

Final Effort Is Being Made To Avert The Big Railway Strike

LEWIS MESSAGE ORDERS PUMP MEN TO CONTINUE WORK

Wilkesbarre, Penna.—Upon receipt of a telegram from John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, who conferred with President Harding at Washington, the general committee of the anthracite workers abandoned all plans for immediately calling an absolute strike, and the contemplated withdrawal of the pumpmen from the mines.

The committee adjourned indefinitely, leaving the anthracite situation as it was before it convened Monday morning, when it received the practically unanimous permission by referendum vote of the 150,000 idle miners to make the prevailing suspension an absolute strike. Labor officials and members of the committee expressed great elation over the tone of Mr. Lewis' message, although they declined to make it public.

"It appears that immediate developments in both the bituminous and anthracite industries may be looked for immediately as a result of the conference with the president and government officials," said Thomas Kennedy, president of the general scale committee and of district number 7 at Hazleton.

The miners' contemplated drive for funds will go on as planned yesterday, Mr. Kennedy asserted. As proof that the union is not abandoning the steps for preparedness in the event of an ultimate strike, he announced a meeting to be held at Hazleton, Thursday, when committees and campaigners will invade a dozen of the larger cities of the east with an appeal for "public financial subscriptions to the 'war chest' of the United Mine Workers of America."

OFFERS OF MEDIATION.
Pittsburg, Penna.—Dr. Clifford G. Connelly, Commissioner of Labor and Industry, today sent a letter to leaders of district numbers 2 and 5, United Mine Workers, and to heads of all bituminous coal operators' associations offering the services of the division of mediation to settle the bituminous coal strike and calling a meeting of union leaders and operators for Pittsburg, July 6.

RAILWAY STRIKE LIKELY.
Chicago.—A strike of the 400,000 railway shopmen of the country will be called for July 1 unless the railroad agree to stay the \$60,000,000 wage cut due the shop workers on that date and to restore certain working conditions formerly in effect, it was made known tonight through a telegram from B. M. Jewell, head of the Shop Crafts, to the Association of Railway Executives.

Decision to call a strike came late today after a lengthy discussion by the executive committee of the six

WORKERS PETITION MINIMUM WAGE

Sydney, N.S.—A direct appeal to the stockholders of the British Empire Steel Corporation for the adjustment of various grievances will be made at their annual meeting at Montreal, Tuesday, it was decided by Sydney steel workers at two mass meetings here.

The petition of the workers, which included requests as to rates of pay and working conditions, was forwarded to President R. M. Wolvin, with a request that it be brought before the annual meeting.

The document sets forth in part that the steel workers "have been sorely tried during the past eighteen months" through unemployment, wage reductions and so forth, and states that the average wage of 75 per cent. of the men now ranges from 24 to 30 cents an hour, which, it is claimed, is insufficient to meet present costs of living.

START NEGOTIATION ON WAGE REDUCTION

Montreal.—Wage schedule changes involving negotiations on the subject of the proposed wage cut for shop crafts will open probably next week between the Railway Association of Canada and the executive division No. 4 members of the executive, including R. J. Talbot, president of the division; Charles Dickie, general secretary; Frank McKenna, vice-president; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Mr. Rogers, of Moncton, representing the machinists, district No. 2; J. Corbett, London, Ont., Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; and Fred Harrison, of Montreal, representing the blacksmiths, are assembling in the city next Monday for the purpose.

ENGINEERS' OFFICERS

Kitchener, Ont.—The Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers, who concluded their annual convention here, elected officers as follows: Past president, F. Harper, Kingston; president, H. Wright, Montreal; vice-president, H. F. Galloway, London; secretary, L. J. Ellis, Hamilton; treasurer, J. J. Sullivan, Ottawa; conductor, J. Arns, Woodstock; doorkeeper, H. Turner, Toronto.

WAGE INCREASE TO TORONTO PRINTERS

Toronto.—An increase of three dollars per week is secured by the printers employed by the Toronto news-papers, under an agreement signed up after several weeks negotiation. The agreement which will extend for two years and nine months, or until March 31, 1925, makes the scale \$43.50 per week for the employees of the morning papers, and \$41 for those on the evening papers. The latter also secure a reduction of one and a half hours in the work week which will now consist of 46½ hours instead of 48, while the morning paper men remain on the 45 hour week basis. The other conditions remain the same as those called for under the old agreement.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN DOMINION POSSIBLE

London.—It was the frank opinion of Tom Moore, of Ottawa, president of the Dominion Trades Congress, that those railway men employed on Canadian roads and virtually affected by the recent changes in the working and wage agreements of these corporations will adopt the same measures as their fellow workers in the United States and declare a general strike.

"I honestly believe that these railway workers have a just grievance," commented the president. "Consider for example, the maintenance of way men. If they are subject to the reduction as proposed already in the United States they will be reduced to 23 cents an hour for an eight-hour day during the summer months. We claim that no man can adequately support his family during the present time at such a remuneration."

OFFERS TO CARPENTERS

Toronto.—Offer by the employees of a wage scale of 82½ cents an hour may result in a compromise with local carpenters. There has been no agreement for about a year, employers having called for a reduction from 90 cents an hour to 80 cents. Owing to "aiding activity" it is claimed that many carpenters have been able to command more than 80 cents an hour.

THE UNION OFFICIALS HAVE ASKED THE SHIPPING COMPANIES TO AGREE TO A CONFERENCE, WITH A VIEW TO A SETTLEMENT.

Some of the stevedores and coolies who have been out have resumed work.—Reuter.

TRIBUTE TO J. H. THOMAS

A mass meeting of all grades of railwaymen held at Inverness, protested against "the subtle and unscrupulous attacks of certain sections of the Labour movement on our Parliamentary general secretary, J. H. Thomas," and placed on record its protest against the activities of those rendered to this union and to the cause of Labour.

ALL ITALY STRIKE AHEAD

Rome.—By an overwhelming majority, the National Council of the Italian Metalworkers' Federation, meeting at Genoa yesterday, decided to call a national strike.

FARM WORKERS ON STRIKE

Farm labourers in South Carolina have gone on strike in demand of a weekly half-holiday. Lively scenes occurred when they visited farms in search of blacklegs.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE

Calcutta.—The Indian seamen's strike, in which about 10,000 men are involved, continues.

