

THE ADVERTISER'S SUMMER PASTIME

\$500.00

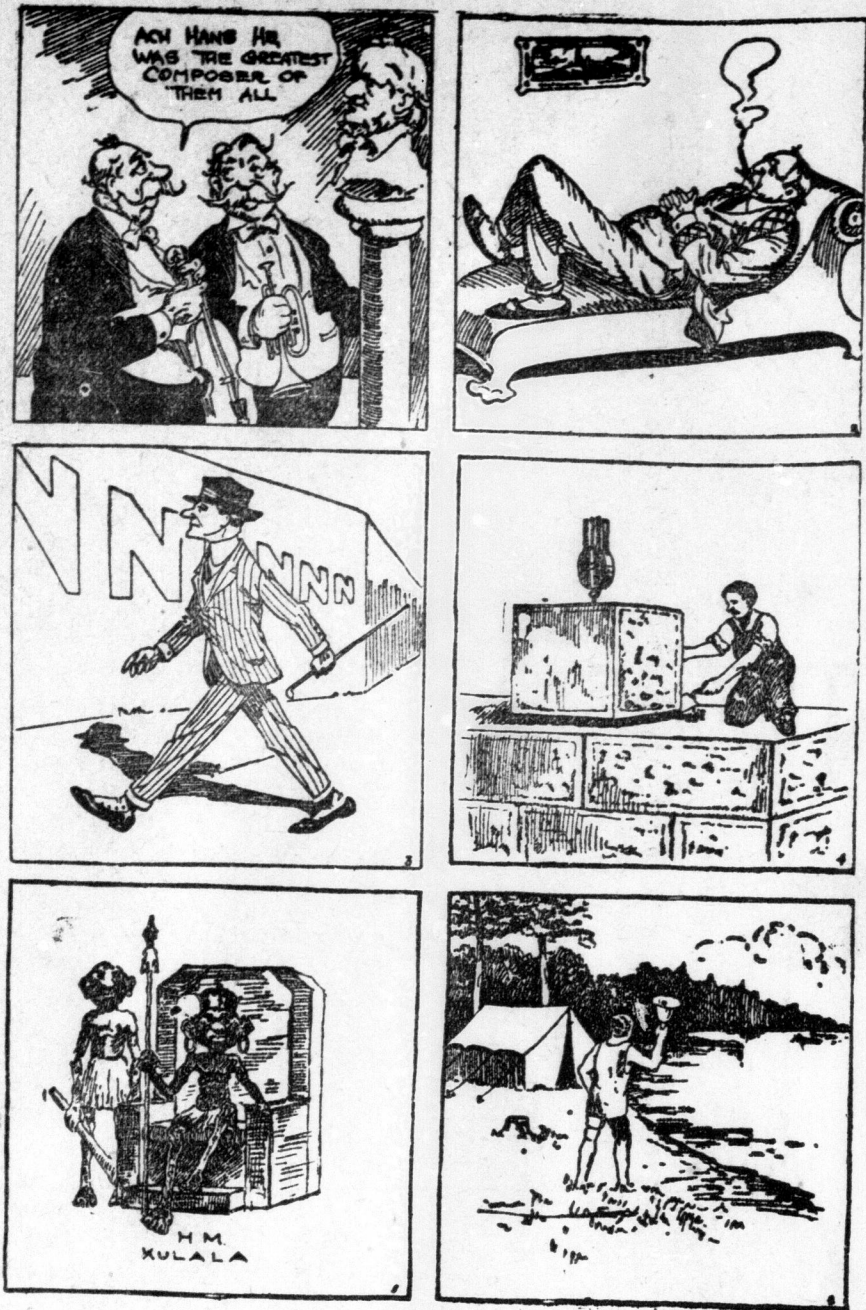
IN CASH PRIZES!

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS is the First Prize. Start today and be a winner. Here are the first 30 Rebus Pictures. There are 45 more in the series. See Page 8 of today's issue for today's picture. Get into the game and keep going. Each Picture represents the name of a professional player of Baseball, Lacrosse, Soccer, Rugby or Hockey. Yet you need know nothing of these sports to win in our Summer Pastime. Simply study the Pictures and from their meaning evolve the name. Many players of sports have peculiar names. There are several thousand of them. You won't think of all. Therefore, if you are wise, you will employ some aid. THE BEST AID WE KNOW OF IS THE

SUMMER PASTIME HANDBOOK

which is GUARANTEED to contain all the 75 correct Picture names. The Handbook also contains 75 extra Coupons. Price of the Handbook 25 cents. With the Handbook you are entitled to all back Pictures and an original set of Coupons.

