

## New Immigration Policy Canada's Urgent Need

### BRITISH LABOR PARTY NOT READY TO MERGE

**One Great Part of Work is to Organize Newer Freedom for Women.**  
**But if Lloyd George Wants To Join Up, Will be Glad to Have Him as a Member.**

LONDON.—The Labor party will not merge itself with any new party with other elements united with Lloyd George, according to announcements made at Labor party headquarters yesterday.

"However, if Lloyd George wishes to join our party we will be glad to have him," was a remark made by the party spokesman.

During the past three weeks the party has been preparing an effort to double its number of members of parliament at the forthcoming election, it was declared.

The party has 400 candidates in the field, including twelve women, it was stated by Arthur Henderson, M.P., secretary of the party, who added: "One great part of our work will be helping to organize the newer freedom for women, who have the right to a million votes in the election."

**Gained Fourteen Seats.**  
 "Our party," continued Secretary Henderson, "polled 2,250,000 votes in 1918 as compared with 5,000,000 votes for the two other great parties—the Liberals and the Conservatives, then known as the Coalition to finish the war and win the peace. Since then, in parliamentary elections, we have gained fourteen seats, bringing the total to 75 seats.

The Coalition government is evidently being followed by a reactionary government, with Labor misrepresented and conspired against by

### LABOR IS ROUTED IN THE MUNICIPAL VOTE IN ENGLAND

**Early Returns Show That Conservatives Have Made Great Inroads and Party Has Suffered Losses.**

LONDON.—The rout of labor was the feature of the municipal elections in a large number of boroughs throughout England on Wednesday. Up to an early hour Thursday morning the returns were incomplete, but it is significant that in ten of London's twenty-eight boroughs, the completed returns show that labor lost 149 seats, which had previously been held by labor, in some instances their representation being completely wiped out.

Incomplete returns of the municipal elections on Wednesday show labor lost 160 seats and gained 5. The Conservatives gained 100 and lost 11. No London results are yet available.

### LABOR ANXIOUS MAKE SUCCESS NATIONAL RLYS.

**Heads of Men's Organizing Express to Acting Minister Their Desire to Make Government Control a Success.**

Sir Henry Thornton, new president of the unified Canadian National Railway system, will have little difficulty in securing the co-operation of labor in making the country's largest public enterprise a real success if the feeling expressed yesterday to Hon. George P. Graham, acting minister of railways and canals, by four prominent union officials, is that of all those employed by the government roads, Messrs. J. McClellan, representing the International Association of Machinists; R. J. Talion, of Division No. 4 of the Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labor; John Noble, representing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Louis Beaulin, of the Brotherhood of Railway Firemen of America, in the course of an interview with Hon. Mr. Graham, on other matters made it clear that labor was anxious to see government control and operation of the railways made a complete success, and they also told him that they had heard from their associates nothing but praise for the new head of the system.

### IMMIGRATION A VERY IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR CANADA

The Government of Canada has been giving attention to the whole question of immigration and the Minister (Hon. Charles Stewart) and the officials of the Department, having in mind the statement of the Prime Minister that our agricultural settlers must be carefully selected in the country of origin, wisely directed on arrival so that they will not drift into the ranks of the unemployed in our cities, and so placed on the land that they will become substantial citizens of the Dominion, decided that the first thing to do is to have a survey of conditions existing in the countries from which we might expect to derive our settlers as well as throughout Canada.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of the officials in those countries with the officials in Canada, so as to secure the best class of settlers and locate them on land where they will have the best chance to succeed, the Minister has interviewed the Provincial Governments and discussed the question thoroughly with them, and has succeeded in securing their hearty co-operation in this work.

Later a conference will be called at Ottawa of representative officials of these Governments and field officers of the Department of Immigration, at which a definite programme will be set out for each year's activities.

There is a tendency in some quarters to ask why the volume of immigration is not greater, and to urge that it be increased. The Government could open the gates and greatly increase the number of immigrants coming from Great Britain and the Continent, where there are many thousands of artisans, professional men, dwellers in cities, who would gladly come to Canada. If Canada had more places for city workers these would make most desirable citizens; but with urban employment in its present state it is deemed unwise to add still more to the numbers looking for work in the cities. Our activities for the present, therefore, must be confined to people who will engage in agriculture and household work and to "teen" age boys and girls.

A committee representative of the Government have had many conferences with the Canadian Colonization Association, an organization backed by private capital, that is going to endeavour to settle annually a large acreage of lands lying adjacent to the railways in Canada. This organization is endeavouring to work in conjunction with the British Overseas Settlement scheme, as well as bringing settlers with means from Great Britain, United States, Scandinavia, and the Continent. They will also encourage emigration from our cities to the country. The Government will assist them with a grant in order that they may thoroughly organize their welfare scheme.

The Department of Immigration will make a strong drive to secure agricultural workers and settlers, who will go upon our free lands located in the northern portions of Canada. The Department hopes to work out this scheme in co-operation with the Provincial Governments, which will assist in the direction of these very desirable settlers when they arrive within the Provinces. It is hoped they can be settled in congenial surroundings so far as schools, churches and social activities are concerned.

A very important field, in the opinion of the Minister, is that to be dealt with in bringing to Canada carefully selected boys and girls from Great Britain. Mr. G. Bogue Smart, who is in charge of the juvenile work, has just returned from Great Britain and reports that there are a very large number of desirable children who can be brought to Canada, and he is now engaged in working out arrangements for the placing of them in the rural homes of Canada.

Another promising field is that of the repatriation of many of our splendid Canadian people who in recent years have gone to the New England States. It is hoped to attract a very large number of them back to their native Provinces, as well as to Western Canada.

The Minister is very optimistic with respect to the future, especially in view of the splendid crops which have been harvested this year throughout Canada, and which will materially improve conditions. A continuation of our present prosperous conditions will undoubtedly in the near future make it possible to absorb not only agriculturists, but all those people in other walks of life who are anxious to come to Canada from Great Britain and elsewhere.

### CRITICAL STATE OF SOUTH RUSSIAN METAL INDUSTRY

**Results of Soviet Government Inquiry.**

The facts revealed by a special commission of inquiry appointed by the Soviet Government show that the metal industry in South Russia has touched such a low ebb that only the most urgent and radical measures can save it from complete destruction, stated the Russian Supplement to Industrial and Labour Information, the weekly publication of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at Geneva.

These facts are taken from the findings of the Commission published in detailed form in the Ekonomicheskai Zhizn (Economic Life) a Soviet Government publication. The total output of the metal works in Southern Russia at the present moment amounts to only 4 per cent. of pre-war output, while orders on hand represent 15-25 per cent. of the present possible output of the works. This shortage of orders, added to the fact that the price paid by the State is considerably lower than the cost of production, has resulted in the works being run at an enormous loss.

In view of this, the Committee decided that the only solution to the problem was to close all the metal works in Southern Russia with the exception of three, each equipped with one blast furnace, and to concentrate the entire production programme in these three works. Even to realize this scheme, the Government will have to spend at once about 550 million roubles, a rouble being calculated at 3,400 to the £1, of which nearly 400 million are classed as "arrears in workers' wages", while a monthly subsidy of 750 million roubles will also be needed.

The Russian Supplement, which appears fortnightly, contains valuable information on conditions in Russia collected by experts from the principal Soviet publications, from all the important newspapers of Europe and the United States and from Russian publications appearing abroad.

### HISTORICAL SURVEY

Continued from last week.

(1) Direct financial assistance in the form of loans for the purchase of land, livestock and "equipment" and buildings, which may be as high as \$7,500 per settler. This is a greater total advance than a loan company having regard to the credit of the settler could afford to make.

(2) Indirect financial assistance. The Board by local knowledge has been able to save \$4,000,000 on the purchase price of land. It has also been able to save \$1,000,000 by discounts on purchases from implement firms.