LARGE MAJORITY VOTES IN FAVOR OF THE SUSPENSION OF ALL WORK

CONFERENCE WITH LABOR BOARD IS NOW IN PROGRESS IN CHICAGO

Detroit, Mich., June 30.—Orders that would have sent 400,000 men, comprising the maintenance of way forces of 98 per cent. of the railroads of the country, out on strike at 10 a.m. July 1, in protest against a wage cut ordered effective that date by the United States Railroad Labor Board, were held up here late Thursday, by F. F. Grable, the grand president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers, following a summons from the labor board to attend a conference of union leaders and railroad executives in Chicago, Friday.

All but a few of all strike ballots received here in the national referendum was completed and showed the union had voted 228,970 to 24,756 in favor of suspension of work. A total of 253,014 votes was cast, but 1,288 were void and thrown out.

It was estimated that approximately 75,000 are yet to come in, but, as it was pointed out, these could not change the result. Non-union maintenance men, as well as those in the organization, participated in the balloting.

A Conference Arranged.
Chicago, June 30th.—Intervention by the federal government under the authority of the Transportation Act, created to maintain the orderly course of the nation's transportation arteries, loomed as the final hope of averting the threatened rail strike of 400,000 shopmen, and possibly half a million more railroad workers.

Their ultimatum to the railway executives rejected, chief executives of the six shop crafts unions, which have called a strike for ten o'clock Saturday morning and the leaders of four other unions now polling a strike vote, prepared to answer the summons of the United States Railroad Labor Board to appear in a federal investigation tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock.

With the union heads were summoned the executives of twenty-three railroads charged by the employees with illegally contracting shop work in violation of the board's orders, one of the three questions on which the shopmen have been casting strike ballots for the last two weeks. Other railway executives of the 201 class one roads in the country also were asked by the board to be present.

Rapid Developments.
Developments of the strike situation came in rapid sequence. International presidents of the six shop unions announced telegrams authorizing their membership to walk out Saturday morning.

The labor board immediately recognized a threatened holdup of traffic and acting under the authority of the transportation act issued a citation to the strike leaders to come before it for official inquiry.

The association of railway executives, meeting here on other matters, considered and rejected the union proposal of a truce pending negotiations over wages and working conditions.

The executives declared that a strike would be against the orders of the labor board and against the United States government, and thus absolved themselves from further responsibility as to the present situation.

There is little likelihood, officials said, that any conference could be arranged to mend the differences of the employees and the roads, and most of the executives departed tonight for their homes. Executives of only 16 of the 23 roads cited were present at today's meeting, but they expected to appear before the board tomorrow.

The Questions Involved.
The July first \$60,000,000 wage cut and the modification of seven rules were the two questions involved in the shopmen's strike vote, which are conditions laid down by the labor board, according to the carriers' position. Defiance of those orders by the roads would be "to recognize your power and authority as greater than that of the government," said the executive's reply to the union ultimatum.

Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the labor board, who was credited with having taken the leadership in averting a threatened railway strike last October, tonight issued a statement declaring that "it is evident to every student of the situation that the railway labor organizations have no just cause for serious complaint at the treatment they have received at the hands of the federal wage tribunals during the war period and since." The statement said:

MANY RESOLUTIONS TO BE PRESENTED LABOR CONFERENCE

London.—The programme of the annual conference of the labor party, which opens on Wednesday at Edinburgh, promises a rich miscellany of debate, and is proof sufficient that the interests of the party, ostensibly a party, are far from confined merely to matters of weekly wage-earning. Resolutions tabled by local labor bodies all over the country range from Freemasonry to the activities of Japan in Siberia, from the nationalization of hospitals to the adoption of a "neutral international language."

A very familiar friend is the resolution demanding the nationalization of the essential means of production, distribution and exchange. Amendments to this, requiring "effective control by the workers" of the administration of industry, are almost as familiar. There are resolutions concerning armaments and treaties of war, the principal of these calling on socialists and labor parties of all nations to "refuse to support any war for the defence of the present commercial system."

Honors to Labor Men.
Probably one of the most interesting debates will be pressed when the subject of labor leaders accepting private councillorships comes under discussion. No fewer than nine resolutions concerning this have been put down, the wording of the resolutions showing striking diversity in the frame of mind in which the matter is approached. Motherwell and Wishaw trades council with austere simplicity will move "that all members of the private council be expelled from the labor party."

DECLARE VOTE IN FAVOR OF STRIKE

Chicago.—Railway union officials continued their conferences on the threatened railroad strike.

TABULATING STRIKE VOTE.
Detroit.—Tabulation of the strike vote taken by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers following a wage cut, ordered effective July 1, by the United States railroad labor board, continued at the headquarters of the organization here today, with officials of the union predicting the final vote would show a large majority favoring the walkout, provided other union workers, whose wages also were cut, joined in.

NO SUBSTANTIAL GRIEVANCE.
"The employees do have one substantial grievance against certain of the carriers and that is the contracting of railway employees to so-called independent contractors. This is not simply a labor grievance; it is a public grievance. This policy carried to its legitimate end destroys the labor articles of the transportation act, treats the United States congress with contempt, deprives the public of lawful protection from railway labor troubles and grievously imposes upon the employees."

Strike Against Government.
Railroad executives meeting here despatched a message to B. M. Jewell, head of the railway employees' department of the American Federation of Labor, declaring that the threatened strike of 400,000 shopmen set for Saturday would be a strike against the government and not against the railroads. The message said that all contentions in the case had been submitted to the Railroad Labor Board, which had rendered its decision.

The telegram was signed by T. Dewitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executives.

Springden laborers go into detail concerning their feelings, declaring that "these honors are only given to leaders of the working class movement to retard its progress," and a Glasgow resolution expresses the conviction that such distinctions as a private councillorship constitute "all that remains of labor's alliance with capitalist political parties during the present war." There is not much doubt that the present interest manifested by labor bodies in the question of their leaders being members of the private council has arisen largely through an action for libel which the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, the railwaymen's leader, brought with success against a labor newspaper of the extreme type. In the course of the action the question of Mr. Thomas' membership of the private council, and the oath which he was required to take that he would warn the crown of revolutionary movements, became a matter of prominent discussion. Mr. Thomas declares that the resolutions to be moved at next week's gathering are an attempt to destroy his influence and to drive him out of the ranks of labor leaders—a scheme of revenge, in fact, for his success in the courts of law against the communists who libeled him.

Annual Statistics.
The annual statistics show a fall in the membership of the labor party, but the decrease is not serious. The attendance at next week's conference will probably be slightly under 800 against a record of 1,100 at the Scarborough conference in 1920. The affiliated membership numbers about four millions and the number of women's sections has been increased to over 800 representing 150,000 members.

There are now 384 parliamentary labor candidates before the constituencies compared with 361 candidates put forward in the last general election.

