

SIR R. BORDEN ON COMMONWEALTH

It is essential as much for Great Britain as for her sister nations, that the voice of the whole commonwealth shall speak; it is mightier than the voice of the United Kingdom alone.

Throughout it was of interest to note that Sir Robert used the term "British Commonwealth of Nations" in preference to "British Empire," pointing out how the former term had been recognized both in the constitution of the Irish Free State and in the oath to be taken by members of the Irish Free State Parliament.

"In what manner, by what authority shall the external policy of the Commonwealth be determined and announced?" Sir Robert asked after sketching recent constitutional developments. "Often there is need of prompt and firm decision. How shall the voice of the Commonwealth be ascertained when the delegates have scattered from the council table? The failure of the Dominions to accept and support a policy of vital concern would seriously affect the Commonwealth's influence and prestige. It is essential, as much for Great Britain as for her sister nations, that the voice of the whole Commonwealth shall speak; it is mightier than the voice of the United Kingdom alone."

"It is impossible," Sir Robert declared, "for them to assert a national status unless they are prepared to assume corresponding national obligations for the Commonwealth's safety. It cannot be doubted that within the British league of nations their security is greater and their responsibilities in this respect less burdensome than if they should withdraw."

"Within that league there are six nations under a single allegiance and with a developing status in their political relationship. Their unity rests upon the ideals of liberty, autonomy and co-operation."

Although denied the powerful aid of the United States, the League of Nations accomplished great things for the world's peace during the last three years. Never before has the habit of international consultation and co-operation so impressed itself upon the nations. On at least four occasions the league has prevented the outbreak of war in Europe. It has settled more than one difficult and dangerous question after the Supreme

Allied Council had abandoned the task; it has established a great Court of International Justice and it continually exercises a potent influence for the determination of international differences by peaceful means."

"During the fifty years preceding the great war, there had been notable progress in the status of the Dominions, he said, illustrating with reference to Canada. Sir Robert said complete autonomy and full control in domestic affairs were established; the principle of consultation and co-operation in external affairs had made great progress; the original theory of central control and colonial subordination were giving way to the new conception of Dominion nationhood."

In 1912 for the first time a Dominion Prime Minister, as a member of the Privy Council, was invited to sit in the British cabinet. The war came with participation by the Dominions on the field and around the council table.

Sir Robert described how the Dominions became signatories to the peace treaty and members of the League of Nations; a distinctive international status "that they had not previously possessed," and how the treaties were submitted to the Dominion Parliaments for ratification.

He observed that at the Washington disarmament conference, the Dominions were distinctively represented and the treaties there concluded were signed by their delegates. Further, under suitable arrangements approved by the British Government, Canada became entitled to appoint a minister plenipotentiary at Washington.

WHAT IS THE MATTER?

(Edmonton Bulletin.)

An Ottawa despatch of the 18th guardedly conveys the idea that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will not be allowed to assist the civil and provincial authority in protecting persons and property from aggression by members of or sympathizers with the U.M.W.A. This decision necessarily raises the question as to why the force is maintained. The incidents of the attack on the mines and miners of the Edmonton field by the U.M.W.A. are unusual. A condition has arisen which was not contemplated in the establishment and maintenance of the city and provincial police forces. Extra duties have been laid upon members of these forces. In the end the forces may have to be increased if the duties are to be properly performed, as they have been in the past. It would seem that if there were any purpose in maintaining a Dominion force it was to meet just such occasions. The force is here, ready for duty. But instead of its being employed, the militia are to be called out, in case of necessity. In the meantime the city and provincial forces are being worked overtime, and the Dominion force is calmly looking on. Should the necessity for military assistance arise there need be no fear as to the promptitude with which the call will be answered, or the energetic nature of the action that will be taken. But the government that suggests military action with an unemployed police force in hand is not well advised from any point of view.

The Father—My boy, when I was young I often worked for \$5 a month on the farm.

The Son—Well, dad. I don't suppose you were worth more. I say, can I have a ten-spot tonight? I want to go to a swell hop.

