

Labor's Magnificent Celebration Of Its National Holiday

ORGANIZED LABOR OF OTTAWA DOES LABOR DAY HONOR

Organized Labor in Ottawa fittingly celebrated Labor Day by a splendid parade and field sports. In every respect, the event was one of the most successful held in recent years by the combined locals of the unions represented in this city. In spite of a period of depression, the locals of the organized craft unions indicated surprising numerical strength, while the addresses from Messrs. J. A. P. Hayden, president of the local Trades and Labor Council and John Cameron, labor's representative on the board of control, reflected the spirit of optimism prevailing in the movement in Ottawa.

Weather conditions were ideal, so that when the parade marched out of Byward square, it was estimated that it comprised fully 2,000 of the rank and file, representing practically every organized trade craft in the city. Marching with precision, and attended by the G.W.V.A. and Hull regiment bands, the parade, with each labor unit displaying its distinguishing gonfalon, was an impressive spectacle. As such, it was witnessed by large and interested crowds who lined the route of march. But back of the symbolism of the banners which the crowd did not see, but which Controller Cameron in his speech splendidly emphasized, was the fact that the parade represented an objective achieved by labor in its struggle for emancipation.

The floats were not so numerous, possibly, as in other years, but those that did feature the parade made a good showing, and combined good taste and appropriateness. Several of the crafts, particularly the building trades and the typographical local, were very largely represented. The printers were given the place of honor at the head of the parade in honor of their strike and long fight for the 44-hour week.

Among the other conspicuous entries, were those of the firemen, retail clerks and sheet metal workers. The local fire department, besides being represented by Fire Chief R. Burnett, paraded a detachment of trim fire fighters, 100 strong, under Capt. W. Dix. Three sets of apparatus, with polished brass and equipment, also added to the showing of this unit. The Retail Clerks' Protective Association, local 353, were represented by an excellent float. This float, draped in bunting, with Miss C. Paquette in the role of a sceptered Britannia, was symbolic, with its inscriptions, of the ideal of service.

A Workmanlike Turnout.

The representation from the sheet metal workers presented a fine workmanlike appearance, each member being attired in overalls. The float leading the printers was inscribed with the record of the union. In prominent type was displayed "The I.T.U. never broke a contract" and "40 per cent. of the Ottawa printers are working 44 hours per week." The local of laundry workers, a large percentage of whose membership are ladies, participated in the parade in motor cars. Another unit that had strong representation was that of the carpenters, the district council, comprising several locals, turning out en masse.

The parade was led by the chief marshal, Lieut. W. J. Maxwell, of the fire department, and the assistant marshals were: Messrs. A. Albert, N. Drew and C. Brown. Practically every prominent local labor leader participated in the march, and among these were noted: T. Moore, president of Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; P. Green organizer of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters; J. A. P. Hayden, president of the Ottawa Trades and Labor Council; E. Plant, chairman; J. R. Johnston, E. R. McLaugherty, C. Lewis, W. Lodge, T. Brady, E. J. Cockburn, M. S. Carrigan, F. W. McRae, F. E. O'Brien, A. E. Holly, L. Pichette, J. E. Bevin, L. Vignea, S. Masterson, W. Hayes, W. Nibbel, A. O. Palster, J. Scully, F. Allen, J. Robertson, C. F. Farley, J. Dalton, R. Rodsey and N. Morin.

Starting from the Market Square, the parade travelled along Clarence Street to Cumberland, thence to Biltmore, to Wellington, down Kent to Laurier Avenue, and thence to Carleton Square. Both bands alternated in playing along the line of march. Besides the labor locals, the parade included a large number of decorated autos and trucks, representing various firms and business houses. Among

these were noted the float of the Ottawa Iron Works, containing a group of overworked workers; and vans from the firms of Robertson, Pingle and Tilley, and the Ottawa Phonograph Company. There was a picturesque float, containing a bevy of ladies in masquerade costume from the firm of H. Groulx, and also many representative conveyances from other firms.

On arriving at Carleton Square, the parade assembled in the center to listen to the speeches. President J. A. P. Hayden, of the Ottawa Allied Trades and Labor Council, led off with a sturdy message of optimism.

"This parade has demonstrated to all," he declared, "that in spite of industrial depression, Labor in Ottawa is as strong as at any time in its history." Mr. Hayden then castigated such agencies as had conducted "a campaign to destroy our organizations." He stated that there was room for all schools of thought in the Labor movement, but he decried any move to celebrate Labor Day on any other day but the present.

Continuing, the speaker drew attention to the strength of organized labor in Ottawa. In spite of the fact that Ottawa was not an industrial city, but the capital of the country, he asserted that "the labor movement in Ottawa was as strong as in any other city in North America."

"He interjected at this juncture a sarcastic shot at the government employees, stating that "the government employees prefer silk stockings and white collars to good wages."

In conclusion, he lauded the solidarity shown by the printers in their strike for the 44-hour week. As indicative of that solidarity, he said that there were only seven desertions, locally, from the unions ranks. "We can look forward to the future with optimism," concluded Capt. Hayden, adding that "the trade union movement is the only protection to the workers."

Controller Cameron traced the origin of Labor Day from its inception over forty years ago. "But back of Labor Day as a holiday," said this popular Labor champion, "has been Labor's fight for many generations of men." Continuing, Controller Cameron aptly portrayed the basis of the Labor movement. "In the beginning, man was subject to sale, then followed the period of serfdom, until now organized Labor has accomplished so much that we have freedom of contract," he said. Continuing, he pointed out that "Labor had come through successive stages so that the avenues of advancement are open to every child."

Picturing the future objectives, the speaker urged continued progress toward a larger measure of industrial freedom—"freedom from having to chase the job; the placing of industry on such a basis that the worker will have a voice in it." He considered the working class movement to be as broad as humanity, and in relating the value of organization, he characterized the independent worker as "a straw in the wind in these days of intense organization." His conclusion was an exhortation for the development of strength in the political field.

"The boss can enjoin you through the method of the injunction," he said, "so while we are peaceable in all our propensities we must fight to gain our objective in this respect."

Among the various trade union locals and their presidents represented in the parade were the following: Local 102, Typographical Union, J. W. Jefferson; Ottawa District Council of Carpenters, J. Tapp, and local No. 30, 302, S. 1169, (Hall) and local No. 15, Federal Union of Civic Employees, E. Travers; local 298, International Union of Painters and Decorators, F. W. J. Poney; local 473, International Union of Steam Operating Engineers, F. Davis; local 47, International Union of Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers, W. Morgan; local 93, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, J. J. Halpin; local 71, International Union of Plumbers and Steam Fitters, J. Barrett; local 275, International Laundry Workers Union, J. Scully; local 353, Retail Clerks Protective Association, W. Howard; local 646, International Wood-workers Union, A. Vanasse; Federated Association of Letter Carriers, branch number 2, J. E. Panteaux; local 428, International Union of Builders' Laborers and Hod Carriers, G. Guignas; local 458, Bakery Drivers.

LABOR LEADERS MAKE SPEECHES AT TORONTO EX.

President of District Trades Council Advocates Obtaining Labor Rights Through Ballot.

PLEA ENTERED FOR CLOSED SHOP

William Carter, Labor Member for Nottingham, Had Poor Hearing.