TORONTO SEEKING WAGE SETTLEMENT
Toronto.—A committee from the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners which has been endeavoring to negotiate a wage agreement with a committee representing the general contractors' section of the Builders' Exchange has not yet reached a settlement of the wage regarding which there is a difference of ten cents an hour.

The committee was instructed to conduct further negotiations at a mass meeting last night.

Some weeks ago several contractors who are members of the exchange announced that the wage rate would be 80 cents an hour, which resulted in a cessation of work on several large jobs and the possibility of an extension of the strike to include other building trades workers. The strike was settled on the understanding that the men would return to work at the rates they were paid when they quit, and allow the matter to be settled by negotiation.

Items of Interest from Overseas

ELIMINATION OF TAXES UPON FOOD

Edinburgh.—In his presidential address to the 22nd annual conference of the British Labor party, which opened here, Frederick W. Jowett said the party not only stood for self-determination for Ireland, India and Egypt, but also desired to relate these claims to the economic facts so that the steady economic pressure at home, caused partly by the loss of foreign trade, had produced stagnation.

AUSTRALIA HAS SHIPPING TROUBLE

London.—The federal government of Australia is again in trouble over its shipping line, says a Reuter despatch from Melbourne. The Australian Seamen's Union objected to a boatswain whom the office of the

Large Bay insisted upon engaging at Melbourne for the voyage to England, and the steamer was held up for a while in consequence. Finally the greater portion of the crew was secured at Sydney.

There has been trouble on more than one occasion between the Seamen's Union and the management of the Australian Commonwealth Line of steamers over the selection of crews of the Large Bay and the Hobsons Bay.

THE BRITISH COAL MINING INDUSTRY

London.—The position of the coal mining industry, which is creating considerable uneasiness here, will be discussed at a special meeting of the National Executive of the miners federation in London next Thursday, when the existing agreement with the mine owners will come under review.

Reports received at the headquarters of the federation from the various coal areas show that there is a prevailing depression—one of the severest in the history of the industry. It is stated on the authority of Frank Hodges, secretary of the miners' federation, that the number of unemployed pit workers exceeds 100,000. Many mines are working only three or four days a week. As there are hundreds of actions by landlords to recover arrears of rent, large numbers of the workers out of employment are compelled to seek poor law relief.

RAILWAYMEN'S VICTORY

As a result of continuous pressure by the National Union of Railwaymen, the Great Northern Railway Company has now applied and been granted exemption for permanent employees from the provisions of the National Unemployment Insurance Act. The men are pressing for the return of their contributions.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

Louth.—Lord Haldane, speaking at Louth, on Sunday, on education and economy to do anything that could stunt the development of knowledge. One reason for unrest was that the people were awakening to the sense that they had not an equal chance of the further education that was becoming more and more essential.

FARM WORKERS ON STRIKE

Farm labourers in South Carolina have gone on strike in demand of a weekly half-holiday. Lively scenes occurred when they visited farms in search of blacklegs.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE

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TOO MANY DUES

Entering a protest with the Federal Minister of Labor on behalf of the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers, which Hon. Mr. Murdock has passed on to an officer of the department in Western Canada to adjust, Secretary James T. Gunn of the Canadian Federation of Labor revealed an interesting state of affairs in the coal fields of Western Canada.

"What we press for is not the abolition of any closed shop that the mine workers may have for their members, but simply that the Canadian Brotherhood of Stationary Engineers shall not be coerced or compelled to pay dues as members of their own organization," stated Mr. Gunn on behalf of the brotherhood.

The situation which the brotherhood complains of was created by an order issued four years ago under which no employee of the mines could secure the benefits of wage awards unless they consented to the "check off" system arranged between the United Mine Workers of America and the operators. This system meant the men would pay dues into the United Mine Workers of America whether they desired to or not. In spite of protests, the situation remained the same until some months ago, when Mr. Gunn, as Secretary of the organization to which the brotherhood is affiliated, took it up. Correspondence has passed between Hon. Mr. Murdock and Mr. Gunn with the result that it will be dealt with by a departmental official.

Mr. Gunn claims that the order made four years ago by an official of the Meighen Government forced a closed shop on the mining district to the exclusion of all other organizations.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Federal Government and the provincial authorities are to confer this summer to devise means to cope with unemployment during next winter. It is to be hoped that they will provide a means to protect the working men during the trying times of a Canadian winter. Many methods have been suggested as how best to act but it is difficult at this time to decide on what will prove the most feasible method. In the meantime, soldier organizations and civilians are insisting on the necessity of early steps being taken to ensure a somewhat normal winter and the authorities will no doubt have all necessary information at hand to aid them in reaching a sensible and adequate understanding. Something must be done and on a big scale.

PROVERBS OF THE NATIONS

- SCOTCH SAYINGS Wrong has no warrant. Old springs give no price. True blue will never stain. Thistles are a salad for asses. The world is bound to no man. There is skill in gruel making. As many heads, as many wits. A large mirror is a man's mind. A rolling stone gathers no moss. A travelled man hath leave to lie. When friends meet hearts warm. The more noble, the more humble. Light suppers make long life days. When all men speak no man hears. The more mischief the better sport. The lazy man's the beggar's brother.

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 widest 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, 148 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.

BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

Don't Cry. Mr. Justice Lush is the possessor of a caustic wit. When trying a case at Shrewsbury, the prisoner suddenly burst into tears. "Why do you weep?" asked the judge. "Oh, my lord, I have never been in prison before." "Don't cry, prisoner at the bar," was the rejoinder. "I am going to send you there now."

The French "Tipperary." The Legion of Honour has been conferred on M. Camille Robert, son of the composer of the famous "Madelena," which was the French troops' what "Tipperary" was to the British troops in 1914. M. Camille Robert was not called up, but volunteered for service. He has undergone two amputations, and has already been awarded the Croix de Guerre and the Medaille Militaire.

Earl of Ypres. Earl of Ypres is the title by which Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres and his heirs will be known. The earldom was conferred upon him in May last year upon his retirement from the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, and until now his correct designation has remained in doubt. It is very unusual for the name of a place in a foreign country to be taken as a title by itself. The more general practice has been for naval or military commanders who have won great distinction to take titles in which their own names were linked, with the scenes of their victories, as, for instance, "Roberts of Kandahar."

Recorder of Cardiff. Lieut.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., M.P., of Miskin Manor, has been appointed Recorder of Cardiff in succession to the late Mr. Llewellyn Williams, K.C. Lieut.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, who was born in 1865, is the eldest son of the late Judge Gwilym Williams.

