

Famous Men In To-days View

Mr. H. O. McCulloch, who has been elected a director of the Union Bank in succession to the late Hon. Samuel Barker, is head of the well-known firm of Goldie & McCulloch, Galt. He is regarded as one of the most progressive business men in Western Ontario.

Hume Blake, or to give him his full name, Edward William Hume Blake, K.C., of Toronto, has just been elected a director of the Union Bank. Mr. Blake is a son of the late Hon. Edward Blake, and was born in Toronto in 1869, and educated at Galt, Upper Canada College, and the University of Toronto. Mr. Blake is a director of the National Horse Show Association, and is vice-president of the Ontario Brewers' and Malsters' Association.

Sir John A. Simon, Secretary of State for Home Affairs in the Coalition Cabinet, is one of the coming men in the Liberal party in Great Britain. He is a son of a Congregational minister, was educated at Oxford, and called to the Bar in 1899. He was one of the counsel for the British Government in the Alaskan boundary dispute, and as a result of his work created a favorable impression. He was knighted in 1910, and three years was Solicitor-General. John holds the long distance talking record in Great Britain, having made a ten days' voyage when the telephone arbitration matter was up for settlement. It was not only a record, but was a masterly effort, and still excites the favorable comment of all who heard it.

The Rev. John Scrimger, Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, whose death has just occurred while summing on the Lower St. Lawrence, was one of the best known men in the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Principal Scrimger was born at Galt, Ont., in 1849, educated in that town, at the University of Toronto and Knox College. He was pastor of Calvin Church, Montreal, for several years before being appointed to the Presbyterian College. He was made Principal in 1904 and has done most effective work in the cause of education, temperance and church union. A short time ago his son, Captain Scrimger, won the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery at the front.

Samuel M. Felton, President of Chicago Great Western since 1909, is reported to have refused a two hundred and fifty thousand dollar salary.

to take charge of the construction of the new two million five hundred thousand dollar plant of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and later superintended the manufacture of eighty million dollars worth of war munitions for the Russian government. This is said to be the largest salary ever paid to a man in the country with the exception of the million dollars which Charles M. Schwab is said to have got as head of the Carnegie Steel Company. Felton was born in Philadelphia in 1853, and commenced his railway career as a codman away back in 1868. He has been connected with a half score of railway corporations, but always climbing until he is regarded to-day as one of the most efficient railway men in the United States.

General Sir Leslie Rundle has been sent to France to take the place of General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who has returned to England as a result of developments which cannot be discussed in this column. Rundle is a Kitchener man, having been a classmate at the Royal Academy at Woolwich. The intimacy which started here was augmented through a long association in the Sudan, and later in the South African War. In Egypt he was chief of staff of the Egyptian army, and in South Africa he commanded a division. At the outbreak of the present war he was governor of Malta, but was taken home and placed in charge of the military forces in the northern part of England. He is regarded as a most efficient officer, and can be depended upon to hold his own against the Huns.

William Randolph Hearst, who is being sued by Herman Ridder, editor of the New York Staats Zeitung, is a well known publisher in the United States. As a matter of fact, Hearst is regarded as the father of yellow journalism. He was born in San Francisco in 1863, and educated at Harvard. He commenced his journalistic career in 1886, when he secured control of the San Francisco Examiner. He later established a string of papers in a number of the leading cities in the United States, all of which are extremely yellow and violently anti-British. Hearst ran for Mayor of New York in May, 1905, on the municipal ownership ticket, and again in 1909, but was defeated. He was also his effort to become governor of New York State. He is the worst type of journalist.

LABOR NOTES

The Saskatchewan Bridge and Iron Works at Moose Jaw has secured new contracts that has enabled it to take on 155 new hands.

In Edmonton, Alta., more unemployed have already applied for work and relief to the civic employment bureau in that city than the total number applying in 1914.

Waitresses of St. Louis, Mo., have won their strike against the Gem restaurants. The management has agreed to an eight-hour day and a wage of \$1.10 per day.

Employees of the Crucible Steel Company of Harrison, N. J., who struck recently for a wage rate, have secured an increase of one-half cent per hour.

Regina, Sask., has employed a large number of its unemployed on laying of water mains and other municipal enterprises. While this has tended to alleviate the unemployed problem to some extent there is still a large number of idle men in the city, and business of all kinds continues extremely dull.

