NO TIME TO TURN BEFORE CRASH

Driver of Car of School Children Testifies in $2,000 Damage Action.

Evidence was taken yesterday afternoon in the $2,000 damage action instituted by Ellen and Hazel Frank against Mary and David Mathewson, arising out of a motor accident on the Springbank road on Oct. 10, 1921.

The first witness called by Donald Menzies, who appeared for the plaintiffs, was John Bouke, owner of the car in which Hazel Frank was riding when injured, and who was driving the machine at the time it was struck by the car driven by the defendant, Mary Mathewson.

Mr. Bouke told the court of driving on his lane as far as Springbank highway on the morning of the accident, and of stopping on the highway while Joseph Frank, brother of the plaintiff, got out of the machine to close the gate. He claimed that it was while his car was parked by the roadside that it was struck by the car driven by Mary Mathewson. Under cross-examination, Mr. Bouke identified his signature on an agreement signed at his home on Feb. 6, 1925, in which he promised Mr. Mathewson $50 in payment for damage done to Mr. Mathewson's car. Only $5 of this amount has been paid.

Mary Mathewson, a defendant, and driver of the car containing the school children, said that the accident occurred between 8:30 and 8:40 in the morning, and that her car was going only 18 or 20 miles an hour. Witness admitted being only 16 years old at the time of the accident and that she was not then the possessor of a driver's to turn aside to avoid hitting the Bouke license.

No Warning Signal.

Mr. Menzies—You made no attempt car?

Miss Mathewson—I had no time to do so; I just let go of the wheel. Witness claimed that the Bouke car drove out of the lane into her path without a warning signal.

Muriel Luce and Helen Campbell, also passengers in the Mathewson machine, did not believe the car was going at an excessive rate of speed. Miss Luce said, "We were yelling and singing at the time."

"Having a pretty gay time, eh?" said Mr. Menzies.

"If you call yelling having a gay time," answered Miss Luce.

Did Not See Car.

Bruce Mathewson, who was in the car with his sister, testified that, according to his opinion, their car was going only 18 or 20 miles an hour, and that he did not see the Bouke car till they were almost upon it.

Mr. and Mrs. James Wallace both testified that they had seen Hazel Franks shortly after the accident and that she looked in perfect health at the time.

David Mathewson, one of the defendants, said that his daughter was a sane driver. The defence, after recalling two witnesses regarding glass on the gravel near the accident, rested their case.

Judge Macbeth will view the scene of the accident on Saturday afternoon before proceeding with the case. Judge Macbeth refused an offer from Mr. Buchner to accompany him, saying he preferred to see for himself the surroundings.

George Wesley, photo-engraver, of London, identified certain photographs as ones which he had taken at the scene of the accident after the collision.

Dr. J. Cameron Wilson testified that he attended Hazel Frank at Victoria hospital, London, shortly after she received her injuries. "When I arrived at the hospital," said Dr. Wilson, "Hazel Frank was just regaining consciousness and was suffering from concussion of the brain, complained of pains in the right side of her face, in her right arm and in her abdomen. I attended Miss Frank after the accident and ordered her back to the hospital on November 29. She had been released in the meantime. While in the hospital this second time I operated on her for appendicitis. Miss Frank was in the hospital for a rest cure but had complained of pains in her side, so I decided to remove her appendix, hoping that the operation would remove this pain and help in overcoming the nervousness she had been troubled with since being injured in the accident.

"She was discharged from the hospital on Dec. 24, 1924, but complained still of nervousness and pains of the head, so she was again admitted to the hospital in May, 1925, and remained there till July of this year. I do not believe she is fully recovered yet." When cross-examined by U. A. Buchner, defence counsel, Dr. Wilson thought that a reasonable amount of dancing would be rather good than otherwise for a person suffering from nervousness.

Can Not Remember.