TORONTO.—Toronto and particularly the directors of the National Exhibition gave unionized labor an inning, and the result was a typical Toronto Labor Day celebration—a parade of thousands, of men to the exhibition grounds, a crowd of two hundred thousand that overran every part of the big park, a big program of sports and a long list of speeches by labor leaders, who voiced satisfaction over the achievements of organized labor rather than discontent with labor's lot.

A message to the effect that the workers of Canada will not tolerate revolution, but that they will gain what they believe to be their rights through the ballot rather than through violence, was delivered at the official luncheon of the exhibition directed by Bert Merson, president of the District Trades Council. The gathering was in honor of the workers of Canada, and Merson was confident in his declaration that labor would not tolerate anything approaching revolution. At the same time he declared the workers are not content with what they have, but that they will go out with greater force with the passing years to gain representation in city councils and in provincial and federal governments, knowing that if they can get their representatives in parliament, then they will be able to achieve their ambitions through moderation.

Plea for Closed Shop.

In making a plea for the closed shop, Controller Gibbons declared the workers were asking no more than an application of the principle which the manufacturers have already put into effect in their own business. They formed their association and got a 35 per cent. duty on produce. In other words, they got their closed shop, and yet they oppose the demands of the workers for that same thing.

R. J. Talbot, president of division number four, railway department of the A.F.O.L., hoped that there would never be a great strike among the shopmen of Canada, as there has been in the States.

Hon. W. R. Motherwell.

As a message to the farmers of the Dominion, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, federal minister of agriculture, threw out the reminder that the debts of war must be paid, and that there is no use of any person thinking that they can be paid by the waving of some magic wand. The only way to meet Canada's obligations, he remarked, is for all people to dig in and work, for the officials at Ottawa are looking largely to the exports to pay off the debt. Exports must be relied upon to meet the financial burden, and whether or not these exports are to be from the farms or from the factories, it is quality which must count.

"We have been talking quality of farm produce as long as I can remember," Hon. Mr. Motherwell went on, "but if one takes a trip about the stockyards he can see that there is still a great room for improvement."

Hon. Mr. Motherwell made an appeal to the hog raisers that "they should be ready to hold the market in the Old Country. The situation, however, is not so much a matter of winning new markets, as it is one of holding what Canada already has.

Poor Hearing to Carter.

The labor orators found everything harmonious at the exhibition directors' luncheon and all got an attentive hearing, but a different atmosphere prevailed when William Carter, labor member for Mansfield division of Nottingham, in the British house of commons, attempted to speak from the main banqueting room. Carter announced that his speech would deal with "Labor Political Action in England," than cries of "Sit down," came thundering from different sections of the audience, which only a few minutes before had been enjoying the music of the West Indian Regiment band. For the moment Mr. Carter, apparently laboring under the apprehension that the remarks were aimed at some other individual present, it was then he realized there were many seated around the banqueting table, who objected to being forced to listen to a speech while the hot rays of the sun beamed upon them.

From then on Mr. Carter experienced considerable difficulty in impressing those within his hearing that his mission to Canada was to bring greetings from 6,000,000 workers in the Motherland. The remark was received with cheers punctuated with yells of "Sit down," and "Get up and let the band play."

Refused to Give Up.

Mr. Carter was not to be downed. With the crowd yelling "Give the band a chance," Mr. Carter retorted "let me tell you that I possess the British pluck and perseverance which does not permit of coercion. So far as making me halt is concerned, it is just such agitators and disturbers that grace this audience today that are responsible for the unfortunate position in which labor finds itself today."

Proceeding, Mr. Carter said that in voicing the aspirations of British workers it was their desire to assist in bringing about action that would put an end to warfare for all time to come.

Mayer McGuire, members of the Council, board of education and separate school board, were placed at the head of the Labor Day Parade. The procession, which marched

THIRTY THOUSAND IN GREAT LABOR DAY PROCESSION

EIGHTY-FIVE ORGANIZATIONS IN THREE-MILE MARCH IN MONTREAL

Nearly 30,000 men representing every organized trade in Montreal turned out in what is said to have been the biggest Labor Day parade yet seen in this city.

Eighty-five organizations took part in the three-mile march mapped out by the Labor Day Committee, and a special delegation of organized workers attended from St. Johns, Quebec, bringing a band with them. The procession took nearly an hour to pass, and the gorgeous banners, thousands of gaily fluttering pennants, together with everything that ingenuity and enterprise could devise in the way of allegorical and decorative floats, turned the solid marching ranks into an imposing pageant. Five bands provided music along the line of route, lined at all points with interested spectators. The musicians had their own special band, and their fine playing was a great attraction.

Among the guests were the mayor and aldermen of the City of Montreal, representatives of the Provincial Government and officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, including Tom Moore, recently re-elected president.

A feature of this year's procession was that for the first time the men paraded as federations. Railway shopmen turned out to the number of 3,000, preceded by four handsome banners, and carrying more than 1,000 pennants. The transportation trades, building trades, printing, clothing and food trades also turned out as federations, together with theatre employees and professional workers.

The floats were more interesting and numerous than last year. Firemen turned out with a display of apparatus showing the progress of fire-fighting methods in this city from the old hand pump up to the latest model in gasoline engines. Municipal employees from the Parks and Playgrounds Department put on a oral float, the gas workers had four floats, and drew attention of crowds all along the line of route by building gas meters as they went along. Montreal Light, Heat and Power employees had a fine turnout of rigs, and a gas stove display, and a float showing linemen at work. But the most up-to-date touch was supplied by the electricians, who put on a lorry fitted with radio equipment, and gave a concert along the line of route. As early as eight o'clock the men began to line up on Viger Avenue, and at nine o'clock, when the procession moved off, every street in the vicinity was jammed. The route taken was along Craig Street, St. Lawrence Boulevard to St. Catherine Street, St. Hubert Street, Ontario Street, east to Papineau Avenue, and thence to Papineau Square, where the procession disbanded.

about 8,500 strong, included ten brass bands, and upwards of twenty floats.

AGAINST RADICALS IN LABOR RANKS

BELLEVILLE, Ont.—When opening the annual fair of the Belleville Agricultural Society today, Hon. Jas. Murdock, minister of labor, condemned the radicals in the ranks of labor.

Labour, said the minister, could sacrifice in a few months what it has taken years of struggle to attain, and he pleaded to the labor men present not to hazard everything by following a few enthusiastic men. He told the labor men what he thought was a living wage. It was what enabled a man to rear his family decently and to put away a little against emergency. A living wage was not a living wage, he said, until it exceeded these things. He pointed out how the British Columbia strike, through a lack of getting together, men and mine owners, had lost months of labor. The operators had served notice of a 40 per cent reduction and the men of a demand for a 25 per cent increase. It was found that neither expected to gain, but they followed a policy which they thought was right, but was misguided. Canada, he claimed, was "practically free from strikes. Labor troubles, this being due to the common sense of most employers and their

INTEREST IN THE LEAGUE NATIONS

Geneva.—The third assembly of the League of Nations, which was formally opened at eleven o'clock Sept. 4th, outdid both its predecessors both in number of delegates and spectators present, while the animation on the floor before the opening, was greater than ever before, even though the session gave little promise of producing dramatic interest.

These things are interpreted by the leaders of the league as most favorable to the success of the session, indicating that interest in the league is growing.

