

Ambition a Forerunner to Success in All Walks

NO REVOLUTION FOR LABOR IN BRITAIN

"I believe in evolution, not revolution." This phrase sums up the outlook of Mr. J. B. Williams, the new chairman of the National Joint Council of Labor, and president of the next Trade Union Congress. Mr. Williams is the general secretary of the Musicians' Union.

He is not what is commonly called a hot head. "I believe," he said, "that the coming of a new economic order is inevitable, but that it will come by the growth of organization and the extension of education, almost unobtrusively. The change will be half here before we can scarcely realize it, and I believe it will benefit labor with the brain as well as labor with the hand."

"Labor is surely coming into its own, governmentally as well as industrially. Any attempt to stem the tide of democratic development will, I believe, be as futile as the challenge of Canute to the incoming sea."

"I certainly hope to see a Labor Government in my lifetime. Why not in the next ten years?"

"I believe that one of the most im-

portant stages in this evolutionary process is a better understanding between employers and employed, and I am convinced that the best way to create that better understanding is by extending and perfecting the organizations of labor so that they may meet and bargain with employers on more equal terms than at present, like one might say, two business men agreeing to a compact from which each draws an advantage."

"I see no economic reason why this should not be so, provided that there is on both sides the spirit to carry it through."

"Where there is a reasonable standard of equality on both sides, there is less misunderstanding, because there is a stronger inclination to reach agreement. The experience is that if you can get round a table, difficulties and differences have a knack of disappearing."

"The watchword for labor might therefore well be organization and education—organization to enable it to stand up for itself, and education to enable it to grapple with the many complex problems of life and work."

DOWN WITH LORDS IS CRY IN JAPAN

Land of the Rising Sun is Following in the Footsteps of Great Britain.

Japan now is in a position similar to England's in more than a geographic sense. The Japanese people, numbering over fifty million souls in the Japanese islands alone, are demanding a voice in the Government of all Japanese citizens. They are asking for universal suffrage and the abolition of that clause in the Constitution which gives the vote to those only who own a certain amount of property on which they pay a certain tax; in other words, they are demanding the abolition of the exclusive right of a certain privileged class to vote.

Moreover, as in England, there is beginning to be a feeling against the rights of the Peers in the Imperial Diet, and their privileges and advantages over the House of Representatives, who are in a sense the representatives of the people. The recent appointment of Baron Kato to the Premiership has tended to stir up more bitter attacks against not only the Seiyukai, or majority party in the lower house, but against the Peers themselves, since the Ministry is taken altogether from the House of Peers.

An editorial taken from a Tokyo Japanese daily publication, quoted in part here, may serve to show the feeling that is steadily gathering strength among the middle-class people of Tokyo and other cities of Japan. Says the Yomiuri:

"Nothing is further from our intention than to urge the immediate abolition of the Peerage, but we wish to warn the Peers now because we are inclined to believe that the present political situation of the upper house and the demerit of the House, if maintained long unchanged, will give rise to public demand for the total abolition of the Peerage. Needless to say, the upper house is not made up of Peers exclusively; it also contains members nominated by the Emperor from those representing the highest taxpayers. But it is provided by law that the number of these appointed members shall not exceed that of the members representing the nobility. In all, of a total of some four hundred members in the upper house, a little over two hundred and ten are of the nobility, while about one hundred and seventy are appointed by the Emperor, the rest being members of the Imperial family, classified according to parties. The Koyukai and the Kenkyukai are closely combined, the former being composed of mostly those appointed by the Emperor and who have no title of nobility, the latter an association of Peers. The numerical strength of the Kenkyukai and Koyukai combined may be equal to that of all the other parties put together. . . . therefore it may be fairly said that the House of Peers is to all intents and purposes at the beck and call of the Kenkyukai, which consists of Peers having titles of marquis, count, viscount and

BRITAIN WILL HOLD HER OWN IN INDIA

Lloyd George Says Responsibility in Dependency Will Not Be Relinquished.