The plaintiff, Hazel Frank, was the next witness called by Mr. Menzies. "I do not remember the crash or anything else till I was in the operating room at Victoria hospital," said Miss Frank. "After coming home from the hospital I still suffered a great deal and was back there twice afterwards. I still have pains in my head and arms."

Miss Frank testified that she had worked before the accident for Mr. Lawson, with whom her parents and herself lived, at a salary of $5 a week. For this wage she took care of his accounts and correspondence. Since the accident, witness claimed, she had been unable to work at all.

Miss Frank, when examined by Mr. Buchner, told the court that she had attended two dances since the accident and at these had been able to dance very little.

CHURCH ATTAINS OBJECTIVE.

One of the first charges of the United church to obtain their objective in the maintenance and extension budget canvass was the Corunna charge, consisting of Courtright, 6th Line and Corunna United churches. The $2,000 allocation was subscribed in full. The pastor, Rev. T. W. Hazlewood, B.A., and the canvassing teams were grateful for the loyalty and willing response shown by the people. Canvassing teams were captained by Dr. L. R. Aiken, A. Chowen, William H. Marsh, John Gray, Fred Hicks and E. Parker.

TOBACCO COMPANY PROFITS.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Montreal, Dec. 2.—The annual financial statement of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, for the year ended September 30, shows net profits at $3,312, 729, as compared with $3,602,135 in the preceding year.

LONDON CHIROTONSORS FORM BARBER ASSOCIATION BRANCH

O. Strachan Elected President of Local Branch—Organizer Tells of Advance of Barbering Profession and Outlines Proposed New Legislation.

There was no "hair flying," all was harmony, when London's master chirotensors met at the Grigg House to organize themselves into a permanent branch of the Canadian Master Barbers' association and secure a charter from that body.

The aims and objects are to promote friendship, fraternity and mutual understanding among barber shop owners; to advance the interest of all chirotonsors; to study hygiene and shop sanitation, as well as to promote a higher degree of efficiency in the art of barbering. These are the fundamental principles of the organization.

Leon Worthall of Toronto, dominion president of the barbers' federation and international representative of the Barbers' union, assisted the local tonsorialists in the formation of the local branch. In his address, Mr. Worthall explained the changes which the barbering craft has undergone within the last twenty years, and predicted that the next ten years will see still greater changes.

Ladies in Shops Now.

"With the ladies taking their turn in our shops," stated the president, "a new epoch has been established. Refinement and culture, greater skill and care must be exercised; not that the men are less fastidious, but because women are more exact in what they want. The profession of barbering is as noble as it is ancient, and it behooves us to maintain that old professional tradition by dispensing our professional service with courtesy and the highest degree of efficiency."

The speaker stated that it costs no more to give proper service and conduct a clean shop; the public pays the way and are entitled to all of that. He also stressed upon the necessity of provincial license and sanitary law for barbers and barber shops, which the meeting heartily endorsed. The following officers were elected: President, O. Strachan; vice-president, Tony Foranan; secretary, R. E. Bicknell; executive, Chas. White, Frank Raffaelle.

Thomas Callon, who was present at the meeting, presented the new organizer with a box of cigars.

Text of Proposed Act.

The following is the full text of the proposed barbers' act, which will be urged upon the Ontario legislature:

His majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative assembly of the province of Ontario, enacts as follows:

Short Title.

1. This act may be cited as the "Barbers' Act."

Interpretation.

2. In this act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "barbering" or "engaged in the occupation of barbering" shall mean any person engaged in shaving, trimming the beard, cutting the hair, shampooing, scalp or face massage, for payment. Cutting, singeing, shampooing, or dyeing hair, or scalp, or face, massage of any person for payment may be performed by a person registered under this act. Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to include beauty-parlors or hairdressing shops patronized exclusively by women.

Application.

3. All persons, except those who are now engaged who shall in no way be hampered other than cause their name to be registered within thirty days after this becomes a law and file with application for registration affidavit as to age, qualifications, and period engaged in the practice of the barbering profession, who hereafter desire to engage in that occupation within the province shall be registered under the provisions of this act upon the requirements hereinafter specified.

