

# Talk of the Town And of the Country

## THE APPLE REPORT.

The government apple crop for Cobourg states that the bulk of apples run about the same as last year, with sales about 10 per cent., and Golden Russets a full crop. Apples are coloring and staling well, and should grade from 50 to 60 per cent. No. 1. The f.o.b. prices on winter apples range from \$5.50 to \$6 for No. 1's, and \$4.50 to \$5 for No. 2's.

## PORT HOPE COUPLE HAVE BEEN MARRIED SIXTY-SIX YEARS.

Tuesday's Port Hope Guide says: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Throop, Cherry street, are receiving the hearty congratulations of their many friends to-day, the occasion being the 66th anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Throop is 82 years of age and Mrs. Throop is 85, and both are quite active and enjoying good health. Mr. and Mrs. Throop were married in Port Hope by the Rev. Casey, but the bride and groom are the only surviving members of that wedding party of sixty-six years ago.

## SEIZED LIQUOR VALUED AT \$20,000.

The adjourned case dealing with the seizure of 1,000 cases of liquor by Inspector Adams at Cardinal on August 7, was tried Thursday before Magistrate P. K. Halpin, at Presburg. The evidence showed that the steamer Samuel Marshall, which transported the liquor, had broken cargo at Cardinal Canal, unloading part at that point for transportation to Ogdensburg, N.Y. This liquor was seized in Ogdensburg. The shipment which is valued at \$20,000, will be shipped by the authorities to Toronto. The owners did not appear at Thursday's trial or offer any defence.

## 186 PATIENTS AT HOSPITAL.

Last week there were 186 patients at the Ontario Hospital for the insane, at Whitby. This week 100 more patients are expected from Hamilton. It is expected that the buildings will soon be taken to their capacity. A training school for nurses has started at the hospital.

## SHEEP WORRIED BY ROVING DOGS.

"A little advice to the farmers to keep their dogs tied up now would be reasonable," a well known North Monaghan farmer remarked. Sheep worrying generally begins at this season of the year and Richard Fayer of North Monaghan, who has a fine lamb and three sheep on Monday night with three others wounded which will in all probability die, is the first farmer suffer. "Every dog should be tied up now and if they start wandering from home the best to do is to shoot them," he added.

## MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Excellent progress is being made on the Langslow-Powell factory, at Cobourg. The main floor of the cement floor on the main floor of the factory and the hardwood floor on the second floor are being laid. The brickwork of the dry kiln is finished, and workmen are now building the 115 foot smokestack of the boiler room which has the roof on. The buildings look to be well constructed and will be light and airy.

## REFUSE TO TAKE DEBENTURES.

The Wood-Gundy Co., of Toronto, who were the highest tenderers for \$50,000 debentures issued by the Town of Cobourg in connection with the Langslow-Powell Furniture Co., have refused to carry out their agreement. They claim that as the by-law states the debentures cannot be sold in less amounts than \$500 each that they cannot dispose of them. Finance Chairman Hoisy and Town Treasurer Duddy are to interview the Toronto brokers to-day, and if they refuse to carry out their agreement the debentures will be sold locally. They have been passed on by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.

## CHARGE OF RAPE.

Before Lt.-Col. Floyd, police magistrate, at Cobourg, the charge of indecent assault upon Gladys Gilliland laid against Arthur Black, of the township of Hamilton, farmer, was investigated yesterday, beginning at 4 p.m. The evidence developed the most serious offence of rape and the accused was committed for trial at the Cobourg fall assizes beginning Nov. 8th, before Chief Justice of the common pleas, Hon. Richard M. Meredith, on that charge. Mr. W. F. Kerr, county crown attorney, acted for the crown, and Mr. T. F. Hall for the accused. Mr. F. M. Field, K.C., attended on behalf of the private prosecutor, Mr. Richard L. Gilliland.

## POLL TAX BRINGS IN \$600.

Up to this week Chief Ruse of Cobourg has collected \$600 in poll tax. What a sweet job he will have when women commence to contribute in this way as the result of having the ballot.

