

BRITAIN'S MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL UNITY

League Has Been Formed to Organize All Classes in Combating Any Forces Threatening Social Life of the State

London, May 6.—By permission of Lady Llangatock, a meeting was recently held in her house, South Lodge, Knightsbridge, with Lord Sydenham in the chair, in aid of "The National Unity Movement," which has recently been formed with temporary offices at 88 Piccadilly. The object of the league as set forth in its prospectus, is to organize the membership of all classes, so that a permanent link may be formed between employer and employed, enabling them to co-operate in securing social and national stability. It is desired to form a membership roll, non-political and non-sectarian, of those who will "pledge themselves to combat any movement that threatens the social life of the State; to do everything in their power to clear the unions or societies of false teachings, and to endeavor to instill a spirit of justice and loyalty toward the industries they represent."

Countering Syndicalism

The founders of the league believe that the success in propaganda which has been achieved by revolutionary Socialists and Syndicalist movements in the country is due to their efficient organizations, and the large sums at their disposal, and it is their object to set up a counter movement to undo the harm which is being done. The work of this counter movement will be carried on by a company of speakers who shall address indoor and outdoor meetings; by postal propaganda; by the distribution of leaflets, and by cooperation with existing societies on these lines.

Lord Sydenham, in opening the meeting, observed that the subject they had come together to discuss was a highly important and serious one. The war had broken up the normal, natural life of the people; trade, commerce, industry, had become disorganized and the only thing which could bring about permanent order and contentment was unity. There was, he declared, a wild, impatient, unorganized, organized labor was making immense demands upon a government which had its hands full in all directions and more revolutionary propaganda was being spread. He was convinced that no reasonable demand would be refused, but reorganization must take time; the government could not pledge itself blindly and there had developed of late in the industrial world a habit of threats which was wholly mischievous. He believed that the heart of Labor was sound, but the people were not awake to the danger of revolution nor to the effect it would have upon the country.

There was, he stated, an organized revolutionary party at work, steadily disseminating the teachings of Robespierre and so-called Marxian doctrines among the children not less than among the parents, teaching them that the capitalist and the employer were their real enemies and that their only deliverance would be through class war. The revolutionaries had ample funds, and their doctrines were spread freely and widely. Their object was to bring a revolution about by the stoppage of food. A general strike would effect this in three days. He pointed to Russia where the doctrines of Socialism had been put into practice on a large scale. What had been the result? The answer was the perishing of civilization. A determined effort was being made to exterminate those who could build up a new Russia, and to destroy every element of construction wherever they called themselves Bolsheviks in Russia or Spartacists in Germany, were attempting to wrest from Europe her civilization. With the people of Great Britain, then, lay the instant duty to appeal to all that was best and noblest in the traditions of their race, so that disaster might be averted. He held that only whole-hearted cooperation of Capital and Labor could secure the safety and the prosperity of the country.

Destruction Religion

Mr. Brantchamoff spoke next. He is a Russian who has been an eye-witness of the Bolshevik reign in Russia, being in Moscow during a period which could only be described as a reign of terror. In

analyzing Russian bolshevism to discover whether it was a Socialism peculiar to the country, the speaker stated that he had come to the conclusion that it had nothing original in it; it was the Socialism of the French Revolution and of Karl Marx which was actually summed up in class hatred. To him the preliminary result of bolshevism had been the destruction of religion. The centre of the movement was anti-Christian. From this there followed the ruin of the whole structure of civilization in Russia. Her churches were desecrated, religion was forbidden to be taught. Holy Russia, with all that she stood for to the people, who during the first three years of war had been willing to sacrifice everything for her, had disappeared.