(3) General direction.—The Board has its superintendents at its district offices and a staff of 200 field officers, each of whom deals with 100-150 settlers. This staff is employed in assisting the settler to select his land and equipment and to make a start on right lines and in securing the prompt repayment of the loans made by the Government.

Since the summer of 1920 the financial situation has been very acute, especially in the West. In November of that year the first big repayment month, the showing for Ontario and the Maritime provinces was nearly 100 per cent. of payments due, and the average for all Canada 54 per cent. The failures have been few; and in the 600 salvages with which the Board has had to carry through it came out to the good on balance the higher value realized on the sale of the land covering the loss on equipment and stock. Considering that the Board had to undertake the work as a measure of re-establishment and to set at once on a big scale, its achievement is surely outstanding.

The Soldier Settlement Board must of necessity continue until a substantial amount of the \$80 million outstanding loans are repaid. Would it not, therefore, be possible to use this organization of the Board as a part of the permanent machinery of land settlement. Mr. J. B. Bickerteth, the Warden of Hart House (University of Toronto) in his vivid book, "The Land of Open Doors," tells us what was the frequent experience of the homesteaders in the Pre-War, and as some would have us believe, the gold-en days of immigration.

"A man and his family," I summarize his description, "scrape together money enough to get to Edmonton, buy a wagon, a team of oxen, a stove and provisions and have a little left over. Land finding is often made expensive through unscrupulous land guides. On arrival he puts up a barn and shanty and lives for the first year on the remainder of his capital. In the second year the pinch comes. If he has landed in an out of the way spot, there is probably no road over which a threshing machine can get to him. So he feeds his crop to his cow and calf; and himself goes off to work in a logging camp on the railroad, leaving his wife and children to spend one winter alone. If a railway comes into his neighborhood, the price of his holding goes up, and he is tempted to sell and get out—either for another venture or into the town or back again to his old home." I do not deny that some came through this trial and achieved splendid and permanent success, but I ask these three questions:

(1) Was it not in the aggregate wasteful, because so often starting with a choice of location based on ignorance?

(2) Was it not in the aggregate productive of unnecessary suffering, especially for the women folk, through the isolation of one homestead from another?

(3) Was there always an external work, such as railway work, to carry the men through the winter?

Old timers is the west insist that the best settlers are those who feel their own way and build up their position slowly, abstaining from an extravagant use of expensive machinery (purchased on credit) and relying on themselves and their horses. The moral, however, of this is not that assistance is undesirable, but rather that assistance must be given wisely. When left altogether to himself, the settler is exposed to those very forces which make land settlement a speculation and a temporary camping ground.

To be continued.

An American actress lost a valuable necklace two hours after she arrived in Paris. It is not often that actresses have to wait so long as that.

### LABORER AND CRAFTSMAN

**J. R. Clynes, M.P., on The Problem of Dual Interests.**

The development during the last twenty years of Trade Union organization amongst laborers and general workers has been one of the outstanding features of our industrial life. Many foretold that it could not be done. For a long time the effort received only irregular encouragement. Its ultimate success was doubted. Sympathy was general, but not more general than disbelief in the attainment.

It was asserted that general workers would only pay a small contribution and that not for long. It was asserted that a small contribution could do little, but the result has shown that numbers and spirit often count as effectively as money, and that sufficient money is usually there if it is used on a plan by which small contributions are pooled, and financial resources for those who need them are derived from a large variety of workers who must remain at their employment while others are in a state of dispute. The pooling of funds and mixed membership explain a success standing to the credit of general workers as great as the victories of skilled workmen who pay high contributions. Yet by paying more general workers could do more.

Success must demand attention, and though the organized strength of laborers will vary in even a greater degree than variation in the case of craftsmen, it is safe to conclude that the future place of workmen in relation to machinery and the subdivision of labor in great productive workshops will necessitate a high level of organization for all classes of general workers.

Though we commonly speak of the interest of Labor, the truth is that many interests and not one must be considered. If the interest of Labor were a unit and could be pursued in agreement with a thousand different grades of workmen, the tasks of organized Labor would be easier. Unfortunately we have to consider not one interest but many. Old difficulties have been inherited and new difficulties are being made every day.

The customs of generations have all made their contribution to present workshop conditions, and though shops have altered enormously in respect to numbers employed and articles produced, human nature has changed but little. The competition among workmen has to some degree been modified by Trade Union action into an ap-

### LABORER AND CRAFTSMAN

proach to co-operation, and both the preaching and practice of Labor principles have taken the edge off much of the assertive self-interest which industrial conditions inevitably create. At worst, therefore, there is some improvement, but the best has yet to be reached.

Conditions during the engineering lock-out would have been used by the employers to suit their purpose if in that fight there had been less loyalty and sense of common-cause among the workmen. These conditions permitted large groups of general workers and semi-skilled men to try and advance their occupational interests at the expense of men whom the employers had locked out. From the beginning of the fight, however, those of us who had any claim to speak for the general worker knew that he would not take advantage of the situation created by the lock-out to pursue his separate interest, and thereby assist the employer in hastening the defeat of other men in the engineering trade.

That the general worker has a separate interest is beyond doubt. Whether that interest can be jointly pursued and secured without detriment to the wage standards of other men is a question which ought jointly to be considered from the standpoint of the mutual good of all. It was not the fault of the employers that they failed to use the existing circumstances of separate interest, and though such joint movement as existed for purposes of conference, discussion, and settlement was both imperfect and unsatisfactory, the Trade Union spirit within the societies survived the temptation of seeking separate advancement for particular sections without regard to the established rights of other sections.

The relation of the general worker and semi-skilled men to higher-paid men is a question which, if not settled on a basis of mutual rights, will be settled by force of economic circumstances in a way which would best suit the employers and be settled greatly to the detriment of every section of men involved. In no occupation can any group of craftsmen or men possessing the skill which apprenticeship confers disregard the ceaseless changes in methods of production and new devices in machinery. Men in many trades in the last 100 years have tried the plan of offering resistance to mechanical development or standing still, as though development would never touch their interests. Those who have followed this plan have fared worse than the men who in any occupation have recognized inevitable mechanical changes and have made the best bargain with the new methods which they could not ignore.

The less-skilled men in all branches of the engineering trades have never been fairly paid, and in normal times

Continued on page 4.

### OUTSIDE CONTRACTS.

A protest was registered with the acting ministers of railways and canals by the above mentioned men against the letting of contracts to outside firms for rolling stock for the Canadian National Railways when the shops of the latter are not now fully employed. They urged that it should be the policy of the government, as far as possible, to keep the Canadian National Railway shops running full time, and not on part time with contracts going to outside companies. It was pointed out by them that as a result of loss the shops at Winnipeg, Moncton, Leaside, and St. Malo, have been operating on part time for about two years.

### HELP STRIKE BREAKING.

A charge to the effect that the Canadian National Railways system was being used, possibly unconsciously, to assist in breaking the railroad strike in the United States was also made by these four union officials. They pointed out that the Grand Trunk trains are run regularly from Brockville, to St. Alban, Vermont, and complained that the officials of the Central Vermont railroad have been using Grand Trunk engines for the run beyond St. Alban's, these engines returning to St. Alban's in time for the regular run back to Brockville.

"This," they declared, "is looked upon by the railway men as a serious matter on account of the existing strike in the United States, it being considered that the use of the Grand Trunk engines (the numbers of the engines are given) is tantamount to assisting to break the strike in the United States. What the railway men want is that Grand Trunk engines be used only on work as done previous to the strike.

Sympathetic consideration of both these matters was promised the union representatives by Hon. Mr. Graham.

### GOVERNMENT WILL ALLOW MEETINGS

The government has decided to lift the ban that was placed on meetings by civil servants in government offices after hours. In a communication to Associated Federal Employees of Ottawa Premier King states in reply to the union's request that the rule be rescinded, that the cabinet has discussed the subject, and has arrived at the conclusion that no sound reason exists for a continuation of the rule.

