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HAS ROMANTIC CAREER

MORRISON OF CHINA PAYS VISIT
TO CANADA.

Brilliant Man Was Born In Australia
and After Many Adventures He Is
Now an Adviser of the Govern-
ment of China—He Tells Some
Facts About Conditions In the
Oriental Republic.

"MORRISON of China," one
of the advisers to the
Chinese Government
since the establishment
of the republic, eight years ago, is
one of the most romantic figures who
have visited Canada for some time.
His full name is George Ernest Mor-
rison, and he used to be Chinese cor-
respondent of the London Times.

Long before that, however, his ad-
ventures began. He was born in
Australia, and as a young man,
walked three thousand miles across
that continent. At a later date, he
walked almost a similar distance
across China. He has commanded an
exploring expedition to New Guinea,
where two native spears pierced his
body. He took a medical degree at
Edinburgh, where, among other in-
cidents, these spear-heads were re-
moved. He took a post-graduate
course in Paris under Charcot; acted
as court physician to the Sheriff of
Wazan in Morocco; served as assist-
ant purser on a ship in the West In-
dian fruit trade, and sailed as a sea-
man before the mast in the South
Seas to study the Kanaka question.
He represented the London Times at
the Portsmouth Peace Conference be-
tween Russia and Japan in 1905.

He recently passed through Can-
ada on his way to the Peace Con-
ference at Versailles, where he will
act as adviser or counsel to the Chi-
nese representatives, who crossed
this continent on their way to Eu-
rope a few weeks ago. The delega-
tion is headed by Lu Tseng-Tsing.

One of the questions which is sure
to be discussed at the conference is
the status of Kiao-Chau, which, tak-
en from Germany in 1914, has been
held by the Japanese. It was defi-
nitely agreed at the time that Kiao-
Chau was eventually to be restored
to China, but no time limit was fixed.
Dr. Morrison anticipates no trouble
on this point. He feels that Japan
will carry out her pledge.

Dr. Morrison was asked while in
the Dominion about the "advice" or
"complaints" which the Allied Gov-
ernments presented to China last
autumn, enumerating details in
which China was alleged not to be
co-operating fully with the Allies.
Among the principal grounds of com-
plaint was the failure to intern Ger-
mans. China's reply to this, as well
as to most of the other points, was
that, if she were remiss, it was not
a voluntary failure, but one caused
by the internal unsettledness in the
country. Real efforts to carry out
arrangements were being made.

"What about the complaint that
China refused to retire the Govern-
ment-General of Heino for supporting
the enemy and the Bolsheviks in
spite of the protests of the Allies?"
was also asked.

Dr. Morrison said that certain
Chinese troops, in the north, had co-
operated in some way with the Bol-
sheviki, but they had done so in
ignorance of the situation. When the
facts became known, the support
ceased.

Dr. Morrison, however, is not pes-
simistic about the future. He thinks
that the Japanese Government now
is genuinely anxious to recover and
maintain the friendship of the Chi-
nese people, and that some readjust-
ment will be effected.

Dr. Morrison described the Presi-
dent of China, Hsu-Shih-Chang, as
quite an elderly man who has had
much political experience. Not only
had he held numerous administrative
posts, but he had been viceroy of
Manchuria.

Dr. Morrison was in Peking in July,
1917, when the two weeks' restora-
tion of the Manchou emperor occurred.
It was brought about, according to
Dr. Morrison, without the Emperor's
knowledge, and was the idea of a
single general, Chang Hsin. Peking,
for a few days, was a lively place.
A "characteristic" Chinese battle
took place, in which a great deal of
street fighting took place and a vast
quantity of ammunition was fired.
The results, however, were not san-
guinary. Only a few score of peo-
ple were shot, and most of these were
civilians who met their death acci-
dentally. The reason for the small
number of casualties is that although
there was a prodigious amount of fir-
ing, the soldiers did not understand
the trajectory of a bullet, and their
aim was hopelessly wild. By the
middle of July the whole affair was
over, and the republic was running
again.

Political conditions in China, how-
ever, are by no means normal. At the
present moment, there are two rival
Parliaments, one, officially recogniz-
ed, at Peking, in the North, and the
other at Canton in the South. Both
Parliaments are bi-cameral. Although
the Southern organization is not re-
cognized, delegates from it are being
attached to the official Chinese Peace
Mission, so that all shades of opin-
ion may be represented.

Asked as to the franchise in the
Chinese Republic, Dr. Morrison said
it was generally regarded as being
fairly liberal, considering the politi-

cal development of the country.
Manual laborers, however, didn't get
a vote. Dr. Morrison thought this
disability was on account of their
illiteracy, rather than their occupa-
tion.

A Minimum Wage.