\$500 IN CASH PRIZES. You can Win Four Prizes. Commence in our delightful game at once. **\$500**

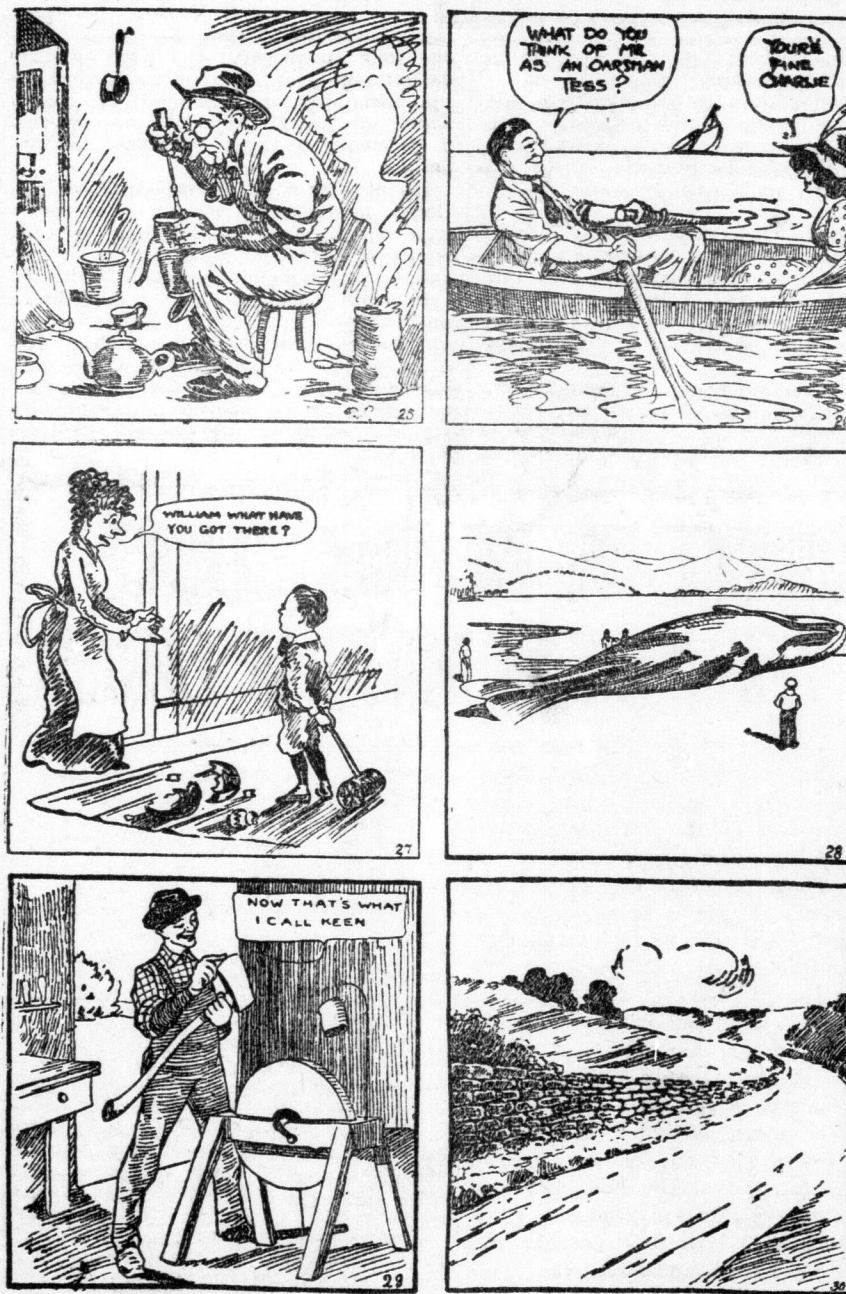


- No. 1. is Wagner.
- No. 2. is Couchman.
- No. 3. is Enzman.
- No. 4. is Mason.
- No. 5. is Savage.
- No. 6. is Campbell.

Do you see how to play now? Isn't it a fine mind exercise? You will certainly enjoy the Summer Pastime. And think of the cash prizes:

\$500.