Regulations.

4. The provincial minister of health shall prescribe and enforce rules and regulations for the examination and licensing of barbers, for the sanitary regulation of barber shops, and may enter a barber shop, or cause to be entered by duly appointed deputies, during business hours for inspection. If a shop be found insanitary or if a barber working therein has been charged with imparting a communicable disease, the local health office shall be notified and the shop shall be quarantined and the barber so charged shall not practice until the quarantine is removed.

Upon complaint that a barber shop is in an insanitary condition or that a communicable disease has been imparted the complaint shall be investigated, and if found to be true, this chapter shall be enforced. The barbers shall be furnished with a copy of this chapter, or to anyone upon request. The board of examiners shall keep a register of all license applications of apprentices, journeymen and master barbers, open to public inspection. It shall keep a record of its proceedings, shall show whether an applicant was licensed or rejected, and such records shall be prima facie evidence of the facts recorded. The fiscal year shall close on 30th day of May, and the board shall file with the lieutenant-governor in council annually within thirty days from the closing date of the fiscal year, an itemized report of receipts and expenditures and of its proceedings.

Practice.

5. No person shall practice barbering within the province of Ontario without license.

Examiners.

6. The lieutenant-governor in council shall appoint three persons to be known as the board of examiners. Appointment to be made within thirty days after the passing of this act. The board of examiners shall consist of one master barber and two journeymen barbers, who shall have served at least five years steadily as barbers.

The first members of the board shall serve for the following periods: The master barber appointee, one year; the first journeymen appointee, two years; and the second journeymen appointee, three years. All subsequent members of the board shall hold office for three years. It shall elect a president and secretary-treasurer. Majority of the board shall constitute a quorum, legal for the transaction of such business that may come before them.

Examination.

7. Regular examinations shall be held at least four times a year, and special examinations may be held. Times and places shall be fixed by the board.

Apprentices.

8. An apprentice barber or a student in a barber school shall apply for an apprentice license, and upon approval an apprentice license shall be issued permitting him to practice as an apprentice or student under a licensed master barber for one year from the date thereof, when he may apply for a journeymen's license.

Journeymen.

9. Journeymen's license shall be issued only to one who has studied or practiced for one year as an apprentice or has practiced for at least one year in this or other provinces. The board may refuse to grant a journeyman's license to a journeyman who does not pass examination for master's license after three attempts, or to one who refuses to take such examination without cause. Application for journeymen's license shall be accompanied by five dollars. Upon approval of the application the board shall issue a journeyman's license to practice barbering under a master barber for one year from the date of the license and take further examinations as to his qualification for master barber.

Masters.

10. Master's license shall be issued only to one naving journeyman's license, the requisite skill to properly perform all the duties thereof including ability in the preparation of the tools, shaving, beard-trimming, hair-cutting, and all the duties and services incident thereto, and sufficient knowledge concerning the common disease of the face and skin, to avaid aggravation and spreading thereof in the practice. When the applicant passes examination he shall pay two dollars and the board shall issue a master's license.

NEW RULE IS ADOPTED IN PENSIONERS RELIEF

D.S.C.R. Modifies Regulations—Only 20 Per Cent Pensioners To Be Aided.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—A modification of the regulations governing relief for war pensioners in distressed circumstances has been announced by the department of soldiers' civil re-establishment. Relief will only be given now to "twenty per cent pensioners," or men receiving more than twenty per cent who are in extreme need. That is, men who are receiving twenty per cent or more of the full disability pension, which is $80 per month.

Prior to this announcement any pensioner in straightened circumstances might receive allowances of fuel or funds to provide shelter. It has always been the practice of the department to make these special relief grants for fuel, food or rents, but never before as an actual outright money grant. The new regulation is now in force and applies to all parts of Canada.