From now forward civil servants will be permitted to hold meetings after business hours in government buildings for the purpose of discussing civil service questions.

The ban on meetings in government offices was imposed in the fall of 1920 following the formation of Associated Federal Employees who held organizational meetings in departmental offices, etc. Premier King's communication has been received with much satisfaction by civil servants everywhere.

### NO COAL SHORTAGE NEED WORRY US

"Canada has sufficient coal to last 30,000 years," Dr. Charles Cassell, Deputy Minister of Mines and chairman of the special committee of Government scientists empowered to investigate the possibility of adapting Canadian bituminous to furnace use as a means of relieving the situation in the "acute coal area," informed Canadian Press last night. The "acute coal area," he explained, stretched from the western boundaries of the Province of Manitoba to Montreal, and it was within these limits that the demand for some solution was the most pressing. Dr. Cassell said that the first report of his committee would be in the hands of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, within a few weeks. Complete information as to Canada's coal fields was already in the hands of different Government departments and this would be collected and arranged for the use of the committee.

### WILL RAISE WAGES STREET CAR MEN

**Mayor Cousens, of Detroit, to Make Changes for Men's Betterment.**

DETROIT.—Platform men on the Detroit municipally owned street railway lines are to receive a wage increase and shorter hours if the plan announced today by Mayor James Cousens, acting head of the Detroit Street Railway Company is carried out.

In addition, the platform men will receive an annual vacation with pay, under the plan. The new plan will be tried out on one line of the city for the next month, and if found practical, will be extended to all other lines, the mayor announced.

Operators of one man street cars will receive a wage increase of five cents an hour, while other workers are to be given the 8-hour day at their present wages. The present working day is nine hours.

A proposal that the Detroit United Railway be denied the use of the city streets for its inter urban cars will be voted upon Nov. 7, the city council today voting down a resolution that the proposal be taken off the ballot. If the proposal is adopted, inter-urban passengers would be required to transfer to city cars at the city limits.

**KIND OF MAN CANADA WANTS.**

Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, arrived at Liverpool on the Canadian Pacific liner Montcalm. Mr. Moore is representing the workers of Canada at the International Labor Conference at Geneva.

In an interview with our representative, Mr. Moore stated that the Britisher Canada wants is the man who will make the Dominion his permanent home. Canada, he said, is entirely British, and Canadian labor felt preference should be given workers of Great Britain in any immigration policy. But it was unwise to induce the unemployed of the cities of this country to go to Canada until trade had sufficiently recovered to ensure them an opportunity of escaping from the sufferings of further unemployment.





# Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Mails

## The Canadian Labor Press

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED  
A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

### LABOR PROFITEERING

The word "profiteering" has been applied and associated with almost every trade channel of industry since the beginning of the world war, both in Europe and America. That there has been justification for a considerable amount of criticism along this line there can be no doubt. However, there are many who have been wrongfully accused, simply because they were leaders of some industry or men of large financial interests nevertheless there has been profiteering of the most vicious type carried on by some of our manufacturing industries and commodity kings as well as the small merchant and certain elements of the laboring class.

We hear on almost every hand criticism of the profiteer and many solutions have been offered for the elimination of this vicious practice without any real or apparent result.

The writer will not endeavour to enter into details or the various phases and elements of every species of profiteering, but will briefly apply the text to that of the laborer and employer.

There are thousands of laboring men, both skilled and unskilled, who are profiteering off their fellow workmen and likewise aiding profiteering of their employers.

The laboring man is the one individual who suffers most from this nefarious practice, and, as a rule, he is the one who shouts the loudest in vehement terms against this practice, yet at the same time he does not seem to comprehend that he is a party to, and lending assistance to such practice. The writer is of the opinion that the most vicious profiteer is he who receives wages paid him by his employer for what he (the employer) deems or thinks him entitled to for the services rendered. This reference, of course, precludes any thought that such a workman belongs to a legitimate labor organization, for if such were the case the workman would undoubtedly have a say as to what his labor was worth to the employer through collective bargaining and contractual relations with the organization of which he is a member. There is no denying the statement that there are many employers who refuse to deal with or recognize or employ union workmen giving many and varied reasons, but the gist of such arguments can all be traced to a pecuniary motive. The employer who will refuse to recognize or employ a workman because he is a member of a labor union does so with but one purpose in view—that of profiteering off his employees, for he does not pay his workmen wages that his competitor does who employs union labor, but is compelled to pay them almost as much because of the standard set by organized labor. Such methods are practiced for no other purpose than profiteering off labor unions. Likewise the workmen who are employed by such employer and accepts his dictated wage is as guilty of profiteering as his employer—if anything, he is more vicious for permitting such to exist.

Such employers are the worst enemies of the laboring man, and will shout and preach against labor unions and appeal to your individual freedom of action, merit basis, constitutional rights, free speech, etc., etc., and will picture a labor union as an undesirable institution; that it harbors contempt for every righteous or progressive element of advancement; that it fosters and breeds trouble makers, anarchists, etc.; in fact, he does not know nor can he be convinced but that a labor union and its members are anything but a dangerous institution born in sin, nurtured in elements of ruin and destruction of character and industry. Such an autocratic employer will deny you the privilege of associating with a labor union, and at the same time be an "ace" in an organization of his branch of business, the aim of which is purely and solely pecuniary.

It does not take a Solomon, a mathematician nor a veiled prophet to diagnose such motives, and it is surprising how many good honorable and skilled mechanics there are who submit to the will of such autocratic employers whose sole purpose is to profiteer on labor performed by them.

Now, Mr. unorganized laboring man, how long will it take you to analyze conditions about you? Surely you are competent to perform the duties exacted of you or you certainly would not be receiving the stipend from your employer. Nine cases out of ten your employer has no other interest in you or your future welfare than the labor you perform. In the name of common sense and reason and for the betterment of yourself and the industry you represent associate yourself with a labor union of your respective vocation and raise your standard of living through negotiations with your employer. It cannot be done individually, it takes collective bargaining to attain justice to all concerned. Your employer will think the more of you and will appreciate your services the greater.

Every day you put it off you are the loser, and besides, you are impeding the progress of your calling and aiding your employer in profiteering off yourself and your organized fellow workmen. Law is the science of reason and reason is just common sense, so why procrastinate—better yourself by affiliating with your trade union.

### SHOULD BE ASSETS IN FIVE YEARS

Sir W. MacKenzie Says Possibilities of C. N. R. Should Help Country Soon

"In the Canadian National System Canada has one of her biggest potential assets," says Sir William MacKenzie, "their possibilities are immense."

"Can Sir Henry Thornton make them pay?" was asked.

"I could turn them into an asset within five years. Thornton can make them pay if he is a dictator, and I think he is," smiled the man who built so much of the system.

"What the National System needs is a dictator," emphasized Sir William, "a man who will go ahead and do things, irrespective of politics. He has been given a free hand, and he must see that he insists on retaining it."

The Montreal Star today says: Reports current in railway circles here today, and for which confirmation is lacking, insist that either S. J. Hungerford or C. A. Hayes will join the staff of the Canadian Pacific Railway at an early date.

Since the resignation of D. B. Hannay as president of the Canadian National Railways, Mr. Hungerford has been vice-president and general manager of the system. He was formerly operating vice-president. Mr. Hayes is vice-president in charge of traffic.

In some quarters the rumor of changes was accompanied by the suggestion that this would be the first of a series of transfers by which high officials of the Government system would be taken over by the Canadian Pacific. At C.P.R. headquarters here there is emphatic denial given the suggestion that a plan is afoot to undermine the National lines through the taking over of important executives. It is suggested that a natural interchange of employees is quite inescapable, but that any plan of undermining is pure fiction.

### U. S. A. SENATE NOT RECIPROCAL

No reciprocity treaty with Canada is likely to be brought about, according to Senator McCumber, chairman of the Senate finance committee. He points out that the tariff act makes no provision for reciprocity and that a special treaty would be needed. He doubts whether this could be arranged or ratified by the Senate. Senator McCumber does not believe that the tariff law will seriously cut down importations and predicts it will not eventually divert Canadian trade from the United States.

