

PEACE ARCH UP AT LAST

First One to be Erected Will Mark 100 Years of U. S. - Canadian Peace

BIG CEREMONY TODAY The Erection Cost a Lot of Money and Will Be a Unique Reminder

VANCOUVER, B.C., Sept. 6.—The first memorial to peace ever to be erected in the world, a massive gateway of concrete in the form of an arch, to commemorate the passing of a hundred years of peace between Great Britain and the United States of America, was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies of an international character today at the site of the arch on the international boundary line between British Columbia and the State of Washington.

This symbol of the ideal of concord and amity between two great democracies has been erected at a distance of about 100 yards from high water mark on the shore of the Pacific Ocean, and crossing the border line of the two countries at an oblique angle.

Cost About \$40,000. The "Peace Arch" is a structure of reinforced concrete consisting of a solid base upon a foundation of heavy pillars, and this supporting walls which are arched over an open space, and rise above it surmounted by a heavy entablature.

The Pacific Highway between Vancouver and San Diego will be slightly diverted to encircle the arch. The citizens of Blaine, Washington, have donated three acres of land immediately south of the international line and the Canadian committee hope to secure three acres immediately north of the boundary so that the arch will stand in the centre of a six-acre park through which the Pacific highway will run.

The day fixed for the dedication is that upon which the Pilgrim Fathers went on board the Mayflower, and also the date of the first battle of the Marne. A portion of a beam from the historic Mayflower is built into the arch. It was secured in England, and was blessed by Cardinal Mercier of Belgium.

The treaty which brought the war of 1812-14 between the United States and Great Britain to a close was signed at Ghent, Belgium, December 24, 1814.

History Built Into It. Into the arch is also built a portion of a timber from the historic vessel "Beaver," the first steam boat to ply on the Pacific Ocean.

The dedicatory ceremonies will be under the joint management of the International Peace Memorial Association of British Columbia and a corresponding organization representing the State of Washington.

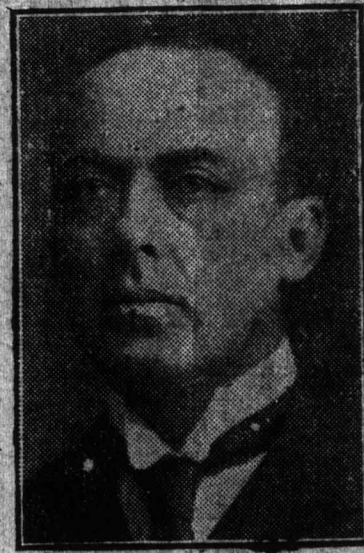
Hon. Samuel Hill, a cousin of the late James Hill, who has been active in the erection of the arch, will preside at the opening. A representative of the Society of Friends, (Quakers) will invoke the Divine blessing. The Governor of Oregon is expected to deliver the principal address for the United States and R. Howe Holland, Vancouver, president of the British Columbia peace arch organization, has been invited to speak for Canada and Great Britain.

Many representative men and women of both countries will attend. The British Columbia delegation will be headed by Lieutenant-Governor W. C. Nichol, Premier John Oliver, cabinet ministers, members of the legislature.

Idea Born in 1915. A Canadian clergyman will offer a closing prayer. The flags of Great Britain, the United States, France, and Belgium will be raised. The American flag will be raised by a British Columbia girl and the Union Jack by an American girl.

The idea of an international peace portal followed a flag raising ceremony on the boundary line on a day in 1915 to mark 100 years of peace between the two great Anglo-Saxon speaking nations. This was arranged by a joint committee of Canadians

HON. F. B. McCURDY



Minister of Public Works, who attended the Tercentenary of the founding of the Province of Nova Scotia and accepted the tablets marking historic spots on behalf of the Federal Government.

The formal dedication of the Peace Arch coincides with the completion of the Pacific Highway, a paved thoroughfare stretching from Vancouver to San Diego, California. The last five miles of pavement was put down early in September, and automobile touring along the new international highway has become one of the most popular of pastimes.

60,000 ITALIANS STRIKE LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Rome despatch to the Central News says that the Federation of Textile Workers has called a strike in protest against the proposal of the manufacturers to reduce wages 15 per cent. The strikers number nearly 60,000.

NURSE McDOWALL. The death of Miss Isabella F. McDowall, a nurse who graduated from Cobourg Hospital in June, 1919, occurred on Thursday. Miss McDowall was born in Scotland, but had spent several years in Belleville living with a friend here. She was taken ill at Bigwin Inn, Muskoka, while acting as companion to Mrs. McLaughlin, Toronto. Short services were held at the chapel of H. Ellis & Son, 333 College street, Toronto. The body was removed to Cobourg on Friday for interment. No near relatives in Toronto survive. Deceased was 35 years old.

