

that disappears just as automatically over the counters of the grocer, the butcher, the tailor and the shoemaker, with no apparent return to himself in the process. Let him see that he is supporting an undertaking run by men in the same rank as himself, and at the same time getting a proportion of his payments back in the shape of interest, and he comes to regard the weekly housekeeping problem from a new standpoint. When he has discovered that—as in the case of any properly run "Co-op" store—he can get what he and his family want at similar prices to those he has been in the habit of paying to private tradesmen, with as much as a ten per cent. repayment made to him in addition, he would call himself a pretty kind of fool if he didn't make a practice of shopping at the "Co-op."

NO co-operationist who knows his facts holds that, in this realm of human frailty, the principle works well to the last detail. It would be a wonderful, nay supernatural, affair if it did. There are good and bad co-operative officials just as there are good and bad in everything else that is subject to human influence. But the broad principle itself and the successful practical application of it to the everyday needs of the industrial classes have been proved, and proved beyond question.

And not thrift alone is the outcome of co-operation. This national and international movement is not merely an experiment in co-partnership store-keeping. It is a great educational factor in the life of the people that have adopted it widely. The co-operative institutes of Britain have almost taken the place of the Mechanics' Institutes and Mutual Improvement Societies that helped so much to lift our fathers from the lower level. The co-operative libraries and educational, technical, and art classes are among the best instructional institutions of the day, and always there is the important consideration to remember, that they are within the reach of almost the poorest pocket.

Therefore, not only because they have achieved notable success along the line of lowering the cost of living to the wage-earner, but because they are an influence for good, making towards thrift, sobriety, industry, and better education, the Co-operative Societies are a feature that ought not to be overlooked in the making of a modern and greater Canada.

Co-operation can be, might be, the biggest, truest, most universal fraternity in the world. Some strong believers in it hold that it is the only practicable socialism, religion, and bond-for-the-better between man and his fellow man. Whatever it might be in the abstract, brought down to immediate, realizable practicality, it should be a distinctive and powerful factor of Canadian, as of all, national life. After all, the principle of self-help is a very simple one, and one that common sense compels should be applied to the everyday existence of the wage-earner, just as obviously as he joins a union, a benefit or insurance society, or feeds and clothes himself so that he may be fitted to fulfil the ordinary duties of living.

Another Non-Partisan

THAT movement for a non-partisan naval policy for Canada is gathering force. In this connection, it is interesting to note that Mr. Arthur Hawkes, editor *The British News of Canada*, is a strong advocate of this policy. On June 8th, before the Winnipeg and Toronto committees were formed, Mr. Hawkes wrote in his paper as follows:

"The time has come for men to declare where they are in relation to a Canadian Navy, and to the Government's attitude to that question. I am for a navy to be built harmoniously with the plans of the British Navy, not to be a mere creature of Whitehall, but to be part of the Imperial Fleet in time of war. . . ."

"A willingness to vote a contribution to Downing Street is only an incident in the situation. Unless our talk about Canada being a nation is the quintessence of poppy cock we must improve, not destroy, the Laurier policy; never mind whether it means that sundry legislators will have to change the mind in which they spoke within the last year or two. After all the interests of the nation are a little bigger than the verbal consistency of a few men who were distinguished by the irresponsibility of Opposition. We are up against a national, a Britannic situation that must be met in a national Britannic way. "Speed ahead and lash the tiller."

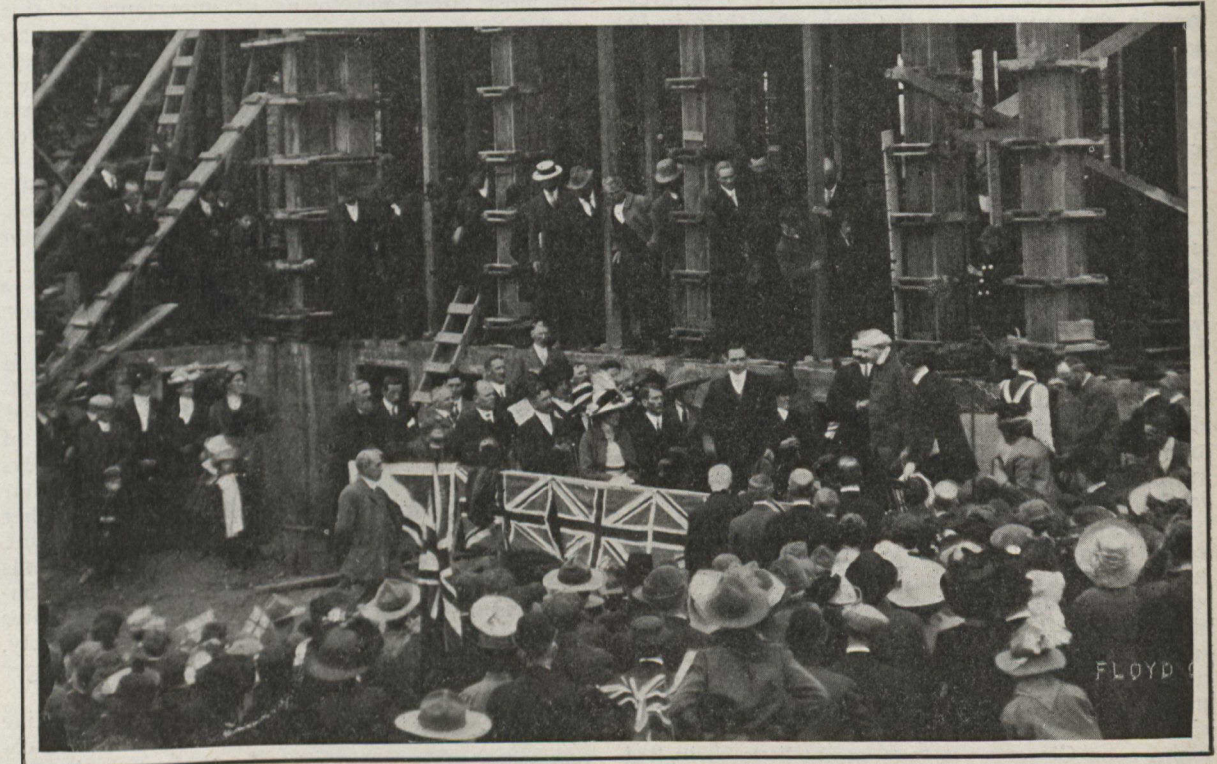
Again, on July 20th, Mr. Hawkes reaffirmed his position as in favour of emergency action as well as a permanent naval policy. On the latter point he says:

"Canada, becoming national, must have national furniture, even as the bridegroom's house must be equipped. Bridegroom will also take out his own insurance poli-

Picturesque and Notable Events



The Welsh National Eisteddfod, which is one of the most ancient institutions of Britain, was held at Wrexham on September 3rd. Here is one of the leading scenes, the Arch Druid (Dyfed) speaking.



Sir Richard McBride laying the Corner-Stone of the new \$50,000 school in Chilliwack, B.C. A feature of the event was the massing of the school children of the Valley to see the ceremony.



Mr. Borden's home-coming receptions at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa were exceptionally successful. This picture was taken at the door of the City Hall, Ottawa, just after the Civic Reception. Photograph by Pittaway.