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Winter Wages Commencing November 1st, 1920

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Summer Rates of Wage as previously advertised remain in force until end of October.

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This is the best winter wage ever offered in this country for this class of work.

Why seek employment elsewhere when such big earnings can be made in your own country.

Under our sub-contracting system keen men can earn considerably higher wages cutting pulpwood by the cord. Plenty of opportunity for good men to make big earnings on this basis.

We shall endeavor to give one and all the utmost satisfaction.

Don't hesitate! Go to Badger or Millertown for your winter's employment. Take the first train.

A.N.D. CO., Ltd.

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Hidden Gold.

It is exactly four centuries since Cortez and his handful of Spaniards destroyed the Aztec civilization in their mad lust for gold. To-day a collection of Aztec and Inca gold valued at a million sterling is on view at the museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

All this has been dug up at various times and in various places, from the caves and hiding-places in which it was originally buried by its Indian owners. Idols, amulets, ornaments, household utensils—the collection covers almost the whole range of uses to which these two lost civilizations put what was to them their commonest metal. Nor can it be doubted that millions more of similar treasure lie hidden, awaiting the pick and spade of the enterprising explorer.

Treasure seeking is the most fascinating pursuit in the world, and once a man is bitten with the craze he never abandons the search. There is not a year in which a treasure-seeking expedition is not fitted out to search for some hidden hoard, and although success does not come to one in a hundred, yet the certainty that such treasures do lie hidden on lonely bays or at the bottom of sandy bays is ever the bait for fresh effort.

Some do achieve success. Witness the famous case of John Phipps, who began life as a ship's carpenter and ended it as Sir John Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts. His fortune was founded on the recovery of thirty-two tons of silver from a Spanish wreck off Hispaniola (Hayti).

La Fitte, a famous French buccaneer, buried a great hoard in the Leeward Islands, and was killed in a sea fight in the Gulf of Mexico in 1819, without being able to recover it. There is every reason to believe that a certain little vessel of 400 tons, fitted out in the Thames in 1838, carried a company who successfully retrieved this treasure.

There are heaps of treasure in Hayti. When, in 1790, the blacks rose and the French planters were forced to flee for their lives, they buried their gold in gardens and houses. In or about 1898 a poor man at Cape Haytien suddenly began to buy land, horses, and boats. He had found £3,000 in a chest under the half-ruined house in which he lived. A speculator then bought the house, pulled it all down, and discovered further treasure worth £40,000.

But the most famous of lost treasures is that supposed still to exist among the Cocos Islands, which lie some 500 miles west of Panama. No less than twelve million pounds is the value spoken of, and within the past twenty-five years half-a-dozen costly expeditions have vainly sought for this enormous fortune.

The story is that in 1835, when Lima was threatened by insurgents, the rich citizens put all their valuables aboard the barque Mary Dyer and sent her to the Cocos for safe keeping. Her crew quarrelled, most were killed, and the secret of the hiding-place was lost.

Talking From Earth to An Aeroplane.

Wireless Wonders One Can Scarcely Believe True.

We shall have to prepare ourselves for a new shock—a shock which may come at any moment and almost anywhere.

A voice can now be projected through space, and may reach the person for whom it is intended as if from another world.

This marvel is effected by wireless telephony. Recently an oral message was sent across the Atlantic—from Ballybunion, in the south of Ireland, to a station in Nova Scotia—without any connecting wire, and the voice of the speaker was easily recognized at the receiving end. The energy necessary for this achievement was actually less than is provided on an ordinary motor-cycle.

Wireless telephony has also been applied to the fire brigade service, though only experimentally. By fitting a fire-engine with an apparatus that anybody can work, its crew can keep in touch with headquarters over distances exceeding even those covered by the London Fire Brigade.

Still more remarkable, perhaps, is a further expansion of wireless telephony. It is possible for a business man, sitting at his desk, and using the ordinary telephone at his elbow, to "call up" somebody who is in mid-air forty or fifty miles away.

The application of wireless telephony to aeronautics began during the war, and since then it has been extended to commercial aviation, many of the aeroplanes now carrying goods and passengers having been equipped by the Marconi Company with wireless telephones. These, however, are more powerful than those which were used for military purposes, their working range extending to between one hundred and one hundred and fifty miles.

At present the connecting links is a special line which the Post Office authorities have installed between London and Croydon Aerodrome—a line which was first used for commercial purposes a few weeks ago.