The Manitoba Minimum Wage
Board has set its first wage for work-
ing women in the province in the
case of laundry workers. The board
has figured that \$9.48 a week is ne-
cessary for a girl to live decently,
and for good measure an additional
two cents a week is added.

"Toronto Street" In Vimy.

The Secours National of Toronto
some time ago decided to adopt the
town of Vimy and to work for its
re-establishment. That the efforts
of the members are appreciated is
shown by the following letter from
Mons. A. Ansart:

Sir Glenholme Falconbridge,
President Secours National,
Toronto.

Dear Sir,—I have been informed
by Mr. Tanotauk in the name of the
Committee "France-Canada" that
the Secours National of Toronto was
disposed to act in the capacity of
Godmother to the Canton of Vimy.
As Mayor of the town of Vimy, I
am very desirous that your commit-
tee should undertake the work they
have offered to do for Vimy. The
status of Godmother to my commune
has not been accorded to any chari-
table organization, or to any person,
and your committee will be recog-
nized as our official Godmother. This
decision has been taken by the Mun-
icipal Council of Vimy, whose mem-
bers are at present scattered to the
four corners of France.

I regret that I cannot thank you
on the official paper of our commune,
but the Germans have taken every
piece of official letter-head or paper
that they could lay their hands on,
and up to date we have been unable
to obtain enough paper even to write
you this letter. Alone there still re-
mains in my possession the seal of
the town of Vimy, with which I have
stamped this letter.

It is particularly agreeable to us,
the inhabitants of the Canton of
Vimy, on the ground over which your
Canadian soldiers so courageously
fought, to see that your compatriots
are to-day coming to the aid of our
unfortunate population.

In order to give expression of our
gratitude, I am charging myself with
the duty of asking our Municipal
Council on their first reunion to in-
scribe on a marble plaque the name
of your committee and of its officials
and to place this marble plaque in
the Hall of Honor at the City Hall.
We desire also to name one of our
streets or squares in the town of
Vimy in your honor.

(Signed,) Monsieur A. Ansart.

That Was It.

One of the favorite stories told in
army camps in the earlier days of
the war was that of the recruit who
developed a queer mania very short-
ly after he had been assigned to a
depot regiment. Time and again in
barracks and out he was seen pick-
ing up pieces of paper from the floor
or ground, looking at them, mutter-
ing "that's not it," and passing on.
He refused to explain his actions. The
matter finally came to the attention
of his officers and they had him re-
ported to the attention of a medical
board for examination. When he
came before the board the recruit
grabbed up the papers on the table
and looked them all over before he
could be prevented. "That's not it,"
he repeated as he examined each one
feverishly. Finally, after lengthy
observation, the medical officers re-
commended his discharge, "via the
"s. c. o." route. When the soldier de-
tailed to accompany the apparent lunatic
to his home was handed the dis-
charge certificate the cause of it
all seized it and perused it hastily.
"That is it!" he yelled. And it was,
for the release from the service was
permitted to stand.

National Flower Wanted.

Selection of a national flower for
Canada will be urged upon Govern-
ment and people during the coming
year with great insistence, if plans
approved at the convention of the
Ontario Horticultural Association
are carried out with anything like
the enthusiasm which greeted the
motions looking to plans for action
in this regard.

Horticulturists do not consider
that the animal emblem, the beaver,
and the more recent tree emblem,
the maple leaf, provide sufficient or
the right sort of emblem for a coun-
try which boasts such an array of
beautiful flowers. A floral emblem
for Ontario is also to be sought, hav-
ing regard for the pre-eminence of
this province in wild flowers.

The basic requirement of each
emblem to be chosen is that it must
be a native wild flower. This leaves
a wide field, and a lively controversy
is expected.

Why Not?

"Twas in her darkest hours,
When the maid was in despair,
Her lover sent her flowers,
And the flowers sent the air.

In a Liberal Mood.

"The Judge was very nice."

"Yes?"

"Gave me a divorce, permission to

marry again, and intimated that if I

didn't do better than I did the first

time he'd grant me another divorce."



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AUTHORS HANDICAPPED.

Writers In This Country Have Cause
for Complaint.

At the present time Canadian
authors are under a distinct handi-
cap as compared with the authors of
other nations. It is a well-known
fact that to-day moving pictures and
phonographs bring the writer's
thought to millions who formerly de-
pended on the printed page, yet the
Copyright Act of Canada gives no
protection against the reproduction
of an author's work by means of
moving pictures, phonograph records,
or music rolls. No matter how
popular a song by a Canadian may be,
it can be reproduced on phonograph
records, without the payment of any
royalty to the author, and no Cana-
dian author can prevent the moving
picture companies from reproducing
his ideas on film without any pay-
ment of royalty.