## BARRIE MERCHANTS WERE ROBBED.

Last night burglars entered the store of Windsor & Co. on Essex street, Barrie, smashed the safe with a sledge hammer and stole over \$500 in cash. They also cleaned out the cash register. The same night they sawed open the door in Bethwell & Co.'s grocery on the same street and secured a small sum of cash. On

# Mohawk Aerodrome Now Public Air Harbor

Deseronto, Sept. 25.—(Special.)—Custom Officer A. S. Vailant and Landing Waiter T. C. Maloney have been notified by the Customs Department that the Mohawk Aerodrome is now a public custom air harbour and that it will be their duty to meet and inspect planes, passengers and baggage across the border, as well as to clear Canadian machines going into the United States.

## YOUTHFUL BURGLARS ROUNDED UP.

Sometimes Saturday night a number of small boys effected an entrance into Grandy's wholesale quarters, near Wellington St. Bridge, Lindsay, and stole about \$10.00 worth of candles. The boys gained entrance by forcing in board sheeting which replaced a panel in a door on which were shelves, where the candles were piled.

## ONTARIO NO. 2 PICKS UP BARGE COBOURG.

Ontario No. 2 had an exciting experience on its return trip to Rochester on Thursday last. There was a heavy sea running, and when about twelve miles from the south shore the tug Thompson, in tow of the grain from Port Colborne to Montreal, was notified, just as the tow line from the tug parted, allowing the two barges to drift at the mercy of the storm. The barges got in the trough of the sea, and were rolling and plunging so that the waves ran over the decks. The tug was able to pick up the barge Cobourg, after several attempts, and the ferry went to the aid of the barge Cobourg. An attempt was first made by Capt. Forrest to pick it up by going alongside, and this failing, Ontario No. 2 backed up and threw a line on the Cobourg, Ontario No. 2 arrived over four hours late.

## SURVEYOR'S CAMP ROBBED.

Mr. Geo. Armour, who is laying out a half mile race track at Mrs. L. A. Livingstone's Pointe St. Farm, had his camp cleaned up last week, and his outfit stolen. Included in the loot were blankets, rubber boots, binoculars, clothes, etc. Chief Ruse has sent out a line of five men to the police of the province.

## STOLE POLICEMAN'S AUTO.

On Thursday morning last Chief Ruse recovered a Ford touring car that had been left near the Cobourg Union cemetery. One of the tires having been used up, the thieves having run it into a ditch where it was practically destroyed. Chief Ruse communicated with Toronto, and the owner of the car turned out to be Charles Greenwood, sergeant of the Toronto Police, motorcycle Squad, who came down on Sunday for the car. It had been stolen from him in Toronto on Tuesday.

## UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Earl Wilson, the six-year-old son of Mr. Melville Wilson, who resides two miles east of Bowdley, met with a very unfortunate accident Monday afternoon. The mature spreader was in operation, and in playing around the little fellow went too close to the machine and was caught in the cylinder. He was badly cut about the face and chest, and the injuries are very painful.

## POTATO CASE.

At the Grafton division court on Thursday, September 16, Mr. W. R. Oliver's action arising out of a deal in potatoes with the late W. H. Ketcheson in January last, was tried before His Honor Judge Roger and a jury. The trial lasted all day until 7.30 p.m., when a verdict was rendered exonerating Arthur Morgan, who had been originally sued, on the ground that he had disclosed the fact that he was acting only as agent for W. H. Ketcheson when he bargained with W. R. Oliver for the potatoes, but holding the Ketcheson Estate liable notwithstanding the contention that when delivered at Grafton station on the morning of 31st January, 1920, the potatoes were so frost-bitten as to be unmerchantable. The jury were J. G. Watt (foreman), Stephen Robinson, Archie McKennie, Frank Hare, and Michael Drumm. W. R. Oliver and his sons, Joseph and Bert, testified for the plaintiff, and for the defence were heard Arthur Morgan, James Morgan, Reuben Lawless, James Tungate, James Morgan, Mr. Ketcheson, Percy Morgan, and Mrs. Florence Ketcheson, the widow of the deceased, who it will be remembered, was found dead in the car at Grafton station on the morning of 31st January. Upon the verdict of \$42.50 against Ketcheson Estate, judgment was entered in favour of defendant, Arthur Morgan, dismissing action with costs against W. R. Oliver. Mr. J. E. McCall for plaintiff; Mr. F. M. Field, K.C., for defendant, Arthur Morgan, and Mr. Wm. Carnow, of Belleville, for the Ketcheson Estate.