Herbert Garrison, F. R. G. S., belonging to the Empire Lectures Association, spoke with appreciation of the great work accomplished by Russia in the early years of the war. He had recognized in the industrial world before the outbreak of war that storms were gathering; they had abated during these years, but they were now gathering once more. He held that upon the teachings of Christianity depended the future safety of European civilization. Selfishness and ignorance had to be combated, and the people made to understand what the Empire of Great Britain stood for and how they could safeguard it. He was of opinion that, if the people of Great Britain rightly appraised the empire, there would be no danger of bolshevism, and it was the duty of those who could to undertake this work through speeches and through the dissemination of literature.

Systematic False Teaching

Mrs. Shelley, an Australian, spoke of the work which she had done since the outbreak of war, in Australia and in England, to combat revolutionary socialism. She had been trying to educate people on the map of Europe and she had found how strangely ignorant they were of the British Empire, in working among the people, first of all in Australia during the early years of the war, and later in Glasgow, she found that a strong systematic effort was being made to educate them in false revolutionary doctrines. In Australia, in every town where she went, however small, she had discovered hidden bolshevik propaganda at work, conducted by Russians or Germans; and she gave her audience to understand that this influence which to the general astonishment of the people of Australia, who were wholly devoted to the Empire, had prevented a majority vote for conscription. She had found the same kind of propaganda at work in Glasgow, and there, as in her own country she had sought to counteract it by constant public speaking. The people were worth saving, declared the speaker, and they could be saved, to ignore or neglect this task now, she believed, meant the loss of the British Empire and with it the downfall of civilization.

TORONTO PACKING HOUSE STRIKE IS ENDED

Toronto, May 8.—The packing house strike ended yesterday. All the strikers have been reinstated and will return to work on Monday morning. This was the result of a conference by Senator Gideon Robertson, minister of labor, the employers and the packers.

GOING WEST.

Lieut. Charles Cunard, late of the Depot Battalion, with a good record overseas, left this week for British Columbia where he will take up special farming in that part of the country. The Dominion government through the authorities near the foot of the Rockies has set apart large portions of land for the use of returned soldiers. Lieutenant Cunard has taken advantage of the offer. He goes to the Rockies with a good knowledge of farming, having had previous experience in different parts of his home province. He is likely the first New Brunswicker to take advantage of the opportunity in British Columbia. Lieutenant Cunard is well known about the city and province and will have the best wishes of many eastern friends. He is a veteran of the South African as well as of the world war.

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BEDS AT PREMIUM IN BRITISH TOWNS

Influx of Army and New Military Zones Create Serious Shortage

Civilians are Handicapped—What a Man in Quest of Lodgings Finally Got

London, April 20.—(Correspondence)—"There isn't a bed in the town, but I'll take you to the hotels and try—for \$8!" The weather-beaten, grizzled ancient on the box whips up his decrepit horse, the ramshackle old cab creaks and squeals through the inch-deep mud, and we are off on our voyage of discovery—to find a bed—a proposition that is not so simple as it sounds.

The great naval and military camps that sprang up all over Britain during the war with mushroom-like rapidity, have swamped the average provincial town, and city with all the rapacity of an invading army. Though the signing of the armistice is already a matter of history, the municipal authorities, with admirable economy, persist still in the reduced lighting regulations. It is impossible to see one side of the street from the other. Food is at a premium, and of not too great variety. The troops seem to have a passion for meat of all kinds, with the result that the casual visitor more often than not goes without.

Handicap for Civilians

Most of these towns are situated in what is known as a "military area," where the life of the civilian is an incoherent round of red tape regulations, military passes and identifications, incumbered officers are quartered on the few, too few, hotels, while their men are billeted in the houses of the civilians. The life of the civilian is a more or less constant struggle with the military authorities. A spare bed is worth more than literally a king's ransom.

But at last the wheezing cab pulls up with an unerring light before the welcome light of a possible hotel. The innkeeper, who is a stout, middle-aged man, with a friendly smile, is short and far from sweet. "Full up," he retorts tersely, with an arch twist of his head. "You should book beforehand. If some people only had more—"

What He Finally Got

At the third "house" it is the next day's market that has filled it with local visitors, and old customers must be considered first; while the next hotel is equally full, but if the visitor has no objection he can be boarded out in a neighboring house. So far, so good; but there is a drawback. The hotel woman mentions it more in the light of an afterthought. The elder child at No. 9 is down with the whooping cough. And the long-contaminated storm breaks.