### WOMAN'S BODY DISCOVERED IN SALVAGED VINDICTIVE

What greeted the sight of the salvagers of H.M.S. Vindictive, when the great blockship was raised at Zeebrugge is revealed by Lieut-General Sir Edward Bethune. Sir Edward, who is approaching three score years and ten, signed on as a cook, or cabin boy, on the ss. Gundreda, one of the most up-to-date salvage steamers. He was present when Capt. Fryatt's ship, the Brussels, H.M.S. Iphigenia, H.M.S. Thetis, and Vindictive were brought to the surface. When salvaging the last vessel, relates Sir Edward, the crew of the Gundreda had the feeling that they were in touch with the dead—it was almost as though they were opening up a tomb. When the great ship rose to the surface there were found on board the remains of a woman. No one knows to this day who she was or how she came to be there. The Admiralty were horrified at the breach of discipline but honourably kept the secret. The remains were given the same burial, with full honours, as those who had fallen in the battle, and it was a very sad moment when the poor body was brought ashore. Every man on the Vindictive expedition was a volunteer, and in Sir Edward's opinion the woman may have had someone dear to her on board. Rather than be parted, she secreted herself on board and died with her gun.

### TRICK SCAFFOLD SAVED JOHN LEE

Comparison of the double hanging of Benney Swin at Woodstock, N.B., with the famous English case of John Lee, who survived three visits to the gallows, brings from H. W. Karn, of Sydney, C.B., warden in the penitentiary at the time of the Lee hanging, the declaration that a trick scaffold, built by other prisoners in the prison, saved Lee's life.

The Lee executions were the sensation of England a quarter of a century ago. "The Babacomb murderer" as he was called, lived in a suburb of Torquay, Devonshire. He was condemned to death for murder and sent to Portland Convict Prison. There three efforts were made to hang him. Each time the rope broke, popular report said. Intervention by Providence was his salvation, the English were convinced. One London Sun day paper, even, published the rumor that a white dove was seen hovering over the scaffold at the third unsuccessful hanging. Lee's sentence was commuted and he served time in Portland.

Warder Knew Lee Well. "It is not correct to say that the rope broke," says Mr. Karn in a letter to The Standard after declaring that he was a warden at Portland and knew Lee well.

"What actually happened at the attempt to execute Lee was that the trap doors refused to move on the lever being drawn. Lee was taken back to his cell and the trap doors planned around the edges. They would fall when Lee was not on them.

"Superstitious people believed that it was an act of Providence, not knowing the real cause. Up to that time scaffolds were built by prisoners, but that was the last one they built. On it being taken to pieces it was discovered that the scaffold was a trick scaffold. The weight of one man locked the doors. The man stood in a certain position when the hanging was going forward, and unconsciously caused a cleft of wood to project under the trap doors. When he moved from that spot the cleft disappeared from sight.

### LABORER AND CRAFTSMAN IN ANTICIPATION OF GARMENT STRIKE

Manufacturers in Montreal Take Action for Dominion Organization

MONTREAL.—Definite steps were taken Wednesday at a general meeting of clothing and garment manufacturers at the Windsor Hotel to launch a Dominion association, to be organized on national lines and to work as a part of the Canadian Manufacturer's Association. There were about sixty representatives of the various firms interested in what are known as the needle trades at the meeting, representing all the leading firms of Montreal and several from Ottawa.

These were all unanimous that the time had come when this industry should form a Dominion association for the furtherance of its special interests, and a resolution to that end was adopted without a dissentient vote.

A committee was also appointed to proceed with as little delay as possible toward the organization of the association, it being stated that with members already secured in Toronto and Ottawa, and fifty members in Montreal to begin with, the association would start out with a membership of over a hundred, representing the leading firms of Canada in the allied lines of business under the "needle classification."

### APANESE QUESTION COMES UP AGAIN

The United States is confronted by another phase of the Japanese question. Japanese domiciled in the United States proper and in American possessions overseas are claiming the right to become citizens of the United States. Here and there a federal judge has decided in their favor. One case coming from the Hawaiian Islands was so difficult that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco submitted, as it had a right to do, certain questions of law to the Supreme Court at Washington. Upon the answer to these questions will depend the result of this litigation.

Up to date Japanese have been excluded from naturalization privileges by a law so ancient that the Japanese cannot possibly complain that it is an offensive discrimination against their nationals. In 1790 congress provided that only "free white persons" were entitled to naturalize. In 1870 the privilege of naturalization was extended "to persons of African birth or descent." In 1906 the whole naturalization statute was re-written and no distinction made against applicants because of race or color. The old statute of 1790 was not expressly repealed, but the Japanese through their counsel are contending that it was superseded by and does not constitute a limitation upon the statute of 1906.

The case for the Japanese was presented to the Supreme Court on October 4 by Honorable George J. Wickersham, former attorney-general of the United States, and one of the leaders of the American bar. He contended that the act of 1790 was directly solely against colored slaves, and was never intended to apply to the Japanese. He pointed out that congress had passed a special law prohibiting the naturalization of Chinese, but mentioning no other Asiatics. He pointed to the fact that during the past century a number of Hindus, Parsees, Assyrians, Armenians and Filipinos had been naturalized. The color test had therefore not been applied in practice. As to the racial test, he declared that the Japanese were not Mongolians but belonged to the Caucasian race.

Should the Supreme Court sustain these contentions, a most serious situation would be presented. Fully one-half of the people of Hawaii are Japanese. They are "subjects" but not "citizens" of the United States. Thousands of persons of Japanese origin are now domiciled in California and Washington. The outcry from the states on the Pacific coast against naturalizing Japanese would be one that congress could not disregard.

Yet the Japanese would not tamely submit to a statute directed against them like the one which bars the Chinese from naturalization. They would retaliate in many ways and such of the old trouble between Japan and the United States would be revived. The decision of the Supreme Court will, therefore, be awaited with considerable interest. It will at least settle the question upon which the lower courts have divided. Should the court hold the statute of 1790 to be still effective, the Japanese would have no cause of complaint. That act was passed sixty years before Japan was opened to the world. Whatever hardship it works against them is accidental.—Manitoba Free Press.

### COAL CONFERENCE

halt taken by the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trade Unions of Great Britain on the employers' proposal for the withdrawing of the war bonus has resulted in a large adverse vote. The operatives, however, will remain at work pending a conference between the leaders on both sides.

### HOPE FOR IRELAND THE GENERAL NOTE

Special Correspondent of Daily Express Tells of Improvement All Round

I have just emerged from a six-months' journalistic imprisonment in Ireland, and I am convinced that the country has now reached the threshold of an era of peace and prosperity unprecedented in her history.

Strife between the twenty-six counties in the south and north-east corner with its one million people is disappearing.

De Valera and his boot-thirsty followers are badly beaten. Five thousand of his supporters lie in prisons awaiting deportation to a desert island two thousand miles away.

Ireland has not yet voted to join the League of Nations, but with the passing of the fourteen articles in her new constitution she has virtually taken her place among the leading nations of the world.

The new government is asserting and upholding its authority, and is framing with the new Constitution in harmony with the Treaty.

The new Government is governing and Irish leaders are leading, says a Special correspondent of the Daily Express, who has been in Ireland for six months.

The president, William Cosgrave, has already proved himself to be the most capable leader the country has yet had. His straightforwardness, his unimpeachable character, and his unshakable determination to stand by the treaty with Great Britain, have inspired the greatest confidence in the people.

Mr. Cosgrave is not an idealist. Idealists have done great harm to Ireland in the recent years. He is a thoroughly practical man.

De Valera himself and the "renegade" Erskine Childers are hunted men. Any peace overtures they may now make are not to save only their faces, but also their lives.