MRS. MARGARET CRAIG. Mrs. Margaret Craig passed away on Friday at the Belleville General Hospital after an illness of some months. She was the wife of Mr. William Craig, 20 Harriet street, the second daughter of Mrs. Gilbert Reid of Plainfield. She was 43 years of age. Besides her husband there survive five daughters, Mrs. William Bartley, Belleville, Hannah, Nellie, Aileen and Margaret and one son, Wilfrid, all of Belleville and two sisters, Mrs. Frank Clevely, of Murray St. and Mrs. C. Moon, William St.

MRS. MARGARET HORN. Mrs. Margaret Horn, wife of the late John Horn, front of Sidney, died September 1st at her daughter's residence in Toronto. Two daughters survive her, Mrs. George Eccles and Mrs. (Capt.) J. A. Rush, of Toronto. She will be buried in the family plot, Belleville on arrival of the G.T.R. fast train tomorrow Saturday at 12.15.

KU KLUX KLAN THREAT. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—A threatening letter was received by Colonel John V. Clinkin, acting United States district attorney, yesterday, telling him he had better increase his life insurance before he made further investigation of the Ku Klux Klan. The missile was signed, "An American Citizen, and sometimes not a bit proud of it." An investigation of activities of the "invisible empire" has been under way by Department of Justice agents on orders from Clinkin.

COLORADO COAL STRIKE. DENVER, Sept. 3.—All miners in the Watson and Cameron coal mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have gone on a strike, following the putting in effect of a reduced wage scale.

ITALIAN KING AND CROWN PRINCE AS FIRE-FIGHTERS. TURIN, Italy, Sept. 3.—King Victor Emmanuel and Prince Humbert, the heir apparent to the throne, today acted as firemen in quenching the flames that broke out in the royal summer palace near here.

The Brazilian Government is erecting an experiment station for combustibles and mine products and will extensively test coal produced in that country.

SCARBORO SCOTS TO HOLD REUNION

Thomsons, Glendennings, Macdonalds, Forsters and Others to Return

ONCE VIRGIN FOREST Well Known Pioneer and His Worthy Helpmeet There 125 Years Ago

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—(By Canadian Press).—A great army of Thomsons, Glendennings, Macdonalds, Forsters and others of Scottish names scattered all over Canada can trace their ancestry to rugged pioneers of the Township of Scarborough, on the borders of Toronto, and are interested in a big "family" reunion to take place there this month.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago David Thomson and his wife, Mary Glendinning, built the first home in the virgin forest which has since become Scarborough Township. Today their descendants—and there is scarcely an old family in the township which cannot trace some branch of its ancestry to the pioneer couple—are preparing to honor these two heroic settlers with a special service to be held in St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday, Sept. 11, and with the unveiling of a memorial in the old church yard on the following day.

A marble tablet now fast crumbling away relates that when Mary Thomson died in 1847, she was survived by more than one hundred descendants. In the intervening sixty-odd years this number has increased to an extent that will make the coming memorial service far more of a township function than a family reunion.

In the earlier days of the county, the Thomsons had already increased to such an extent as to make it necessary to distinguish them by nicknames such as "Buffalo Dave," "Stonehouse Archie," "Sagaw Village John," "Grandmother's Dave," "Springfield Jimmie," "Squire's John," "Fiddler Dick," "Shaky Charlie," and so forth while when David Thomson raised a company of troops during the war of 1812, it was composed almost entirely of men of his own name.

The history of the old couple themselves is one full of romance and of great difficulties courageously overcome. Thomson was a Scotsman who found his way to Canada in 1795 and who reached Scarborough in the following year. He bowed out a home for himself and his wife in the valley of Highland Creek but, being a stone-mason by trade, he found his employment in the neighboring village of York where, when the new government building was being erected, he served as chief mason. As a result of this Mrs. Thomson would often be left alone in the log cabin from Sunday until the next Saturday night, when her husband would come toiling back through the woods from York, laden down with a week's supply of provisions. The first seven months which she lived in her new home passed without her seeing a single woman and when one finally did happen to come to her home, it was an Indian squaw. During one of these periods when she was alone on the homestead, it is related that a marauding bear ambled into the clearing and was just preparing to walk away with a young pig when Mrs. Thomson rushed forth with an axe and attacked the animal, forcing it to drop the squealing pig and seek safety in the bush.

However, Scottish determination and doggedness overcame these early hardships and Thomson became so attached to the country that he persuaded his two brothers, Andrew and Archibald, to join him in the new land.

It is expected that when the reunion is held in September several thousand descendants of "father" and "mother" of Scarborough township will be present to do honor to the old pioneers.