There is no lack of labor in Fort William as is attested by the fact that the city was paying a nominal wage of only \$1.25 per day on sewage work. This is the lowest rate of wages that has ever been paid in this locality, and is entirely inadequate to support a man even working full time with no wet days off.

If reports are correct, Newcastle, N.B., is quite a busy centre at present. It is said that the building trades are active and both skilled and unskilled labor is fully employed. Lumber mills are also busy. Not in many years have as large a number of vessels loaded at this port. All lines of business and all industries are working full time, and no idle men are in evidence.

Quite a number of the labor men in various Ontario cities who are too old to go to the front and who are on the unemployed list have taken advantage of the opportunity to enroll in the home guard and many of them are putting in time in various capacities that is bringing them in a few dollars that help out considerably during these dull times. They say a dollar in the hand is better than a bird in the bush.

A move is on in Winnipeg to have the members of labor unions in that city patronize restaurants and eating places that are fair to the Cook's and Waiters' Union. This organization is now negotiating with the proprietors for the inauguration of a six day week and fair scale of wages and improved working conditions. In return the patronage of union men is promised to establishments that display the union card.

Wood's Peppermint Cure
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood in old veins. Cures Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Politeness, etc. Price 25c per bottle. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain package on receipt of price. New pamphlet free. THE WOODS' GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

accident in the future, that we, at least, had registered a protest. The crowded conditions allowed will result in the loss of thousands of lives even though tied to the dock. "We notice in press dispatches that former President Mellen of the New Haven railroad, referred to the coast steamers as 'tinder boxes.' The same applies here because, as our committee has said, it seems that United States inspectors are more concerned with the vessel and the interest and support than the protest of the public."

HOMESTEADS FOR GERMANS

Known There Would Have Been No War.

(From the Public.) A formidable movement more or less embarrassing to the ruling classes is the demand in Germany for homesteads for war veterans and their families. The specific proposition is that every soldier who has served in the present war be allowed a site for a home and garden. The government is to secure title to lands for this purpose and give the soldiers perpetual leases to the sites. The lessees are to pay ground rent annually, and be exempt from taxation. They may purchase whatever improvements may be on the land but the government is not to alienate its title to the land itself. Those needing help to secure needed improvements are to be furnished it. This movement has not only the support of the League of Boden-reformers, but of many others who hold that when a government orders men to fight for "their" country, it is in honor bound to make the possessive pronoun express a literal truth. Soldiers in the trenches are being supplied with the Berlin daily paper, Die Deutsche Warte, which gives them to understand that they may justly demand without securing by purchase the right to the use of the land of a country for which it orders them to risk their lives.

It is safe to say that had the ruling classes foreseen the possibility of such a development from the war there would have been no war. Though the demand is at present restricted so as to benefit none but men in active military service, it must, if granted, be soon extended to all classes. Those who have remained at home to raise

food and make supplies for the men in the field can easily show that they have performed services without which the men at the front would have failed. But actual recognition of the right of the people to the land would put an end to the power of the privileged classes to exploit the workers. That must make this movement as embarrassing to the ruling classes as it is just to the men in the field.

LUMBER INDUSTRY AGAIN REVIVED IN NEWFOUNDLAND

By Special Wire to the Courier.

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 13.—The lumber export trade from this colony which has been almost non-existent for the past few years has been brought into prominence again by conditions growing out of the war. A great demand has developed in Great Britain not only for pit props for the collieries, but for lumber for general purposes. Lumbering concerns throughout the island which have been operating entirely on the local trade have decided to go into the export business on an extended scale.

The export of pit wood alone for the year is estimated at 200,000 tons. A regular fleet of steamers have been engaged for several months in transporting this material from Newfoundland and Eastern Canada, the British colonies having been unable to secure their usual supply from Europe because of the closing of the Baltic sea and the lumber requirements of the allied armies in France.

During the past ten years, most of the soft wood logs cut in the colony and not needed for local construction have been sent to the pulp mills for use in the large paper making industry which has grown up during that period.

TO RACE TO-DAY.

By Special Wire to the Courier. Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 13.—Three races, postponed yesterday, were to close the Grand Circuit race meet here to-day. The events were a 2:04 trot; 2:13 trot and 2:09 pace. Although the track was in bad shape yesterday from heavy rain, another postponement was not looked for.