There was for a time the promise of a mild sensation in connection with today's opening, thanks to a movement on the part of Peru, which gave birth to a short-lived boom for Dr. Edouard Benes, premier of Czechoslovakia, for the presidency of the assembly. The South American delegations, however, gave this movement a death blow at a meeting during the recess at which they approved unanimously the candidacy of Augustus Edwards, of Chile. Thus the election of Senor Edwards became virtually a foregone conclusion, and in the balloting this afternoon, he received 52 votes out of 44 states which had presented credentials to the assembly. The other votes were cast, one for Former President Motta, of Switzerland, and the other for Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco, Uruguayan minister to France.

Six Committees Formed.

In planning the work of the session the assembly decided to distribute the labor among six committees as it did last year. These committees are: First, on constitutional and juridical questions; second, on technical organization; third, on reduction of armaments; fourth, on finances; fifth on social and general questions; sixth, on special questions.

A special committee of five members was appointed to consider whether supplemental questions should be put on the agenda. These questions include Lithuania's protest against the Vilna plebiscite. The Polish delegates object to this question being considered.

Former Premier Paderewski, of Poland who was one of the most prominent figures at the first assembly of the league, followed today's proceedings with Mrs. Paderewski, from the public gallery.

The report of the credentials committee showed that the following nations were not represented at the opening: Argentina, Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Peru and Luxembourg.

A Mild Sensation.

There was much talk among the delegates of a report circulated that the Peruvian delegate, Dr. Mariano Cornejo, who is also minister to France, had received instructions not to leave for Geneva until after the president is elected, and to cancel his trip if Senor Edwards is chosen. The report caused only a mild sensation, however, as Peru was absent last year, and the movement in favor of Senor Edwards was so general that this action was not expected to affect his election.

The citizens of Geneva, who as usual, invoked benedictions on the league in the churches on Sunday, and whose interest in the annual gathering of the assembly seems unabated, were on hand in great numbers to salute the various delegations as they arrived.

The municipal authorities are arranging the customary water festival and fireworks display in honor of the visitors.

troubles, this being due to the common sense of most employers and their

CONCILIATION BOARD RECOMMENDS TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN WAGES

The majority report of the board of conciliation investigating the differences between the Canadian National, the C.P.R., the Grand Trunk and other lines included in the Railway Association of Canada and their shop craft employees, recommends:

(1) The parties should confer as soon as conditions permit with regard to permanent rates of pay.

(2) That the reduction of five, seven and nine cents an hour, of which the railways gave notice, be effective temporarily from August 15, but whose definite rates are agreed upon, they be effective from July 16.

Affects 35,000 Employees.

The award affects approximately 35,000 employees. It is signed by Alex. Smith, of Ottawa, chairman of the board, and Isaac Pittblado, K.C., of Winnipeg, representing the employers. James Simpson, of Toronto, has presented a minority report.

The majority report, while not laying down the principle that United States conditions should always prevail in every detail, says the board is impressed with the bearing which the United States wage adjustments have had on Canadian railway wages during the last five years, and particularly with respect to the class directly concerned in these proceedings.

"The fact therefore," says the report, "that the large majority of the membership of the men's organizations have expressed their willingness to resume work at reduced rates in the United States, subject to a rehearing by the United States Railway Board, is an argument for the same class of employees on Canadian railways containing work under the same scale, protected as they are by the railways' proposals under which, in Canada, the reductions are only tentative withhold."

Permanent Rates.

"The view of the undersigned is that the question of permanent rates (the word permanent being understood to mean rates embodied in a wage agreement but subject to the usual termination clause included therein) has not yet received sufficient consideration by the parties to the dispute, the railways taking the position that their announced intention was only with respect to tentative withholdings. Only meagre evidence was submitted to the board which would assist the board to form a judgment on permanent rates.

"Therefore, in the opinion of the board, the parties thereto should confer with respect to permanent rates as soon as conditions would indicate that such an arrangement might reasonably be concluded, and if they fail to reach an agreement such disagreement would constitute a new disagreement for the hearing of which the laws provide ample means.

Reasonable Proposal.

"It seems to the undersigned that the proposed tentative agreement, while fully protecting the railway companies in case a definite reduction in rate by mutual agreement became retroactive until July 16, at the same time fully protected the interests of the employees until such time as such definite agreement could be entered into, and was a fair and reasonable proposal.

"Having in view, however, the fact that the railways undertook, pending a report of the board, to pay the employees at the old rates of pay on conditions set out, the board recommends that the rates of pay suggested in the notice posted in the shops should be made effective from August 15, 1922, on the basis mentioned in such notice and that promptly on notice from one party to the other the representatives of both parties confer further on the subject of permanent rates, provided, however, that insofar as such definite rates are concerned, they should, when agreed upon, be retroactive to July, 1922.

Minority Report.

In his minority report, James Simpson declares that "the acceptance of the tentative proposition as the issue before this board of conciliation and investigation does not insure industrial peace on the Canadian railways, but, on the other hand, only delays the reaching of amicable understandings between Canadian employers and employees based upon the conditions existing in this country." He submits that the issue before the board had to be defined at the time of the application for the board and therefore "it is unreasonable and unjustifiable to accept the compromise proposal of the railways pending negotiations as to the real issue to be determined by our board.

"Had the board performed its duties in dealing with the issue upon

which the application for the appointment of the board was made the railways should have submitted evidence to justify the reductions in wages which they are desirous of putting into effect. Without this evidence it is impossible for a board of investigation and conciliation to report upon the question of wage reductions either tentative or prolonged, and I therefore submit that the issue before the board has not yet been dealt with.

Invites a Strike.

"I am influenced in reporting to you along these lines by the firm conviction that to deal only with the tentative proposal of the railway companies at this time is to invite a strike of the railway shopmen of Division No. 4 which could only prove disastrous, having regard particularly for the grain situation all over Canada. In my judgment the purpose of the board, to maintain industrial peace, will have been completely thwarted unless the men involved in the dispute and the general public have reason to believe that the award rendered by the board is the result of the most thorough investigation of the merits of the railway companies' proposal to reduce wages and the claim of the employees that such a proposal at this time is entirely unjustified by conditions in this country. It is with a hope of averting a strike that I report my objections to the acceptance of the report dealing with the railway companies' tentative proposal."

Second Board's Report.

Concurrently with the issue of the report of the board on the main shopmen's dispute, comes one affecting Canadian shopmen on the New York and Ottawa Division of the New York Central. In contrast with the other dispute, the men directly affected in this case number only 57,000. Senator Robertson was chairman of the board and its findings are unanimous. It says that adjustment of working conditions was agreed to at the second meeting of the board on August 15, leaving only the question of wages unsettled. The railway company proposed a wage reduction for its employees engaged in various capacities in its shops ranging from five to nine cents an hour. Reasons advanced to justify this were a decline in the cost of living and that workers in other industries were paid lower wages than railway shopmen. The employees argued that existing rates were insufficient to maintain the average workman's family. During the discussion, the board states, the company's representatives indicated a willingness to adopt Canadian standards in Canadian territory and this the board recommends.

Two other conciliation boards, dealing with similar disputes, have yet to report.

Probable Effect of Award.

