

Telling Truth of Britain To Meet Hun Propaganda

United States Leaders Striving to Overcome Century of Hatred of Old Land—Reasons for Real Friendship

London's wonderful welcome to United States troops on their way to France is impressing on many writers in the United States the changed feeling in the relations between the two countries. There is no concealing the fact that the delay in the United States entering the war was in some part at least due to the old antagonisms toward Britain, which had been fostered for over a century, and which it was quite impossible to eradicate in a few weeks or months. The Republic had its birth in this very feeling of hostility, and its school histories have kept alive the "spirit of '76" in succeeding generations. Americans were down on kings in general, and the limited outlook provided for the masses by these histories there was indifference, if not contempt, for the rest of the world.

Changing Public Opinion. In the last few months, realizing the price paid for the teaching of one-sided history, the United States has been hastening to overcome the errors of the past by doing justice to Britain in new books and in newspaper comment. This is a significant development to follow the enthusiasm developed in the Republic first for France, and then for Russia, which the world thought had been made free and efficient. It may be too much to expect that American history will all be rewritten, for no one could deprive them of the wonderful spirit with which their Republic was born, but at least democratic America can learn its kinship with democratic Britain. They realize now as never before the similarity of their institutions and the fact that both stand for the same issue in the great war.

Meet Hun Propaganda. Among the contributions to the new revision of feeling for Great Britain is an article by Dr. Sartell Prentice of Nyack, N. Y., which is being circulated by the National Security League.

"A great propaganda," says Dr. Prentice, "is being waged throughout this country which is intended to arouse suspicion, distrust and antagonism toward England. The Germanic value of that

propaganda is obvious. It is dangerous today to advocate sympathy for Germany, but if German agents can sow seeds of distrust among the allies and can hinder their perfection of co-operation, Germany will be the gainer."

George III's Greeting. Dr. Prentice refers to the common dating of George III, in which most Britons would probably join nowadays, but points out even this stubborn monarch said to Mr. Adams, the first United States minister to Great Britain: "Sir, I wish you to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you. I was the last to consent to the separation, but the separation having been made, I have always said, as I say to you now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power."

That message of friendship surely closes the issues of the Revolution, remarks Dr. Prentice, who had already quoted the fact that Burke and Chatham, together with a host of English Whigs, fought the battle for the American revolutionists, no less bravely and staunchly than did the armies of the Americans themselves.

Troubles of Civil War Period. During the American Civil War there was a good deal of feeling in the North against Britain, owing to an apparent British friendship for the South, but Dr. Prentice says:

"Bright Forster, the Duke of Argyll, and 'Tom' Hughes spoke effectively to convince England that the United States was fighting the great battle of humanity. The question of intervention between the Federal and Confederate governments arose early in the war. It was virtually considered only by England and France. The latter was far more inclined to such action; it proposed it earlier, more frequently and in a more extreme form. When the purpose of the emancipation proclamation was understood the

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GOVERNMENT LOST ANTI-TRUST SUIT

Supreme Court Refused to Dissolve United Shoe Machinery Company

Washington, May 23.—Through an opinion which some construed as indicating a new attitude toward big business, and on which the court divided four to three, the Supreme Court has refused to order the dissolution of the United Shoe Machinery Company of Massachusetts and its subsidiaries, forming the so-called "Shoe Machinery Trust."

While admitting the magnitude of the combination, the court declared its growth resulted from efficient management and not oppression, and held that the breaking up of such a concern under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act to be decided by the Supreme Court in a number of years, and for the first time in recent history a complete victory has been won by an organization attacked by the government. In the proceedings the government not only sought the dissolution of the company which it contended to be an organization in restraint of trade, but also the abrogation of the so-called "tying leases" by which the company retained control over shoe machinery leased to shoe manufacturers.

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heart of the English people responded to it with an impulse no power could understand and which no government could defy. A great public meeting was held in London on New Year's Eve, which hailed the dawn of an era of universal freedom and of closer friendship between England and America.