## Latest News Notes From Busy Trenton

Mr. Herb. Potter, of Scranton, Pa., is in town the guest of his mother, Mrs. Potter, Spring street.

Mr. G. P. Turney, of Oshawa, was in town on Sunday visiting his children, Miss Gladys and Mr. Frank Turney, Spring street.

Mr. Albert Skitch and Miss Dorothy Jett today for Lindsay where they will attend the fair.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Saylor, Henry street, and Mrs. Clarence Saylor, Toronto today. Mr. Clarence Saylor is returning to Varsity, and Mr. and Mrs. Saylor are to visit their daughter, Mrs. G. P. Day.

Mrs. Eva Hendricks and daughter Betty attended Plecton fair today.

On Monday evening the members of King Street choir were invited to entertain at Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Johnson's cottage near Albany, but because of bad weather postponed it until Tuesday evening. Several cars walked at King Street Church to conduct the members to the Prince Edward shore, where a most enjoyable evening was spent.

The W.C.T.U. met in King Street parlors on Tuesday afternoon. After the meeting refreshments were served and a social hour was spent. On Wednesday morning at nine

# Would Force Men to Stay on Farm

## AND PROHIBIT STRIKES TO EQUALIZE CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

Quebec Minister of Labor Makes Pointed Address at Ottawa

Compulsory retention of young men on the farm, and the prohibition of strikes, were points of the Hon. J. E. Caron's address at the Exhibition luncheon on Ottawa on Friday.

# Glover to Submit Claims

## Federal Department of Health Makes Statement About Serum

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The Health Department to-day issued the following statement regarding the new serum treatment for cancer discovered by Dr. J. Glover, of Toronto:

"Owing to repeated demands from all parts of the Dominion of Canada for information in connection with the cancer treatment introduced by Dr. Glover and being carried on in Toronto, Dr. Amyot, Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Health, thought it wise to go to the city of Toronto to investigate the situation, and to determine the scope of plan of quickly arriving at a determination of the value of this treatment."

"Dr. Amyot spent four days in Toronto, had personal interviews with Dr. Glover, and with practically all leading physicians, especially interested in the question, and as a result of the whole investigation and conference makes the following statement:

"It is still impossible from the evidence available to make any definite pronouncement as to the value of the treatment for cancer introduced by Dr. Glover. However, Dr. Glover has promised that within three weeks he will present his claims before the Academy of Medicine at Toronto, and the Academy has made arrangements to receive his communication. Following this, doubtless, the Academy will express its judgement on the matter."

# Fix Date for Easter Throughout Empire

## Chambers of Commerce Unanimously Favor This Change in the Calendar

## URGENT METRIC SYSTEM

The establishment of a fixed date for Easter throughout the Empire, and the reform of the calendar, were unanimously favored by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce yesterday. A round of applause greeted the motion brought in by Lord Desborough, who explained that the Archbishop of Canterbury was heartily in sympathy with the tenor of the motion, and that His Grace had consulted 250 bishops in attendance at the recent Lambeth Conference, every one of whom was in favor of a fixed date.

Oliver E. Bodington, of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, remarked that in the near future France would likely follow suit, if the British Empire adopted the recommendation of the congress.

"The Desborough suggested that a copy of the resolution to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the Home Government in London. A copy of the resolution had already been presented to the House of Lords to fix the second Sunday in April as a uniform date for Easter throughout the Empire, and this had the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

## Bills of Lading Law

Prompt consideration, with a view to all possible reform, of the law in regard to bills of lading and contracts of affreightment, and the trade mark, design and copyright, were recommended. The executive of the British Imperial Council of Commerce will be requested to take the necessary action.

Oliver E. Bodington pointed out that the recommendation advocated reform in the right direction. "We want our commercial laws accessible in form and language to business men," said Mr. Bodington.

A. J. Hutton, J.P., Sheffield, moved, and H. L. Symonds, of London, seconded a resolution protesting against the practice which prevails in some countries of placing British hall marks upon silver goods not made in the United Kingdom, and upon electro-plated goods. This carried without discussion.

"Editorial education of children in our primary schools would, on a conservative estimate be shortened by a year if they did not have to drilled into their poor little noddles our antiquated system of weights and measures," remarked A. A. Barton Kent, of London. In seconding a resolution moved by Leon Lorrain, of Montreal, advocating the adoption throughout the British Empire of the metric system of weights and measures.