Montreal.—If the wage question for Canadian railwaymen has to be determined in the United States they will have to participate in the efforts exerted by the shopmen in that country, is the view expressed by Frank McKenna, vice-president of Division No. 4, railway employees department, American Federation of Labor, in commenting on the findings of the conciliation board on the question of the wage cuts for railway shopmen. The findings of the conciliation board, announced at Ottawa, reached union headquarters on September 5th.

"After a study of these reports," Mr. McKenna said, "it may well be a way to a peaceful solution of these differences. The Canadian situation is the other hand there is nothing encouraging in both reports the situation in the United States will then have a very profound effect on the Canadian situation. It has been our hope that a Canadian wage question would be settled in this country. But if events prove that the wage question for Canadian railwaymen has to be determined in the United States, then it is apparent that we should have to participate in the effort exerted in that country. However, I still have hopes that ordinary common sense will be displayed by the managements of Canadian roads, and that as a result this question will be peaceably and definitely settled for the time being at any rate. No avenue will be left unexplored to attain the desired results."

Members of the schedule committee of the shopmen's union which will decide on the action were summoned to Montreal by wire. They will sit in conference over the report.



John Almon Stewart, a Wall Street financier, is celebrating his 100th birthday. He was financial counselor to Lincoln.



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 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL

The following article, which appeared in "Leslie's Weekly" of November, 1920, shows very pertinently how circumstances may change within the space of two years. Substituting the "United States" for "England" and "President Harding" for "Premier Lloyd George" the self-complacent attitude of our American contemporary might well be assumed by ourselves—were we so inclined.

The Revolution in England.

It would be a strange irony of fate if, after weathering the storms of centuries, England should be destroyed by her own people.

The thing sounds absurd, but it appears to be quite within the range of possibility.

Just as soon as the country begins to pull itself together industrially some strike threatens to tear everything apart by a resort to civil war.

The miners line up against the people. The Triple Alliance declares war on the Government and the amazing abilities of Premier Lloyd George are frittered away in vain attempts to keep his own people from upsetting the national apple-cart when he ought to be giving attention to bigger things.

What puzzles Americans is how Englishmen of any class can bring themselves to ape the antics of proletarian Russia.

The British Labor Unionist may believe that a proletarian dictatorship means pie for everybody except the wicked capitalist. But he would probably get ahead faster if he were to put more faith in hard work and less in direct inaction.

GOOD INTEREST AND ABSOLUTE SECURITY

A liberal rate of interest with absolute security is the attractive offer made by the Minister of Finance to holders of the Canadian Government loan bonds maturing December 1, 1922. The offer is not made to investors generally, but only to the holders of the bonds soon to mature. The bonds to be retired, bearing interest at five and one-half per cent., will be exchanged for new bonds bearing the same rate of interest.

"Safety first" is a good maxim in most things, but particularly so in relation to the investment of money. The rich may afford to speculate and to take the risks attendant on high rates of interest. Those whose means are moderate must be careful to see that there is absolute security in their investments. For such people there is no other form of investment which takes such a high rank, combining absolute security with liberal interest, as the bonds of the Dominion of Canada. Holders of Dominion bonds bearing five and a half per cent., maturing December 1, 1922, can re-invest their money at the same rate of interest by exchanging the old bonds for new ones running for either five years or ten years, as the bondholder may prefer.

Many a holder of the Canadian Government bonds maturing December 1, 1922, has been asking this question: "What shall I do with the money?" The advertisement of the Minister of Finance supplies an answer. The investor, by giving notice to the manager of any one of the branches of a chartered bank, can arrange to get new bonds bearing the same rate of interest, the highest possible security and a liberal rate of interest.

General Workers and Wage Reductions.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., in his presidential address at the annual conference of the National Federation of General Workers, which opened at Leamington, forecasted that the employers' inconsiderate use of power in enforcing wage reductions would, later on, arouse a desire for retaliation. Demands for advances might be made in a spirit of defiance when the conditions of the labour market had altered. Advances were gradual during the war years, and so far as trade conditions required new wage rates, they should be arranged with a reasonable and human relation to a substantial decrease in the cost of living. It was no exaggeration to say that wage reductions in the case of about six million workers amounted to a drop in pay approaching ten million pounds a year. Mr. Clynes said undoubtedly a long spell of freedom from industrial turmoil would be of general benefit, but the spirit which had been provoked did not make for understanding.

Eight Years as a Man.

Living for nearly eight years as a man, Florence Gray, 25, has had some astonishing experiences. The girl, who is the daughter of an American lawyer, adopted male attire after she had worn trousers on a summer yachting trip. As "John McConnell" she obtained a situation as driver of a motor lorry. After she had been promoted to the position of "foreman," she became the leader of a crowd of roughs known as the "Iron Gang," and she kept the members of the gang in order with her fists, earning the sobriquet of "Batting Kid McConnell." Later she became a breaker of hearts, and was "engaged" to various girls in quick succession. She also earned fame by swimming the Delaware River, and for some time she added variety to her existence by joining some women in a trapeze act—still in the guise of a man. Recently she was met on the street by a former member of the "Iron Gang," who, catching her unaware, knocked her senseless with a blow in the face. The police then discovered that "Batting Kid" was a girl.

Soviet Government Kills Business.

Commander Hilton Young, Financial Secretary to the British Treasury, has been the recipient of many congratulations from his colleagues on the remarkable speech concerning credits to Russia which he delivered at the Hague Conference.

The speech, which is reported in the Hague Conference papers presented to Parliament, is a brilliant exposition of the system under which international commerce is carried on.

The Commander shows conclusively that there is no financial blockade of Russia, but that investors will not risk their money in industries and enterprises in the hands of the Soviet Government, fearing that they will have no voice in the disposal of the funds.

The husband of a famous woman probably knows that an appendix thinks about the scheme of things.

LORD GREY ON WAR DEBTS

Severe Criticism of Balfour Note. What France Must Realize. Necessity for League of Nations.

Viscount Grey, in an address at the Liberal summer school at Oxford, dealt with the serious problem of reparations and inter-allied debts. He said in part:

"It has now become evident that unless these two questions are solved disaster lies ahead. Speaking before the government announced its policy in the matter, I ventured to put forward two proposals for a settlement of the difficulty. One was that we must pay our debt to America and keep it entirely separate from the debts between the Allies in Europe. The other was that we should use our creditor position in Europe in the most generous way to promote a general settlement.

"Since then the government have announced their policy in what is called the Balfour Note. It does not keep the American debt separate from the question of European debts, it is a charming note to read. It produces the most pleasurable impression from its style and its logic. But like many things in nature which are beautiful to contemplate there is a sting in it. It says to our European Allies—I give not the exact words of the note, but what the note conveyed to me—'We wish to be generous and up to a certain point we will be generous. But our attitude must be one of contingent generosity. We must preserve our right to be repaid the amount of the debt which we are going to repay to the United States. In other words, unless the United States remits the debt which we owe to them we cannot remit the debt to our European debtors.' That is logic. But after all it means this—Here, in a great emergency, was a chance of doing a big thing and the government have chosen to do a little thing. (Cheers.)

"The note is addressed to the European Allies and not to the United States, but the government must have known that the effect of its being read in the United States would be what is apparent now—unfavourable."

How the Situation Stood.