A makeshift bed at length is promised in the drawing-room. But two long and dreary hours already have passed. The dinner is the merest apology of ice-cold soup, cold meat, a stale roll and a cup of the inevitable mixture of tea and coffee. And this despite the fact that the only London train in the day arrives at this hour of the night. And drink is beyond all question. Nothing is allowed after nine p.m.

The Women's League of St. David's church is planning a tea and fair for the time when the new church is opened. Mrs. A. Morrison is president.

EARL READING AND HIS ACHIEVEMENTS

Retiring Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States Sailed on Aquitania—Task of Great Service Accomplished

(Christian Science Monitor.)

When Earl Reading, retiring ambassador and high commissioner of Great Britain to the United States, sailed the other day on the Cunard liner, Aquitania, to resume his duties as lord chief justice of England, he finished a task of conspicuous service to his country and to the world. No small part of that service had been the additional strengthening of Anglo-Saxon bonds of friendship which his presence in this country has provided.

Robert Lansing, United States secretary of state, has expressed what the cause of promoting friendship among the English-speaking peoples owes to Lord Reading as follows: "In a message received by the British ambassador on the eve of sailing:

"In retiring from your high diplomatic post, I assume to retain the great judicial office which you so ably filled, permit me to express on behalf of my countrymen, as well as on my behalf, an appreciation of the spirit of good-will and friendship which has throughout your mission to the United States characterized your every act. You have won for yourself a place in our hearts which memory will jealously guard, and you have impressed the relations between the two nations with a mutual esteem and confidence which will strengthen the bonds which already are so many between the American and British peoples."

The importance of unity between the English-speaking peoples was emphasized in a message sent to the Pilgrims Society in the United States by His Majesty King George and read on the occasion of that society's farewell dinner in Lord Reading's honor.

"I rejoice to think that at the close of my ambassador's special mission the clouds of war which at its commencement overshadowed the world are now disappearing, and I look forward not only to the assurance of a lasting peace, but to an enduring and steadfast brotherhood of our two great English-speaking nations."

On Special Mission

Lord Reading's special mission to the United States began last year and was to end at the close of the war. Previously, in the fall of 1917, he had come to the United States to assist in war financing. He said at a recent dinner that this was the time when he really began to know the American people. He found American financiers ready to contribute to the war effort, and with an altruism which spoke well for the sincerity of their patriotism. The United States at that time had just made common cause with the Allies, setting the seal of her great moral influence on the struggle in which they were engaged.

Lord Reading's arrival in this country early in 1918, as ambassador, was his third visit here, but he says that not until then did he understand what it meant to have the United States fighting with the Allies. "There was nothing," he found, that the United States was prepared to do to win the war, and her entrance into the struggle made victory over Germany absolutely certain.

Soon after his arrival, Lord Reading had a conference with President Wilson at which the president reached the decision to rush the United States forces to France as fast as ships could be found to carry them. This action of the president, Lord Reading regards as a chapter of American history of such momentous importance as to be almost beyond the power of historical description. Lord Reading believes that America's entrance into the war, its decision of the president to throw every bit of American weight into the balance as speedily as possible, and the influence of the fighting with their back against the wall, formed one of the most important periods in the history of the world.

Most Eventful Experience

Despite his distinguished career prior to his coming to the United States last year, Lord Reading leaves these shores with the conviction that his tenure of office in Washington has been the most important and eventful in his experience. In his speeches during the past fortnight he has repeatedly called Americans his close friends, and now that he is about to leave them he feels satisfaction in the fact that he has been able to form one of the most important periods in the history of the world.