HELPLESS VESSEL DRIFTS, RESCUE SHIP IS CRIPPLED

Associated Press Despatch.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 2. — The Federal Telegraph Company early this morning received a wireless from the steamer West Orowa, 2,300 miles west of Columbia river, saying: "We are helpless. Have been drifting for about eight hours. Unable to steer. We have requested help from steamer Dewey, but his engines broke down. He expects to get under way as soon as engines are repaired."

TRANSFERS TO MONTREAL.

Orders for transportation have been asked for by Capt P. F. Flynn of the Royal 22nd Regiment, for passage to Montreal. Capt. Flynn has been attached to the R. C. R. in this city for the last two months, and is now returning to his permanent quarters with his regiment in Montreal.

LLOYD GEORGE READY TO RETIRE AS LEADER

Seeks to Bring Unity to Liberals—Would Modify Land Policy.

Associated Press Despatch.

London, Dec. 2.—"If I am an obstacle to Liberal unity I am prepared to retire," is the reported definite pronouncement made by Lloyd George at a private gathering of Liberals here last night when Lord Oxford and Asquith was entertained with a view to a further healing of the differences between the two wings of the Liberal party.

Reports of the gathering agree that a specially conciliatory tone was adopted by Lloyd George particularly with regard to his land campaign which, it is understood, fails to meet with the entire approval of both sections of Liberalism. Lloyd George said his land policy could be modified.

Lord Oxford declared that he and Lloyd George had worked together harmoniously for ten years, and though there had been differences between them they had come together again and were the best of friends. He said he had every hope that the differences over Lloyd George's land policy would be settled in a few days. He plainly intimated, however, that if they were not shortly settled the party would have to do without him, for he would be unable to remain with a disunited party.

CHINAMAN FINED $50

Tillsonburg Cafe Owner Convicted of Selling U. S. Cigarettes.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Tillsonburg, Dec. 1.—The fourth conviction in the local courts within the past week for having and selling American cigarettes, was registered by County Magistrate Patterson today, when Lee Sing, proprietor of the Dominion Cafe, was fined $50 and costs. It was proven by the defendant that the 600 cigarettes seized were left by a former proprietor, Lee Chuck.

Germany Honors Memory of Her National War Hero

BURIAL OF BARON VON RICHTHOFEN.

Germany's national hero of the great war is no unknown soldier, but Baron von Richthofen, greatest of Germany's aviators, who was shot down by Capt. A. Roy Brown D.S.O., formerly of Carleton Place, but now of Toronto. Richthofen's body was recently taken to Germany from France and buried with reverence and honor in the Invaliden cemetery in Berlin. The photo on the left shows the airman's mother and brother at the funeral. On the right the casket is seen covered with wreaths before the burial. The seat of Richthofen's machine is a war trophy at the military institute, Toronto.

MARITIMES WANT UNITY FOR CANADA

Baxter Admits East Is Not Interested in Higher Tariff Plan.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Montreal, Que., Dec. 3.—Hon. L. A. Taschereau, premier of Quebec, last night told the dominion government that this province considers it high time that the maritime provinces should be satisfied in their demands for more population, cheaper rail rates and greater ocean commerce—"something to give us vitality," as Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, premier of New Brunswick, described it.

Both premiers were guests of honor at the banquet held at the conclusion of the annual convention of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada.

Not the Issue.

Hon. Mr. Baxter, emphasizing the fact that New Brunswick is not particularly interested in protection for Canadian industry, nevertheless drove home the point that the province, and the maritimes generally, appreciate that they must think in terms of Canada first. That they had been doing for years. And now had come the time when they asked the older provinces to aid them in re-populating vacant farms, increasing production, stimulating business and generally reviving the extreme east of Canada.

No fear need there be of secession. Fool talk was the way in which New Brunswick's premier dubbed it. What New Brunswick and the maritimes generally wanted was unity among the provinces so that all might progress along the road of prosperity opened when the confederation pact was signed.