The resolution was opposed by J. E. Alton, of Derby, and E. E. Pollitt, of Halifax, England, both engineers, for the meeting the adoption of the metric system would entail the greatest blow that could possibly be given to the engineering trades."

# LONGFELLOW GARDENS

Written for The Ontario by Rev. A. M. Hubby.

The Longfellow Gardens were established in 1907, and have become a place of national import, wherein are grouped numerous, and varied species of living creatures, from forest, field, mountain, crag and marshy hollow—

"Denizens of earth and air,  
And fauna of the deep."

This scene of zoological display and horticultural beauty, lies not far from Minneapolis at St. Paul, and is a popular resort for the people of these twin cities of Minnesota.

Strangers visiting or passing through this state of the north, are attracted in large numbers, to this grouping of varied products of nature, and are pleasantly reminded of the popular poet of a past century whose name the gardens bear.

"He is gone from us forever,  
He has moved a little nearer,  
To the Master of all music,  
To the Master of all singing."

On the north side of the grounds is seen, among a grove of old oaks that tower high over its lofty gables a reproduction of Longfellow's loved colonial in style, with its gables, its winks in the roof, its wide porticoes, and its Corinthian pillars, shaded by lofty trees. It would invite the soul of an artist, and inspire to song the tongue of the most mature poet who would chance upon its hiding place.

From the broad porches of the house a full view of the grounds may be obtained. Especially from the west porch which overlooks the flowing Minnehaha waterway, where all so large oaks and many willows give yet more gladness to the joyous nature garden, is the view most picturesque. Near the center of the grounds, on an eminence, that attracts the attention of the entering visitor, stands a noble statue of the great poet, done in cool gray granite.

It shows Longfellow standing with respectful mien, as of old of the domain of Hiawatha and Minnehaha, which he has immortalized in his matchless poetic narrative of the imaginary romantic pair.

There is an attractive curio seen at short distance from the administrative building called "The Living Hiawatha."

It is a bas relief, sculptured in granite, of the heroic Indian in warrior regalia. This image is set in a live oak tree, which forms a shaft of natural, living, growing wood for this unique bit of artistic skill.

The profile of the wildwood warrior stands out in bold relief. The figure adds a touch of the usual, and breathes an atmosphere of Indian poetry.

"And the desolate Hiawatha,  
Far away amid the forest,  
Miles away among the mountains,  
Heard the sudden cry of anguish,  
Calling to him in the darkness,  
Hiawatha! Hiawatha!"

As one enters through the administrative building, a building of architectural beauty, he descends a

message to Congress that he would try to secure the end of the convention system. Indeed, it was his belief that the question of one or two terms could be best handled by the people in a Presidential primary, rather than at national conventions.

# Let All the People Choose President

## Primary System Instead of Convention Method is Now Suggested

Sacramento, California, Sept. 24.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, may be out stamping for the Harding-Coolidge ticket, but he has not forgotten what happened at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last June, and just as soon as this campaign is over the California Senator means to lead the fight for a revision of the methods by which candidates for the Presidency are chosen.

Hiram Johnson, has the notion that the people ought to have something to do with the nomination for the Presidency, so that the public shall not be confronted with a choice between inferior men. He thinks that the primary system is both logical and democratic. And, while he is expressing no opinion about the persons nominated in the last convention of the big political parties, he is inclined to the belief that the public would not be much worse off and perhaps better off if they tried the primary system instead of the convention methods.

## Should Prohibit Strikes

"I am aware of the serious objections which could be made to this proposition, in so far as the limited number of competent industrial workers would bring another raise of salaries, against which the public should be protected, but we could settle this question by the organization of a special tribunal for the speedy hearing of every kind of industrial conflict. Strikes should be prohibited by law, as detrimental to production as well as to the welfare of the worker."

"I think if this were fairly put to patrons and industrial workers, they would give assent. They would have more protection, and some competition would be eliminated."

## All Would Benefit

"More farmers would be kept on the land. Industrial workers would profit by the stable conditions; they could rely on more permanent employment; their credit would increase by the prohibition of strikes, and their claims would be promptly settled."

"I am not blind to the fact that this would not meet with the favor of labor organizers. Their calling would suffer. But I think the whole country and workers could spare with advantage most of the interested activity of those gentry."