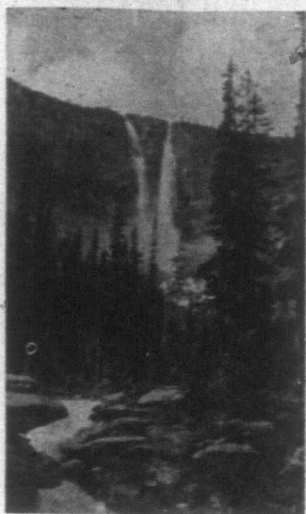
Lord Grey said that there were three facts facing the government when the Balfour note was sent—the strong demand from the U. S. Congress and people that the British debt should be paid; the willingness of the British government to give up £500 million pounds of European debts owing to it, but the retention of European debts to the amount of 900 million pounds, or the equivalent of the British debt to the U.S.; and the danger of a general collapse in Europe. He continued:

"How do these three facts stand after the note has been written? The American situation is undoubtedly worse. The United States are just as determined as they were before that we should pay the money, but in addition to paying the money we shall incur a good deal of political friction, and it may be that we shall not find it easy to arrange the terms on which the repayment shall be made. The British taxpayer has on paper his right to 900 millions repayment preserved, but he is not a bit nearer getting any cash paid than he was before the note was written. As to the crisis in Europe, so far from bringing solution any nearer, the Balfour note has intensified the feeling of despair, has tied the hands of the government itself in the present conference, and has made the prospect of a solution of European difficulties more difficult and remote than it was before.

"Let me consider what the effect, as far as I can judge, would have been if the government, instead of pursuing the policy they have pursued, had adopted the policy advocated by some people, and notably by Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons. The policy was that we should pay the debt to the United States without writing notes about it or mixing it up with anything else, that we should simply say to the United States, 'You want your money. As we are in a position to pay, we will pay it by which it can be done.' That, it is true, would not have caused any remission of the debt, but it would have insured that the discussions of the methods by which the debt was to be repaid were of the most friendly character. It would have reduced to a minimum any friction of public opinion on this side or the other of the Atlantic about the payment of the debt. I think it might eventually have produced an increase of good will on the other side of the Atlantic which, though not resulting in the remission of debt, might have predisposed the United States to co-operate in their own way and at their own time in the restoration of Europe generally.

"In the second place it would have set the government free to use their creditor position in Europe, which is a most powerful position, to the fullest extent to secure a settlement of reparations and inter-allied debts

IN THE VALLEY OF THE YOHO



Twin Falls in Yoho National Park, B.C.
 "A land of streams, some like a downward smoke
 Slow dropping veils of thinnest lawn do go."

generally. But then you say:—'What about the British taxpayer and his 900 million?' My answer is this. The British taxpayer, the British workman, and the whole country would gain far more, financially and economically, by a general settlement of the question of reparations and inter-allied debts leading to a recovery in Europe than they will by the preservation of their paper right to the 900 millions. If we used our right to that £900,000,000 to get a real settlement of the question it would be the very best investment we could make of the money. (Cheers.)

Four Points in Settlement.

"I do not suppose that Mr. Asquith or anybody else contemplates that we should give up that £900,000,000 for nothing. We want a settlement of reparations; there are four points that must go to make a settlement:—

- (1) German reparations must be reduced to a manageable and practicable amount.
- (2) There must be a moratorium of adequate duration for the payment of reparations.
- (3) All that is possible must be done to put Germany on her feet.
- (4) When all that is arranged, and provided that Germany fulfills her Treaty obligations, Germany should be admitted to the League of Nations. (Hear, hear.)

"Germany undoubtedly owes us reparations to the utmost extent that she can pay. (Hear, hear.) But if you want to get money from a debtor you must do something to put him on his feet, so as to enable him to earn the money which he must pay. Apparently it is contemplated to raise an international loan for Germany, and the sooner it is arranged the better.

Position of France.

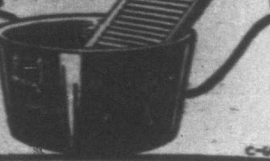
"But while I am explicit in blaming the government, and hope that having found they have done the wrong thing they will do their best to remedy its mischiefs, I think it is

THE KAWARTHA LAKES

The Kawartha Lakes are among the most popular of Ontario's summer playgrounds. The region was long a favored one with the Indians who gave it its musical name, signifying "Bright Waters and Happy Lands." The Kawartha chain comprises Lakes Katebeewanook, Clear, Stoney, Buckhorn, Chemong, Pigeon, Bald, Sturgeon, Cameron and Balsam, and they are six hundred feet above the level of Lake Ontario. Every form of outdoor recreation may be indulged in, there being unlimited opportunities for sailing, canoeing and motor-boating; for bathing and for fishing; Bass, maskinonge and salmon trout are caught in the large lakes, while there is good fishing for speckled trout in the smaller lakes in the district. The region is easy of access, has good hotel accommodation and is within 125 miles of Toronto on the Grand Trunk Railway System. Free illustrated booklet with map and list of hotels sent on request. Apply to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

Great Labor Saver EDDY WASHTUBS

When you lift an Eddy Wash Tub its lightness will surprise you—yet it is practically indestructible. You will find too, that it keeps the water hot longer—that it can't leak or become dented, rusty or odorous. Simply because an Eddy Wash Tub is a one-piece tub with a glazed surface that is as hard as flint. It costs less than the old-fashioned, back-breaking kind. It lasts twice as long.



to do the utmost she can to pay reparations for the mischief done in the war."

None of the foreign policies followed by Britain in the past would do now, said Lord Grey. "The only policy in which I see any safety for us and for other nations is what I call (Cheers.) Think what that means. We the League of Nations policy, have to make the League of Nations a reality. The League is pure machinery, it will do nothing of itself; it rests with the public opinion of the world and the government to make it a reality. To make it a reality you must use it on every possible occasion. I give the Prime Minister all credit for having suggested that the question of Upper Silesia should be referred to the League of Nations, but I wish it had been done sooner.

Germany's Armaments.

"We are anxious to see Germany inside the League of Nations, but one of the conditions must be that she keeps her Treaty obligations. One of these obligations is to keep down her naval and military force to very small amounts. Supposing it becomes a question of Germany asking for admittance and saying that she knows that one of the conditions of coming into the League is that she must keep her armaments low in accordance with Treaty obligations. She says: 'Suppose I am attacked by restless neighbors, I will not mention names, but the eastern side of Germany, notorious Russia, is in a very disturbed state. The future is very uncertain. Though there may be no danger at the mo-

THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly starred with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indented in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking these bays have been erected charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood.

An entire season may be spent in exploring the Lake of Bays and her sister lakes, and you may choose for your excursions, according to personal desire, canoe, sailing craft, motorboat or steamer. There is also the best choice of vacation pastimes—bathing, golfing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, etc. Perfumed by millions of pines, invigorating breezes blow across these lakes, providing a real tonic that is "easy to take." The average altitude is about one thousand feet above sea level. The Lake of Bays is reached through Huntsville on the Grand Trunk, 145 miles north of Toronto. A handsomely illustrated booklet telling you all about this lovely district sent free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

nobody knows what the condition is going to be three years hence.' Supposing Germany says, 'If I go into the League of Nations and keep down my armaments shall I get any help if I am attacked?' That is a question that will have to be answered some day. If you make the League of Nations wide enough so that it is all-embracing, and if the members of the League bind themselves to support each other against aggression, you will get the sense of security that will keep down armaments. That is the only way that I can see in which the peace of the world can be maintained in the future. But this agreement as to mutual support in case of aggression must be made within the League of Nations, and must be made before armaments are built up again. If armaments are allowed to be built up again Europe will once more be transformed into hostile camps."