"Great Britain will in no circumstances relinquish her responsibility to India," declared Premier Lloyd George, and it is partly in continuation of this policy that Great Britain has presented so firm a stand against the Kemalists in the Dardanelles. Mr. Lloyd George made his position with regard to India unmistakable:

"One thing we must make clear," he said, "that Great Britain will, in no circumstances, relinquish her responsibility to India. That is a cardinal principle, not merely of the present Government, but I feel confident that it will be the cardinal principle with any Government that could command the confidence of the people of this country."

"We owe this not only to the people of this country, though they have made great sacrifices for India, but we owe it to the people of India as a whole. We had no right to go there unless we meant to carry out our trust right through. There is a great variety of races and creeds in India, probably a greater variety than in the whole of Europe. There are innumerable divisive forces there, and if Great Britain withdraw her strong hand, nothing would ensue, except divisions, strife, conflict and anarchy. India would become a prey either to strong adventurers or to strong invaders."

"A good deal will depend upon the kind of representatives chosen at the next election—whether they will be men of moderate temper, such as those who constitute the present legislature, men who are honestly and earnestly doing their best to make this new constitutional experiment a success, or whether they will be those men who are simply using all the powers of the machine in order to attain some purpose which is detrimental to British rule, and subversive of the whole system upon which India has been governed up to now. That is why I say that the most serious and most trying time—the time which will constitute the real test of the success of this effort—is yet to come. I think it is right that we should say that, if there is a change of that kind in the character of the legislature and in the purpose of those who are chosen in the design of responsible and chosen leaders of Indian people, that would constitute a serious situation and we should have to take it into account."

Japanese Peers enjoy privileges of social, legal, political and economic nature and constitute the upper class, or "cream of society." Though they have special obligations commensurate with the special position they are given, there are some who not only neglect their duties, but behave in a disgraceful manner. These, though by no means in the majority, are detrimental to the work of the upper house, and a menace to the existence of the nobility.

WIT AND WISDOM OF LLOYD GEORGE

Flashes From the Fighting Speech of Prime Minister Who Defends His Policy.

The Fighting Speech of Premier Lloyd George scintillated with brilliant flashes of wit, wisdom, and patriotism, and the following points will live in the minds of the people as the opening of a political campaign never exceeded in history for its influence on the world's future.

Since I have come to the north of England I have not witnessed those symptoms of universal indignation and execration with which the Government and its policy were supposed to be regarded.

The people of this country do not believe that the Government deliberately endeavoured to rush this country into war.

It has been largely due to the tact and judgment and resolution of our representative at Constantinople, Sir Charles Harington, and our sagacious adviser, Sir Horace Rumbold, and it also has been largely attributable to the patience and zeal of Lord Curzon, that peace has been maintained, but, as Sir Charles Harington said, and it is no derogation to either of them, it would have been impossible had it not been that resolution and firmness were displayed in sending support to Sir Charles Harington which impressed the Oriental mind.

The negotiations, delicate and difficult and dangerous as they were, have been conducted under circumstances which, fortunately, were without precedent in this country. Whilst we have been engaged in this most difficult task we have been assailed with misrepresentation, abuse, and innuendo such as no Government conducting international affairs has heretofore ever been subjected to, and the country will resent it when it hears that at the time we could not answer the charge.

Sir, what were our objects in the action we took? They were freedom. The first was to secure the freedom of the straits for the commerce of all nations; the second was to prevent war spreading into Europe, with all the inconceivable possibilities of a conflagration, and the third was to prevent a repetition in Constantinople and Greece of the scenes of intolerable horror which have been enacted in Asia Minor during the last six or seven years.

It was a situation full of peril, and yet we had to act promptly, resolutely and firmly, and make it clear that we were not going to allow the fires to sweep over the Bosphorus.

I am sorry to say that Liberals have been pleading that it was none of our business to interfere between the Turks and their victims.