To remedy this state of affairs, the
Authors' and Composers' Association
of Canada, whose headquarters are in
Toronto, have submitted a memoran-
dum to the Canadian Government
asking them to adopt the British
Copyright Act of 1911, the provisions
of which include, among other things,
the payment to the owner of the
copyright of 5 per cent. of the retail
price of each record or roll sold.
The memorandum says:

"The United States publishers are
now refusing to consider a song by
a Canadian writer on account of the
fact that they cannot collect any me-
chanical royalties under their copy-
right act, because Canada has no
such provision in her act.

"Lieut. Gitz Rice (now said to
be the most popular song writer on
the continent) is a Canadian and a
member of the Authors' and Com-
posers' Association. Mr. Robert Ser-
vice is also a Canadian whose lyrics
are being set to music, and he, too,
is being very greatly handicapped by
our present Copyright Act. Mr.
A. E. McNutt, of St. John, N.B., who
wrote 'We'll Never Let the Old Flag
Fall,' is a Canadian. Mr. Morris Man-
ley, of Toronto, wrote 'Good Luck to
the Boys of the Allies,' etc. Mr. Gor-
don V. Thompson, of Toronto, wrote
'When Your Boy Comes Back to You,'
'When You Wind Up the Watch on
the Rhine,' and over a dozen other
patriotic songs. Miss Irene Humble
wrote 'We're From Canada.' Miss
Muriel Bruce wrote 'Knitting.' Mr.
Will J. White wrote 'Home Again.'
All these songs have been reproduced
by phonographs and player-roll com-
panies in Canada and the United
States without the payment of royalti-
ties."

Surely the authors only have to
state their case to get this injustice
removed. Canadian authors have
enough to contend with without be-
ing subjected to such a heavy hand-
icap as is now imposed through the
fact that our present Copyright Act
is out of date.

Blocked by Horses.

The Porcupine Advance records a
twenty-minute delay for a train on
the T. & N. O. a few days ago, caused
by five horses getting on the track
and running ahead of the locomotive.
The engineer declares that he almost
caught up with the runaways several
times.

New Factors In Labor Unionism.

Clerks, ledger-keepers and other
kindred employees of the banks of
Winnipeg have formed a bank
clerks union and affiliated with the
Trades and Labor Council of the
Manitoba capital. The school teach-
ers of the 'Peg contemplate similar
action.

Advertise In The Review

It has made good
for others, why not
You?

BY-PRODUCTS.

Farmers Are Learning Lesson In
Saving Waste.

The packers claim to make all
their profits out of the by-products,
sources of income which were utterly
ignored not many years ago. A good
many farmers, says the Scientific
American, may be skeptical of this
claim in its entirety, but no one
doubts that the packers turn by-pro-
ducts to good account. It is inter-
esting to note the great progress
farmers have made in a similar di-
rection.

Not many years ago straw stacks
were counted valueless, and every-
where burned. Now progressive
farmers spread the straw and find it
a valuable fertilizer, and while burn-
ing is still much too often practiced,
it is a dying custom. In some sec-
tions of Western Canada the Govern-
ment has forbidden the burning of
straw stacks.

Corn stover has a fluctuating value
from year to year, varying with the
supply of our roughages and live
stock conditions, but its feeding
value is definitely known, and for
some years past the tendency has
been toward wider use of the stalks.

Cottonseed, valuable both as a
feed and a fertilizer, was formerly
thrown away. It is now a by-product
of tremendous importance, not alone
to the cotton industry, but to innum-
erable cattle feeders.

Far West cattle feeders would find
it difficult to dispense with ensiled
beet tops, nutritious by-product of
beet growing for the sugar factories.

Hardly a year passes that some
waste product is not utilized in a
large way for the first time. One of
the newest high-protein chicken feeds
is the rinds and waste cuttings of
cheese pressed into large bricks. It
is now being marketed on a commer-
cial scale. Cattle and sheep feeders
in the pinto bean territory, which
now takes in practically all of New
Mexico and Colorado, and growing
areas in Wyoming, Nebraska and
Kansas, are fast making bean straw
a standard article. Bean growing in
this section is undergoing great de-
velopment, and bean straw will be-
come an important feed. It is used
as the sole roughage with satisfac-
tory results, but a better plan, so
they who have used it say, is to feed
it with ensilage, when its value is
close to that of alfalfa.

And no one has forgotten yet that
sweet clover, now a valuable legume,
was formerly a weed—and still is
one, to many farmers.

When one considers the many by-
product feeds used by dairymen—
low-grade molasses, beet pulp, brew-
ers' grains and a dozen others—it is
hard to see how the agricultural in-
dustry could get along without them.