

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1923.

## STUDENTS SHIPPING AS CATTLEMEN HAVE HARD LUCK

Their Efforts to Make Money in Europe are Not Always Successful—Campbell-Bannerman Thinks Boys Should Have a Certain Amount of Badness.

LONDON, July 12.—The season's wild rush to Europe is at its height and the steamships, numerous and gigantic as they are, scarcely suffice for the accommodation of the Americans upon pleasure bent or thirsting for information and travel culture. Apparently all classes have the fever. "Imperial cities" on "ocean greyhounds" are in demand by steel magnates, successful speculators and heavy capitalists in general. The cattle-carrying steamship lines are besieged by youths who desire to work their way across and who trust to luck to return. Fortune has been so unkind to so many of these young men however, that the American Consul in London recently recommended legislation compelling steamship lines that took them over to bring them back if they became stranded abroad. Last summer several students from a Western college found their way to England working on a cattle steamer. "It wasn't so bad," one young fellow wrote to his mother, "especially when the first class passengers found out who we were. The worst thing about it all was being obliged to wear the same clothes day and night without any chance to clean up. I never was so glad to see a bath as when I reached England." The history of this particular young man and his chum was that they took their magic lantern show down into Guernsey and Jersey and actually made money with their illustrated lectures. Their friends who accompanied them on the trip tried to sell books in Devonshire and came to grief and had to borrow money to get home. From this the students of this particular college, which is in the Western part of the United States, argue that the people of England are more interested in looking at pictures than they are in reading books.

According to the reports by the home offices of the steamship companies thousands of school teachers are preparing for a pilgrimage to different parts of Europe. To meet the requirements of these school teachers remarkably inexpensive tours are being arranged. Allied to these are the tours made by members of women's clubs in the smaller cities and towns. Though Mecca for all Americans appears to be England, Messrs. Thomas Cook, the great authorities on travel, have this year detected a new trend in the tide of travel. Hereafter the current will generally be to visit Great Britain first and then wind up with the continent. But the Americans say that 61 per cent of the American tourists now land on the continent and visit only their tours in England. He gives it as his opinion that the reason for this is that they prefer to do the most of their shopping in London and that they have found it more convenient to wait until the close of their European tours, do all the shopping in a week or two in London and then sail for home.

"Bad boys" have their "infilling" in England. In laying the foundation stone of a new block of buildings at Zeys School, Cambridge, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in a speech to the boys said:—"The boys, I have no doubt, will always be told to be good boys. They must not be too good. I think a little bit of evil rather sets off the good in a boy." Asked his opinion upon these remarks the Rev. H. B. Gray, the Warden of Bradfield College, said:—"Sir Henry is going to relieve the dullness of ordinary speech days but if the Prime Minister probably were more successful, if he meant by excessive goodness, unfettered subservience to public questions and restrictions it is probably true that such a tendency has a tendency to stifle individuality which is the weakness of all quasi-monastic systems."

## MRS. S. D. SCOTT IN AUTO ACCIDENT

The Brandon Sun of a recent date writes: "The pleasure of the visit to Brandon of the delegates en route to Vancouver to attend the convention of the National Council of Women was somewhat marred Saturday afternoon by a series of accidents which happened while the ladies were being driven around the city. One automobile and two or three other rigs were upset, but fortunately no one was seriously hurt, although several were very badly shaken up. "The delegates, some eighty in number, were met at the depot by Mayor Clement and several of the aldermen and a large number of ladies, 1818 and automobiles were provided, and the visitors, as guests of the city, started around to view the principal points of interest. "Just after crossing First street bridges to visit the Experimental Farm and Indian Industrial School, an automobile being driven by the son of J. H. Hughes pulled out to pass some other rigs. The car was taken too

## COMPULSORY INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION IS NOT ALTOGETHER SUCCESSFUL IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Unions Have No Difficulty in Having Their Demands Granted After Going on Strike, and Defy the Orders of the Courts—Dispute About the Capital of the Commonwealth.