What business is it of Britain's? If the Turk insists, let him alone; let him cross to Constantinople, with a free road and a fair way for the shambles. That was not the old Liberal policy I was certainly brought up in.

I am told, I think by Liberal papers, that I must not invoke the name of Gladstone. I can understand the reluctance to call that great spirit from the vasty deep to witness the spectacle of Liberal leaders and Liberal newspapers attacking a Government because it is doing its best to prevent the Turks from crossing into Europe and committing atrocities upon the Christian population.

You had another little social function here a few days ago. It was addressed, I believe, by Lord Gladstone. It was rather a shock to me to see a Gladstone denouncing us because we were trying to protect the great minorities against the Turk. It was rather a shock—a Gladstone! I would have taken it from almost anyone else—but a Gladstone! He was clearly offensive, and I am sorry to say it. No one has a greater respect for the name he bears. I know the difficulties of any man, without adequate gifts who has to carry through his life a very great name, but if he only did it with becoming modesty he would secure the compassion if not the respect of everyone.

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Ambition is an element not possessed by every human in a marked degree. Most all men, however, possess ambition in some form to a more or less degree. No doubt you have often heard reference made to such and such a man who has made a success of a certain undertaking in business enterprise. Such successes as these are very often attributed to a form of "luck," etc.

This is a mistaken idea and such reference is not true. It was an aspiration these ambitious fellows possessed to reach a desired sphere in life coupled with a sincere desire and an ambition to fulfill that aspiration by studying every time an opportunity presented itself. In other words, they educated themselves to the fullest extent of their ability.

It is not always an "educated" man who makes a success of his chosen vocation, but an educated person who has ambition and aspires to succeed can, and will, attain his goal with much less difficulty than an uneducated person, no matter what his adopted profession may be.

Education, of course, is necessary and really essential to any successful undertaking, for without an education there is some doubt always present—and this phase applies to professional callings as well as the various mechanical trades. The reference here made to "education" is intended to apply to a common school education or those fortunate enough to have attained a high school or college training.

Such an education presages success to almost any line of endeavor one may choose to follow, yet without ambition and aspiration such an education spells practically nothing as far as success is concerned.

History tells us that many of our greatest scholars, lawyers, doctors, poets and statesmen had very little, if any, "schooling." This being true, it is therefore not an absolute necessity that one possess a "schooling" education to make a success of a chosen profession. Had these great men depended on receiving a college training there is little doubt but what they would have failed to reach their goal in life. It was their ambition to gain knowledge through a systematic method of self-study.

Today we have great men in most ranks of public life who had no "schooling" except that which they taught themselves—spurred by ambition to succeed in their chosen line of work. No doubt you can call to mind, and have also come in contact with professional men as well as skilled mechanics who have mastered their calling without a high school or college education. Ambition and aspiration were the mediums they used to acquire their desire—success.

Some of our greatest labour leaders and public men of today did not possess a common school education, but they had ambition and an aspiration to succeed in their respective vocations. Such men received their education by scrutiny, observation, self-study at leisure hours and by analyzing the contents. Their ambition led them to personally analyze and digest the details of their studies and to memorize the facts obtained, not for a mere pastime but for the benefit of permanent knowledge. Their ambition was to seek and obtain knowledge and by studying and retaining these personally gained facts they used them as a basis on which to build a firm foundation for their edifice—success. These ambitious men no doubt possessed a more or less innate desire to gain knowledge, for they knew without a thorough knowledge of their aspiration success could not be obtained and their efforts would result in a miserable failure. Here's where ambition and aspiration with a will to succeed comes in again. It is up to the individual to gain knowledge and unless he individually aspires to attain this knowledge his efforts for success will result in failure.

Such men as herein referred to and of whom history so profusely relates, have no peers in their respective sphere in life. The question may be asked: "Why did they not go to school?" There are several reasons, for in the earlier period of our educational system the facilities were few and not of the best, nor were they so diversified as now and, again, the opportunities were not so great. What little "schooling" education many of our great self-made men obtained was by the most difficult methods—poor and remote facilities and very few opportunities.