How Britain Changed. "At the same time a similar gathering in Manchester, stricken as it was with the cotton famine, adopted similar resolutions addressed to the President of the United States. At Sheffield a vast gathering passed resolutions to the effect that it was the duty of England to give her sympathy and moral support to the northern States. All England took up the cry within the next few weeks. Delegations waited upon the American minister with addresses of sympathy and encouragement. At least two members of the cabinet, the Duke of Argyll and Milner Gibson, spoke publicly for the federal cause. Vast meetings at Spurgeon's Tabernacle and at Rector Hall applauded the name of Lincoln and cried down that of Jefferson Davis. In Gloucester any apparent complicity of England with the Confederacy in the equipment of warships was condemned and in almost every considerable city or town in England, Scotland or Wales such sentiments were expressed at great popular assemblies. An increasing number of statesmen, including such men as Lord Dufferin and Lord Derby, openly espoused the federal side."

Events since that time have evinced varied feelings, but such incidents as Britain's moral aid to the United States at Manila Bay in 1898 and the support of the Monroe Doctrine in face of German hostility to it, have made for strong friendship wherever they have been perceived and understood.

Fighting Battles of U. S.

"While we have been so unprepared," Dr. Prentice adds, "it has been the English fleet that has been defending our coast, that has kept our coasts unscarred; it is the English fleet that has enabled our commerce and our transports to cross the seas; it is that imperial line of ships and guns and men that have protected us through our uneasy slumbers, that have given us time to wake up to the issues of this war upon which we have depended for the opportunity to make ready and prepare."

"Again and again has England saved the world; once when the white sails of the Armada rounded Ushant and spread over the English Channel; again when Louis XIV. was threatening the Old World and the New; again when Bonaparte was making and unmaking kings from Madrid to Warsaw; but never did England give to the world a greater service than when she offered up that little expeditionary army and threw herself, all unprepared, across the pathway of victorious Germany. Not one of us can look at the ruins of the cities of France and Belgium and remember the threats of Germany directed toward ourselves without thinking with a shudder at what might be the condition of our own cities and citizens had England failed the world in that dreadful summer of 1914."

OPENING OF AIR MAIL SERVICE; NEW YORK-WASHINGTON

The first regular airplane mail service in the world was inaugurated between Washington and New York on last Wednesday. With the exception of an accident to one of the airplanes between Washington and Philadelphia, it was a complete success. Leaving Belmont Park at 11:30 in the forenoon with 144 pounds of mail, Lieutenant Torrey H. Webb arrived in Philadelphia at 12:30, from which point the mail was relayed through the air by Lieutenant J. C. Edgerton, who delivered it in Washington at 2:50 p. m., the actual flying time of the two couriers, deducting the six minutes' intermission in relaying at Philadelphia, was three hours and twenty minutes. Although this record was not quite up to the ninety-five-mile average, which the aviators were expected to make, it was considered satisfactory for the initial trip with new machines.



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The Canadian Bankers' Association

Invites the Co-Operation of the Public on Behalf of the Banks

Staffs Heavily Reduced by War

MORE than half the men in the banks of Canada are now on military service, and the number which remains is being steadily reduced.

Women clerks have been employed in thousands and have done splendidly, but they have not the experience of the men they replace. It would be out of the question to expect them to work as rapidly or with the same knowledge of banking as officers of many years training in the profession.

The drain upon the number of experienced officers has now reached a point where it is necessary to ask the public to take into consideration this decrease in efficiency, and to lighten, as far as they can, the burden thus thrown upon those left to run the business. Canada was never so busy as now and the volume of banking business is greater than ever before.

How the Public Can Help

Transact your banking business in the morning as far as possible, and as early as possible. Try to avoid a rush at closing time.

Do not draw any more cheques than are absolutely necessary. Instead of paying small accounts by cheque, draw the money in one amount and pay in cash.

Change in Banking Hours June 1st.

On and after June 1st banking hours will be: 9.30 to 2.30; Saturdays 9.30 to 12.00.

This arrangement will give the staff more time to complete the large amount of work which cannot be taken up until after the office is closed to the public.

Special Services Discontinued July 1st.

Certain services must of necessity be discontinued, for a time at least.

On July 1st banks will discontinue receiving payments for tax bills and the bills of gas, electric and other public service corporations.

The banks desire to render all essential services including many special ones arising out of the war. In order to do this they make this appeal for co-operation in the manner suggested above