ROTHSCHILD GOLD IS ROMANTIC STORY

History of World's Greatest Financier Is That of Europe.

How Miss Alice de Rothschild, by a stroke of the pen two days before her death, transferred the bulk of her fortune estimated at \$7,000,000 from one member of her immensely wealthy family to another is described as "a romance."

The Rothschilds have been great internationalists—a kind. More than a hundred years ago Rothschild lent Wellington his silver bullets to smash France, and when France got her Bourbons back they were propped up on the firm foundation of Rothschild gold.

Money lending to Governments has been the business of the Rothschild house, which entered on prosperity under the name of Bauer. Mayer Anselm Bauer was meant by his father to be a rabbi, but he declined, and set up as a money lender at the sign of the "Red Shield" (Rothschild) in Frankfurt. The Red Shield was a sure shield for the Bauers, who multiplied in numbers, power and wealth, lending money wherever there were Governments with urgent needs and the security of taxable subjects. Luckily for the Bauers, there was a nice crop of wars at the time.

The first loan was to the Danes in 1802. Twenty years later there were branches of the house in Vienna, Naples, London and Paris, as well as in Frankfurt, with a brother in charge of each, owning a new name (Rothschild) and an Austrian barony.

The greatest of these was Nathan, at the London end. He exploited carrier-pigeons and fast boats to get rapid and exclusive information on which to manipulate the markets. He backed Wellington to win, financed the Allies against Napoleon, and made a very good thing out of the Waterloo Stakes.

He is said to have been present at the Battle of Waterloo, not, presumably in the front line. He was first with the news in London, where his agents made a large scoop by buying up stock which had fallen heavily on the false news spread about Blucher's defeat two days before.

After that the Rothschilds found gold wherever they turned, whether to French railroads or the City of London.

That is how it came about that one woman can sign away \$7,000,000.



A Perilous Climb on Mount Blanc.

"FLOWER" SLOGAN CAME FROM POEM

Says Its Originator, P. F. O'Keefe, of Boston.

The story of the slogan "Say it With Flowers," the circumstances which prompted its coinage, how it came into existence, and its subsequent spread throughout the country is told by P. F. O'Keefe, its originator, of Boston. Mr. O'Keefe suggested the slogan to the publicity committee of the American Florists in Cleveland in December, 1917.

"It was evident that a slogan so worded as to induce people to use flowers more generally—to buy more flowers—was needed," said Mr. O'Keefe describing the birth of the slogan. "In a great mass of quotations which I gathered from the rhapsodic utterances of poets I came across this:

'Flowers are words, Which even a babe can understand,'

from Bishop Cox's 'The Singing of Birds.'

"There," I said, 'is the germ of a slogan. There is a language of flowers. They do speak. Even a babe can understand. Now to work that into a twentieth century phrase that conveys the meaning that flowers do have a language.'

"And then there the slogan 'Say it With Flowers' was created."

HOLD NO MORE MEETS OF TRADE COUNCIL.

Stratford.—Not even enough members of the local trades and labor council showed up for last night's annual meeting to enable that body to decide on formal disbandment. Only six put in an appearance including four officers, and as this was three short of a quorum it was not possible to decide anything, or even to hold a meeting.

After waiting for an hour, the six faithful departed in disgust, leaving behind them the impression that although the Stratford trades and labor council had not been formally voted out of existence, it was just as roughly dead as though this had been done. Indeed, the decision was made that no more meetings be held, while one member present suggested that the secretary inform the Dominion Congress of the situation in Stratford, and if congress concurred, should turn in the local charter.

Notice of motion to disband the organization was given at the local meeting.

A SYMPATHY STRIKE WITH MINERS ASKED.

Edmonton, Alta.—Asking that a general strike of all labor organizations, in sympathy with the striking miners in this district be called immediately, vice-President Ryan, of the United Mine Workers District No. 18, addressed the Trades and Labor Council here. Action on Mr. Ryan's request was deferred until next Saturday, when executives of the various unions will be summoned to a conference.