These schools disseminate their knowledge through a well-defined system and are so conducted that it is not a very difficult task to secure a good foundation upon which to build your life's work. There are very few young men in this day and time who have not the opportunity to obtain some knowledge of most any profession they choose. Again, all is needed is ambition and aspiration with a will to do.

The facts herein enumerated are especially applicable to those of us in the mechanical profession who have received only a smattering of mechanical training in our respective trades. That is, we have not applied ourselves as we should in studying the technical details of our calling. Yet, who is at fault? Surely it could be no one but ourselves. Any one who desires to reach a higher plane in his profession must of necessity read, study, analyze and digest practical books to gain knowledge, or, better still, take a practical technical course in some established school that makes a specialty of the subjects desired. It is only by thorough study and constant practice of any undertaking that we become perfect. Theory is a good thing to study, but practice makes perfect. Ambition will lead us in the right path.

Were it not for the ambitious educators of today those of us who wish to seek more knowledge would have a hard road to travel. We have colleges of every description endowed by philanthropic men and societies that are almost begging those of us who would aspire to higher and better things to come and drink of their knowledge—and this too, merely for the acceptance of the offer. Why then should we not partake of these opportunities? There is no apparent cause to be reluctant, and there are very few who could not, if they would, find opportunity and time to apply themselves. Again, all it takes is ambition and aspiration with a determination to succeed.

DO PUBLIC DOLES DEGENERATE MEN?

Some Pertinent Points on a Question of Vital Importance.

Is Social Reform conducive of Racial Degeneracy?

Mr. J. A. R. Marriott has come to the fore with some very uncomfortable though pertinent suggestions in regard to the influence exerted by Social Reform. The subject viewed in its various lights, affords unlimited material for reflection.

Mr. Marriott's main interrogation, addressed to the people of America, is, "Has the liberal public assistance which has been given freely of late to those who have appealed as in need of it, had an uplifting influence or not?"

The answer is extremely doubtful. It seems to have become a habit to those who have repeatedly benefited, to rely more and more upon doles which have been too easily obtained from various sources.

In this increasing reliance upon public charity the palpable result of racial decay, or is it one of the numerous causes which contribute to such attenuation of moral fibre.

One should imagine that the vast expenditure upon various forms of period of thirty years, would begin to show to some appreciable extent. For instance, has the money spent in education brought to light any startling improvement in the intelligence or physique of our people as a whole?

No matter in what direction one turns nowadays one is constantly beset by pleas for help, and it is a regrettable fact that a certain pride which once existed among certain classes, and which forbade them to accept of charity, has long since vanished, and no disgrace is involved in a plain undisguised appeal to the pockets of those who toil and have.

Of course it is a many-sided question and of necessity not to be decided too quickly. But it is doubtful if we as a nation have been at all benefited by Social Reform. We seem to have grown neither wealthier nor happier on account of it.

Are "doles" the best way of strengthening character? Is it not a matter of self-direction and a willingness to work? Surely there is enough whose sole job consists in dodging honest work.

IS WAR SPIRIT DEAD IN GERMANY

All Old Time Military Grandeur Is Shown at Potsdam Celebrations.

The dedication of a monument in Potsdam, home of the German Sans Souci, the magnificent palace built in the French style where the ex-monarch and his family often used to sojourn, was made the occasion of a remarkable demonstration in mid-June. The ex-Kaiser's own Hussars, in their bright red and gold uniforms, their dolmans and standards, paraded with a squadron of active Hussars in field gray uniforms carrying lances, only the bright red collar marking them as elite troops. Slowly they paraded through the old streets of Potsdam, the cavalry band headed by a negro drum-major on horseback, waving two drumsticks over a pair of kettle-drums. Most conspicuous were the old Hussar and Uhlan officers, among them Prince Eitel Friedrich and other Prussian noblemen, still in full uniform. The monarchist uniforms were worn in defiance of the new republican law. Among the marchers were the best frames of a few old soldiers who fought in the Franco-Prussian war. As these standard-bearers passed by through the streets, the people leaned out of the windows, enthusiastically applauding; the eyes of many were dimmed by tears as they greeted the old German colors, which brought back to their hearts for a moment's space the glamour of the old empire. The paraders were addressed by a Lutheran army chaplain, who urged the young soldiers to keep alive the military spirit in preparation for future victories. The event typified the phase of the German situation that is causing France to keep a large army.