The settlement of the Irish Post Office strike, is of enormous importance in the new conditions in Ireland, says the Westminster Gazette. It stands as the first clear victory for the new Government in the assertion of its authority. This was no ordinary industrial dispute. The strike was a challenge, on the part of a large body of civil servants, of the position of the Provisional Government.

Had it succeeded in compelling the surrender of the new Ministers there would have been no effective authority in Southern Ireland at all. In those circumstances the Government was compelled to fight, and to insist on terms in the end which would be a clear victory for the Central Government. These terms it has won. The Post Office servants go back with considerable reductions in their wages, and with the understanding that they will do all that is possible to straighten out the chaos created by the fact that there has been no postal service for weeks over large portions of Ireland. The Government has shown its mettle; it has proved that it has the capacity to rule and the will to discharge the duties that fall upon it.

At the opening of the Irish Parliament we said that it was well that there was nothing spectacular about that event; that there was more promise for a quiet and successful government of Ireland in the humdrum business of the first sittings. The comment has been justified. The new Government has done exceedingly well in difficult circumstances, and although it has not produced any leader of magnetic personality, it has shown a very real capacity. In his quiet way Mr. Cosgrave has shown himself a man of strong character, who is determined that the Government shall function as it does in an orderly State.



Queen Mary opened this new infants' ward in the Infirmary at Leeds, England

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### WILL TRY TO REACH POLE BY SUB

By submarine to the pole is an undertaking which Prof. Anshuetz-Kaempfe, inventor of the gyroscopic compass used on German submarines during the war, will attempt if he can secure associates with nerve and money enough. The submarine itself must be built abroad owing to the peace treaty, which prohibits submarine construction in Germany, but Prof. Anshuetz-Kaempfe has secured designs and estimates from leading German submarine builders which he claims prove the project entirely feasible. The venturesome professor does not contemplate making the entire journey from the ice barrier to the Pole in one drive, but to take advantage of the openings in the ice, which he claims are everywhere in the Polar ice field during the summer to navigate the boat from one breathing place to another until he reaches the Pole. Once there the members of such an expedition would have the opportunity of making prolonged scientific observation which would be barred to air explorers.

### IN LEAVES OF OLD MUSIC

"A literary find has been the subject of much discussion in legal circles recently," says the Daily News.

"Early in the summer a London bookseller purchased a pile of papers and music from a well-known firm of auctioneers for \$5. These were resold for \$50 to the owner of an old bookshop in the provinces, and he discovered hidden between the leaves of the music of a 16-page pamphlet of the early works of Shelley, 'Posthumous Fragments of Margaret Nicholson,' Oxford, 1810.

"He submitted it to a London expert, and learned that only five other copies were known to be in existence. Then he sent it to the auctioneers from whom the first purchaser had bought his bundle of papers, and the pamphlet realised \$6,000.

"The point in which the interest of booksellers and collectors centres in whether the original owners of the papers have any legal claim either against the bookseller who made \$6,000 profit on his lucky purchase or against the auctioneers.

"The music and papers in which the Shelley pamphlet was hidden here, it is stated, part of the library of a well-known collector, and were placed in the hands of the auctioneers for sale."

The Soviet Government states that Russia is prepared to undertake armed intervention in the Kemal interest. If Lenin and Trotsky are to be kept out of them, future wars will have to be marked "Private."

### TO MEMORY OF BATTLE OF YPRES

The anniversary of the first battle of Ypres was commemorated on Tuesday in London by the sale of corn flowers on the streets in aid of the Ypres League, which has decided to establish a permanent hostelry in Ypres for the poorer people who journey there to visit the graves of their dead. Princess Beatrice, patroness of the league, drove through London, briefly halting at various centres, including the Criterion theatre, where she received a bouquet from Viscountess French, and the Mansion House, where she received a bouquet from her young daughter, Princess Beatrix, who accompanied her with a bouquet and a cheque.

Subsequently the Princess placed on the cenotaph a giant wreath of corn flowers enclosing a shield inscribed "To the glorious memory of over 200,000 Britons who fell at Ypres salient, 1914-1918, from the Ypres League."

The pipers of the Scots Guards then played a lament as they marched slowly round the cenotaph.

Finally Princess Beatrix placed a wreath on the grave of the unknown warrior in Westminster Abbey.

### BEATTY SAYS IT WAS THE NAVY

Earl Beatty visited Brighton the other day, when the freedom of the town was conferred on him. In a speech afterwards he said our sea power, and the security it brought, was built up at vast cost, but the war showed how fully the expenditure was justified. It enabled not only the British Empire, but the whole civilised world to be saved from disaster. The nation which had menaced the peace of the world had been crushed, and, although human wisdom had not been able to still completely the great upsurge which shook the world, we could at least feel that the worst was behind us. Earl Beatty afterwards unveiled the Brighton war memorial.

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Fire! Fire! Fire! In the Lane Technical High School in Chicago. School Cadets hold the fire lines as the children escape. But it's only a special fire drill, with smoke from movie bombs to make it more realistic and to see that children wouldn't lose their heads at the sight and smell of smoke.



# HON. H. COCKSHUTT HANDLES TROWEL

Had Not His Union Card, But He Had The Professional Touch.

Col. the Hon. Harry Cockshutt, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, is still claimed by Brantford as a citizen of the telephone city, and the home paper publishes reports of all the functions in which he participates. Only recently he accepted the post of commanding officer of one of the reserve battalions of the Dufferin Rifles of the city.



Hon. Harry Cockshutt.

They started construction of a new school the other day on Terrace Hill, to be named in honor of the late Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone. Col. Cockshutt accepted an invitation to lay the corner stone. As his honor took the trowel, those near the stone assert, he leaned forward to a workman on the other side, and said, "Say, Fred, I haven't got my union card." But he flourished the trowel with such skill that the remark went around among the practical masons, "That's not the first time he has spread mortar."



## A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

This is not the first mysterious visit of M. Venizelos, ex-premier of Greece, in London. Arriving from the continent after the fall of Constantine, M. Venizelos, as ambassador of the new Greek government, has been making many private calls to members of the British government and the foreign office, probably in an attempt to save at least part of the greater Greece which he built up by a lifetime of effort only to see crumble up by the Greek debacle.

## LIFE SEEMS EMPTY WITHOUT A BOMB

The Most Criticized Attorney-General in Canada Keeps His Sense of Humor Undimmed.

A sense of humor is often a public man's strongest armor against unwarranted criticism—a truth which the Hon. W. E. Rancey, attorney-general of Ontario, has learned. During



Hon. W. E. Rancey.

his first year in office, Mr. Rancey took very much to heart every word uttered against himself or his department. Now, however— It was in the middle of the last session of the legislature, when vigorous denunciations of the O. T. A. enforcement, demands for investigation of the death of Capt. Huston, and divers other offensives were being launched against the attorney-general in the House, that a newspaperman, meeting Mr. Rancey in the corridors one morning inquired as to what was new. "There's nothing new this morning," the minister replied. "In fact, with a demure twinkle in his eye—"nobody's done anything to me yet, today."

## LORD GLADSTONE HAS A KEEN WIT

Proved That There are Impossible Questions for a Straight "Yes" or "No."

Although Lloyd George in his recent Manchester speech described Lord Gladstone as "the dwarf who wears the clothes of a giant," a description none will deny, yet the dwarf, poor orator that he is, has his witty moments.

Speaking at a political meeting at West Leazes, England, he suffered considerable heckling. Having been asked a question by one heckler, he began to talk around the subject. The questioner immediately shouted "Answer the question Yes or No."

Gladstone replied, "My dear fellow, there are some questions which



Lord Gladstone.

cannot be answered by a simple Yes or No."

"No, there are not," replied the heckler. "Answer the question."

"Are you willing to answer any question I may put to you with a straight Yes or No?" asked Gladstone.

"Yes, I am," replied the heckler, without hesitation.

Gladstone then leaned forward, and in a clear voice, slowly asked: "Have you stopped beating your wife?"