Britain's Super Boy. To be 5 ft. 9 in. in height, to tip the scales at 190 lbs. to be 41 1/2 inches round the chest and 25 inches round the thigh, and all at the age of 13. Such are the proud privileges of George Spiro, of Hungerford-road, North London.

Prohibition Campaign. The prospects of a "no-license" campaign in 1923 were discussed at a conference in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Edinburgh, on the 25th ult. The Rev. Dr. A. Philip, ex-Moderator of the U. F. Assembly, who presided, said some were no doubt disappointed at the results of the first poll. Personally he felt that Glasgow, at least had done splendidly.

Old Man's Big Task. A remarkable man of eighty-three, Mr. F. L. Fothergill, of Oswest, Yorks, has just set out to walk 159 miles for a wager.

Moving Pictures in Japan. "The Japanese are crazy over the moving pictures, and they particularly like American plays that have a lot of gun-play and Wild West scenes. Their greatest trouble is that there is so much kissing in American movies, and the Japanese consider that the spectacle of a man kissing a woman is a highly shocking one, and one that is not fit to be shown on the screen. Therefore the films have to be carefully censored, and one poor overworked censor complained that in one week alone he to cut out twenty thousand kisses, and he demanded, with

tears in his eyes, to know whether Americans spent all their time kissing each other."—From "My Joy Ride Round the World," by Dorothy Dix.

A Mysterious Old Lady. Some little time ago my grand-daughter, now in her tenth year, used to complain to her mother that in the night an old lady came to her bedside and stoped down, looking in her face, writes Robert A. Whitmore, M.A., in Light. She repeated this act almost rhythmically, alternately bending and straightening herself. The child described the appearance of the apparition very accurately, and naturally felt alarmed at sleeping alone in that room. Now it is interesting to note that the little maiden had not been brought up with any notions of the supernatural. Such ideas had always been excluded from her knowledge, and no hint had ever been dropped that the house where she lived had a reputation for being haunted. Her mother persuaded her that what she saw was caused by defective eyesight, and nothing more, but still the child persisted in saying that "the old lady" had been to see her again, night after night. At last the parents decided to change bedrooms with her and they now regularly occupy the rooms where the appearances took place.

Until a few weeks ago nothing happened, but one night my son-in-law was lying awake and saw precisely the appearance his little girl had described near the window. It was the dark outline of an old woman, who continued rocking herself backwards and forwards in the most singular manner. She did not seem to move about the room, but to oscillate on that one spot. My informant said he felt no fear at all, but watched her for a considerable time, in fact till he was tired of doing so, when he closed his eyes and went off to sleep. He is a very fine, strong young man, and there is nothing morbid or neurotic about him.

Strange to say my daughter was in the room too, but she saw nothing. This may possibly be owing to the fact that being very nervous she kept her eyes closed. Besides, her husband did not tell her that he could see anything at the time. After my grand-daughter had met with her experience, it transpired that an old lady exactly like the appearance seen by the child and her father formerly inhabited that house. There was a "something" about her life or surroundings not quite happy, and others had seen her, since her death.

The little house in question is now my daughter's property, and so I am justified in giving the story.

DRURY LANE

The recent re-opening of Drury Lane seems an appropriate occasion for a survey of the life of the famous theatre. Could these old walls speak they would many a tale unfold! At a cost of £150,000, it has been restored, and starts a new era in its history.

One of the curious things about "Old Drury" (observes a writer in "John o'London's Weekly") is that it is not in Drury Lane. It is in Catharine Street, formerly Brydges St., Covent Garden. It was opened on April 8, 1663, and the first play given there was John Fletcher's—"The Humorous Lieutenant." Considerable expedition must have been used by the patentee, Thomas Killigrew, in erecting the theatre, because Samuel Pepys records that he saw it built in February of the same year. The fact that the play was given at three o'clock in the afternoon points, of course, to the lack of internal lighting, though the stage itself was illuminated by a great many wax candles. An extraordinary feature of the first Drury Lane Theatre was that the pit was more or less open to the weather. Consider the conditions of theatre-going when Pepys could write:—

1 June, 1664.—To the King's House, and saw "The Silent Woman."—Before the play was done it fell such a storm of hail that we in the pit were fain to rise; and all the house in a disorder.

And again:— 1 May, 1668.—To the King's playhouse, and there saw "The Surprizal," and a disorder in the pit by its raining in from the cupola at top.

The theatre which Garrick had left in 1776 was utterly destroyed by fire on the night of February 24, 1809. News of the catastrophe travelled quickly to the House of Commons, where the lessee, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, was sitting in debate. A sympathetic motion was made that the House should adjourn, but Sheridan, who was sometimes as wise as he was witty, protested that whatever his private loss might be, the business of the country ought not to be interrupted. The opening of the fourth theatre, designed by Benjamin Wyatt, took place in October, 1812.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT

"SALADA"

Natural Leaf Green Tea is put up and sold in sealed packets in the same form as the famous Black Teas of "Salada" brand.

Get a Packet...

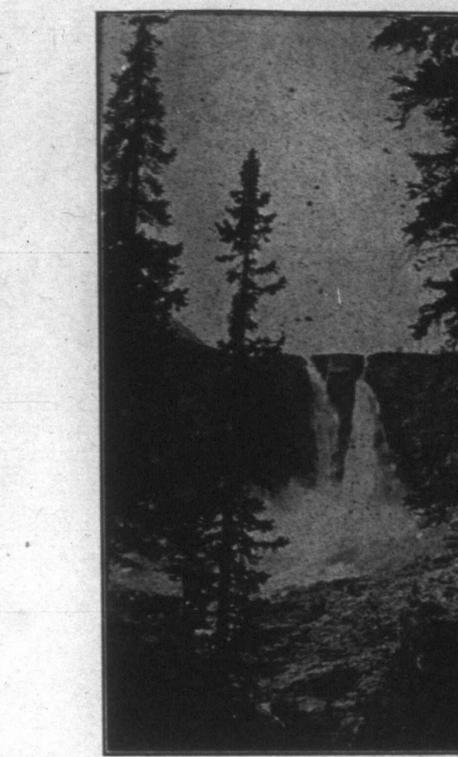
According to the weight of the nucleus and the number and position of the satellite electrons, and these differences account, apparently, not only for the physical properties of the substance, but for its chemical properties as well. The difference between gold and iron, between sulphur and oxygen, is a measure solely of the difference between the weight of the nuclei and number of electrons, and their respective atoms. Probably, in Sir Ernest Rutherford's belief, the gold nucleus differs from the iron or the sulphur or oxygen nucleus only in the number of hydrogen nuclei that they contain packed together within them; and the surrounding electrons are, of course, the same for all.

