves

serious thinker. He says it is idle to was the penetrating comment of

THE GREAT EMANCIPATOR Heredity is always an interesting who can be against you? Oh, be not study, and I know no more remark- weary of well-doing. Go on, in the

WILLIAM WILBERFORCE

able illustration of it than is presented to us in the lives of William, Samuel and Ernest Wilberforceranging from 1759 to 1907. The Wilberforces spring from a place called Wilberforce, or Wilberfoss, in the East Riding. In the eighteenth century they were established in business at Hull, and there William Wilberforce, famous for all time as the Emancipator, was born. Having inherited ample wealth, he parted with his father's business as on as he struck 21, and made his choice for politics. As an under-graduate at Cambridge he had been famous for the beauty of his singing voice, and the same delightful organ stood him in good stead when he abandoned singing for speechmaking. In 1780 he was elected M. P. for Hull; and though his body was so small and frail, that 'he looked as if a breath could blow him away." he was at once recognized as a power in politics. His melodious become practical on a real commercial basis. Man can fly; he can navigate the air. But the hazard is too great. the hustings or in the House; and these qualifications, added to the fact that he was the intimate friend Pitt, seemed to mark him out for a his reply to an opponent who had great political career. In 1784 he was taunted him with a facetiousness not returned for Yorkshire, as a staunch



and his political advancement seemed more than ever a certainty; but there was a change at hand which altered the whole complexion of his life. Let it be told in his own words. "Often the world could bestow, my conscience the past couple of years are the mere ficent efficiency was—slapdash. The told me that in the tr e sense of the give and take of economic adjust- ship was not even equipped to save its word I was not a Christian. I laughed, one will ment. No adjustment is in progress. third-class passengers. They had be apply the thought would steal happy, but the thought would steal happy, but the thought would steal happy, but the thought would steal A strike settles nothing except for a placed themselves aboard with an infew months or even weeks ahead, finite confidence in the care that was to continue easy in a state in which The British workingman is beginning to be taken of them, and they went to strike in a manner that is new and down, and most of their women and consign me to everlasting misery, and consign me to everlasting misery, and children went down, with the cry of that when eternal happiness was with-those who find themselves cheated out in my grasp!"

In brief, he underwent an old-fashstrikes not against his employer, but against all employers; against employment itself. The old idea about the trade union class, who shine as it, he ioned conversion; and, as a result of it, he "devoted himself, for whatever a man being contented in that lot to which God calls him has been rudely discarded. Class distinctions are the trade union class, who shine as brightly as any, and by the supreme brightly as any, and by the supreme has been rudely discarded. Class distinctions are that tragic and unhappy gentleman to the service of his God and gentleman, Saviour." For a brief space, he thought man wants to know why he should caught by the urgent vacancy in the orders, but was dissuaded from course by the famous evangelical, John boat and the snare of the moment. Newton, who insisted that parliament was the appointed sphere of action would have behaved better in his for a man so conspicuously endowed whole trouble, Wells says, and it is place. But for capitalism and for with parliamentary gifts and opporour existing social system his escape, tunities. He therefore returned to with five and thirty third-class chilhis work in the House of Common checked. If the governing classes dren waiting below to drown, was the with greater zeal and a more deterare to go on governing as they have abandonment of every noble pretendone for centuries, they will have to change their methods. It is not so important to get the better of a body any such sense of the supreme dignity mined purpose than before; and, foreseeing the offers which his intimacy any such sense of the supreme dignity of his position as would have sustainwith Pitt made almost inevitable, he resolved within himself never to accept either office or a peerage. Henceed him in that crisis. He was a rich forward his life was dedicated to the military force, as it is to remove the man and a ruling man, but in the test unrewarded service of humanity. worked for all the causes which were then most unfashionable-Christian believes that much remissions, the circulation of the Bible sponsibility for the remarkable change ingman in the past few years is due to

the suppression of vice, the mitigation of the criminal code, and popular eduabove all-and on this achievement his fame eternally reststhe House of Lawyers, because the legal profession is so strongly represented in it. He charges the lawyers the abolition of the slave trade. The horrors of the "Middle Passage" had already been brought before public notice by Granville Sharp; and in 1787 a group of men whose hearts are the least statesmanlike of all men, were touched by divine indignation formed the first committee for the solutely opposed to the creative impulses of the constructive artist and suppression of the slave trade. the controlled experiments of the scientific man. "They do not want perforce became the parliamentary eader of the movement, and in 1788 he induced Pitt to espouse the causea notable triumph of persuasive power social needs. They play a long and interesting game with parties as sides, In 1789 Pitt moved his resolution in favor of abolition; but the moment a game that rewards the industrious player with prominence, place, power and great riches, and the less that was not propitious for humanitarian reform. France was in the throes of game involves the passionate interests revolution; men's minds were fixed or of other men the less it draws them into participation and angry interferthe dangers which impended over England; and all the energy of the prime ence, the better for the steady development of the politician's career." minister's majestic mind was absorbed The Regular Display of Wealth.
The distinguished novelist has something to say of the effect upon the average workingman's mind of the display of luxury and extravagance it that I have none of these things, and that never as long as I live will I have a chance to get any of them?"