The prospect of a general strike of all mine workers in District 18, comprising southeastern British Columbia and Alberta, was forecast by Mr. Ryan.

A pretty girl leaned back in a big chair—a man bent questionably over her. All was quiet. The oyster-grey walls of the room, with their pale mauve fringes, seemed to soothe the rush of feelings that his presence roused in her as she lifted her eyes confusedly into his.

Then there was a moment of tension. She was waiting—waiting. There was something she wanted to say—yet she could not say it. Everywhere was so still, almost she could hear his heart beating.

Suddenly a sigh fluttered from her lips. She lifted her eyes to his again, but this time pain lay deep in their depths. "You hurt me," she said.

"No, no," he said softly. "Just once more," and his head bent close to hers. A moment or two only, and he drew himself erect.

"Yes, I think I can stop that tooth. There is no need to extract it," he said.

STRIKE BREAKERS BREED VIOLENCE

And Are Cause of Much Trouble Says "Miners Defender."

In connection with the miners' cases now going on and pending in Eastern Ohio and West Virginia, it is well to review the outstanding points in past labor years. There is nothing strange in the discovery that all labor violence is provoked and engineered by labor busting agencies through the medium of spies and provocateurs. Thus harmless and entirely legal functions of labor unions are transformed into violence; the result of which is, besides the slur on the name of union labor, that "constructive conspiracy" charges are brought against numberless union men. The paid destructionist shrinks to cover under this legal barrage and the public is bombarded with smearing tales of labor violence. A look beneath scallied labor wars shows a festering corruption sometimes unbelievable and seldom published to any extent.

Labor has time and again repeated its stand against violence, and that very little if any violence is committed is obvious even from a superficial survey of the labor field. All of the strikes entered into by the United Mine Workers are remarkable for an absence of disorder, and yet the provocation to retaliate for murder and slugging is extreme enough. In the last strike of over 600,000 miners, this army of men retained an attitude of extreme patience, and what violence did occur was undoubtedly caused by the same source that dispatches the disturbing gunmen and thugs into peaceful communities.

It is also to the point to stress again the fact that conspiracy charges are always vigorously applied to the workers but never against those who send out their fawning agents to destroy and murder. Language is not strong enough to describe this manner of measuring justice.

The general public knows little or nothing of the extent to which armed guards and paid spies are used by large corporations in their efforts to disrupt labor unions. For this reason the following excerpts are given from United States Government reports and from reports made by regularly authorized committees representing well-known parties.

"No other party in the world has such large wide spread, well-financed strikebreaking corporations, making money out of 'labor disputes' as America. Their existence is an integral part of the corporations' policy of 'not dealing with labor unions.' The steel strike was harvest home for them. Outside the plants and inside, outside the strikers and inside the labor unions, their 'operatives' spied, secretly denounced, engineered raids and arrests, and incited to riots. The congress' managers spoke the same arguments as Mr. Gary in justification of their activities. The companies concealed but were not ashamed of hiring 'operatives'; it was a customary, inevitable part of the anti-union alternative.

"Nor was it the custom of certain strikebreaking concerns to wait for 'labor trouble.' When business was slack they made 'trouble.' The sub-report details, from affidavits of former operatives, how certain concerns provoked strikes in peaceful shops in the past to create 'business,' set union to fighting union, organized unions in order to be called in to break the unions. They bled both sides; and the Federal Government files contained their patriotic reports.

The dread with which most people face the necessity of having a trained nurse in the house is largely due to a wrong attitude between patients and nurse.—The Nursing Mirror.

COMPANY "UNION" FAILS.

Portland, Ore.—The timber bosses' company "union" is travelling the inevitable road to oblivion. This "union" is known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen. At the meeting of its board of directors in this city the president reported that the "greatest difficulty" of the past six months was the number of employers who have deserted the "union," as they have "felt no immediate need of protection against industrial radicalism."