Key To The Secret.

While on this theory, as stated above, the different "elements" have been built up (how, we know not) from the one true element, the lightest, the key to the secret was found in the reverse process, the disintegration of the radio-active substances, which are the heaviest elements. Sir Ernest Rutherford's description of what happens to uranium will help to explain the atomic structure. The atom of Uranium I, the heaviest substance, "father" of radium, helium, and lead, has a weight of 238 (on the atomic scale, which gives hydrogen as 1 and oxygen as 16), and its nucleus has 92 surrounding electrons. In its disintegration, or radio-activity, it discharges an atom of helium, which has a weight of four and two satellite electrons; the atom of Uranium I, thus becomes an atom of weight 234 with 90 electrons, a substance known as Uranium X.

The atoms of each "element" have a special number of satellite electrons, and the elements can be arranged in order according to the number of these—from hydrogen, the lightest, with one electron, to uranium, the heaviest with 92. Recent research has further shown that 85 per cent. of the elemental atoms have an even number of satellite electrons.—Everyday Science.

IN YOHO PARK



Twin Falls, one of the most delightful spots in this great outdoors section.

New Trade Union Act Unpopular.

A private measure called the Trade Union Act (1913) Amendment Bill has been introduced in the House of Commons by Colonel Meysey-Thompson, which would have a vital effect upon the political work of trade unions by changing the legal method of raising political funds.

A Scene of Great Emotion.

Perhaps the greatest scene that this greatest "Old Drury" witnessed was Garrick's retirement from the stage. Many accounts of it have come down, and it is difficult to read any one of them without emotion. It was the spring of 1776 that the greatest actor the British stage has known began to take his everlasting farewells to a public into whose heart he had entered and where he had long dwelt. His first appearance at Goodman's Fields Theatre had been in 1741, when he appeared as Richard III., not in his own name but as "a gentleman who never appeared on any stage." For a generation he had dominated drama. On the night of his last performance, "The Wanderer," the house was electric with sympathy, and it is scarcely possible to realize what his farewell meant to London.

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A Seizure at Sea.

A report from Tralee states that the More and McCormick liner Seattle Spirit, bound from New York to Fenit, County Kerry, with a mixed cargo, principally maize, for Tralee merchants, was stopped at sea by a British sloop and searched. A large quantity of ammunition is reported to have been found on board.

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 prodigal 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.

TEA PRICES RISING WITH INCREASED DEMAND.

The shortage of the supply of tea available for consumption, due to the 20% reduction in production in the gardens of Ceylon and India, during 1921, has, as might be expected, pushed the price of the tea offered on the market today, up and up. At the same time the use of tea has been gaining in popularity, and the reduction of four pence a pound duty on tea entering England will further stimulate the demand. These in touch with the situation advise us that higher prices are inevitable.

Music of the Pipes.

Mr. Donald Shaw, S.S.C., presided at the recent annual competition of the Highland Pipers' Society in the Cathedral Hall, Albany Street, Edinburgh. There was a large attendance, and both piping and dancing events were keenly contested. Mr. Shaw referred to the continued progress of the Society which is now approaching its majority. He hoped the proposal to form a "hundred pipers" band for Scotland

There is always life for living man.

When the well's full it will run over. When the iron is hot it's time to strike.

Molson's Bank advertisement: Incorporated 1855, Capital and Reserve \$9,000,000, 128 Branches in Canada.

The Molsons Bank advertisement: In the Molsons Bank you have an absolutely safe place for your savings where they earn interest—compounded every six months.

Standard Bank advertisement: Don't Invest All Your Surplus Funds. You may urgently need ready cash some day. Keep some handy in our savings department. THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA. Total Assets Over Eighty-three Millions.

O'Keefe's Imperial Ale, Lager or Stout advertisement: YOUR DINNER or lunch has a new appetizing zest if you add a glass of O'Keefe's IMPERIAL Ale, Lager or Stout.

Advertisement for a family name: "Can any one tell me the family name of the King of England?" "I can," proudly answered the man with the knowledge. "It is Gaelph."

Moving Pictures in Japan advertisement: "The Japanese are crazy over the moving pictures, and they particularly like American plays that have a lot of gun-play and Wild West scenes."

"SALADA" TEA advertisement: Natural Leaf Green Tea is put up and sold in sealed packets in the same form as the famous Black Teas of "Salada" brand.

Little Jimmy—a Quick Worker comic strip: A series of panels showing a boy named Jimmy talking to a dog and another boy. Jimmy says, "THAT YOUR DORG?" and "YEP, HES A WON'ERFUL DORG!" The other boy says, "LOOKUT HIM—STAN' UP. SIT DOWN. ROLL OVER. STICK YER TONGUE OUT!" Jimmy replies, "THERE! HOW'S THAT?" and "AW HE DIDN'T DO NUTHIN'. HES JUST LIKE HE WAS!" The final panel shows Jimmy saying, "HE DID 'EM ALL SO FAST YOU COULDN'T SEE 'EM. THATS WHAT MAKES HIM SO WON'ERFUL!"

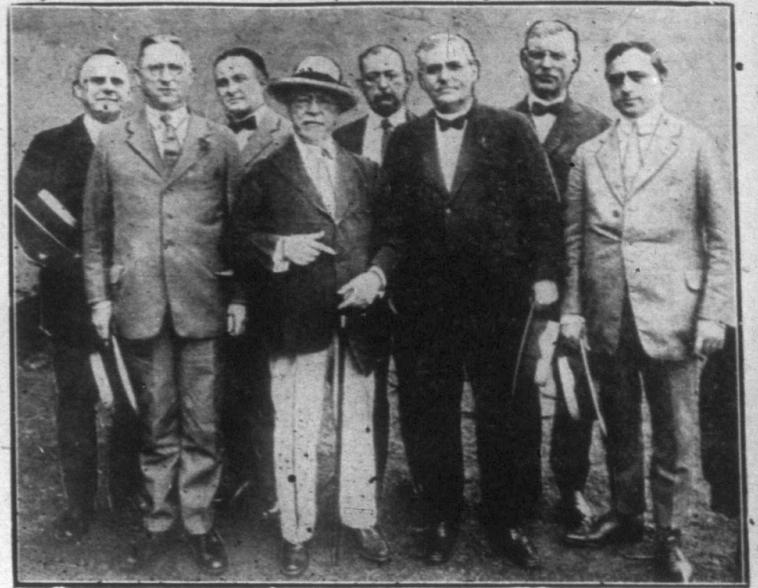
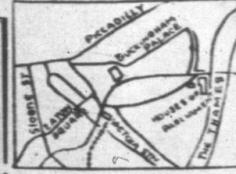
PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