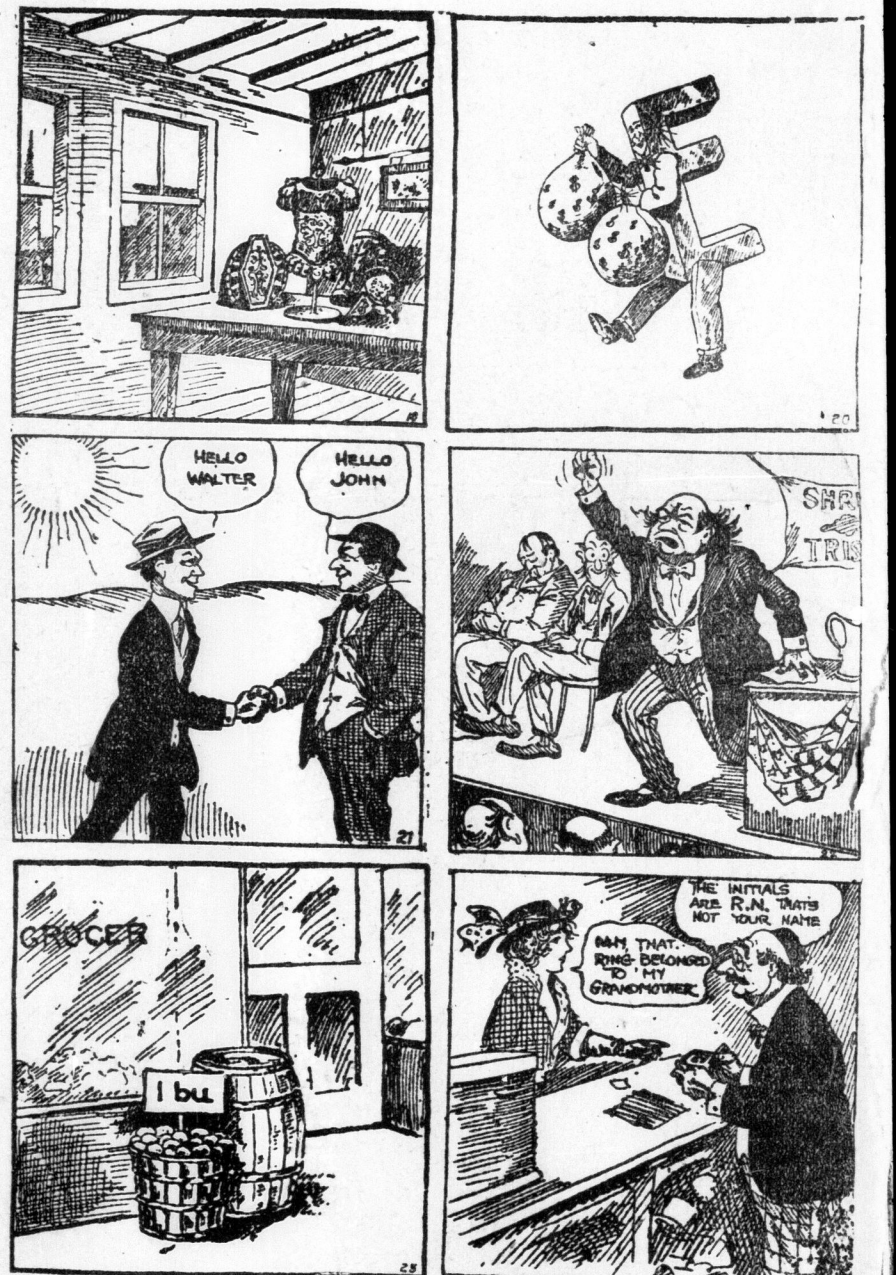
START TODAY



No. 13, at the top of right column, represents an athlete named Pick. Shall we tell you the rest? We practically do tell you by offering the Summer Pastime Handbook. Use the Handbook and your brains, and you must win.

Don't delay until it is too late. This is the right time to start. Do so. Also tell your friends.

You can obtain back pictures and coupons by purchasing the Summer Pastime Handbook. Price, 25 cents.



GET THE SUMMER PASTIME HANDBOOK TODAY!

ENGLISH WOMEN ENTERING ALL PATHS; MANY ARE GOING IN FOR JOURNALISM

[By Sydney Walton.]