"I have no hesitation in saying as a Canadian and as a citizen of the province of Quebec," replied Premier Taschereau, "that it is the duty of those who govern Canada today to see that that important part of Canada is looked after and satisfied."

He heartily agreed with the maritimes' demand for more population; he thought that cheap rail transportation that would move maritime factories so much nearer the center of population was covered by the spirit of the confederation pact. He could not insist too much on the need for unity in the dominion and pleaded for a broad outlook that would enable Canada to take full advantage of the era of prosperity now awaiting her.

Quebec is Loyal.

Turning to the relations between Ontario and Quebec and their various varying viewpoints, Mr. Taschereau said that the central province did not understand loyalty to the empire and the crown in the same way as Quebec. "But let us respect their point of view," he continued, "and do not let us say that because of their viewpoint they are fanatical. And, on their part, they should not say that we are disloyal. We are loyal to the crown and to the empire. We cherish the British tie and the British bond as well as any citizen in Canada. We are loyal to British institutions and to the British flag, but we have French blood running in our veins and we want to call ourselves French-Canadians."

HOSPITALS ASSISTED BY GARRISON PARADE

As a result of the collection taken at St. Paul's cathedral on the occasion of the autumn garrison parade on Nov. 15, checks have been presented to the institutions of the city which have soldier patients and inmates.

A check for $35 was presented to the the Queen Alexandra sanatorium for tuberculosis, one for the same amount to Westminster psychopathic hospital, and one for a lesser amount to Victoria hospital.

It has been the custom at all the garrison church parades to donate the collections to these hospitals so that the money may be used to purchase comforts for the soldiers who are patients in them, and this parade resulted in a very gratifying sum of money for the benefit of the men who are ill.

JOHN BULL TO PAY FOR IRISH PEACE

British Hear Payment to Both Factions To Be Made by Government.

Associated Press Despatch.

London, Dec. 2.—The attempt to settle the Irish boundary difficulty is continuing today with further discussions by the representatives of the British government and of the Irish Free State and Ulster. While official information regarding the exact situation of the controversy still is being rigidly withheld, some of the political writers incline to the view previously expressed that financial questions are having a strong influence.

There is no unanimity on how these questions are operating. Both the free state and Ulster are declared in some quarters to be trying to squeeze "John Bull's" purse.

"Money payments both to North and South Ireland apparently are to be made the shoe horn to acceptance in Ireland for the time being of the status quo regarding the boundary," says the Westminster Gazette.

The Daily Mail says: "The British government has definitely decided to put its hands into the pockets of British taxpayers to find the price of peace. It is anxious to avoid fresh disorder in Ireland and apparently is prepared to pay almost any price for that purpose."

REJUVENATED IN JAIL, WOMAN GOES HOME

Chatham Resident Promises To Leave City and Never Return.

In a cell of the county jail, Carrie Kelly has found an exilir. A week ago she was broken down and aged, a tired-out, old woman at the age of 37. But today she appeared before Magistrate Graydon on a vagrancy charge she was rejuvenated.

She gladly told the court she was willing and capable of going out into the streets in search of work. Carrie Kelly, who is colored, lives in Chatham. It was a long walk on a chilly day to London that weakened her and brought her before the police.

While she was in jail the past week the police have been busy locating some person who might take an interest in her and provide sucient money for her return to Chatham.

This morning Carrie was told she could leave the city for her home town and that first-class railway transportation had been arranged.

"But you mustn't come back to London," Mr. Graydon said. "We can't be giving you tickets all the time."

"No sir, thank you, sir," the woman said graciously. "I'll go to Chatham and stay there."

CHINESE SHOOTING REPORT HELD UP, MAY BE KILLED

Associated Press Despatch.

Peking, Dec. 2.—Differences between reports submitted by the British, United States and Japanese members of the judicial commission of inquiry at Shanghai named to investigate the shooting incident there of last May 30 are believed to be delaying the publication of the commissioner's finding.

