

THE BAGPIPE ONE OF MOST ANCIENT OF

Musical Instruments Was
Known by Persians and Chi-
nese and Even Before
the Flood.

HIGHLANDERS WERE LAST TO ADOPT IT

But They Have Alone Re-
mained Faithful to it as
Their National Musical In-
strument.

We associate the bagpipe with the Scottish Highlands, but as a matter of fact, the Scottish Highlanders were the last place in Europe to become acquainted with the instrument. It was first found in the Far East; and at the time of Jubal, Lamech's son, was an instrument of some elaboration. There is a still more ancient claim for the bagpipe; on sculptured stone and temple wall in China, Persia and other Oriental countries there is evidence that it was in use for many centuries prior to the dawn of Christian history. It was found, with its rival, the pan-pipes, in Ancient Greece and Italy. Nero is supposed to have been able to play on the bagpipe as well as the fiddle, but good Scotchmen would not accept any suggestion that the "pipers" rather than "fiddlers" on the fatal day in Roman story. Horace, in his Ode to Asinius, refers to it, a form of bagpipe with a tone and a character. It is surprising that the Bible does not contain more references to it, as the Jews must have been familiar with it; the "flute" of the Old Testament was probably a pipe, consisting simply of the unsupported chanter.

The bagpipe came to Scotland by way of England, and by the 14th century was fairly well known in the South. It will be remembered by students of Chaucer, that the Miller plays upon it on horseback on the Plowman's Cantabrigy.

"A bagpipe was coude he blowe and sowne
And ther-withal he broghte us out of townes." (Lines 607-68.)

This "bagge pype" was frequently heard on the intervals between the scores, it gathered the holiday party together with its peculiar strains, and started the procession from each halting place.

Shakespeare makes repeated reference to its wailing or sheepskin covering, its merry music that set smiles on every face, to its "singing" the "rose," and only once does he deprecate it. By his time the bagpipe's "wild, sweet notes" were familiar in Central England, and in both Lowland and Highland. By Chaucer's time, in 1386, the bagpipe had been relegated to tinkers, fortune-tellers (spine-wives), as they are still known in Scotland, and gypsies generally.

But it was different in Scotland. The earlier musical instrument in this country was known as the "clach" — a small hand harp, which resounded on the knee of the player. The bagpipe appealed to the Highlander for many reasons: it looked more sprightly, it admitted a greater variety of sounds, the wild drone suited those four modes, which settled on Scottish hearts as off as the fags on Scottish moors. Moreover, there is a warmth, a feeling of possession, which enabled the Scotchman to "feel his self into" his instrument. In the Lowlands the bagpipe had only a temporary home. For a time it led the bold day-makers to their plonies; it led the bride party on "the maiden-trace" three times round the church before the performance of the marriage ceremony. It entered the harvest field and played behind the reapers over the stubble; it roused the village in the morning; it helped the church service, even until the day of Knox.

But the fiddle ousted the pipe from the South of Scotland, and it has found its destined home in the hearts of the "Highlanders." By no man in the world is it carried with as much dexterity, and made to give forth such lively airs as on the breast and in the arms of a Scottish Highlander. Dr. Leslie Robertson, to whom I am indebted for many of the facts set forth in this article, claims that the Clan MacKinnon had for a long time the reputation of being the best pipers in the world. (This Clan was a sept of the MacLeods.) Long after the Lowland villages had ceased to maintain its piper, the profession was an honored one in Highland villages; in fact the piper was the one functionary who could not be dispensed with.

Although the pipes were retained as a social factor of highest value, they found their greatest use as military instruments. It was this duty that brought a piper his highest prestige. There is in its tones a cry that awakens some savage instinct, which swells the heart and pulses in the blood — an instinct which clamors for destruction and wild havoc. It intoxicates both piper and listeners, and not a few comrades of the great war will agree with me that the pipe has roused their spent force, and enervated tired limbs when all other stimuli have failed. Though it is not customary in these days to send men "over the top" to the skirts of the pipes, any more than they are not now equipped with pikes, spears, and shining swords, yet for a few Canadians there is the deathless memory of Robertson, V. C., who led his battalion in the odd grey of an autumn morning to their triumph and glory, but to his death. This is the predominant note of the bagpipe, and even as Byron felt that it filled the heart.