Dublin has been laying claim to the laurel of maidenly beauty. But where are we to go for the best speech? To Aberdeen or Edinburgh, or to the cultured circles of the metropolis? To Bernard Shaw once cited Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson as the standard of English unadorned; Sir Johnston of the stage presumably, not of the breakfast table, where words are not deliberately weighed, nor usually spoken with all their light and shade.

Confusion of Tongues.

The law courts are sometimes suggested as the place of precise and polished utterance; but the best barriers differ in regard to the commonest words. By others the House of Commons is preferred. Even there, confusion of tongues prevails. Take a recent instance: Mr. Austen Chamberlain (who, by the way, possesses a voice of rare music) talked of Irish finance—a long “i,” and the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied with a short one, the modern “i.” Mr. Bonar Law keeps the ring and rhythm of his “i’s”; Mr. Asquith rhymes “morn” with “dawn,” as we do in southern England. The Leader of the Opposition asks for immediate answer to his challenge, and the accented “a’s” are short as in “bat.” The Postmaster-General makes reply in double “a’s” as in “father.” We may make the distinction by writing the letter twice: ask, answer, and so in “pass” and “grass” and countless words. Which is right? Echo answers.

Instances can be multiplied. The movement for a reform of spelling is unclanking them by the score. The word “language” is common enough, but what

is the true utterance of the second syllable? Are we to say “langwa” or “langwaj”? Many of us use the last mentioned of this trinity of variation, but we are told that it is slipshod and vulgar. If we discard it for “aj,” this is polka. We are tossed by divers winds of doctrine. Are we to say “lether” or “lether”? (The “le” as in “cries”)? To give “launch” the sound of short “a” or “aw”? To make “off” long or short? To pronounce the “i” in “often” and the first “d” in “Wednesday”? One lady says she has never heard a “q” dropped in “Wednesday.” And what of “falcon” and “goit” and all the modern sports? Are we to pronounce the “i” to distinguish between “witch” and “which”? To stress “laboratory” on the first or on the second syllable? It is easy to pile up these puzzling alternatives. Even the strictest purists are not free from these speech-lesions, or uncertainties.

A Vital Question.

There are hot arguments on both sides, for next to religion men discuss “i’s”; Mr. Asquith rhymes “morn” with “dawn,” as we do in southern England. The Leader of the Opposition asks for immediate answer to his challenge, and the accented “a’s” are short as in “bat.” The Postmaster-General makes reply in double “a’s” as in “father.” We may make the distinction by writing the letter twice: ask, answer, and so in “pass” and “grass” and countless words. Which is right? Echo answers.

the stress on the first syllable in obedience to the Latin original. That customs have perished, like “Caesar’s bones.” Inconsistencies abound. We stress “demonstrate” and “sojourn” on the first, “remonstrate” and “adjoin” on the second syllables. And does anybody know why?

How About “Laisure”?

“Laisure” is in the dubious company. Many Scotchmen rhyme it with “seisure,” and a jester has declared that in a legal sense the two are one and the same. But, surely, “laisure” rhymes with “pleasure.” And “inquiry” rhymes with “pleasure.” Are we to stress it on the first syllable and render the second vowel short? American invaders wish to do this, and “introduct” and reminding us of our national “dooty” and the “booty” (beauty) of their own vast land. Must we follow them into these bypaths of speech? If not, what authority is there for saying they are wayward? The divergence of American speech from the general standard that prevails (or is assumed to prevail) in this country is paralleled by the speech-divorce which is taking place in the colonies. Professor Kidd, of Grahamstown, has pointed out the peril. He thinks the day is coming when South Africans will not be understood in London. That fabled New Zealand who surveys the ruins of the Thames will speak a tongue once English, but deeply fallen from its estate. The breaking-up of language is a menace to Empire. Curiously enough, many able judges have declared the Maori to be perfect speakers of English.

Changes Too Rapid.

Changes in pronunciation are much

too rapid in English. Our spelling which, in the late Professor Skeat’s opinion, consists in Tudor symbols for Victorian speech, is largely responsible. Miss Havisham, in her time-tattered bridal dress, is no less weird than the comparative desirability nor inevitable. Pepsys, in his diary, hints at the glint of our forefathers. He tells us of a man “dead of eating cucumbers.” Walker’s Dictionary, authoritative a century ago, sadly remarks that “cucumber” seems too firmly fixed in the sound of “cucumber” to be altered. “Gold” was pronounced “gooli” and “Walker” despaired of change. Rogers, the poet, makes complaint in his old age: “The now fashionable pronunciation of several words is to me at least offensive. ‘Contemplate’ is bad enough, but ‘balcony’ makes me sick.”