Officers of the bona-fide union of timber workers remind workers of the claim by trade unionists that the employers would "throw over" the loyal legion when it served their purpose to prevent organization.

LONDON CLUB FOR THE LABOR MEMBERS.

London.—The larger number of labor members of the House of Commons seeking accommodation in the capital since the general election has resulted in speeding up the project which has been on foot for years to establish a labor club in London. The party has now secured premises near the Embankment, providing 150 bedrooms. The anticipated membership will be 1,000 Londoners, and the annual subscription will be three guineas, and for members outside London, one guinea, with the object of providing meals, accommodation and residence on a reasonable scale.

It is planned to open the premises before the end of the next parliamentary session.

BRITISH PROPOSAL TO ONTARIO GOVT.

Pay for Boys' Emigration in Return for Supplying Central Farm.

Toronto.—The immigration proposals by Ontario to the British government have been approved in all points save one, according to information which has been received at the parliament buildings from W. C. Nixon, the province's agent general in London, England. The British government has still to announce its decision on the question relating to boys of the teen age and their settlement upon a central farm with the idea that they would be hired out to farmers in the community. The cause of delay is not opposition to the scheme but a proposal to launch it upon a larger scale than had at first been anticipated.

The prospect which now looms up for the teen age boy settlement is that, in consideration of the Ontario government supplying a central farm and land, the British government will defray all other expenses in connection with the boys' emigration.

The other points in the Ontario immigration programme which have received British approval provide for the bringing out of selected British farm laborers upon a basis of the British government paying one half of the transportation cost. Negotiations are also under way with the Ottawa government which, if successful, will result in the Dominion's bearing one-half of the province's share.

EDMONTON WOMEN IN DEMONSTRATION

Want Mayor to Provide Food While Husbands are in Jail.

Edmonton.—Wives of the hundred and thirty-five odd miners continued their campaign of protestation against the arrest of their husbands throughout the afternoon and evening. Late this afternoon a delegation waited on Mayor Duggan and demanded that the city provide them with food, clothing and other necessities while their husbands are held.

The mayor declared the women would have to take their case to the regular city welfare board. The women then asked that they be allowed to appoint three to act with the welfare board, claiming the chairman of the board was prejudiced against foreigners. This the mayor refused to do.

Leonard Barlow, one of the 29 pickets arrested this morning, was found guilty and sentenced to thirty days on the charge of assault on Thomas McEwan. He was also remanded for trial on a charge of being a member of an unlawful assemblage.

EFFORT TO OUST ONLY LABOR GOVERNMENT.

Melbourne, Australia.—Encouraged by the result of the federal elections in December, the Nationalists of Queensland are asking Senator Sir T. Glasgow to leave federal politics in order to lead the anti-Labor forces in the Queensland state elections this year with the view of ousting the only remaining labor government in Australia.

PLAN CONFERENCE ON IMMIGRATION.

An interprovincial conference on immigration and colonization under the auspices of the federal department of immigration and colonization will be held here on January 10. This conference arises out of the exchanges between the federal department and the provinces on the subject, and it is expected will serve to establish the exact procedure to be followed, and the different classes of immigrants which can be assimilated. It is expected that the ministers, administering colonization affairs in the respective provinces, will be in attendance.

TO CALIFORNIA VIA CANADIAN NATIONAL ROUTE.

At this season of the year, many Canadians are planning to visit California. Of course there are many routes, each with their special scenic interest, but, treating travel as fundamental of education, why not travel one way through Canada. It will give you an opportunity of knowing your own country better, a chance to view the finest mountain scenery in America, an d to visit our own all-year-round resorts on the Pacific Coast, Vancouver and Victoria, where the grass is green and flowers bloom, and golf, motoring, and all out door sports may be indulged in throughout the winter months. Discuss this tour with any agent of the Canadian National Railways, before concluding your plans. "The Continental Limited" which runs daily between Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver is one of the finest all-steel equipment trains in America. For full particulars, apply to the city passenger office, Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways, North-west corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto. Telephone Main 4209 and Adel 5179.

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