The findings were in the hands of the senior member of the diplomatic corps in Peking a week ago and his failure to make them public appears to have aroused the suspicion of Chinese that these findings, like the report of the diplomatic corps' previous commission on the Shanghai affair, are likely to be suppressed.

REDUCE HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE BY OPENING UP BLOOD VESSELS

Discovery of Potent Liver Extract Should Minimize Number of Apoplectic Strokes—May End Vicious Circle of Hard Arteries and High Pressure.

The liver extract, which has attracted such wide attention as a definite specific for high blood pressure, does not act directly on the heart, according to those in close touch with the discoveries just announced, as the result of experiments at the medical school of the University of Western Ontario and elsewhere.

It is believed to act on certain blood vessels. The blood is carried from the heart through the arteries, and returns to the heart through the veins. Connecting the arteries and the veins is a fine mesh of smaller blood vessels, known as arteriole (smaller arteries), and capilliaries (smaller veins).

These often become partly closed, thus obstructing the free flow of the blood. The new liver extract, laboratory workers now believe, opens up these partly closed blood vessels permitting the blood to flow freely through them.

When these blood vessels become partly closed, the heart must pump the blood with greater force than usual to overcome the resultant obstruction of the blood, and get it through these vessels, it was explained. The result is a higher blood pressure. The heart too has to pump harder, and there is a greater strain upon it. When the liver extract opens up these partly closed vessels the flow of blood is no longer impeded, and no greater pressure than ordinary is needed to effect the flow of blood through them. In this way the blood pressure is reduced to normal.

Pressure Increases.

Impeded circulation, with consequent stronger heart action, increases tremendously the pressure on the walls of the blood vessels and on the interior of the heart itself. The heart pumping against this great pressure tends to become dilated and stretched, which is very serious, as it interferes with a proper supply of blood to the heart, which like all other organs of the body requires a proper blood supply to nourish it. Its enlargement results in partial or entire starvations of the heart, depending on the degree of the condition. In its extreme state this may lead to angina pectoris, which is fatal.

In the early stages if the heart is rested and care taken not to put too great a strain on it, nature itself will usually remedy the condition. It is still a question whether the liver extract will, by reducing the blood pressure, rest the heart and reduce the strain upon it to normal, thus preventing or helping to relieve enlargement of the heart. A few months more time will be required to answer this question. Specialists believe that the extract actually reduces the strain and rests the heart, but they admit that it is not yet proven beyond dispute. The hope is that the work of the next three months will prove it.

If it is proven that the liver extract in reducing the blood pressure takes the immense strain off the heart, then it will be the only known way of resting the heart, prolonging its life, giving it a chance to recuperate, except the alternative of abandoning all work and play and going to bed.

Unanswered Questions.

Other questions to which no one can give the answer at present are: "Is blood pressure a cause or only a symptom?" Does heart disease give rise to high blood pressure, or does high blood pressure cause heart trouble?" "Is high blood pressure the cause of hardening of the arteries, or does high blood pressure harden the arteries?"

There are many who even believe that high blood pressure is not an essentially unfavorable condition, but that it is necessary to the human body under certain conditions.

One theory is that where blood vessels are hardened, for example, the high pressure is necessary to force the nourishment giving elements in the blood through the walls of the blood vessels.

But the general weight of opinion is that high pressure is an essentially unfavorable condition.

Now, through the discovery of the liver extract, the whole door of blood pressure investigation and research may be thrown open, and an answer given to many questions never before answerable. At least, the reduction of the blood pressure will put an end to the "vicious circle" which has claimed so great a proportion of the lives of mankind. Taking for granted that the whole trouble originates with the hardening of the arteries, it makes it more difficult for the blood to flow. The heart pumps harder, the pressure damages the arteries, and makes increasing demands on the heart.

"The Vicious Circle."

This means still harder pumping, still higher pressure, and in turn still more damage to the arteries and thus the vicious circle goes on to the end. If the blood pressure can be kept down despite the condition of the arteries it eliminates one of the elements to the vicious circle, and, therefore, the circle itself.