Amid uproarious laughter the heckler beat a hasty retreat from the hall.

## ADVICE TO WOMEN.

You must look ethereal and you must look happy. Men hate a sad face because it seems to reproach them, and, even if they murder you, they resent your reproaching them.—One Man in his Time, by Ellen Glasgow.

## CURE IS RIGHT.

Bill—wot d'yer thing about this 'ere Frenchman, Bert, an' his auto-suggestion cure?

Bert—Dyer mean that bloke wot says you've only to keep on repeating "Every day I get better and better!" an' you do get better if ye're poorly?

"Yes, that's the bloke, Bert."

"I believe in 'im, Bill. Why, every day for the last three months I've ben sayin' to myself, 'Some day I'll get a summons for not paying my rates,' an' strike me pink, yesterday it landed."—Pearson's Weekly.

## WHERE THE DEVIL WAS.

The historian of Southwark Cathedral, England, the Rev. T. P. Stevens, is possessed of a sense of humor which would have delighted Sydney Smith.

One of the treasures of the cathedral is an ancient wooden corbel, once part of the roof, representing the devil in the act of swallowing a stoner.

On one occasion a visiting parson, finding the vestry door open, peered in and, seeing Mr. Stevens, asked—with apologies for the intrusion—where the devil was.

"I'm sorry, I've no idea," replied Mr. Stevens, in a tone of the blindest unconcern: "but somebody told me the other day he'd been seen at Brighton."

## "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED"

The suggestion is being revived in certain quarters to make the Poet Laureateship an honor with a time-limit, not a whole-life affair, as it is at present, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling's name is put forward. As a writer of stirring poetry, he certainly stands high, but there are arguments against as well as for the idea of changing the Poet Laureate each year, like a lord mayor.

Kipling tells a nice story of a private fancy dress ball he once attended, when each of the guests had to represent some well-known novel. He puzzled a long while over one of the guests who was designated as a patent cigarette lighter, and at last begged her to tell him what she was.

"I represent one of your own books," she replied.

"Which one?" asked Kipling, baffled.

"Why," she said, "The Light that Failed."

A town prospered so much during the war that, one after another, five new banks appeared upon its streets.

One day the town's leading manufacturer met a friend in the street.

"Jim," the friend asked, "are you doing much business these days with the Merchants' Deposit?"

"Well, they're after me hard," Jim replied, "and I've got an overdraft there now, but I'm thinking of taking it out."

# Mainly About People



B.P. Has the Legion of Honor Now.

B. P. still-looks 'em into shape, not only as a combined drill and exhibition at Alexandra Palace, where the Prince of Wales reviewed them and

their work. B. P. is shown at the moment when the medal of the Legion of Honor was pinned around his neck by French military attaché at London.

## LLOYD GEORGE CAPTIVATES MASSES IN INNER CIRCLES LAW IS MOST POPULAR

Law Never Prophecies, But Planned His Career Years Ago, and His Goal at Last. A Tall, Sad, Methodical Man, With an Uncanny Memory for Facts and Figures.

Even the political expert of the London Times must squirm now at his prophecy two years ago regarding Bonar Law. "If and when the Conservative party breaks away from Mr. Lloyd George, it will no longer be under the lead of Mr. Bonar Law," he loftily pronounced. "And should the prime minister, as so many expect, move to the left in politics, Mr. Bonar Law will still be found at his side faithful and loyal always." It only proves what risks a man



Bonar Law.

takes to prophecy. Bonar Law never prophecies. He plans. Nobody quite knows how long he plans before an event. Some people have a suspicious sometimes that it is so long before that it really amounts to prophecy.

Adversity never quite daunted him. He first lifted himself in the world as an ironmaster at Glasgow, and even yet, there seems to be iron in the quiet unromantic stubbornness and tenacity of the man.

"When are you going to see the new House of Commons?" asked a friend some time after Law's defeat in the Blackfriars' division, Glasgow, in 1906. "Not till I go to take a seat there." He found a seat without delay.

Perhaps it was because he had so close plans that he appeared so phlegmatic to another defeated-candidate who found him in his room at the Central Hotel. Law, as a lifelong abstainer, was sipping a tumbler of milk. "Oh, Law! who could drink milk on such a night as this?" shouted the amazed man.

"Can't you play at something, Bo-

Dempsy has been knocked twenty feet by a moose. The verdict, however is in favour of Dempsy, as the moose is adjudged to have been disqualified for butting.



"Mother of India" Communes the Work of Gandhi

MME. GANDHI, the wife of the Indian political leader, is known as "the Mother of India." Since her husband's imprisonment for seditious actions and remarks, MME. Gandhi travels from village to village with members of the non-co-operative group endeavoring to interest the natives in the passive movement of non-co-operation with England's rule.

## HOW THE PIANO CAME TO LONDON

Empire Capital Was Nursery of Piano With Broadwood as the Master Mind.

It was in the year 1728 that the firm of Broadwood, the oldest piano manufacturers in the universe according to general acceptance, was founded in Great Pulteney Street, Golden Square, by Burckhardt Teuchudi who was the favoured harpsichord maker to the Prince of Wales, the son of George II. James Teuchudi was mentioned in an article in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1812, attributes the invention of the grand piano in 1772, to a Dutchman, American Backers, and again in his MS. Notes and Observations he repeats the statement.

This is not quite correct, but it is near the mark. It was, however, the new action that was an improvement on that of Cristofori, the inventor, or rather on Cristofori's idea, by the contrivance of the regulating button and screw, which rendered the direct piano action certain. This was ultimately known as the English action, and it was brought to the greatest perfection by the Broadwoods'. It was Robert Stoddart, assisted by Backers, who contrived with great skill to manipulate the movements to make the pianoforte, small and grand, and to give it that perfection of tone, that, notwithstanding all other makers English and foreign, has never yet been surpassed, and as already indicated it has ever since been distinguished as the "English action."

Sir George Grove says: "If (the Broadwood) has met all the demands of the far advanced technique of the present day; Chopin and Beethoven preferred it to any other, and Liszt was one of the greatest enthusiasts of the instrument when it first came under his touch." It was through the cleverness of Robert Stoddart and the interest of the original Broadwood that the combination of the harpsichord and the pianoforte, which secured the easy and mellifluous tone of the new instrument in 1777, which gave rise to the designation "Grand" as applied to the piano.

The Broadwood's, by the way, have in their possession a Covent Garden Play-Bill of 1767, which chronicles the first appearance in an orchestra of a piano as an accompanying instrument. This bill says: "After Act One of the 'Beggars' Opera' that Miss Brickler will sing a favorite song from Judith accompanied by Mr. Dibdin on a new instrument called 'Piano Fort.' Mr. Dibdin was, of course, the well-known song writer, Charles Dibdin, who gave us 'Tom Bowling,' and many other famous sea songs, and who also made use of the piano in his own entertainments at the 'Sans Souci' in Leicester Square. He created considerable interest and surprise by his playing, and drew fashionable audiences to see the 'new musical box.'"

The next notable information that we get in regard to the piano is that John Christian Bach performed on it at the Thatched House in St. James' street one year later, as a solo instrument. Dr. Burney, the author of one of the earlier dictionaries of Music, had one of his nephews, according to the announcement of the day, appointed "to the piano forte at Drury Lane Theatre." It was many years before any compositions devoted and proper to the instrument were purposely written; as the harpsichord still held sway.

As far as can be discovered, the first real pianoforte music was published in London in 1773; this was the famous "Three Sonatas" by Muzio Clementi, which he composed when he was only eighteen years old. "In these pieces the young composer divided the technique and instrumental treatment to which the pianoforte was responsive and there founded the true school of pianoforte playing." To London belongs the distinction of the introduction not only of pianoforte playing, but of pianoforte making, and though Continental cities have made certain improvements the best pianos still bear the hall-mark of the British Metropolis.