"With the fierce daring which fasts
The stirring memory of a thousand years,
And Evans' Donald's fame rings in
each clansman's ears."
So, in these later days, the pipes call men over to greater sacrifice, to disregard for death, to a determination for victory.

But the day is past, we hope, when such deeds as these shall be called for,

PRINCE OF WALES AND PRINCESS OF ITALY MAY MARRY

Yolanda, Youngest Daughter
of the Italian Sovereign,
Said to be Edward's Choice.

London, May 10.—The marriage of Edward Prince of Wales to Princess Yolanda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, is not only a possibility, but a probability of the near future, according to information given to me today by a person well informed in court affairs.

The young princess, who is the eldest child of the Italian ruler, will be 19 years old in a few weeks. The prince, who was born in the same month as his reported future bride, June, is nearly 26.

A Love Match.

With the fall of the Hohenzollerns, Hapsburgs and Romanoffs, and the broken fortunes of many of the dynasties of Europe the number of princesses eligible to form an alliance with the future ruler of the British Empire, is exceedingly small and there have been rumors the prince might decide not to marry the daughter of a European royal house. Consequently the report of the coming union with Princess Yolanda received with unusual satisfaction doubly because the affair is said to be a real love match growing indirectly out of the war and is not altogether a state arrangement.

Early in the war the Prince of Wales visited in Italy where he was the guest of King Victor Emmanuel. Although the prince spent most of his time among the troops on the Italian battle front he was with the royal family at intervals.

Significant.

Just before the Prince of Wales started on his present trip to New Zealand and Australia he dined at the Italian embassy here together with Premier Lloyd George. This fact is recalled now as significant in the light of the report of the approaching marriage. It is pointed out in court circles that the Premier of England is always consulted on domestic matters that affect the crown and the possibility is seen that the engagement was the subject of discussion at the private dinner.

Although Princess Yolanda is a Roman Catholic and it has been suggested that this fact would cause difficulty in arranging the proposed match because of the specific abjuration of the Roman Catholic religion contained in the oath taken by the British ruler at his coronation, the suggestions of a means to overcome this technically have been made on every hand.

Wage War on the Rat.

The rats keep 150,000 farmers on edge in feeding the nation and the other workers needed to repair rat damage number 30,000.

and the pipes are fluting again, as before, the armistice, their proper place in quieter walks of life. The bagpipe is still beloved by those who dance the Scottish reels and strathspeys in the gardens of Scotland; the captain of the Scottish fives fifteen played his team on the football ground in Paris. It fills a place in Scottish musical life as large as that of garrigue or bagpipe on their own, and wherever Scotland's sons may turn their faces, wherever they find themselves they compete on bagpipe, and there is always, in their hearts, a longing for the skill of the piper and the graceful swinging of his even though to follow would lead to "Flanders fields where poppies blow."

BARLE D. MacPHEE.

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Weakness And Shortness of Breath.

You can generally tell when the heart is affected by the faint and dizzy spells, the shortness of breath, palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating, faint, ringing sensations, weak, sinking, aching feeling, choking sensation etc.

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BRITISH FIRMS ARE USING THE "MOVIES"

Moving Picture Exhibit to
Travel Round the World
Showing British Manufactures.

New York, May 14.—(By Canadian Press.)—A range of manufacturing from ship-building to the making of pins and needles is included in the moving picture exhibition of British industries which will be shown in Canada and the United States during the summer months. The exhibition is the brainchild of the British Empire Exhibition, which is being held at Wembley, England, in 1925. The exhibition is being organized by the British Empire Exhibition Committee, which is a body of British manufacturers and exporters.