What these official associates think of their relations with Lord Reading is thus expressed by Secretary Lansing: "I would only add a personal word to tell you that I shall always consider our intimate relations as friends which have come to me from the office which I hold, and I shall often look back with pleasure to the hours which I passed in your company and in that of Lady Reading, to whom I send my respectful remembrances. I sincerely hope that when you are again in England you will not forget your friends in America and that you will continue to perfect the unity of purpose and the mutual desire to aid one another which we have done so much to foster and promote during the days of the struggle against a common foe."

Further tribute to Lord Reading and his services was paid at the Pilgrims' dinner by Chauncey M. Depew: "He has had the most difficult task ever imposed upon an ambassador from Great Britain. He has so discharged the onerous and exacting duties of his great position; he has displayed so much wisdom, tact and courage; that in going away he carries with him our admiration and affection, and leaves behind with us the profoundest regret that there should be any reason for his return home."

Flooded By Propaganda

"When he first came here the United States was flooded with an exceedingly able, ingenious and subtle German propaganda. Allied with that were hosts of objectors and pacifists sowing the seeds of distrust and appealing to our prejudices, inherited and acquired, ancient and modern. Every expert who had gained an office by his skill in twisting the tail of the British lion was skilfully at work. In combating these many hostile influences, in appealing to the judgment and the fairness of the American people in eloquently presenting the

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FIRST AIR PATROL FOR FOREST FIRES

Former Naval Air Force Pilot Will Take Charge—Aviators Will Keep Touch With Rangers by Wireless

Ottawa, May 6.—Stuart Graham, who participated as an air pilot in the British navy's fight against German submarines, has arrived in Ottawa to take charge of the two hydro-airplanes recently released by the Dominion depart-

ment of naval affairs for forest protection patrol in Quebec. The project of an aerial patrol of forest has been advocated by the press of Canada for many months, and the Dominion government was strongly urged to undertake the first experiments. To render the enterprise possible, the Quebec government and the St. Maurice Forest Protective Association volunteered to pay the maintenance of machines and pilots. The acting minister of marine and fisheries, Hon. A. K. MacLean, accepted the proposal and ordered the machines released from their sheds at Halifax.

The undertaking has possibilities of vast public importance, and will give

to Canada the credit for initiating the first aerial forest patrol in the world. The United States government, however, will be close on the heels of the Dominion, as orders have been issued to have the military authorities co-operate with the American forest service. While engaged in watching for incipient forest fires from aloft the operators will be in wireless telephone communication with the rangers on the ground, and will be able instantly to report fires and have fire fighters dispatched to the scene without loss of precious time. The mapping of forests by camera will also be an important part of the work.

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Tell your cobbler or shoe dealer you want only Cat's Paw and Rinex for economy's sake.

Beautiful Furniture makes a beautiful home—

If you are successful in keeping the furniture looking like "new," tables and chairs must be kept free from dust and brightly gleaming—floors and wainscoting must be kept clean and shining, in order to preserve the grain-beauty so essential to the attractiveness of any room.

The rich clear gloss resulting from the O-Cedar treatment is quite different to the effect obtainable any other way. The O-Cedar lustrous lasts, because O-Cedar Polish contains no injurious substances—no grease, acid or gum—when you apply the O-Cedar treatment you add to the surface of the wood nothing but O-Cedar Polish—which "cleans as it polishes," releasing every particle of dust and leaving a perfectly dry finish that is lasting.

The 25c bottle contains 4 ounces—sufficient for a thorough trial—but after you have convinced yourself of the merits of O-Cedar Polish, you will want to purchase it in the larger-sized packages whereby you obtain "more for the money." The 50c bottle contains 12 ounces. The quart size (imperial measure) is \$1.25. You can obtain a half-gallon can for \$2.00 or a gallon can for \$3.00. As O-Cedar neither deteriorates nor evaporates, the wisdom of buying it in the larger packages is quite apparent.

O-Cedar Polish Mop (round or triangle) is \$1.50. You will find both Polish and Mop at any Grocery or Hardware Shop.

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