Chas. Cushing, wealthy gardener of Kendallville, Ind., jailed for killing a Lansing boy, was paroled after a few months at Laporte.

Dick Hyland's famous gambling den, for years defying all law, was raided by state troops at New Orleans and 300 arrested.

Finding a curious cap in his grandfather's safe in Brooklyn, Edward Kohlmann cut it with his knife and lost both eyes. A man was caught visiting Chicago jail with a whiskey bottle and long rubber tube attached. This cost William McNett \$25 and costs.

A Baltimore magistrate in a chicken dispute ordered the birds placed midway between the two alleged homes and left to decide their ownership.



FACTORY-LIGHTS
"MUST" STAND THE STRAIN

HEAVY, whirring machinery—crashing, clanging blows, bumping trucks, and all the rush and roar of a factory's busy life bring a constant jar on the lamps that light a factory's way.

These Lamps must be dependable—they must be strong enough to stand this daily jarring strain.

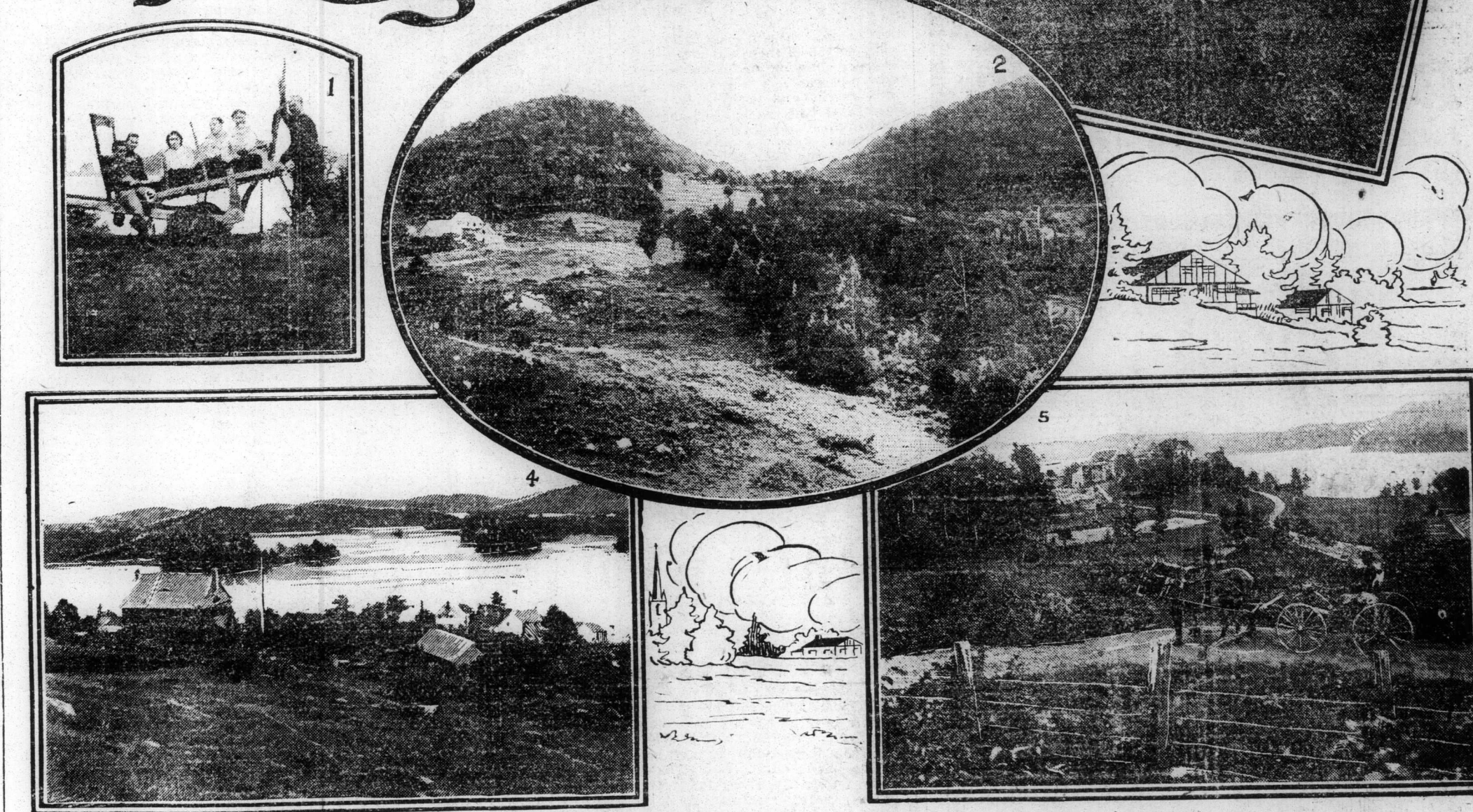
Thousands of Hydro Quality Lamps in hundreds of busy factories have proven their durability by standing continuous unimpaired service month after month.