MELBOURNE, July 12.—Compulsory industrial arbitration has received some rude knocks lately at its birthplace in the Antipodes. A few weeks ago the slaughtermen in New Zealand which was beginning to pride itself upon being a land without strikes, struck for an increase of wages and obtained it in utter defiance of the State Arbitration Court, and in New South Wales, where the career of the Arbitration act has from the first been more than a little stormy, the coal lumpers of Sydney have committed even a more flagrant breach of the law. When B. R. Wise, the father of the act, had just plotted it through the state parliament he declared that "such a measure fall in New South Wales it is safe to say that now here where it is only necessary to relate a few incidents in the history of the coal-lumpers' strike in New South Wales has been. A number of the lumpers whose work consists in the roasting of ships demanded better conditions of labor, appealed to the Arbitration Court and went on a strike until the matter was settled. The ordinary traveler simply complains of a noisy train. This noise arises from the fact that on some rails there develops in time a series of irregular knobs or projections, which although they are only a quarter of a millimeter in height cause all the noise. They are not due to wear. They extend sometimes above the original surface of the rail like warts on the finger of the hand. It was long known to railway engineers, but when power tramways were commenced, the electric power was applied to the rails, and something new and traceable directly to the power used. However, the roaring rail was first named that in India before electricity was applied to railway problems and it appears to make trouble equally on railways over icy mountains as on the level of the plains. It is worked with steam engines and with very varied density of traffic.

Before a remedy could be found the cause was determined. It was thought that the firmness or looseness of the bed on which the rail was laid might be the cause of the noise, but the cause was generally distributed to justify this idea. The metallurgical composition of the metal according to the analyses has been found wide in range as explanation because wide ranges in the analyses have been found with rails made at the same time, practically from the same furnace contents are indiscriminately affected and none of the rails has been found to be better. Again the rail on one side of the track may be knobby and the other smooth. Analyses, tensile tests and microscopic observations have not yielded a satisfactory diagnosis.

A warning against American relic hunters has been sent by Dr. Wendell Harris, president of the Free Church Council to the London Young Free Churchmen's League. "They have plots laid to unearth William Penn and exhibit him as a relic in Philadelphia," Dr. Harris says. "This cannot be permitted. They want to cart away the house at Chalfont where Ellwood tried to teach Milton the doctrine of Paradise Regained. Don't let the Americans carry that house off. It ought to be government property. I will buy it myself presently and pre-lavvy shu rail Church Council."

close to the edge of the grade, and over it went on its side, and would have turned completely over but for some bushes which held it. There were three ladies in the car: Mrs. Code of Toronto; Mrs. Defries, of Irgersoll, and Mrs. S. D. Scott, of Ottawa. The three ladies were badly shaken and scared. It was feared that Mrs. Code, who is an elderly lady, was seriously hurt, and she was immediately taken to the hospital, where it was found that no bones had been broken or other injuries received beyond a few bruises. Mrs. Defries and Mrs. Scott were driven back to the city not touch the worse for their adventure. "The Sun also had the following reference to the visit of the delegates: "Three of the National Council delegates, Mrs. (Rev.) G. M. Campbell and Miss Campbell of St. John, N. B.; and Mrs. Duncan, of Thamesville, Ont., visited the Brandon Methodist Sunday school yesterday afternoon. They were received by Super, Thornton and Hunt, and by the latter shown through the various departments of the school. Following the exercises they were given seats on the platform, and just before the closing prayer Mr. Hunt announced that the delegates had been entirely due to the opposition of New South Wales. "It was never intended," he added, "and it certainly was never suggested until Mr. Carruthers came into office that the New South Wales government should dictate to

marks in honor classics of the final year. "Fourteen county scholarships, worth \$50 each, will be awarded at the beginning of the academic year in September. They will be awarded to the highest standing for the county on the July matriculation examinations. The most valuable scholarship open to the University is the Wilton scholarship, worth \$100 a year for three years. This scholarship will be awarded at the highest aggregate of marks on the senior matriculation examination for admission to the second year. The basis of this examination is the work of the arts course freshman year. The scholarship is for men only. "The St. Andrew's scholarship, worth \$50 a year, will be awarded in September by the Fredericton Society of St. Andrew. Candidates for this scholarship must be of Scotch descent. "The valuable scholarship open to the University is the Wilton scholarship, worth \$100 a year for three years. This scholarship will be awarded at the highest aggregate of marks on the senior matriculation examination for admission to the second year. The basis of this examination is the work of the arts course freshman year. The scholarship is for men only. "An Asa Dow scholarship of \$45 a year for two years is open to first class male students who have been successful in the senior matriculation examination in September for the best marks on the three subjects required of first class teachers, viz: Latin, Greek or French, botany.

There will be a considerable number of young men to try the senior entrance in September. The competition for these valuable scholarships promises to be interesting.