in the task of safeguarding the kingdom against foreign and domestic foes. At such times of crisis, moral causes fare badly, but Wilberforce and h' friends were men not easily daunted. In 1792, in 1796, and again in 1804 they hand. The parade of clothes, vast carried a bill for abolition through estates, automobiles and vain enterthe House of Commons, and in each tainments are bound to start ideas year it was defeated in the Lords. buzzing in the heads of the workers. But no disappointments and no delays could damp the ardor or slacken the "What have they done to deserve could damp the ardor or slacken the these things?" they ask. "Why is efforts of the abolitionists. Throughout all those dark years Wilberforce's motto was: "This one thing I do." He He admits that there is no plan yet worked for the cause nine hours a day, ent social order that would stand times he was writing all night. Fe roused a spirit of intercessory prayer half an hour's criticism. Yet admitfor his object among all his evangelical connexion, and at the same time ting this, the fact remains that somewill not stand things as they are, once they get in a position to use their down the country. Almost the last already realize that they have this ley were addressed to the young restrength. Though he is a Socialist, former: "My dear sir,—Unless the Wells cannot conscientiously advise socialism'as a sure cure for England's industrial troubles, since the state is incapable of producing a "postage stamp that will stick," and "postage stam "postage stamp that will stick, and the type of official it would probably dal of religion, of England, and of dal of religion, of England, and of the type of industrial organizations would be a meddling combination of the district visitor and the boy clerk."

Toronto Mail and Empire.

execrable villarity which is the scantural villarity which is the scantural

name of God and in the power of His might, till even American slavery, the vilest that ever saw the sun, vanish away before you. who has guided you from your youth up, may continue to strengthren you in this and all things, is the praye of, dear sir, your affectionate servant, JOHN WESLEY."

These words were written in 1791 but sixteen years of arduous righting and diligent labor and uncomplaining endurance had to pass before the consummation of Wesley's hopes. The act abolishing the slave trade passed into Commons rose to cheer the member for Yorkshire, by whose devoted teil this great triumph of mercy had been

achieved. It is interesting to inquire, rather more particularly, the nature of the gifts which enabled William Wilberforce thus to inscribe his name on the roll of the benefactors of humanity Pitt said that of all the men he knew Wilberforce had the greatest power of natural eloquence. Burke said the same though he had only known him in the early stages of his career. Lord Brougham testified to "the inspiration which deep feeling alone can breathe into spoken thought." In Wilberforce the gift of persuasion was blended with a turn for sarcasm, which, as a ule, was sedulously controlled, those who heard it long remembered "I submit that a religious man may sometimes be facetious; and I would remind the honorable member that the irreligious do not necessarily escape being dull." To these gifts he added another not less valuable to a parliamentarian. "If there is anyone," said Canning, "who thoroughly understands the tactics of debate, and knows exactly what will carry the House along with him, it is certainly my honorable friend." His high character and absolute freedom from selfseeking gave his words a moral weight

more impressive than even eloquence; and, in his later years, Sydney Smith declared roundly that he "could do anything he liked with the House, Such as he was in public life, such also he was in private. Madame de Stael, after making his acquaintance, said that she had always heard that Mr. Wilberforce was the "most religious man in England," but she had never before known that he was also most agreeable. "No one," said che ther admirer, "touched life at so many points." "He always, said of the said of "had the charm of youth. When once the slave trade was abolished, the friends of humanity determined to abolish slavery itself. After moving, in 1824, for total abolition. Wilberforce said, "I have delivered my soul." Age and infirmity were increasing on him, and he retired from parliament, leaving what remained of the fight to younger and stronger men. At a public meeting of his sup-porters in 1830 he said, "The object is while in the full enjoyment of all that bright before us; the light of heaven beams on it and is an earnest of suc-cess." The anticipation was justified In the session of 1833 the first reformed parliament passed the act which abolished slavery, and "the father of lived just long enoug to bless God that the object of life had been attained." the 29th of July 1833, and the two

to its resting-place in the Abbey. This the inscription on his monument: For nearly half a century a member of the House of Commons, and, for six parliaments during that period, one of the two representatives for Yorkshire. In an age and country fertile in great and good men, he was among the foremost of those who fixed the character of their times; because, to high and various talents, to warm benevolence and to universal candor, he added the abiding eloquence of a Christian

House of Parliament followed his body

Eminent as he was in every department of public labor, and a leader in every work of charity whether to relieve the temporal or the spiritual wants of his fellowmen, his name will ever be specially identified with those exertions which by the blessing of God, removed from England the guilt of the African slave trade, and prepared the way for the abolition of slavery in overy colony of the empire; in the prosecution of these objects he relied, not in vain, on God; but in the progress he was called to endure great obloquy and great opposition. He outlived, however, all enmity, and in the evening of his days withdrew from public life and public observa-tion to the bosom of his family. Yet he died not unnoticed or forgotten by his country; the peers and com-mons of England, in solemn procession from their respective Houses, carried him to his fitting place among the mighty dead around, here to repose, till through the merits of Jesus Christ, his only Redeemer and Saviour (Whom in his life and in his writings he had desired to glorify), he shall rise in the resurrection of

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