Anxious to communicate with the pilot of a certain machine on its way

to Paris, a business man rang up Croydon Aerodrome, and was there switched through to the Air Ministry's wireless installation. He then called out the name of the machine and its pilot, and, after repeating this once or twice, back came a reply from the wanted man, who had just passed over Folkestone. The two then had a long conversation without the least difficulty.

People well acquainted with the freaks of the land telephone will think that telephoning under such conditions must be a terrible ordeal. But this is an error. There is far less distortion by a wireless telephone, and distance, though it affects the strength of the message, makes no difference in any other respect.

Such loss of strength over long distances is negligible, because a message over a land wire is amplified, the accompanying clicks and other imperfections are also amplified. If, on the other hand, a wireless message is amplified, the words are quite clear.

For this and other reasons there is likely to be an enormous development in the linking of land lines with wireless. In this country, when communication by trunk wire is interrupted through storm, the gap where the breakdown occurs will be bridged by wireless, which may, indeed, ultimately supersede the older system of telephony in rural districts.

Still greater will be the advantages of such linking in the Colonies. Long stretches of wire between two cities, now maintained at much expense, will disappear, as the wireless wave will bridge the intervening space.

In fact, we are only beginning to realize the possibilities of wireless.—Tit Bits.

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PHONE 11.

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When London Was Faced With Ruin.

DRAMAS OF STOCK EXCHANGE PANICS.

Conceived in a coffee-house and cradled in the nineteenth century.

Such was the genesis of the London Stock Exchange. But the Stock Exchange was really born with years when it was installed in its splendid new home in Capel Court at the beginning of last century. Brokers were busy in London as long ago as our third Edward's time.

In the seventeenth century they were shouting themselves hoarse in the Royal Exchange; and when these quarters became too crowded they migrated to Change Alley, with their headquarters in Jonathan's coffee-house.

It was only after further changes of home—to the Bank of England and to a house in Threadneedle Street—that the Stock Exchange went to Capel Court.

And what a dramatic history it had during those years of wandering! We hear of Thomas Guy, bookseller and lighterman's son, waxing rich by speculating in Change Alley, and leaving £240,000 to found the splendid hospital which bears his name; Sampson Gideon, the Jew, picking up a million by spectacular gambling, none too honest; and Alexander Fordyce, an Aberdeen hosiery, qualifying as the "richest man in London" until the crash came which ruined hundreds and left him £4,000,000 in debt.

There was the rise of the South Sea Bubble. Stock at one time quoted at a pound rose to £1,200 in a few delirious months. Two months later it

had fallen to £36, and thousands of families were ruined. Crash went scores of other wild-cat schemes, from companies for "extracting butter from beech-trees" and for supplying "air-pumps for the brain," to a project "to carry on an undertaking of great advantage, but nobody to know what it is!"

In those excitable years thousands were victimized by hoaxes—as when a horseman rode furiously to Change Alley shouting "Queen Anne is dead!" and striking panic by the false news.

Soon after George Stephenson had completed his first locomotive all England was ablaze with the railway fever. In the first nine months of 1845 more than a thousand companies were floated; and October added three hundred and sixty-three more. All England scrambled for shares. Then came the crash, followed by a stampede as of wild cattle before a prairie fire.

A Race For a Fortune.

In May, 1866, London was paralysed by the news that the great banking-house of Overend, Gurney, and Co. had collapsed, with liabilities amounting to £19,000,000. Within a few hours all stocks and shares dropped heavily. One great financial house after another came crashing down. The City was in a state of panic. Face to face with disaster, which was only averted when the Bank of England came to the rescue with advances of twelve and a half million pounds.

A dramatic hoax was perpetrated by Nathan Rothschild who, after he had seen the tide turn decisively against Napoleon on the field of Waterloo, jumped on his horse and raced to Ostend. He crossed the Channel to Dover; posted through the night, fast as horses could gallop, to London, and appeared at the Stock Exchange when it opened.

At sight of his face, a picture of gloom and despair, the news spread that the Allied forces must have been beaten—for it was known that Rothschild had just returned from the seat of war. The Funds at once began to drop heavily; and as they fell, Nathan's secret agents bought so largely that when, next day, news of Wellington's victory arrived, and stocks soared again, the cunning Jew was able to pocket a profit of a million pounds.—Tit Bits.

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