## HAYWOOD SIXTY HOURS ON THE STAND

BOISE, Idaho, July 12.—William D. Haywood on trial for the murder of Frank Steunenberg, this afternoon left the witness chair after he had been under examination sixty hours in his own defense. The time being equally divided between his own counsel and Senator Borah, who conducted the cross examination. Haywood's trial has been a peculiar fascination for the keen-eyed spectators, and it is one at which to do justice to Australia, to the English and to the American people. "Bande Matarna" publishes a report of a speech delivered in a private house by Bin Chandra Pal, "Our Grandfather," of the National Anthem, Indian version. Referring to the Sakhi worship of the goddess, Kail he said that Sakhi was power and was of two kinds, the one heavenly and the other social. The Sakhi is inherent in all but in a sleeping state, while not in action, and the moment it is stirred up it manifests itself in overwhelming force. The Sakhi in the Bengalee and Indian nations generally was now in a sleeping state, and as soon as the Indians knew the power of their will the handful of foreigners who now dominate over them would no longer have the power of oppressing them. He said that until the nation made him their

It is stated in Melbourne that there is a probability that a Japanese steamer will be brought into existence very soon. Recently the Japanese government sent emissaries to Australia to report on the iron deposits with a view to their utilization in Japan. These agents are negotiating for supplies.

## SCHOLARSHIPS TO BE AWARDED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF N. B.

FREDERICTON, July 12.—Chancellor Jones of the University has received a communication from his honor Governor Tweedie approving of the conditions of award of the cash prize of \$20 presented to the University by his honor and to be given for the first time next year. The prize will be given to the student of the graduating class making the highest aggregate of marks in five subjects of the ordinary course at both the December and May examinations. The idea is to encourage good all-round scholarship rather than specialization along some particular line. The University is particularly fortunate in the large number of prizes and scholarships available for the next academic year. The competition for the Douglas gold medal is open to undergraduates and will be awarded next year for the best essay on the subject "The Factors in the Growth of the Maritime Provinces. This is a subject upon which a large number will feel competent to write, and will no doubt lead to some keen competition. The gold medal presented by his excellency the governor general will be awarded for highest standing in some department of study to be selected by the faculty. It will probably be given for honor and distinction work in fourth year science. The alumni gold medal will as usual be given for a translation into Latin prose. The passage set for translation is Gibbon's History of the Roman Empire, chapter III, beginning with the words: "These gloomy apprehensions . . ." to the end of the chapter. The Brydson-Jack memorial prize of \$40 will be given to the student in the department of physics making the best standing on the examination of the department of the Junior year. The Montgomery Campbell prize of books (\$20) is awarded for highest

## UNREST IN INDIA MORE SERIOUS THAN IS TOLD

Mohametan Leader Says it May Mean Disaster for the Empire—Man and His Wife Shot Eight Large Panthers.

CALCUTTA, July 12.—Nawab Mohsinululk, the Mohametan leader, says that the story of the unrest in India as told in the newspapers does not present one-half of the facts. "I consider that the unrest may mean disaster for the Empire," he said. "Extreme measures may yet be necessary."

"The Mohametans have really no logical excuse for dissatisfaction. It was the advance alone of the British that saved the Mohametan empire from dismemberment, and all other races should be loyal for similar reasons. "It is only under British rule that the joint interests of the Indian races can remain blended harmoniously." The Eastern Bengal government has addressed a letter to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in reply to that chamber's recent representation of affairs in that province. The government points out that the most strenuous measures have been taken to suppress the disturbances and to prevent their recurrence. Commissioners and district officers have been given full discretion in the steps that they may consider necessary in order to stamp out disorders, terrorism and interference with trade, and if these measures prove insufficient the government is prepared to charter steamers to patrol the rivers in order to afford all possible protection to peaceful traders. The government has also invited the Chamber of Commerce to supply any information that it may receive in regard to the possibility of disturbances in order that adequate preventive measures may be adopted.

At the same time some of the most dangerous agitators are as industrious as ever in their seditious and inflammatory propaganda. Recent events it is true have made them more wary, but the feat of sailing close to the wind has a peculiar fascination for the keen-eyed Bengali, and it is one at which to do justice to Australia, to the English and to the American people. "Bande Matarna" publishes a report of a speech delivered in a private house by Bin Chandra Pal, "Our Grandfather," of the National Anthem, Indian version. Referring to the Sakhi worship of the goddess, Kail he said that Sakhi was power and was of two kinds, the one heavenly and the other social. The Sakhi is inherent in all but in a sleeping state, while not in action, and the moment it is stirred up it manifests itself in overwhelming force. The Sakhi in the Bengalee and Indian nations generally was now in a sleeping state, and as soon as the Indians knew the power of their will the handful of foreigners who now dominate over them would no longer have the power of oppressing them. He said that until the nation made him their

## KING AND QUEEN OF ITALY IN A SHOOTING CONTEST



The King and Queen of Italy are shown in this picture, as his majesty inaugurated the 14th national sharp shooting contest at Faenza. The contest this year was held in honor of Giuseppe Garibaldi. There was a great crowd present at the ceremony and the King in general's uniform started the shooting with a new gun.