The new extract has been shown to increase the comfort of the patient immeasurably and increases his efficiency to a very great extent. It will go a long way toward eliminating danger from strokes.

One of the main efforts now being put forth by the laboratories is to determine the proper dosage, and this feature of the matter is now believed to have been practically solved—that there has been developed a fool-proof method of preparing a standardized efficient extract on a comparatively large scale.

SCOTTISH SOCIETY HAS SIXTY-SIXTH BIRTHDAY

Dr. Hugh Stevenson Declares Scotchmen To Be Only Real Creators.

The 66th anniversary of the St. Andrew's society was celebrated in the I. O. F. hall last night by a banquet and social. Over 250 members and their friends attended. After a bountiful supper a splendid program was presented. Wm. Noble acted as toastmaster.

One of the features of the program was the installation of the officers of the society by Past President Munroe. The presentation of the large emblem of Scotland to the society by Jack Pretty was also a feature. The officers who were installed are: President, Jack Michie; first vice-president, W. McIntyre; second vice-president, George Slater; secretary, Wm. Noble, and treasurer, George Overdon.

Dr. Hugh Stevenson gave a brilliant address on "What Scotchmen Have Done to Promote Science."

"All the great inventions have been made in the present age," stated Dr. Stevenson, "and most of them by Scotchmen." "The life of the Scot with nature makes up the characteristics that make great surgeons, engineers, scientists and other great occupations, as well as literature."

He spoke on the wonderful work in medicine and research that Scotchmen have accomplished. The Scotch brain also originated golf.

James McIntyre, bard of the society, introduced the speaker of the evening. Rev. Malcolm McArthur, pastor of the Knox United church. "There is no work that means so much as to help the poor and needy," said Mr. McArthur in referring to the work of St. Andrew's society. He spoke on what he thought were the three outstanding men in Scottish history, who live down to the present day. He named William Wallace, who was responsible for creating the idea of national freedom and independence; John Knox, who gave the Scotch a true conception of the spiritual independence and who called the nation to God; and Robert Burns, who by his simple poems left the contribution of the great idea of brotherhood and the call of man to man.

Wallace as Moses.

"Sir William Wallace did for Scotland what Moses did for the children of Israel," said Mr. McArthur. "As Moses led the children of Israel out of the land of bondage and imbued them with the idea of national consciousness which has lasted to the present day, Wallace did the same for Scotland when he gave the nation the idea of liberty and independence.

"What Sir William Wallace did for Scotland as a nation, John Knox did for the nation in its relationship to God," he continued; "and Burns struck the keynote of world brotherhood in his poem, A Man's a Man for a' That.

Solos were rendered by Miss Irene Reid, Miss Pollock and R. Simmie, who has been a member of the society for 37 years and who is known as the oldest member. Dances were prominent in the program, and the Highland fling by Misses Violet Watson and Ella Johnson were graciously executed, while the Copenhagen dance by Miss M. Moir and Gladys Ashton and the cake walk by Misses Violet Gilmore and Ivy Parsons were well received.

Toast to the King Kindred societies and the ladies completed the program.

FELLOWSHIP THE WORLD'S BIG NEED

Thos. V. Hendricks Delivers Inspiring Address to Advertising and Sales Club.

"Fellowship rather than leadership is the great need of the world today. The way out of the world's post-war troubles lies along the path of the genius of fellowship, not leadership. If you and I, the average men of business, remember the supreme genius of the men who fought in the great war as loyal followers, at times when leadership seemed to fail, and if we are as willing as they to take individual responsibility for our particular jobs, and if we have faith in the tomorrow which this day of world-wide problems will usher in, then we shall do more than all presidents, all kings, all political leaders to build a better world on the ruins created by the war."