You cannot imagine any condition in your home which would so severely tax the long life excellence of Hydro Quality Lamps.

Why not profit by the experience of discriminating factory managers and equip your home with Hydro Quality Lamps.

You may buy them at—
The Brantford Hydro Electric System
303 COLBORNE STREET, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

A Drive in the Laurentians of Quebec



(1) Home-made hay cart. (2) Mountains near Ste. Agathe. (3) A corner of Lake Manitou. (4) Lac des Isles, Ste. Agathe. (5) A country road.

Le charretier came for me. I was sitting out in the long gallery watching the building of a brick house. Brick houses and cement paving stones are coming to these villages. I hate to see the wooden houses and the rough pavements of cedar wood go.

No one can say much in favor of these ugly brick houses—but they came with electricity and sanitation, and we have got to make the best of it.

Most of the old wooden houses were made of wood cut by the axe, and put together with nails made by hand. Reverie follows reverie in these villages of Quebec. But the charretier Le Blanc was waiting below. He had hitched up Frank to the rig. Frank is the brown and does not go at such lightning speed as Joseph—a white horse who does 50 miles at a stretch, and another 50 the next day. The roads are in no way made. They are plain earth—and dust in summer is three inches deep. But the Canadian horses are wonders!

Le charretier is young and very fat. He is as jolly as he is big—and speaks American-English with a French accent.

"En avant, Frank!" he calls—and Frank starts off. No whip is needed. The rig is on four wheels—these traps are never cleaned. They carry the dust of ages. A smart turnout in these parts centres in the horse.

We came to the forge, and after that we are in the mountains.

The Laurentians are sharply outlined and take dark blue shadows as the afternoon wears on.

The farms have been "put down" anywhere, and at any angle, and most of them are prosperous. Many children, and many cows, good barns and a small flower garden, surrounded by acres of land—these are the riches, and it is almost impossible to tell the educated people of "gentle" birth, who have "come out" to farm—from the children of the soil who belong here, because all care as to personal appearance disappears, and small wonder—when you realize the work there is to be done. Farming here is hard labor for master as well as for man. There seem to be no class distinctions, and why should there be when any man who can work may own the land?

We passed, high up in the mountains near a river which runs out of the lake—an old man ploughing. And, working in the field with him was his old wife, and their son. Ordinary farm-laborers an Englishman would think.

We stopped to buy new laid eggs. The farm house was merely a wooden cottage—the wash bucket stood on the veranda.

Madame came in to bargain with le charretier. Eggs are twenty cents a dozen. He told her they were sixteen.

She insisted that her son could get seventeen in St. Joseph.

We bought six dozen—and saved eighteen cents.

A French-Canadian must bargain.

Monsieur came up now. A bent old soil worn man in moccasins and dust colored sun-baked clothes. An ancient five cent hat, a lined face, and long hair—long beard—with a face almost like that of an Indian. Madame wore moccasins too—and her clothes were of the same type as his. Full skirt which had seen ages of wear and was patched. Tramps—they looked! But they have twenty-five thousand dollars made and saved—as well as valuable stock.

"Il dépense pas un sous!" laughed Le Blanc, lighting a cigarette, "pas un sous."

"A remarquer leur habits! eh! eh!" He—a comparatively poor man—(except for his fine horses) was never more proudly conscious of his own ready-made, reach-me-downs and his new check cloth cap.

The smell of bread-making was in our nostrils. We were just passing one of the read-side ovens, made of cement, or brick, with a top like a dog kennel, and built upon stones. Every farm has one. And the manner of heating it is this: You put lighted wood into the oven, which soon gets very hot; then you clear out your sticks and put in your bread. Et voilà!

As we drove on, the scent of burning pine trees took its place—there was a fresh fire further on.

"Oh! la! la!"

HUNT, Secretary