## HER THRILLING TOP NOTE.

Mme. Tetraxzine, now in England, will soon be coming to this continent with her own vocal range, her voice control and her wonderful top notes full of flourishes and thrills, slightly different to other prima donnas her friends describe.

This singer did not reach her top note with Tetraxzine facility, but by laborious degrees. When she got there she repeated this top note eight or nine times, loudly and shrilly, to impress all and sundry, that she really was there, and there was no mistake about it.

One evening, after she had struggled up, and was shrieking her triumph a member of the audience looked anxious.

"She's got up there," he exclaimed to his companion, "and now see can't get down again!" Raising his voice he shouted out to the singer: "Jump!"

## MARTIN BURRELL WAS OWN CRITIC

It Was a Disparaging Account of His Oratory That He Gave to The Oldest Inhabitant.

Hon. Martin Burrell used to do a bit of campaigning in western Ontario when he was minister of agriculture. One day—two elections ago—he arrived in Paisley to address a meeting in the interests of "Jim" (now Senator) Donnelly. There was no one at the station to meet him, and the minister wandered down to the only hotel there the dinner hour being past, he modestly asked for "a few biscuits," and was accommodated with a meal. Seated afterwards in the public room of the hotel he was engaged in conversation by the oldest inhabitant.

"Do you know this man Burrell?"



Hon. Martin Burrell.

asked the ancient.

"Yes," said the minister.

"Is he much of a speaker?"

"Oh, just fair, I believe."

"Well, I'd a notion to go and hear him, but I dunno."

The old gentleman meditated a while, then confided to the stranger that he had at home a picture of Sir John A. Macdonald, and wondered if it would be acceptable on the platform at the meeting.

Hon. Mr. Burrell, relieved at a chance to terminate a perilous cross-examination, assured the Paisley burgher that he thought it would, and the old man departed to take "Sir John" to the town hall.

## HERBERT HOOVER DRESSES IN BLUE

Has a Standing Order With a London House.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce in the United States, is very careless about his dress. He is always turning up at functions in a black suit and tan shoes, or doing something of like nature to shock the susceptibilities of the exacting.

Hoover is interested in doing things not in dressing up. The man who will live in history for the rescue of the Belgians from starvation during the war usually wears a blue suit. Many



Herbert Hoover.

people wonder how it is that he sticks to the same color and cloth.

"Years ago," said Hoover recently to a Canadian friend, "I decided that men waste too much time over clothing. I was in London then, and I went to a London tailor, and got him to make me a suit like the one I am wearing. I have a standing order with that house, and, wherever I may be, I merely send them word that I want more clothes and they forward this same blue suit. That takes the matter off my mind."

## A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Lady Belper is one of the best all-round sportswomen in England and a fearless and accomplished rider, a fact which adds a certain piquancy to a story I heard her tell recently.

It concerned an amateur regatta in which she was interested. During the preliminary practice of one of the boats it was found that one of the members of the crew had failed to put in an appearance.

After waiting some time the crew again started out to look for a substitute, and meeting a likely looking man, he accented him with: "Are you an oarsman?"

"No," replied the man, "I've never bin on an 'orse in me life."

A young American amateur, who has come to take up a Rhodes scholarship at Oxford, has expressed a desire to fight Battling Siki. We feel sure he will soon get over that home-sick feeling.

## NEARLY MADE MONK OF J. J. MORRISON

Kapuskasing Soldiers' Colony Was on the Mind of R. Reece Hall, and Capuchin Slipped Out.

R. Reece Hall, Liberal M.P. for Parry Sound, claims the distinction of coming nearer than any other man to "making a monkey" of J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario.

It was during the first session of the present legislature, as Mr. Hall tells the story, Mr. Hall had the floor, and was delivering himself of references, not altogether complimentary, to Mr. Morrison.

"This man Morrison," he declared,



R. Reece Hall, M.P.

"is the Capuchin of the government.

The house stirred uneasily in its seats as though fearing something over its head was being sprung.

"The what?" gasped Premier Duffy.

Then an inspiration struck one of Mr. Hall's desk mates.

"Do you mean Rasputin?" he suggested.

Mr. Hall realized that he did.

"I had the Kapuskasing soldiers' colony on my mind at the time," he explained subsequently. "That's how I came to confuse the two words. But, if I didn't make a monkey of Mr. Morrison, at least, I made a monk of him. And even that takes some doing."



Harvey Opens the Pudding

Here is Col. George Harvey, the American ambassador to Great Britain, in a very human mood. All the world loves a good pudding, especially the one that opens the pudding season at the famous old "Cheshire Cheese," in London. The ambassador is about to perform the quaint ceremony of opening the famous pudding which opens the pudding season. See him smiling.

## NEW LEASE OF LIFE FOR WAR LECTURER

Father Evans, missionary to the Kootenay Indians at St. Eugene Mission, British Columbia, is one of the interesting figures of the west.

He came to Canada two years ago



Father Evans.

so broken in health as the result of war work that he did not expect that he would ever take up active work again.

The mountain air has given him a new lease of life and a few months ago he took charge of the St. Eugene Mission and lives in the open most of the time.

He plans to stay another year in Canada when he will return to his parish at Oxford. He is also one of the lecturers at Oxford University.

During the recent David Thompson memorial pageant, Father Evans impersonated Father De Smart, the missionary who travelled through the Windermere and Kootenay districts in 1840.



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**SETTLERS ARE BEING PROVIDED FOR.**

Opening up of Australia for large numbers of new settlers is being rushed ahead by the Government. Details of the agreement discussed at Sydney in June last, between Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, and the State Ministers on the question of the development of the Murray River area, show that the four railways to be built into the Riverina and the necessary bridges over the Murray River will cost Victoria \$7,500,000. The opening up of a large number of settlers, including a large number of immigrants, will open up a fine territory capable of absorbing immigrants.

**LAND SETTLEMENT BY CO-OPERATION**

**Sir John Willison in Canadian Magazine Outlines Far Reaching Scheme.**

A great co-operative movement has been launched to place settlers on the land in all the Provinces under a long-payment plan and under conditions which will guarantee careful selection and adequate supervision of all those who are approved and accepted. The plan contemplates settlement on lands adjacent to railways in the Western Provinces and on farms uncultivated or only partly cultivated in all the old Provinces. In scope it will be national, and while recognizing that the great field for settlement lies in Western Canada will not neglect repatriation in Quebec nor overlook opportunities to increase population and production in Ontario and the Atlantic communities. The Imperial and Federal Governments, the Provincial Administrations and the great railway systems will give support to the movement. Although there will be a degree of private initiative and direction behind the undertaking, the national need and demand could be achieved without the co-operation of the Governments and the transportation companies. It is not intended that immigration from the United States or from other countries shall be neglected, or that the movement shall be primarily and peculiarly Imperial in purpose and outlook save that the approval of the British authorities has been secured and that a portion of the Empire Settlement Fund has been made available for the common effort.

The organization which has been formed has had a fund of \$1,200,000 subscribed by patriotic citizens of Canada. The amounts subscribed will neither draw interest nor will the subscriptions ever be returned. They are gifts outright for a purely patriotic object. The contributions from the Canadian and Imperial Governments will be available only to assist settlers who will go upon the land. Lands and settlers will be carefully selected and agents will be appointed to receive incoming immigrants, to direct them to the districts in which they may desire to locate, and to give all necessary assistance and supervision until they are safely established. The railways, it is expected, will give special rates for settlers and settlers' effects and will have direct representation on the Board of the Colonization Association. The whole object will not only be to put settlers on the land, but to establish them under permanent conditions which will ensure their permanent devotion to agriculture.

It is believed that in a few years many thousands of farmers can be placed in the Western Provinces alone upon farms adjacent to railways. The significance of this will be understood when it is remembered that there are now less than sixty thousand farmers in Manitoba. A greater population in the settled areas of the West will mean a material increase in municipal and provincial revenues, will provide additional earnings for the railways, and will lessen the general burden of taxation and reduce or abolish the deficits on the National Railways.