If the graves were to open, their inmates would hearken to alien speech. Dictionary has followed dictionary—the lumber-room. Today they seek longevity by giving a choice of pronunciation, but the doom of mortality is upon them yet. We do not deny that beneath a cloud of divergencies there is substantial agreement. In serious drama we expect a certain form of speech, cleansed of dialect; so, too, when standard literature is read or recited. But the variations are numerous enough and have such swift progeny as to justify us in appealing for a conference to discuss the question of a standard speech; to decide whether Edinburgh or London is to be the accepted form. Take the form of speech was absent from the German stage. A conference of scholars and directors of theatres has determined a standard supported by good spelling; it will have important results. Spelling reformer. In England have, to face this fact, namely, that no decision has yet been made as to what is the best mold of English speech. France has

Paris; Germany has Berlin; we have no polar star of utterance. In the absence of a standard, existing uncertainties are bound to become deeper. The present spelling is of no avail in arresting change and decay. Dialects fluctuate, we know. Look at the Cockney of Dickens and of Mr. Pettigrew, for example. But we want every child to possess, in addition to its local dialect, a form of English speech clear and musical, a golden chain of utterance, binding it to every other English-speaking child. And our fellow-subjects in India and elsewhere, to be counted by the million, have a right to know what is the best form of English, North or South, East or West. This “best form,” like most other good things of life, standard German

SYNDICATING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Sir Ronald Ross has started a campaign in favor of the endowment of scientific research by the state. Another view of this subject is put forward in the Westminster Gazette by Mr. John Butler Burke, who, although in full sympathy with Sir Ronald Ross’ object, is of opinion “that the neglect of the principles of political science on the part of many scientific investigators in other fields has been the chief cause of the many troubles which now afflict us.”

A Ban on Philanthropists. “Carried away by the ardor and enthusiasm for high ideals and humanity, and the unselfishness of their efforts, many earnest workers,” he says, “have been by far too liberal not only in publishing broadcast their ideas and the results of their investigations, which are too eagerly seized upon by others of a more practical turn of

mind; but in giving their services gratuitously to those who are well able to pay for them.

“Now I sincerely advocate the complete abolition of all such gratuities. The first practical step seems to me to be to follow in the footsteps of the medical profession, and for the British Science Guild or the British Association to organize a scientific union for

the maintenance of a certain standard of value for scientific opinion and scientific work, so that those who give their services gratuitously, without sufficient cause, should be named as enemies of the great scientific profession, in the ranks of which many a poor and hungry scholar who has to earn his bread falls. If this principle is not recognized, then science must be locked upon as a profession, at all; indeed, many regard it today as a mere hobby for the idle rich.

“As long as I can remember, the abuse of the ‘powers that be’ for not doing what Germans do has been the cry of professors of pure science in this country. We must not overlook the fact, however, that whatever Germany may be, England has been and is—and let us hope will always be—the home of political science and economy. We do not want to become a nation of state-paid officials. It is doubtful, indeed, whether, notwithstanding the immense amount of research which is carried out under professors in Germany, the greatest discoveries have not been made out of the Fatherland. Officialdom tends to crush originality; and great discoveries are not always made by committees, as Dr. Saleeby has wisely remarked.

“I should regard the patronage of the state in such matters, though in a friendly light, not perhaps without some misgiving. I should prefer to support the scientific world itself, and not merely to the scientific world, but to the intellectual and educated world in every land, to supply the funds for this purpose in the formation of a large syndicate, which if successful, as it should be, could in time be converted into a large limited company.

Fruit in the Future. “The funds would be utilised in the form of grants for researches, and arrangements could be made that royalties would be paid to the syndicate, in

proportion to the profits earned by patents, in case any researches prove remunerative. In this doubt, say twenty years, some investigations will bear pecuniary fruit. Such, indeed, was the idea entertained by the promoters of the great Manchester Ship Canal. They were content to wait twenty or thirty years in the interests of the nation, and the same has done for centuries.”

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