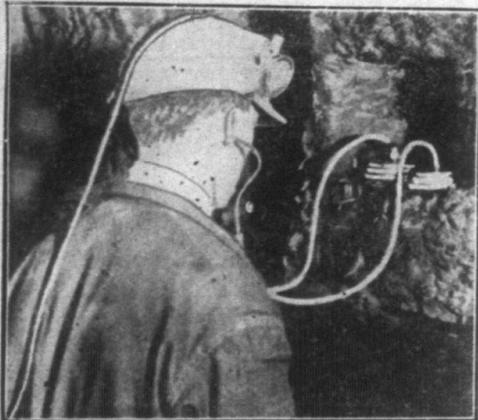
HIS MAJESTY, THE HORSE, AGAIN REIGNS
Lovers of horses and horsemanship gathered at the Eglinton Hunt Club grounds for the opening of the Toronto Horse Show. Miss Marion Beck, daughter of Sir Adam, taking a hurdle on "Melrose." She won second award.



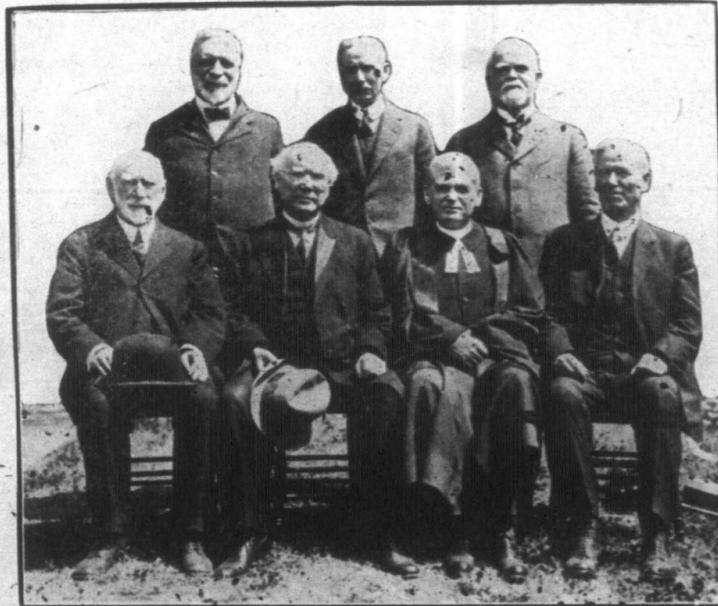
SCENE OF THE ASSINATION.
Eaton Square is one of the fashionable residential districts of London, not far from Victoria Station. The map shows the location. Inset is a photograph of Sir Henry H. Wilson.
Hundreds of thousands sorrowing Londoners watched in the rain while the lengthy cortege passed. Prominent citizens in all walks of life were in attendance. The body was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.



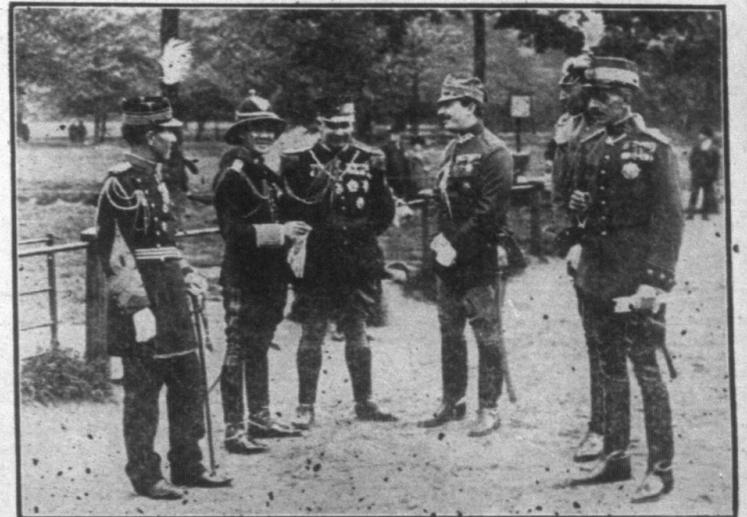
American Federation of Labor officials at Cincinnati convention. We needn't tell you which one is Sam Gompers. To the right of him is Secretary Morrison, and to the right of him again is Matthew Wohl, a young man whose power in the A. F. of L. is constantly increasing.



This war veteran's fiancée and her father were imprisoned for 32 hours in an Arizona mine. He finally located their position and rescued them by means of this instrument, called a geophone, which detects sounds in or behind rock.



SEVEN MODERATORS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
Dr. W. J. Clarke, present moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, is seen here with six of his predecessors. In the picture are, left to right, front row: George Bryce, D.D., Winnipeg; E. P. MacKay, D.D., Toronto; W. J. Clarke, D.D., Montreal (Moderator 1922); D. G. McQueen, D.D., Edmonton. Back row: A. B. Baird, D.D., Winnipeg; Chas. W. Gordon, D.D., Winnipeg; M. Mackenzie, D.D., Honan, China.



Foreign attaches who took part in the King's birthday celebration in London.



A close finish at Belmont track.



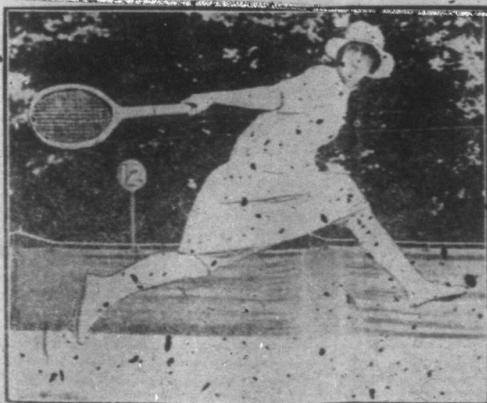
Taking a photograph with a gun. A new model camera.



WHEN TWINS MARRIED TWINS.
Wesley Methodist Church, Toronto, last week was well filled when Misses May and Katie Henderson, twin daughters of Mrs. E. J. and the late Robert Henderson, became united in marriage to Alfred H. McClockin and Albert McClockin, twin sons of Mrs. E. D. McClockin and the late Edwin McClockin. The little flower girls, Eileen and Esther McClockin, were also twins. Above shows the bridal party. From left to right they are: Alfred McClockin, who married Miss Katie Henderson, Eileen McClockin, a flower girl, Miss Katie Henderson, Albert McClockin, who married Miss May Henderson, Esther McClockin, flower girl and Miss May Henderson.