This was the message delivered last night to the London Advertising and Sales club by Thomas V. Hendricks, of Cleveland, firse vice-president of the affiliation of advertising clubs, at a dinner in the Tecumseh house. There was a large turnout of members, which sent a message of congratulation to the Buffalo club on attaining their thousandth member last night.

Mr. Hendricks, in a witty and humorous address, appealed for faith in the future of the world and of humanity so that armed with faith all men might tackle their jobs with the courageous spirit of a new day and prove themselves worthy of the new dispensation already dawning for mankind.

Cites David's Case.

The speaker drew an analogy between the early days in the life of David, the king of Israel, at the time when he was tending his sheep on the hillside. He declared that it was the long days of practice "slinging pebbles at a hole in the stone fence or at a knot hole in a tree" that gave him sureness of aim when he came to confront Goliath, champion of the Phillistines, and the days alone defending his sheep from wild animals that developed the strength of character which enabled him to meet the great occasion adequately when it arose.

"Our duty to our world today is to do what lies to our hands to do better than it has ever been done before, and to do it cheerfully and unselfishly," he declared. "Remember we are not all ten talent men, most of us are one-talent men, followers, not leaders. There is plenty of leadership in the world. What is needed is intelligent, loyal fellowship.

"If men all the world over today are not willing to make a little less money and work a little harder in order to bring to fruition the promises for tomorrow they are not worthy of the great sacrifices made for them by every man who went overseas.

"We live in a time of disturbed thought, when everyone is wondering what will come next, and we have to run like the deer in order to keep from falling behind the rush of humanity. The supreme needs are steadiness, faith that all things are working towar da new and better day, and courage to work for that world and that day. What we really need today are not new things, but a fresh belief in and practice of some of the old things and philosophies. We need to use the pauses in life to prepare for the great test and testing time.

Faith Destroyed.

"If there is one thing more than any other that was destroyed by the war it was faith—faith in men and faith in God. There should be no sighing for the good old days, and no fear to tackle the problems today brings. That is not the path for a real man to tread. Let us realize and believe that while this may not be the best of all possible lives in the best of all possible worlds, that day is already dawning. We have the opportunity now at our doors to work and sacrifice and give loyal service to the great team of humanity so that by our sure building today we may be worthy of the greater day that is now clearly visible over the horizon of civilization.

"It is the little seemingly unimportant things that need to be done day by day that weave the lovely carpet of a real democracy replete with all its human and social beauty. It is the men who are willing to do these things who are the authors of a new page of progress. But it calls for red-blooded men to do this. It means sacrifice, that essence of power. The men who died in the great war and the unborn unite in challenging us to this duty. What shall our answer be?"

Mr. Hendricks was introduced by T. H. Yull, president of the club, as the "man who induced us to become a member of the advertising affiliation, an old newspaper man, a business man and a man with a thorough knowledge of human nature."

Prof. E. H. Morrow proposed a vote of thanks to the speaker, and Mr. Chalcroft delighted the club with "Mandalay" and "Rolling Down To Rio," sung as they should be and rarely are.

JURY TO PAY VISIT TO SCENE OF FATALITY

Coroner Dr. Wilson Begins Investigation Into Tragedy at Piccadilly Street.

Coroner Dr. Cameron Wilson ordered an inquest in the case of Howard Clark, who was killed by a fast train at the St. George and Piccadilly crossing yesterday, and a jury impanelled by Detective Thomas Bolton, viewed the body at Logan's funeral home last evening. They will visit the scene of the accident this afternoon. The inquest will be heard at police station on Dec. 9.

The jury is composed of Benjamin Waterworth, Frank Dunn, Benjamin Tripp, C. D. McRae, Ernest Thorne, Harry Kew, Edward Stewart, Osbert Summer and Percy Smith.

MEN'S CLUB TO GIVE REVUE.

The St. George's men's club will hold their first annual revue, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week in the St. George's parish hall, Wharncliffe road, West London. A large program has been arranged by the men of the club and they are well prepared to offer something really worth while in the way of entertainment.