It is admitted that the whole project will require vigilance and energetic direction, but the plan of settlement has been approved by the best experts whose services could be obtained, commands the support of the Canadian Government and the British Overseas Settlement Board, and will put into effect by executive officers who have had practical relation to agriculture and long experience in colonizing in the newer sections of Canada. In addition to settlers who may be secured from the United States, Great Britain and other countries, it is believed that there are many people in the cities who may be willing to take up land on the thirty-two year plan of payment; men who farmed before they came to Canada, or left the land to follow other pursuits, but who, under present conditions, would go back to farming. But whether that be so or not, it is certain that many desirable settlers can be obtained from other countries, that the Imperial Government is peculiarly anxious to encourage migration to the Dominions, and that a national policy of land settlement, rather than general and indiscriminate immigration, is the immediate and urgent need of the Dominion. To the details of the plan which the Governments have developed and sanctioned infinite attention has been devoted, and it is believed that under prudent and practical management the greatest era of expansion in the history of Canada will be assured.

**WHO WANTS SHARES IN MEXICAN REVOLT.**

Stock in a revolt in Mexico is being offered at 10 a share by an organization with headquarters in New York. Circular letters have been issued by the organization. To avoid violation of neutrality laws the circulars state that none of the money will be used in the United States in fomenting the revolution, but that all cash will be sent into Mexico "to encourage" men dissatisfied with the present government in trying to get into power a new administration in Mexico. If the revolt succeeds, subscribers will get back their money plus interest, the circulars say.

**BROADCAST**

From Overseas and Across the Border

**DEATH TOLL BY BOOTLEGGERS IS HEAVY.**

Bootleggers have killed it is claimed 125 persons engaged in enforcement of the liquor act. Fewer than 50 bootleggers have been killed in the same time. Wounded among enforcement agents number more than 3,500.

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IS ABOLISHED IN AUSTRALIA.**

Capital punishment has been abolished by the Queensland Government. It is the first State Government in Australia to do so, though in all Australian States capital punishment is rarely ever carried out. The measure is hailed by humanitarians as a very necessary, if long delayed contribution to progressive legislation.

**MINERS IN AUSTRALIA TAKE HOLIDAYS.**

Mining trouble are being experienced in Southern Australia although it is believed that the threatened trouble in the northern coalfields has been averted. The southern mines are still closed as a result of a dispute between the miners and the employers. When the miners took a day off recently as a protest against the delay in installing mine improvements, the owners retaliated with a decision to close down until the miners could guarantee uninterrupted operations.

**ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP RAILWAY BRIDGE.**

A charge of dynamite sufficient to blow up two big trestles or wreck a big office building, according to sheriff's deputies, was exploded under a Central of Georgia trestle on the Atlanta division at the Forsyth road underpass at Macon, Pa., the other day. The explosion was of such force as to shake buildings within a radius of 2 miles, but county officers worked all day before locating the scene of the blast for the main abutments of the trestle and the roadbed were not damaged.

**FISH THAT WHISTLED WHEN TICKLED.**

A freak fish that whistled and blew itself up when tickled is to be presented to the New York Aquarium. It was scooped out of the water at Bluepoint, N.Y., by an angler of Patuxent. It was about four inches long, had one eye, a head like an owl and three tails, which it wagged all at once, and its body was covered with horns. The angler said it got so angry when he pulled it out of the water, it whistled three times, and expired. Wonder if Dry Law enforcement officers suspect bootleggers in the vicinity of Bluepoint.

**FOREMEN ARE WANTED SAYS LEVERHULME.**

Lord Leverhulme, in his presidential address to the Union of Lancashire and Cheshire Institute, said that one of the greatest works the Union could do was to help in producing the type of men required for foremen.

Industry was well equipped with managers and high officials, but one of the most important men in every works was the foreman.

They wanted to get their foremen interested in higher education, and set only in that which happened to concern their work, but in the study of human nature and of the mentality of the men under their control.

**INDEPENDENT CITIZENSHIP FOR U. S. A. WOMEN.**

Independent citizenship for women is granted by a bill just signed by President Harding. This legislation was promised in the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties and had the endorsement of the women's organizations throughout the United States. The law provides principally that women shall have the right of citizenship independent of their husbands. Under its provisions an American girl will not lose her citizenship when she marries a foreigner. At the same time under its terms an alien woman will not obtain American citizenship by marrying an American husband. It will be necessary for her to obtain citizenship by resort to the courts.

**POLICE RAIDS IN BERLIN ARE FREQUENT.**

Many night raids by police on cafes and street corners have inconvenienced tourists in Berlin who have been warned that they are likely to be caught more often than ever in the future. The raids are to be redoubled on account of the increasing crime in the city and its suburbs. The foreigners are advised to keep their identification papers and passports with them at all hours. Otherwise they may be forced into the motor trucks which gather up the suspects and take them to police headquarters, where they must remain until the police in their residential districts are queried concerning their identity. Women are especially required to have the authorities note their profession upon their papers. Even those who do not frequent the cafes which are raided often are caught in the rounders of the police, as pickets are formed at street corners by cordons of police and all who enter are surrounded and compelled to show satisfactory identification before they are released.

**A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN LONDON-PARIS NIGHT MAILS BY AIR.**

To enable him to take up Lord Northcliffe's 400,000 Deferred shares, Lord Rothermere formed the "Daily Mail Trust," a dashed the public last week-end to subscribe for £1,000,000 7 per cent. guaranteed 15 Year First Mortgage Debenture Stock in this Trust.

So immense was the demand for this stock that over £50,000,000 were applied for—fifty times more than was wanted. This unprecedented application must be taken as a very definite vote of confidence in Lord Rothermere's financial skill and approval of his bold step in taking over his brother's control of the Daily Mail. Such confidence is also a responsibility, as Lord Rothermere will be the first to recognize when he asks himself the question: "What shall I do with it?"

**THE BURDEN OF TAXES IN AMERICA.**

"What cannot be disputed is that State, county, city, school and highway taxes before the national tax applies are about 33 per cent. of the whole income of the citizen," says Mr. E. P. Bell in the Spectator, in pointing out the heavy burden of American taxation.

"American millionaire's must turn over to the government 75 per cent. of all they make. Big business men in America will tell you they are laying by nothing now; they are 'working for their masters in Washington.' American farmers by the scores of thousands are borrowing money to pay war taxes to save their land. It is utterly useless to tell our farmers, business men, and professional classes that Britons are taxed 'much more heavily' than they; they do not believe a word of it."

**PRINCE OF WALES CONGRATULATES SCOUTS.**

"You are doing a splendid work, Scouts, and by doing it are doing your best to carry out your scout motto, which is, 'Be Prepared.' You could do nothing better. Stick to it. From my heart I wish you every possible success."

In these terms the Prince of Wales concluded his wonderful inspection of 60,000 Boy Scouts at Alexandria Palace, London. By this time the Imperial impressions of the Prince must be many, but surely none will ever compete from a standpoint of fervor with the spectacle which he witnessed when tens of thousands of Scouts junched towards him with one gigantic jump, as the great gun gave the signal for them to crowd round his platform to listen to what he had to tell them. It was a sight too thrilling to be told in mere words. It had to be seen to be believed, and once seen its memory could never fade away. From start to finish the great Scout Rally as it was called, was favoured with glorious weather. For a few moments in the afternoon trouble threatened, but as the Prince's time drew near the lowering clouds seemed as if to be charmed away, and the Royal visitor arrived amidst a glowing burst of golden sunshine. Since overnight the Palace had acted as a kind of mighty magnet, attracting to its arms Scouts and Wolf Cubs from all over the kingdom. Train after train poured into the vicinity, crammed to the fullest capacity with British boyhood.

M. Clemenceau has decided to postpone his visit to America until their elections are over. Having seen the horrors of the great war he is taking no risks.



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