Mrs. Malloy, American woman tennis champion (right) shaking hands with an opponent during a recent match in England.



A backhand return by Miss Bollen in a recent championship match in Surrey, England.



Hundred yards dash at Sudbury, England.

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HOW A LACROSSE PLAYER WAS ELEVATED TO THE PEERAGE

(By a Side-Liner.)

Toronto—Do you know that lacrosse has been making greater headway in the United States during the three seasons since the war than ever before in the history of the game? It was a physical director at Harvard university who once said that lacrosse was the finest game ever invented for developing every side of a man—his moral as well as his physical qualities. It requires self-control as well as poise, and real gameness as well as stick-handling ability. Though the qualities of Canada's game have always been admitted and admired, our cousins to the south seemed to feel that lacrosse required too much patience to master. It is a game that takes some years to learn to play well, and many boys find that it is too difficult for them, so they turn to a less expert sport. For many years lacrosse teams flourished at isolated spots in the United States. John Hopkins university in Baltimore, the Crescent club, Brooklyn, and the Mount Washington college. It must have been sheer enthusiasm that kept the sport alive, as it was difficult for them to arrange games. For a number of years before the war, some Canadian team went down to New York almost every Saturday from the middle of May until July 1. Thus, the Crescents imported their opposition. Then there was also the annual tour of the University of Toronto team.

Since the war, few Canadian lacrosse teams have been receiving invitations to New York. That was partly due of course, to the high cost of travelling. However, the fact had an added significance. The Crescents have been fading more and more teams on the American side of the line able to give them a battle. Toronto university team still makes its trip, but the only other line-up that were guests of the Crescents this season was St. Simon's. That team has been down there many times, and are very much at home with the Crescents. In fact, it was a little like a family reunion when they gathered round Herb Scott last year with the Salants and this season one of the scoring aces with the Brooklyn club.

Noted Many Changes.
 It was the seventh time that Bill Scott and "Dad" Heyes had been down to the Crescents to play. This pair got in on the first trip made to New York by St. Simon's a number of years before anybody ever thought of a European war and every time that the club has gone down since, they have been along. The last time that they visited New York to play lacrosse was in the spring of 1919. Since then, as has already been mentioned, few Canadian teams have been needed to fill the American lacrosse schedules.

Anybody who has been going to New York to play lacrosse for the past decade will note one distinct change. There is a bigger crop of new players coming along, and they are not, as they so often used to be, Canadians in exile. The American colleges are turning out good men every year, so that the Crescents no longer need to use the same old players season after season. Many players who have visited New York will be surprised to hear that the veteran, Bob Wall, has only figured on the Crescent line-up once this season. He had become almost a tradition with the Crescents. It seemed as though his place on their home was as solid as Queen Victoria's place used to appear to be on the British throne. Wall was one of the old Shamrocks of Montreal, and played with the team in its greatest days. He was the sort of home player that is not seen very often nowadays—bigger than Conacher.

He retired in favor of the younger generation, but he and another of the veterans, Dobbie, who is an old Brockville boy, wanted to have a game against the Oxford-Cambridge team. They turned out for that one contest. Here is one little incident to indicate that the name "veteran" came correctly applied to Dobbie. When the Crescents entertained St. Simon's after the game, Louis Hall of the Salants had a dance with Mr. Dobbie's daughter. How many lacrosse players in this country have daughters old enough to attend dances? Over here, life is one long sweet argument if a fellow tries to stay in lacrosse after he marries.

The Crescents' success in the United States, say that the visit of the Oxford-Cambridge team did more to help the game in their country than anything that ever happened over there. Lacrosse got more publicity in two months than ever before in an entire season. Syracuse university, where they have one of the strongest teams in the United States, arranged for the trip of the Englishmen, and were behind it. They looked after the financing, and that was no easy job, as some \$10,000 was the sum required for the tour.

There is one story that they are telling with considerable gusto in American lacrosse circles which, so far as we know, has not wandered over here. Although the British crowd has given up the right to elevate Canadian citizens to the peerage, it appears that the American press photographers have taken upon themselves to give British subjects a title, when necessary. After the lacrosse players from Oxford and Can-

bridge arrived, there was a little disappointment because the line-up did not contain a peer. There seemed to be a notion abroad that you could not get fifteen men from the English universities together without running into half a dozen earls and viscounts and such like. And here was a team consisting entirely of commoners! Now it so happens that a peer has more advertising value in a republic than in a monarchy. People would give only a passing glance to a photograph of a fine looking bunch of athletes, but directly they heard that the group contained a lord, they would immediately commence to search for the youth that looked the part. The Anglophiles would seek the best looking fellow in the bunch and declare that he was evidently "to the manner born," and the Anglophobes would try to imagine that one of them looked like some sort of decadent. Anyway, the photographers knew their business, and immediately elevated one well-set up British lad to the peerage.

That the photographers understood the national mind is indicated by the amount of interest that was taken in the lord. In fact, he found himself called upon to live up to a point where he became almost embarrassed. It is said that in some quarters, books on the peerage were almost worn to tatters by persons who wished to find out the history of his forbears so that they might talk intelligently about his castle and moat.

As a matter of fact he was helping to make history himself. He was doing something to establish one of the greatest of games in a country that has not hitherto appreciated it. The British collegians made a wonderful impression everywhere they went. Often international sport provokes more ill-will than good fellowship. The visit of the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse players to the United States seems to have been an exception to the rule, so the St. Simon's boys report.

NO DECISION YET AS TO HON. F. CARVELL

The fate of Hon. Frank B. Carvell, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners, is still under consideration by the government.

"No decision in the matter has been reached," replied the prime minister in the house Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Hon. Arthur Meighen asked what the government had decided in regard to the demand reported to have been made in November last by Hon. W. R. Motherwell for the expulsion of Mr. Carvell from the Railway Commission.

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 Katchewanooka, 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, mackinonage 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.

No S.O.S. From Ship in Distress

An allegation that a ship was scuttled was made in the King's Bench Division when the Campania Martiarta, a Spanish shipping company, claimed from the Corporation of Royal Exchange Assurance under a policy of insurance on a steamship which had been sunk at sea. Judgment was given in favor of the shipping company.



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PARLIAMENT NOW HAS PROROGUED

Speech From Throne Says Conference Arranged With Provinces on Unemployment

Sir Louis Davies, deputy governor, in formally proroguing parliament Wednesday morning, reviewed legislation passed during the session which has closed. The act based on the report of the special committee on transportation costs would "effect immediate substantial reductions of freight rates in a manner which cannot fail to be of far-reaching benefit to all parts of the Dominion."