# Would Force Men to Stay on Farm

## AND PROHIBIT STRIKES TO EQUALIZE CONDITIONS OF LABOR.

Quebec Minister of Labor Makes Pointed Address at Ottawa

Compulsory retention of young men on the farm, and the prohibition of strikes, were points of the Hon. J. E. Caron's address at the Exhibition luncheon on Ottawa on Friday.

# Glover to Submit Claims

## Federal Department of Health Makes Statement About Serum

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The Health Department to-day issued the following statement regarding the new serum treatment for cancer discovered by Dr. J. Glover, of Toronto:

"Owing to repeated demands from all parts of the Dominion of Canada for information in connection with the cancer treatment introduced by Dr. Glover and being carried on in Toronto, Dr. Amyot, Deputy Minister of the Federal Department of Health, thought it wise to go to the city of Toronto to investigate the situation, and to determine the scope of plan of quickly arriving at a determination of the value of this treatment."

"Dr. Amyot spent four days in Toronto, had personal interviews with Dr. Glover, and with practically all leading physicians, especially interested in the question, and as a result of the whole investigation and conference makes the following statement:

"It is still impossible from the evidence available to make any definite pronouncement as to the value of the treatment for cancer introduced by Dr. Glover. However, Dr. Glover has promised that within three weeks he will present his claims before the Academy of Medicine at Toronto, and the Academy has made arrangements to receive his communication. Following this, doubtless, the Academy will express its judgement on the matter."

# Fix Date for Easter Throughout Empire

## Chambers of Commerce Unanimously Favor This Change in the Calendar

## URGENT METRIC SYSTEM

The establishment of a fixed date for Easter throughout the Empire, and the reform of the calendar, were unanimously favored by the Congress of Chambers of Commerce yesterday. A round of applause greeted the motion brought in by Lord Desborough, who explained that the Archbishop of Canterbury was heartily in sympathy with the tenor of the motion, and that His Grace had consulted 250 bishops in attendance at the recent Lambeth Conference, every one of whom was in favor of a fixed date.

Oliver E. Bodington, of the British Chamber of Commerce of Paris, remarked that in the near future France would likely follow suit, if the British Empire adopted the recommendation of the congress.

"The Desborough suggested that a copy of the resolution to be sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and the Home Government in London. A copy of the resolution had already been presented to the House of Lords to fix the second Sunday in April as a uniform date for Easter throughout the Empire, and this had the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury."

## Bills of Lading Law

Prompt consideration, with a view to all possible reform, of the law in regard to bills of lading and contracts of affreightment, and the trade mark, design and copyright, were recommended. The executive of the British Imperial Council of Commerce will be requested to take the necessary action.

Oliver E. Bodington pointed out that the recommendation advocated reform in the right direction. "We want our commercial laws accessible in form and language to business men," said Mr. Bodington.

A. J. Hutton, J.P., Sheffield, moved, and H. L. Symonds, of London, seconded a resolution protesting against the practice which prevails in some countries of placing British hall marks upon silver goods not made in the United Kingdom, and upon electro-plated goods. This carried without discussion.

"Editorial education of children in our primary schools would, on a conservative estimate be shortened by a year if they did not have to drilled into their poor little noddles our antiquated system of weights and measures," remarked A. A. Barton Kent, of London. In seconding a resolution moved by Leon Lorrain, of Montreal, advocating the adoption throughout the British Empire of the metric system of weights and measures.

The resolution was opposed by J. E. Alton, of Derby, and E. E. Pollitt, of Halifax, England, both engineers, for the meeting the adoption of the metric system would entail the greatest blow that could possibly be given to the engineering trades."

# LONGFELLOW GARDENS

Written for The Ontario by Rev. A. M. Hubby.

The Longfellow Gardens were established in 1907, and have become a place of national import, wherein are grouped numerous, and varied species of living creatures, from forest, field, mountain, crag and marshy hollow—

"Denizens of earth and air,  
And fauna of the deep."

This scene of zoological display and horticultural beauty, lies not far from Minneapolis at St. Paul, and is a popular resort for the people of these twin cities of Minnesota.

Strangers visiting or passing through this state of the north, are attracted in large numbers, to this grouping of varied products of nature, and are pleasantly reminded of the popular poet of a past century whose name the gardens bear.