Sheffield is one of the leading manufacturing centers with more than 30 firms entered. The Sheffield industries of steel manufacturing tools and the cutting of silver plate lines, which will be shown in the exhibition, have been identified. Birmingham manufacturers are to show the production of motor cars, metal lamps and metal goods, bicycles and motor cycles, bolting tubing and pins of every description. Oldham and Manchester firms will exhibit the manufacture of cotton goods. London, in addition to being England's greatest cotton goods centre, produces corsets and Oldham rope manufacturers are also entered in the film tour.

Tipton proposes to show the manufacture of pumps; Worcester, of confectionery; Redditch, of electrical and metal goods; and Birmingham, of hardware, Eastwood, wire rope, and London firms will exhibit the manufacture of various plants of arms, armament, steel and wall paper, also ship building.

In the Glasgow exhibit are steel coils, textiles, cordage, aeronautical and ship appliances. Dundee, Scotland, is represented by firms making dredging and rock cutting machinery. An itinerary of 27 cities is to be covered by the world tour. The programme is in three sections, one exhibiting being scheduled to visit Canada, Western Europe and the United States, a second to visit South Africa, Australia and the Far East, and the third Latin American cities.

The enterprise aims to extend British world markets. It is the first large scale employment of the moving picture film as an "advance agent" of British industry.

Had Not Changed Much.

A negro, who was so singularly lazy as to be quite a problem, got converted in a revival. His associates in the church were extremely anxious to know whether he would not bestir himself and go to work. The negro



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The Cuff that Doubles the Life of the Shirt.

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For Grip, Influenza, Croup, Cough and Sore Throat.
By permission we quote from a letter of Mr. H. H. Ryck, Engineer, Erie, Pa.: "Enclosed find check for \$20.00 to pay for No. 13 Case Home-Pharm's Remedy and Mento—many a 35c. bottle has saved me a \$2.50 doctor bill. Your medicine has at least saved me \$60.00—have not had a doctor in a year."
Doctor's Book on the treatment of "Every Living Thing" in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese or German—mailed free.
At all Drug and Country Stores.
Humphreys' Homeo. Medicine Co., 255 William Street, New York.

U. S. AID UNASKED IN TURK TREATY DRAFT

Wilson's Silence on Mandate
for Armenia Does Not
Halt Allies' Plans.

PACT READY THIS WEEK

Premiers to Make Final Effort
to Enlist American Aid in
Paris Conference.

Paris, May 12.—The silence of President Wilson regarding the Supreme Council's invitation that America accept the mandate for Armenia, which the President at least net as arbitrator on the question of whether Armenia be included in the Armenian mandate, is not worrying leaders in allied peace circles. They are drafting the Turkish treaty as rapidly as possible for presentation to the Sultan's plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

It now appears that the temporary return of Premier Lloyd George and Milbrand to consideration of the Wilson views on the Turkish treaty was never intended to signify that the Allies would accept the President's proposal to out the Turks from Constantinople, but, rather, was a final effort to enlist American capital and sympathies for the Armenian State.

Naturally there has been some concern regarding the possibility of the United States accepting the Armenian mandate, which would necessitate modification of some of the features of the Turkish treaty. Indications now point to the fact that the Turkish treaty will be drafted in such a way that the Allies will accept automatically the Allied provisions regarding the Armenian mandate, the details of which are to be worked out after the American attitude on the mandate is known definitely. The Turkish submission thereby assuming the nature of an unconditional surrender to the Allied decision on the Turkish spheres of influence.

In French circles the failure of the President to reply within ten days to the San Remo appeal for American support in the case of Armenia serves to recall President Wilson's published statement that he had spoken his last words on European affairs and did not intend to make any further efforts to bring allied conflict into line with his personal views.

attended a meeting and offered a prayer, in which occurred the petition: "Use me, Lord, use me—in an advisory capacity."

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ASK YOUR DEALER

AUSTRIA FINDING IT HARD TO RAISE ARMY

Socialists and Conservatives
Fought Hard for Control,
Latter Won Out.

RECRUITS COMING SLOWLY

Each Province to Have Separate
Unit Pledged to Support
Both Central and Provincial
Laws.