Measures adopted for returned men would do much to ensure fulfillment of the patriotic purposes they were intended to serve. By amendment to the election laws full freedom of the franchise had been secured for additional thousands of Canadian women. The speech from the throne, following a review of sessional work, stated that a conference between federal and provincial authorities on unemployment was being arranged.

Text of the Speech.

The speech follows:
 Honourable members of the senate: Members of the house of commons: In relieving you of the duty of further attendance in parliament, I desire to express my pleasure and satisfaction at the extent to which, in addition to other matters of public interest, you have found it possible to deal with the many important subjects to which your consideration was invited at the opening of the session.

Readjustment of Tariff.
 The readjustment of the customs tariff, of the consideration of which much time has been given, will, it is hoped, meet in a considerable degree the desire for tariff revision, while not creating any serious disturbance of industrial conditions.

The attention given to the question of transportation costs, the recommendations of the special committee of the house of commons which has so fully investigated the relation, will effect immediate substantial reductions of freight rates in a manner which cannot fail to be of far-reaching benefit to all parts of the Dominion.

Substantial Service.
 The measures passed to aid or control the marketing of certain farm products, and the manufacture, marketing, and sale of fertilizers; for the expansion of cold storage facilities, and for further experimental and research work in the control of fruit diseases and the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, should prove of substantial service in the development of the grain, livestock, dairying and fruit production industries of the country, and in further protection against their natural foes.

Pursuant to representations made on behalf of the prairie provinces, legislation has been adopted for the re-establishment of a wheat board, which it is hoped will meet the desire for a more equitable method of marketing Canadian wheat.

Soldiers' Welfare.
 The special committee of the house of commons appointed to examine into the questions and problems related to the welfare of soldiers and their dependents, has submitted many useful and important recommendations on pensions, insurance, land settlement, sheltered employment, and other aspects of re-establishment, which, together with the legislation based thereon, should do much to ensure the fulfillment of the just and patriotic purposes these measures are intended to serve.

Much-Needed Economy.
 The co-ordination, under one ministerial head, of the defence forces of Canada, in a single department of national defence, is certain to increase efficiency, and at the same time effect a much-needed economy in these branches of the national service.

By amendment to the election laws, full freedom of the franchise has been secured for additional thousands of Canadian women.

Substantial progress has been made in the negotiations which have taken place with respect to granting the control of the natural resources of the three western provinces to their respective provincial governments.

Better Business Outlook.
 It is gratifying to observe that the depression of business is gradually becoming relieved, and that unemployment throughout the Dominion has correspondingly decreased. The conference being arranged between federal and provincial authorities, will, it is hoped, disclose means of more effectively dealing with problems incidental to unemployment, whenever and wherever they may arise.

Very Gratifying.
 The success of the recent loan operations of the Dominion is gratifying to all. The measures adopted to provide needed additional revenue give assurance of a determination to make reasonable provision for the public service and to maintain the high credit of Canada in the money markets of the world.

Members of the house of commons: I thank you for the supplies granted for the carrying on of the public services of the Dominion. The sums appropriated will be expended with due regard to economy and efficiency. Honourable Members of the Senate: Members of the House of Commons: In view of the approval you have given to the treaties concluded at

the Washington conference on the limitation of armaments, the government will be in a position immediately to sanction on behalf of Canada the ratification of those agreements, the effect of which, it may confidently be anticipated, will be of far-reaching significance in promoting international goodwill and co-operation. I humbly thank Divine Providence for the promise of a bountiful harvest and devoutly pray that when parliament reassembles, the prospects, at present so bright, will have been realized in all parts of the Dominion.

HOW MR. FIELDING PUT OVER A SCOOP

Present Minister of Finance Was A Talented Reporter In Younger Days.

In connection with the completion by Hon. W. S. Fielding of forty years of continuous public service, Mr. F. W. Bowes contributes to the Halifax Chronicle an interesting article under the title of "The Greatest Newspaper Scoop of the Age." It describes Mr. Fielding's exclusive report of the wreck of the steamer Atlantic off Halifax harbour forty-nine years ago.

The generation of today, Mr. Bowes says, knows Canada's Finance Minister as a statesman, but "the immediate past knew him best as a journalist." He goes on to explain that half a century ago newspaper work was far different from that of today, but that even then when "editors vied with each other in emphasis and sometimes strongly personal assault" Mr. Fielding's articles were always "dignified, concise and to the point, and his conclusions clear and readily understood." Mr. Fielding, he adds, was looked upon by the owners of the paper over which he presided as a safe and dependable man, and "as a consequence of his talents the political and other editorials in The Chronicle were more widely quoted than those probably of any other newspaper in Canada."

Regarding "the greatest newspaper scoop of the age," Mr. Bowes says: "It was in connection with the wreck of the steamer Atlantic off Halifax Harbor in 1873, when out of a total of 952 persons on board only 390 were saved—562 of the passengers and crew finding a watery grave. It came about in this way: After a hard night's grind in the Chronicle office Mr. Fielding was wending his way homeward in the early morning when he encountered an excited and dishevelled man. With the astuteness of penetration and discernment of the newspaper man he questioned the stranger, who stated that he had ridden from Meagher's Head to report a terrible ship wreck. Mr. Fielding looked after the poor fellow's welfare and got particulars of the catastrophe from him. The steamer had left England and was bound to the United States (having attempted to make Halifax to replenish its fuel supply). The story was cabled to a leading journal in London and telegraphed to a leading New York paper and to one in Boston. The metropolitan publications immediately issued special editions giving the news of the dreadful calamity.

"Soon Halifax was deluged with telegrams from newspapers, firms and individuals from all over two continents for fuller particulars. It was the first day of April and people only laughed at the reports which were regarded as an 'April Fool.' Communication was very meagre but later in the day it developed that the story was anything but a hoax—it was only too true. It thus transpired that the residents of London and New York knew about the appalling disaster before the people of Halifax were aware of it."

Mr. Bowes thinks it is fortunate for Canada that such a man as Hon. Mr. Fielding is at the head of the greatest government department at this trying time, and he expresses the belief that the feeling is nationwide that the former editor of The Chronicle is "pre-eminently the man in the Dominion" who is capable of "extracting his country from the alarming financial condition brought about by the greatest war in the history of the world."

Our friends are those in whom we imagine good qualities; our enemies are those in whom we imagine bad qualities.

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, massive 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 above sea level—gives splendid 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

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