London Women's Police.

There are still at Scotland Yard 30 Women Police. Until an order from the Home Office that they were to be disbanded as surplus to requirements they totalled 114. Appeals were made on their behalf in Parliament, and the Home Secretary decided to retain 30 of them as a nucleus, to be extended immediately financial powers could be obtained to do so. This force, now directly under the Commissioner of Police, carries out the same duties as the larger force, but is much more "mobile." The women are sent to different parts of London, according to the requirements of the Commissioner. "A small percentage of our number," explained a member of the force, "performs daily and nightly patrol throughout the West-end of London, keeping watch on women and trying to prevent them from falling into the hands of the ordinary policeman because of misdemeanors in the streets."

Family's War Record.

During an inquest on Joseph Johnstone Will, 61, of Woolwich Road, Greenwich, Eng., a wonderful record of war service was brought to light. One of his sons, John Cranford Will, a corporal in the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, was killed on the Somme in 1916. Another, James Johnstone Will, of the Royal Field Artillery, was wounded five times and is still in hospital, suffering from shell shock. Two other sons—Joseph Benjamin, who is shortly completing 21 years' service in the West Kents, and

Henry Norman Will of the Taux Corps—were both wounded three times. The fifth son, William Ernest Will, was a civil internee in Germany during the war. The father joined the Police in 1894 on leaving the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and for 19 years acted as Warrant Officer at Greenwich Police Court, retiring in 1909. He was found to have died from natural causes.

It is rather surprising that nations do not trust one another, but it would be more surprising if they should.

We learn as the years pass. Air has always been free but we couldn't appreciate it until tires were invented.

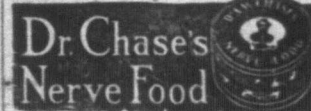


Youth and Age

THERE is no time in woman's life that she cannot benefit by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in order to keep up the supply of pure, rich blood and to ensure a healthful condition of the nervous system.

Headaches, neuralgia, sleeplessness, nervous spells, irritability, tired, worn-out feelings, soon disappear when the vigor and energy of the nerves are restored by the use of this great food cure.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.75, all dealers, or Strassman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.



The Exchange of Victory Bonds

Those desirous of taking advantage of the privilege of exchanging their maturing Victory Bonds for the new issue are invited to hand them in at any one of our branches. We will gladly see to all necessary details.



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To Holders of Five Year 5 1/2 per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5 1/2 per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

- (a) Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- (b) Ten year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1932.

While the maturing bonds will carry interest to 1st December, 1922, the new bonds will commence to earn interest from 1st November, 1922, GIVING A BONUS OF A FULL MONTH'S INTEREST TO THOSE AVAILING THEMSELVES OF THE CONVERSION PRIVILEGE.

This offer is made to holders of the maturing bonds and is not open to other investors. The bonds to be issued under this proposal will be substantially of the same character as those which are maturing, except that the exemption from taxation does not apply to the new issue.

Holders of the maturing bonds who wish to avail themselves of this conversion privilege should take their bonds AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE, BUT NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 30th, to a Branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada and receive in exchange an official receipt for the bonds surrendered, containing an undertaking to deliver the corresponding bonds of the new issue.

Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1 interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unmaturing coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the Minister of Finance at Ottawa, where they will be exchanged for bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered or coupon bearer form carrying interest payable 1st May and 1st November of each year of the duration of the loan, the first interest payment accruing and payable 1st May, 1923. Bonds of the new issue will be sent to the banks for delivery immediately after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
 Minister of Finance.

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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 TEA
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 Never in Bulk.
 BLACK-GREEN-MIXED

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



Feeding a pelican in Nourha Gardens, Alexandria, Egypt.



Funeral of Jules Guesde, socialist leader, in Pere-Lachaise Cemetery, Paris.



Skak Ish-Tin, Indian chief of Wrangell, Alaska, 110 years old.



Betty Mack, a pretty dancer, and her doll.



This small boat was found adrift at sea far off the Atlantic coast.



They had a carnival recently at Southsea, an English watering place, and the sailors didn't mind.



A number of Moslems are employed at Woking, England, and Mohammedan services are held for them.



These girl stowaways with their dog were found on the S. S. Majestic.



Funeral of Viscount Northcliffe passing Trafalgar Square.



Arthur Griffith's grave in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin.



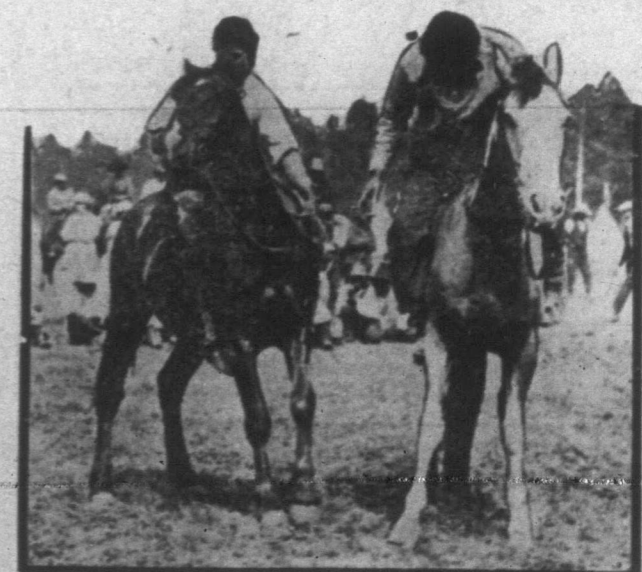
King Alfonso of Spain photographed after a polo game at Deauville, France.



Five-year-old cave-man at a recent masquerade.



Capt. Harris of the British golfers' team now on this continent.



Indians wrestling on horseback at Hanff. Jockeying for a hold.



At Arthur Griffith's funeral in Dublin, Michael Collins kissing Archbishop Byrne's ring. And now Collins, too, is dead.

NORTHCLIFFE PERSONALLY

(Wm. Hard in the New Republic.)

Northcliffe said: "Let's go for a drive. But be sure you get me back to the White House at four."

We drove through Rock Creek park. Northcliffe talked a bit about the calls of birds. He lay back. He dozed. He was very hot, and very tired. We got him back to the White House at four.

We were American correspondents, and we were English correspondents.