Vienna, May 12.—(Associated Press.)—Austria is trying to organize an army to succeed the Volkwehr under the provisions of the bill hurriedly passed during the panic that followed the German revolution. It is to be composed of 30,000 men. The treaty prohibits any aviation force.

The Socialist element fought for a workmen's army with great powers vested in the Soldiers' Councils, exceeding in practice the authority of the officers themselves. They were unable to obtain all their demands, but the Soldiers' Councils were given an array of peasant lands and on the other of industrial shares from the military forces.

These provincial units are to be recruited within the province itself and no man can be forced upon a unit in a province in which he was not recruited without the consent of the province itself, and the men must be bona fide citizens of their province.

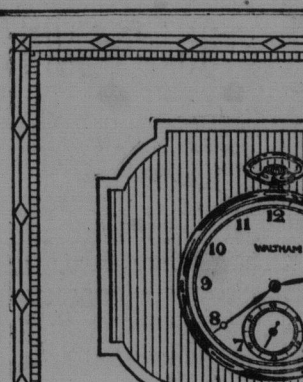
It is this provincial arrangement that the Socialist elements opposed most bitterly. They desired a purely national army and its recruitment as largely as possible from the working classes. On the one hand will be the army of peasant lands and on the other of industrial shares from the manufacturing centers.

The contest between the provinces and the central government, or in other words between the conservatives and the socialists, is further illustrated in the various provisions that not only each provincial government empowered to frame the service rules for its own contingent, but the socialists take oath to uphold the laws of both the central government and those of his province. As there is much conflict in these it is not unlikely that a time will come when the army will not know what it is to do.

In spite of the active efforts of the Socialists, particularly the Workingmen's Councils, to spur recruiting, a few more have applied for enlistment in Vienna or the other industrial centers, while reports from the provinces are even more discouraging. The enlistment has been open for a month, but only a very small fraction of the required 30,000 men have presented themselves.

When Wagglies was Young.

Wagglies—"Oh, I don't want to go to school."
But Wagglies—"But don't you want a good education?"
Wagglies (gratingly)—"No, pa; I'd rather grow up to be just like you."



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This, without sacrifice of accuracy, is all good features. Priced from \$25.00 upwards. Other Waltham models from \$25.00 upwards.

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For more than sixty-five years the name "Waltham" has received universal acceptance as the World's highest standard of watch quality.

Every Waltham Watch embodies exclusive improvements in watch construction which have been developed at Waltham during this long period.

Remember this also: an inferior watch is always a liability, while a Waltham is always an asset.

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Steele, Briggs' "Good Luck," purple top.
Steele, Briggs' "Select Westbury," purple top.
Steele, Briggs' "Perfection," purple top.
Steele, Briggs' "Durham," bronze top.
Steele, Briggs' "Belmont," purple top.
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Steele, Briggs' "Kangaroo," green top.
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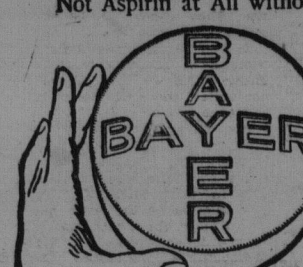
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Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mesopotamia and Syria were under the rule of the Turks, reinforced by the German.

The Sheriff of Mecca, now King Hussein of the Hedjaz, who belonged to the noblest family of Arabia, put him at the head of the movement. He became the Emir of Great Britain. To the Emir Faisal, his son, who before and during the war had been an Arab party in Syria and Mesopotamia, and was looked upon by them as their leader, he entrusted the command of the newly formed Arab army composed of volunteers, consisting of Bedouin irregulars of the desert tribes of the Hedjaz and Syria, and recruited from Syria and Mesopotamia. The men were mainly deserters from the Turkish army, who crossed the desert under their own officers, who deserters. When they joined up they were encouraged by Allied officers (British and French), who said to them:

Promised Independence.

"There is your country. Fight for it, and it will be yours." I have seen many letters written to their parents by young officers of ours who were sent to the front, how pleased they were to shed their blood to gain their country's independence. These young men are now dead and it is the duty of all Syrians now to see that they have not died in vain.