TWO VACANT JUDGESHIPS Toronto Men Mentioned But Ottawa Man May Succeed

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—Two vacancies on the Ontario Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Judges Falconbridge and Clute, will probably be filled soon, owing to the congestion of court business and the approach of the fall assizes. The names of H. M. Mowat, M.P., John Godfrey, W. R. Smith, J. A. Cameron and James Haverston, all of Toronto, have been mentioned as possible appointees. It is thought quite probable however, that one of the appointments may go to a lawyer from Ottawa or some city other than Toronto.

Rev. J. C. Robinson, of Tiverton, received a call to Wyoming Presbyterian Church.

What Shall I Do?

MORE STRANGE LETTERS

Ques.—"Dear Miss Page: Will you tell me what 'B.V.G.' is supposed to mean when put in the corner of a postcard from a girl friend. I can't find it in any dictionary.—R. D."

Ans.—I must admit my ignorance. I don't know what your girl friend meant, R. D., but perhaps some of our column readers will know and will be good enough to write me the meaning of these letters so that I can print them for your benefit.

SHE WOULD DYE FOR LOVE

Ques.—"Dear Miss Page: I am a blonde, but the boys don't seem to care much about my company. Do you suppose it is because of the color of my hair? If so, what color would you advise, as I can dye it almost any color.—Nina"

Of course, you could, but you wouldn't. For I'm sure that when you stop to think, you will realize that boys do not like or dislike girls merely because of the color of their hair. From the standpoint of coloring alone, blondes are usually supposed to have the best of it in the race for popularity, for that matter. But it's personality and character that count, my dear. So comb your hair neatly and becomingly, then forget it and the color and devote yourself to the cultivation of charm—and I'll promise you the boys will care as much about your company as that of any brunette in town.

THE PENALTY THEY PAY

"Dear Miss Page: I am 18 and have been going with one boy for quite a while, until all the other boys think it is of no use whatever to ask me, and I had rather keep company with the others part of the time, too. What shall I do?—Jean"

Ans.—This is the penalty for being so foolish as to drift into "keeping steady company." It's hard to know what you can do, Jean. I guess you can only bide your time and watch for chances to make it known that you desire other friendships. Can't you hint to your girl friends that you wish some of the other boys would ask you sometimes for a change, in the hope that they will pass the word along? (You must be very careful not to cast any reflection upon your friendship with this special boy friend.) Make it a point to watch for an opportunity to invite some other young man to call. Then why not suggest to your friend that perhaps it would be wiser if you both went out occasionally with others lest the community misinterpret your friendship for something more serious and thus embarrass you both? If you laugh when you say it, and remind him that you want always to be his best friend, I think you might be able to get him to bring some of his men friends to see you—if you were sure to have an interesting girl there for him!

The moral of all this, Girl, is not to let one man monopolize your time to the exclusion of all others until you are ready to promise to "love, honor and obey" him for the rest of your life just as soon as he asks you.

FIRE WIPES OUT BLOCK AT SUBBURY

Three-Storey Building Gone and Others Scorched—Loss \$45,000 or More

SUBBURY, Ont., Sept. 3.—A spectacular fire, which broke out late yesterday caused damage amounting between \$45,000 and \$50,000 when the Jodoun block, a three-storey apartment building, with the Subbury Co-operative Store and a barber shop on the ground floor, were destroyed. The home of L. J. Jodoun, adjacent to the building, was badly damaged by flames and water; the Orphans' Club at the corner of Young and Elm-street east, and the home of J. Bisnette were also damaged, and adjacent barns and outbuildings are a total loss. Two cows were burned and an automobile was destroyed. Ten families are homeless.

A high wind was blowing and by the time the blaze was discovered it had gained considerable headway. The fire is believed to have been caused by small boys smoking cigarettes in a shed at the rear of the Co-operative store.

NEW U. S. DREADNAUGHT

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 3.—(United Press).—Another super-dreadnaught was added to Uncle Sam's navy here yesterday afternoon when the U.S.N. Washington, a capital ship of the latest type, slid majestically down the ways at the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's yard.

ON TRAINING OF COLTS

They Should Not be "Broken," but Educated.

Start Them Wearing Harness and Bridle—Then Hitch and Give Light Work at First—Methods of Keeping Cow Records.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The too common practice of allowing colts to go "unbroken" until such time as they are required to perform the functions of a horse in the spring, is irrational, and is unfair to the animal. Colts should not be "broken"; they should be taught or educated. In the unhandled, or unbroken colt, the muscular, respiratory and nervous system (the organs-whose functions are taxed in the performance of the ordinary functions of a horse) are weak and undeveloped from lack of function. Hence, when the unprepared animal is asked to perform ordinary horse labor, he has neither any knowledge of what he is required to do, nor the muscular nor respiratory tone that is necessary for its satisfactory performance; therefore, unless very carefully handled, and very little work done for the first two or three weeks, trouble of various natures that will probably necessitate complete rest for a variable time is very liable to result. Hence, a regular course of preparation during the late winter and early spring months, when the time of both man and horse is not very valuable, should be given in order to have the colts in such condition when time becomes valuable, that they will be able to perform a reasonable amount of work with satisfaction to the driver and safety to themselves. This course should be commenced at least six weeks before regular work is expected to commence.