He—"I have a presentiment that our engagement won't last."
She—"Oh, Henry, don't say that; I hope it will last for ever."
—London Opinion.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Continued from Last Week.

However, from the late-30's onward the tide inclined to the States, and continued to flow there for half a century right down to the 90's, when the opening of the Canadian Northwest ushered in those boom years in which Winnipeg and Vancouver became household words to the youth of Britain, and which even stay at homes signalled by trying a flatter in the stock of the C. P. R. Then came the war; and with the war an instant reflux of the British tide accompanied by, and identified with, the flower of the Canadian manhood. The re-establishment of the survivors and the directing of a new flow along better channels and with less waste by the way are the tasks to which Canada is addressing herself today.

II.—Recent Experiences of United States and Canada.

The present attitude of the Canadian people and Canadian authorities toward immigration is largely the product of the experience derived in the years before the war. In many respects Canadian experience was similar to that of America; and a brief reference to the latter is of value, first because it enables us to see through the spectacles of an older settled country the indirect, as well as the direct, results of emigration; secondly because many of the provisions in the American law for the regulation of immigration correspond with those of the Canadian law, as for sureness and smoothness of operation it is altogether desirable that they should; thirdly, because changes in the immigration policy of the States must instantly react on Canada.

In America experience the broad fact stands that whereas in 1882, 87.1 per cent of the immigration came from the countries of N.W. Europe, including Germany; in 1907 81 per cent came from the countries in Southern Europe including Austria. With exceptions (notably in the case of Ireland) the old type of immigrants had mainly passed into agriculture, but the new type stayed in the cities, and this although a large part of them were agriculturists in Europe. Thus of the Italians an American writer observes: "In spite of the fact that nearly two-thirds of the South Italians and one-quarter of the North Italians were farmers, only a very small proportion go on farms in this country." (The Immigration Problem, Jenks and Lauck, page 84.) It was said of a famous classical scholar at Cambridge that where Porson died, Porson stayed (which in his case was under the table). So with the new immigrant. Where he landed he stayed—in the cities where he had friends who could speak his language, where life was attractive and charities were many, and where a man without capital could readily find employment. In 1910 out of a population of 91 millions one-seventh was foreign born. The assimilation of so large a foreign born fraction, recurring decade by decade and the fight against the evils of slum life in the foreign quarters have been big problems for America, but bigger still, because more indefinite, has been the problem of reaction on the native born. Did the new stream benefit the native born by forcing them upward or did it impede their progress immediately by making wages lower and in the long run by inducing a decline in the native birth-rate? There is reason to think that the native stock has suffered in both of these ways. In the face of such dangers regulation was essential and there thus grew up a body of legislation distinguished by two general features.

(1) An increasing severity in the admission tests, culminating in the literacy test imposed during the war and the post-war device by limiting the immigrants from each nation to a fixed percentage of the nationality already entered.

(2) The protection of the country by the exercise of the power of deportation in addition to that of rejection at the port of admission; which is itself a second comb out, following the wider comb out conducted by the shipping companies on their own interest in the country from which the emigrant comes.

In developing this body of law it soon became apparent that although the persons whom it concerned were the immigrants, the persons on whom the pressure had to be executed were the agents responsible for bringing the immigrants out. Hence the liability imposed on the shipping companies of taking back at their own charge deported or rejected immigrants, with a fine in addition if th-

immigrant's rejection might reasonably have been foreseen. Hence also the prohibition of the labor agent and the padron system.