As to actual military assistance, the Emir Faisal's army, which the British in their Palestine campaign, I refer to the declarations made by my chief, Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby, at the London Mansion House, when he was given the freedom of the City of London, that it would not have been possible to win such decisive success without the assistance of the Arab forces on the right flank.

When the United States came in, we were delighted to read the declaration made by President Wilson on April 2, 1917, to Congress. There he expressly stipulated that the United States was entering the war to ensure the rights of small nations.

The Secret Treaty.

In the meantime, in 1916, the British and French governments had contracted a secret treaty partitioning the Arab provinces into zones of influence. The text of that treaty was published by the Bolsheviks when they ransacked the Russian Foreign Office, and caused consternation among our people. However, they were reassured by repeated declarations of the Allies that that treaty was no longer of any effect, and by President Wilson in the first of the fourteen points, which declared all secret treaties to be null and void, and by the 15th point, which stipulated for the autonomy of peoples hitherto subjected to the Turkish yoke.

Up till now, though 18 months have elapsed since the conclusion of the fighting, no settlement on these issues have been made. On the contrary, we have heard that our country is still to be divided into spheres of influence, and handed over to "mandatory" power.

WHY THE ARABS DEMAND THEIR INDEPENDENCE

Their Side of the Story Set
Forth by Hadad Pasha, Special
Envoy of Emir Faisal.

PART OF THE REWARD PROMISED TO THEM

For Support to the Allied
Cause During the War —
Promise Stable Government.

Over-Atlantic News Service. (Copyright.) By Hadad Pasha, Special Envoy of Emir Faisal, recently proclaimed King of Syria.

London, May 12.—Canadian readers will remember in history the great achievements of Arab civilization. For some centuries the Arabs kept alive the torch of learning which it was practically extinguished in Europe. They assimilated Greek science and philosophy; they made discoveries in mathematics which have enabled the modern world to master the forces of nature; they built the Alhambra and the masterpieces of Saracenic architecture which are the admiration of every Canadian visitor to Cairo.

This wonderful efforescence of the Arab genius spread over all lands, from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic. But the Arabs always looked to the homeland of the race and the twin cities of Damascus and Baghdad as the cradle of their culture; and when the Turkish horde came down from the north and spread like a blight over the Middle East, the Golden age of Arab civilization passed away.

Never Forget Ancient Glories.

But throughout the centuries of Turkish tyranny the Arabs have never forgotten their great past. They have often made efforts to free themselves, but never without success. The Turkish government was incapable of reformation and numerous Arab patriots in their efforts to free their country have suffered death or exile at the hands of the Turks.

In 1908, when Abdul-Hamid was overthrown, the Arabs made their element in the party of Union and Progress. But this failed. Many had already emigrated, especially to America and the British colonies. In Canada and the United States today is a proof of how intelligent and progressive our people are when they live under good government.

Averted "Holy War."

Then the war came. Turkey joined Germany. The Sultan proclaimed a holy war. This effort to stir up the whole Moslem world against the Allies, and the Allies turned to the Arabs, who inhabited the central regions of Islam, including the Holy Places, to help them meet this threat. The Arabs on their side had already taken stock of the situation and decided the opportunity had come for them to make a definite bid for their independence. The population of Mesopotamia and Syria were under the rule of the Turks, reinforced by the German.

The Sheriff of Mecca, now King Hussein of the Hedjaz, who belonged to the noblest family of Arabia, put him at the head of the movement. He became the Emir of Great Britain. To the Emir Faisal, his son, who before and during the war had been an Arab party in Syria and Mesopotamia, and was looked upon by them as their leader, he entrusted the command of the newly formed Arab army composed of volunteers, consisting of Bedouin irregulars of the desert tribes of the Hedjaz and Syria, and recruited from Syria and Mesopotamia. The men were mainly deserters from the Turkish army, who crossed the desert under their own officers, who deserters. When they joined up they were encouraged by Allied officers (British and French), who said to them:

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