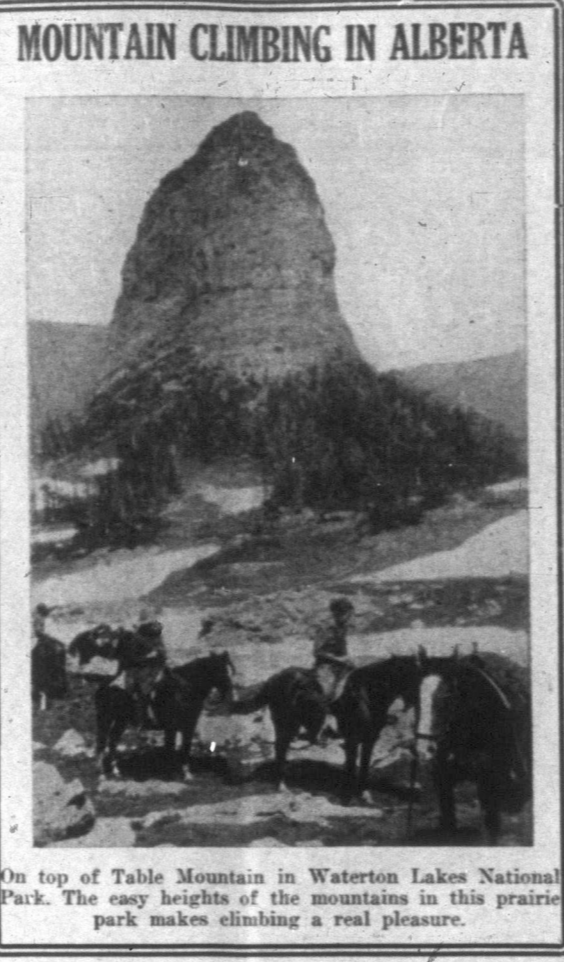
Other American correspondents came presently. It was the regular hour for an interview between the president and the correspondents.

We went into the president's room. We stood before him in a jammed crowd. Northcliffe was about half way back and off toward the left. He noted the president intently.

He had already seen the president alone. It was not enough. He had to see the president as the reporters saw him. He had to note the president as the president talked to the reporters. He had to do the White House reporters' run.

Northcliffe sometimes edited. He sometimes published. He always reported.

He saw Herbert Hoover and then he wanted to see Hiram Johnson. I



On top of Table Mountain in Waterton Lakes National Park. The easy heights of the mountains in this prairie park makes climbing a real pleasure.

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guided him to Johnson's office in the Capitol. He at once began questioning Johnson about California and Japan. He learned a great deal about California and Japan. He also thereby learned a great deal that had a bearing on Britain and the Pacific.

When we left Johnson, Northcliffe said:

"A strong man. In fact, so strong that I should think he would have much trouble getting nominated by a convention."

Once in Paris I found him resting for a day in the midst of long travels from country to country by motor. He was solitary inhabiting a considerable number of enormous rooms. It used to be said of him:

"He seems to get fits of wanting to edit his papers from a grand remote wandering solitude."

On this occasion he was very excited about the strike of the British miners.

"The cut in their wages is too much," he said. "It is too much and too sudden. I asked Lady Northcliffe if she could cut down her household expenses by one-third at one time. She said she could not. Neither can a miner's wife."

For him the story was the depth of the cut. Others might talk about the "national pool" of coal. He went to the thing that went home to every body.

"I don't understand the 'national pool'," he said. "The miners want it. Some of my people say it's impossible. But anyway I like those miners."

"Why?" I said.

"For striking," he said. "For striking against that cut. As long as Britons won't take a blow like that lying down, Britain is Britain."

I told him that I was going to London that night. He said:

"Do you know any of the younger men in the Labor movement in London—like G. D. H. Cole?"

I said I knew Cole. Northcliffe said:

"That's good. Be sure you know the younger men in the Labor movement. One of them will be prime minister some day, and you'll be glad you knew him before having to go to see him at 10 Downing Street."

I asked him:

"And what will England be when one of these young men is prime minister?"

He said:

"England."

He always told me that there would be a Labor England and he never told me so with fear or even with anxiety. I never saw him have a tremor about England.

When he told me so positively that England would be England under the premiership of Mr. G. D. H. Cole I felt it suitable to tell him that I had been writing abominable articles about what I chose to regard as the abominable behavior of some English Black and Tans in Ireland. He claimed that in the Times he had printed worse articles than mine. He liked to think that nobody could attack a British government more viciously than it was getting attacked in Britain.

England was his certainty, America his study. He was born in Ireland. He knew America much better than he knew Ireland.

He had a jocular order to his editors that they were not to attack America "till the Americans were shelling Liverpool."

At his place in Kent he tried to Anglicize the American robin. He was accused of having Anglicized many American reporters. He never Anglicized the sympathies of one of them as much as his own sympathies were Americanized.

At his place in Kent he would rest. His throat bothered him. Always there were things being done to it. He would lie on a couch and listen and talk.

There was a garden. There was a phonograph. There was a moving picture machine. There were a few guests. There was a secretary, there were the day's papers arriving from London in the dark of the morning.

One evening a guest exhibited a moving picture he had made in the top of a high tree showing a heron in her nest feeding her young. He had made some other pictures, too, showing the home life of other birds.

He exhibited them—all through an evening. Northcliffe seemed entirely happy that evening. He never could see too many birds.

If his American guests twitted him about England, he always had a certain rejoinder that he was sure to level at America.

A neighbor came in wearing extraordinary clothes. They were extraordinary separately and they were still more extraordinary assembled. Everyone of them was in itself a shriek of cut and of color and together they were a collision of all the colors of the day.

When these clothes had been borne away by their wearer Northcliffe said triumphantly:

"There you are! There's not an American of his position living that would dare to wear those clothes! Not one! He simply wouldn't dare! Would he?"

Northcliffe liked to think that Britons were more individually willful than Americans.

He had a copy of George Saintsbury's "Notes on My Wine Cellar"—a delicious book. I was buried—or drowned—in it. Northcliffe took it out of my hands and wrote a few words on the flyleaf and handed it back to me as both a gift and a taunt. The words on the flyleaf were:

"To William Hard on his way back to his country. From a happy wet to a sad and dry."

Northcliffe like to think that Britons were less regulated than Americans. If Americans handed him a British failing he handed them back "American uniformity."

He imposed regulation on himself. In the evening he went away to bed while his guests stayed up. In the dark of the morning he got up while his guests slept. There were the papers then from London and there was a cup of tea and there were hours of editing and directing before breakfast.

He was a reporter of things but still more a reporter of persons and if he himself was the person who had done something interesting he was charmed to report Lord Northcliffe.

On his last trip through Washington his controversy with Lord Curzon and his consequent stay in a hotel instead of with Sir Auckland Geddes at the British Embassy, furnished him with a story that was the best at the moment. I found him at his hotel with Wickham Steel and Willmott Lewis getting the story out of his papers with a perfect delight—perfect because on that story he certainly was in a position to beat the world.

Wherever he is buried I shall go there some day and if the word written over him say that he was a great owner of properties I shall want to erase them and in their place I shall want to write:

"He loved Britain and he loved reporting and he sought stories and the future of Britain everywhere."

THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

The Muskoka region of the "Highlands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (Signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, man above sea level—gives splendid at- tive rocks, lakes and rivers in a manner that showed his appreciation of the beauties of his forest home. No happier appellation than "clear sky" could have been adopted, as the altitude of the region—one thousand feet atmospheric conditions. Muskoka spreads its manifold charms to blue skies flecked with soft, white clouds. It is a delectable land, brilliant with rich coloring, its air pungent with the fragrance of the pines, its waters cool and clear; moreover, a land of many pleasures, offering a wide variety of health-giving, open-air sports and pastimes suited to all ages. There are about 100 hotels in the district that cater to those of modest taste as well as those who are most fastidious. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways have issued a handsomely illustrated booklet with list of hotels and which can be had free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

A CANADIAN QUOTATION.