They Should Be Harnessed and Bridled Early.

The colt or colts should first be taught to wear harness and bridle by being allowed to run free for a few hours daily in a box stall or paddock with the harness on. It is then good practice to match each with a heavy, smart, and good-natured horse, or if necessary, a pair of colts together, and teach them to drive, obey the words of command, stand when asked to, etc.

When they have become reasonably handy without being hitched, they should be hitched to a sleigh or wagon. Care should be taken to see that the harness fits properly. This applies especially to collars. The collars in which they are connected to work later on should be worn. Each should have his own, and it should fit properly, not being too wide, so as to allow a rolling motion, nor yet sufficiently narrow to pinch at any point. The bearing surface should conform thoroughly to the surfaces of the neck and shoulder with which it comes in contact, except at the bottom, where sufficient vacant space to allow the introduction of a man's fingers should exist.

Exercise or Light Work a Benefit.

The colt or pair should be given daily exercise or light work. Commencing with an hour or two the first day and gradually increasing the amount, until they will be able to perform a full day's reasonable exertion without showing signs of weariness. The amount of grain given should also be gradually increased in proportion to the work or exercise given. By such usage the muscular, respiratory and nervous systems gradually gain tone, the muscles with which the harness, especially the collar, comes in contact, gradually become hardened and increased in power of resistance, hence become much less liable to soreness. In many cases, on account of the hardening of the muscles, they lose bulk; hence a collar that may have fitted perfectly at first, may now be too large. This should be attended to either by providing fresh collars or filling the extra space of the old ones with sweat pads. While we prefer collars without sweat pads, the latter is much better than vacant space.

Methods of Keeping Cow Records.

Four things are necessary for keeping cow records: 1. A monthly milk sheet, ruled so that there shall be a column for recording the weight of the morning and evening milking of each cow for each day of the month, though some use a sheet ruled for three days only, and estimate the weight of milk given for the month from these three days, which may be consecutive or on the 1st, 15th and 30th of the month, making ten day periods between.

2. A milk scale, preferably one having a dial-face and two hands, one of which shows the net weight of milk in the pail, when properly set. This scale costs about five dollars.

3. A four to eight-bottle Babcock test, where it is desired to know what each cow's milk tests in fat. This will cost from eight to twelve dollars complete.

4. The fourth and most important requirement is, "The will-to-do." Without this, milk sheets, scales, testers, etc., are valueless. By having scale, sheet, pencil, sample bottles properly labelled, etc., all conveniently arranged, it takes but little time to keep a record of each milking cow in the herd.

We would add a fifth need, which is, some form of permanent record book for monthly totals and tests, as milk sheets, and notes or records of testing, are likely to be lost and not available for reference. But if these are recorded once a month in a permanent form, they will prove a source of help in breeding, feeding and weeding dairy cows.—H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

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Se ST. FRANK BELLEVILLE

Visitors From Hard in AN FREDDY

Goyer and Mill Sixth and Their C

The game between team of Toronto (Lowdale Park with team) and the Goyer and Mill team, which however good crowd was for the game as Freddy Goyer in three stanzas.

Joe Kellher who opened the game and Joe pitched the sixth when four hits, two of three Toronto in that time Joe had and as Weir had frame, the contest along nicely.

The "diamond" uplands and was the soccer which baseball, well of the St. Francis dangerous team ball and the game, especially Peony came in nicely and fan men who faced Umpire Connell went for two close decision thought it a fouling them over it looked like the against Lindsay.

Weir had a three put-out at fifth innings even to Harry Mills, being along a "ravin" nonchalantly at the fourth innings he drives and the other he whipped it usual manner. game while act two outs against men in the six.

Two bad throw and Walsh in come home, alt base hit in that look up a bit. Williams score he had got on ble by Simon a sacrificed him out a scratch hit in. Weir was up for a hit to tie he could do was an at short pence was over.

Harry Mills again but he ple finished style all not so good. He fanned once at which were ea trips to the pla ges in four tim out twice; wal the other time. It was good for cis' six safeties in the sixth inn did the trick. Their seven saf. The box score:

Belleville Weir, s.s. Meagher, 3b. Casey, c.f. xSmith, r.f. H. Mills, lb. xxPr. Goyer, c. Williams, 2b. Symons, l.f. xxxKellher, p. Mills, c. Fred Goyer, p.

xReplaced in xxx Replaced xxx Replaced

St. Francis xWalsh, c.f. xxWeyms, l.f. Egan, s.a. Genein, 3b. Fraser, lb. Simon, 2b. Hyndman, r.f. Ryder, c.