"He is gone from us forever,  
He has moved a little nearer,  
To the Master of all music,  
To the Master of all singing."

On the north side of the grounds is seen, among a grove of old oaks that tower high over its lofty gables a reproduction of Longfellow's loved colonial in style, with its gables, its winks in the roof, its wide porticoes, and its Corinthian pillars, shaded by lofty trees. It would invite the soul of an artist, and inspire to song the tongue of the most mature poet who would chance upon its hiding place.

From the broad porches of the house a full view of the grounds may be obtained. Especially from the west porch which overlooks the flowing Minnehaha waterway, where all so large oaks and many willows give yet more gladness to the joyous nature garden, is the view most picturesque. Near the center of the grounds, on an eminence, that attracts the attention of the entering visitor, stands a noble statue of the great poet, done in cool gray granite.

It shows Longfellow standing with respectful mien, as of old of the domain of Hiawatha and Minnehaha, which he has immortalized in his matchless poetic narrative of the imaginary romantic pair.

There is an attractive curio seen at short distance from the administrative building called "The Living Hiawatha."

It is a bas relief, sculptured in granite, of the heroic Indian in warrior regalia. This image is set in a live oak tree, which forms a shaft of natural, living, growing wood for this unique bit of artistic skill.

The profile of the wildwood warrior stands out in bold relief. The figure adds a touch of the usual, and breathes an atmosphere of Indian poetry.

"And the desolate Hiawatha,  
Far away amid the forest,  
Miles away among the mountains,  
Heard the sudden cry of anguish,  
Calling to him in the darkness,  
Hiawatha! Hiawatha!"

As one enters through the administrative building, a building of architectural beauty, he descends a

message to Congress that he would try to secure the end of the convention system. Indeed, it was his belief that the question of one or two terms could be best handled by the people in a Presidential primary, rather than at national conventions.

# Let All the People Choose President

## Primary System Instead of Convention Method is Now Suggested

Sacramento, California, Sept. 24.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, may be out stamping for the Harding-Coolidge ticket, but he has not forgotten what happened at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last June, and just as soon as this campaign is over the California Senator means to lead the fight for a revision of the methods by which candidates for the Presidency are chosen.

Hiram Johnson, has the notion that the people ought to have something to do with the nomination for the Presidency, so that the public shall not be confronted with a choice between inferior men. He thinks that the primary system is both logical and democratic. And, while he is expressing no opinion about the persons nominated in the last convention of the big political parties, he is inclined to the belief that the public would not be much worse off and perhaps better off if they tried the primary system instead of the convention methods.

## Should Prohibit Strikes

"I am aware of the serious objections which could be made to this proposition, in so far as the limited number of competent industrial workers would bring another raise of salaries, against which the public should be protected, but we could settle this question by the organization of a special tribunal for the speedy hearing of every kind of industrial conflict. Strikes should be prohibited by law, as detrimental to production as well as to the welfare of the worker."

"I think if this were fairly put to patrons and industrial workers, they would give assent. They would have more protection, and some competition would be eliminated."

## All Would Benefit

"More farmers would be kept on the land. Industrial workers would profit by the stable conditions; they could rely on more permanent employment; their credit would increase by the prohibition of strikes, and their claims would be promptly settled."

"I am not blind to the fact that this would not meet with the favor of labor organizers. Their calling would suffer. But I think the whole country and workers could spare with advantage most of the interested activity of those gentry."

# LONGFELLOW GARDENS

Written for The Ontario by Rev. A. M. Hubby.

The Longfellow Gardens were established in 1907, and have become a place of national import, wherein are grouped numerous, and varied species of living creatures, from forest, field, mountain, crag and marshy hollow—

"Denizens of earth and air,  
And fauna of the deep."

This scene of zoological display and horticultural beauty, lies not far from Minneapolis at St. Paul, and is a popular resort for the people of these twin cities of Minnesota.

Strangers visiting or passing through this state of the north, are attracted in large numbers, to this grouping of varied products of nature, and are pleasantly reminded of the popular poet of a past century whose name the gardens bear.

"He is gone from us forever,  
He has moved a little nearer,  
To the Master of all music,  
To the Master of all singing."