What is a world, my boy?
A little rain, a little sun,
A little shore where ripples run,
A little grass upon the hill,
A little glade, a little rill,
A little night where shadows move,
A little work for men to do,
A little play for such as you;
A passing night, a coming morn,
A coming love, a passing scorn;
Of blackest cloud a little bit
With silver on the rim of it;
A little trouble, lots of joy—
And there you have a world, my boy!
—Douglas Leader Dunbar, from "A Little Philosophy."

We have never gone on strike to avoid work, but we don't mind confessing that we are a conscientious objector.

Another need of the times is a collection of leaders who will give 51 per cent. of their sympathy to the public.

LONG LOST INDIAN TRIBE DISCOVERED

Philadelphia Ornithologist Makes Remarkable Find in Nicaragua. Skilful Hunters Rapidly Dying Out.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—Wharton Huber, assistant curator of the ornithology section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, returned recently to this city from hitherto little known regions of Nicaragua, where he assembled a large collection of birds, beasts, fish and reptiles, a number of which he believes have not yet been classified. He also claims to have penetrated to the villages of Sumo Indians, who rarely had seen a white man. The scientist's specimens include 600 birds, 40 rare mammals and 2,000 fish, reptiles and insects, all of which will be placed on exhibition in the local institutions.

"My research work was done about 150 miles inland from the Nicaraguan coast," said Mr. Huber. "We established our headquarters at a small mining camp whence we made trips further into the country. The average annual rainfall here is 147 inches. From the time I reached the interior until I left there never was a dry article of clothing on me. The country is infested with red bugs, smaller than fleas, which burrow under the skin and inflict serious wounds."

"I went up the Prinz Polka river for 150 miles in a pitpan, an open boat made of a hollowed-out mahogany log. Then in a smaller pitpan I ascended the Banabana river to Mininda. The district is hilly, and covered with tropical forests so dense that it is impossible to enter them until a way is cut by Indians."

"The only inhabitants are a few scattered tribes of Indians apparently of Spanish and Misquito Indian descent. With a body of these Indians as guides I penetrated to certain villages of the Sumo Indians."

"The Sumo men are very skilful hunters, but the tribe is rapidly becoming extinct. With all their ability in hunting and their courage in facing wild animals, they are excessively timid of strange human beings, and will run away even from members of other Indian tribes. Misquito Indians sometimes walk into their villages and take anything they want without meeting resistance. The Sumos, numbering about 500 souls all told, have the slant, almond eyes of the Chinese and their skin is about the same color as that of a Chinaman."

Mr. Huber had with him a number of dogs, two of which were killed by jaguars. The scientist believes that fully 40 per cent. of the birds and animals he shot were lost to him by his "killer dogs" nor Indians could make their way into the jungles to the point where they fell. He used dynamite to secure his fish specimens.

Mr. Huber emerged from the jungle region weighing 40 pounds less than when he entered at which time his weight was 180. Although he was ward off illness during his expedition, he was taken down with immediately it was over.

Wood Alcohol's Victims.

Figures gathered by the National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness in the Russell Sage Founda-

tion Building, 120 East Twenty-second Street, New York, show that during the first half of 1922 wood alcohol caused 150 deaths and 22 cases of blindness.

"These figures do not, however, begin to measure the total loss of life or sight through the drinking of bootleggers' whisky containing wood alcohol," said Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Secretary of the committee, yesterday. "Many relatives and friends of victims try to conceal the real cause of death, and in some cases succeed. And as the deterioration of sight resulting from wood alcohol poisoning is frequently a gradual process, it is difficult to obtain accurate records of the total number of cases of blindness and partial loss of vision from this cause. Even children have been victims."

Rotarians Will Give Booth Portrait.

An oil painting of Edwin Booth, painted by J. A. Mohite, will be presented by E. F. Albee to the Rotary Clubs of America at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor. It will be taken by a committee of Rotarians to the Shakespeare Museum at Stratford-on-Avon. It will be America's sole contribution to the Stratford collection.

More than 500 professional men will be present at today's luncheon and ceremony. Robert B. Mantell will make the speech of presentation, and the portrait will be received by Arch. C. Klumph, Past President of the Rotary Clubs of America.

\$1,000,000 Reward for Cure of Diseases.

Payment by the U.S.A. Government of \$1,000,000 to the person who discovers a permanent cure for any of five diseases was proposed in a bill by Representative Sproul, Republican, Illinois.

The diseases enumerated are tuberculosis, pneumonia, cancer, epilepsy and dementia praecox.

A board composed of medical experts of the army, navy and public health service would determine whether discoveries were effective.

With styles as they are, it may be that man tells Satan to get behind him because the old boy is obstructing the view.

The movies make use of some good vaudeville acts, but we understand they haven't tried the Volstead act yet.

PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO.

Nature, who ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a capacity for play. She further provided him with playgrounds wherein he might exercise that natural instinct. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways have issued a booklet that provides an introduction to some of Nature's finest playgrounds, set down in the Province of Ontario. In these vast playgrounds of Ontario, Nature is at her best. Ages ago, giant glaciers from the north carved out the beds of Ontario's rivers, lakes and valleys with prodigious profusion and in splendid disarray. To such an ideal setting for a summer sojourn, Nature has added yet one boon more, that of a perfect summer climate. The air is pure and bracing, laden with the scent of pine. A very brief sojourn in these delightful altitudes brings sure relief to those afflicted with hay fever. To all—old and young, the strong, the weak—this beautiful land, where summer lingers long with its cool nights and halcyon days, brings rest and vigor. A handsomely illustrated booklet entitled "Playgrounds of Ontario," may be had for the asking by applying to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railways, Montreal.

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tion Building, 120 East Twenty-second Street, New York, show that during the first half of 1922 wood alcohol caused 150 deaths and 22 cases of blindness.

"These figures do not, however, begin to measure the total loss of life or sight through the drinking of bootleggers' whisky containing wood alcohol," said Mrs. Winifred Hathaway, Secretary of the committee, yesterday. "Many relatives and friends of victims try to conceal the real cause of death, and in some cases succeed. And as the deterioration of sight resulting from wood alcohol poisoning is frequently a gradual process, it is difficult to obtain accurate records of the total number of cases of blindness and partial loss of vision from this cause. Even children have been victims."

Rotarians Will Give Booth Portrait.

An oil painting of Edwin Booth, painted by J. A. Mohite, will be presented by E. F. Albee to the Rotary Clubs of America at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor. It will be taken by a committee of Rotarians to the Shakespeare Museum at Stratford-on-Avon. It will be America's sole contribution to the Stratford collection.

More than 500 professional men will be present at today's luncheon and ceremony. Robert B. Mantell will make the speech of presentation, and the portrait will be received by Arch. C. Klumph, Past President of the Rotary Clubs of America.

\$1,000,000 Reward for Cure of Diseases.

Payment by the U.S.A. Government of \$1,000,000 to the person who discovers a permanent cure for any of five diseases was proposed in a bill by Representative Sproul, Republican, Illinois.

The diseases enumerated are tuberculosis, pneumonia, cancer, epilepsy and dementia praecox.

A board composed of medical experts of the army, navy and public health service would determine whether discoveries were effective.

With styles as they are, it may be that man tells Satan to get behind him because the old boy is obstructing the view.

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