On the north side of the grounds is seen, among a grove of old oaks that tower high over its lofty gables a reproduction of Longfellow's loved colonial in style, with its gables, its winks in the roof, its wide porticoes, and its Corinthian pillars, shaded by lofty trees. It would invite the soul of an artist, and inspire to song the tongue of the most mature poet who would chance upon its hiding place.

From the broad porches of the house a full view of the grounds may be obtained. Especially from the west porch which overlooks the flowing Minnehaha waterway, where all so large oaks and many willows give yet more gladness to the joyous nature garden, is the view most picturesque. Near the center of the grounds, on an eminence, that attracts the attention of the entering visitor, stands a noble statue of the great poet, done in cool gray granite.

It shows Longfellow standing with respectful mien, as of old of the domain of Hiawatha and Minnehaha, which he has immortalized in his matchless poetic narrative of the imaginary romantic pair.

There is an attractive curio seen at short distance from the administrative building called "The Living Hiawatha."

It is a bas relief, sculptured in granite, of the heroic Indian in warrior regalia. This image is set in a live oak tree, which forms a shaft of natural, living, growing wood for this unique bit of artistic skill.

The profile of the wildwood warrior stands out in bold relief. The figure adds a touch of the usual, and breathes an atmosphere of Indian poetry.

"And the desolate Hiawatha,  
Far away amid the forest,  
Miles away among the mountains,  
Heard the sudden cry of anguish,  
Calling to him in the darkness,  
Hiawatha! Hiawatha!"

As one enters through the administrative building, a building of architectural beauty, he descends a

message to Congress that he would try to secure the end of the convention system. Indeed, it was his belief that the question of one or two terms could be best handled by the people in a Presidential primary, rather than at national conventions.

# Let All the People Choose President

## Primary System Instead of Convention Method is Now Suggested

Sacramento, California, Sept. 24.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson, may be out stamping for the Harding-Coolidge ticket, but he has not forgotten what happened at the Republican National Convention in Chicago last June, and just as soon as this campaign is over the California Senator means to lead the fight for a revision of the methods by which candidates for the Presidency are chosen.

Hiram Johnson, has the notion that the people ought to have something to do with the nomination for the Presidency, so that the public shall not be confronted with a choice between inferior men. He thinks that the primary system is both logical and democratic. And, while he is expressing no opinion about the persons nominated in the last convention of the big political parties, he is inclined to the belief that the public would not be much worse off and perhaps better off if they tried the primary system instead of the convention methods.

## Should Prohibit Strikes

"I am aware of the serious objections which could be made to this proposition, in so far as the limited number of competent industrial workers would bring another raise of salaries, against which the public should be protected, but we could settle this question by the organization of a special tribunal for the speedy hearing of every kind of industrial conflict. Strikes should be prohibited by law, as detrimental to production as well as to the welfare of the worker."

"I think if this were fairly put to patrons and industrial workers, they would give assent. They would have more protection, and some competition would be eliminated."

## All Would Benefit

"More farmers would be kept on the land. Industrial workers would profit by the stable conditions; they could rely on more permanent employment; their credit would increase by the prohibition of strikes, and their claims would be promptly settled."

"I am not blind to the fact that this would not meet with the favor of labor organizers. Their calling would suffer. But I think the whole country and workers could spare with advantage most of the interested activity of those gentry."

# LONGFELLOW GARDENS

Written for The Ontario by Rev. A. M. Hubby.

The Longfellow Gardens were established in 1907, and have become a place of national import, wherein are grouped numerous, and varied species of living creatures, from forest, field, mountain, crag and marshy hollow—

"Denizens of earth and air,  
And fauna of the deep."

This scene of zoological display and horticultural beauty, lies not far from Minneapolis at St. Paul, and is a popular resort for the people of these twin cities of Minnesota.

Strangers visiting or passing through this state of the north, are attracted in large numbers, to this grouping of varied products of nature, and are pleasantly reminded of the popular poet of a past century whose name the gardens bear.

"He is gone from us forever,  
He has moved a little nearer,  
To the Master of all music,  
To the Master of all singing."

On the north side of the grounds is seen, among a grove of old oaks that tower high over its lofty gables a reproduction of Longfellow's loved colonial in style, with its gables, its winks in the roof, its wide porticoes, and its Corinthian pillars, shaded by lofty trees. It would invite the soul of an artist, and inspire to song the tongue of the most mature poet who would chance upon its hiding place.