How does Canadian experience compare with this?

While America's biggest problem was assimilation, that of Canada was the transitory nature of much of its immigration. Canada's population is today very much less than it would have been if there had been no outward flow, either of native Canadians or recent immigrants. The matter has been calculated this: The population of Canada in 1851 was 2,400,000. If we take 2 per cent per annum (which was the average rate of increase of the native born population between 1801 and 1911) as the average rate for the whole period, then the population of Canada from natural increase alone would have been if there had been no outward loss, 8½ millions in 1921. In addition between 1867 and 1921 there arrived 5½ millions of new comers. Therefore the population today, if there had been no outward loss under either head, should be 14½ millions at least. In fact it is 8,770,000. There are a good many "ifs" in the calculation, but at any rate it shows that there has been a big outward loss and this from two sources:

(1) Many Canadian-born went to the States; which is confirmed by the fact that the Canadians in the United States increased from 147,000 in 1850 to 1,179,000 in 1900.

(2) Many immigrants after a temporary sojourn in Canada passed on, either across to the States or back to their own country.

(3) As regards the native Canadian exodus between 1900 and 1914 was much less. There was during those years a deliberate effort by French Canada to retain and regain its population; while on West there was a new field of opportunity, which drew to the Prairie Provinces English speaking Canadians from the East, together with American farmers and farmers of Canadian origin from the States of the West. It would be preposterous as well as futile to wish that there should be no passage at all into the States. Within limits, such movement is a sign of health and a guarantee of future health, because it widens the field of opportunity and shows the power to take advantage of it. But what we may say is this: American experience indicates that, as immigration has worked in the past, it has been in their case to some extent at the expense of the native-born population. There is no use filling Canada from one end, if it is emptied from the other and the better end. It may pay the steamship lines, but it does not pay the nation.

(4) As regards the immigrant bird of passage calculation from the immigration and census figures for the period 1901-1911 shows that of all foreign born immigrants about one-quarter found their way ultimately to the United States, and that another one-quarter returned to Europe or to some other point outside the North American continent. In case of the Italian immigrants, the percentage leaving was well over 50 per cent. Even in the case of the Icelanders, a small but highly desirable body of immigrants, the outward flow was about 30 per cent. The Italians are known the world over as migratory gang workers and it was inevitable that their number should decline as the boom in railway construction subsided. But when the settler is a potential agriculturist, the failure to retain is a natural loss. Immigration and retention, especially in the case of the agricultural immigrant are complementary parts of a single problem. The Canadian Immigration Act of 1921, together with the supplementary Orders in Council, sets out the present policy of Canada on the restrictive side. In its broad features it is in accord with American legislation; in the list of prohibited persons from the mentally defective and diseased down to political conspirators and litterers; in the heavy penalties imposed on shipping companies for non-compliance with the law; in the insistence upon a continuous journey with a through ticket (which debars from Canada as immigrants all non-Britishers resident in the British Isles); and in the regulation for the protection of the immigrant on arrival in Canada. The offensive tourist rejoices to find no mention of a head tax.

Over and above these definite restrictions, which have everything to commend them from the British as

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Editorial Page of The Canadian Labor Press



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage.

The Canadian Labor Press
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED
A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

TRADE UNIONS A NECESSITY

During the war the trades union movement demonstrated its country in a manner that could not escape recognition by all fair minded persons. Its hardest task was that of combating radicalism and because of its effectiveness against this pest—due to the peculiar position it occupied, unwillingly of course—the support of the movement was much sought after by all. As a consequence of this recognized power over an evil which, if left to go unheeded and uncurbed, could jeopardize the safety of the nation or the continent, trades unions were looked upon with favour by individuals, societies and governments. In other words, the movement grew by leaps and bounds and gained far more members and prestige than it had ever possessed. Its war record was highly satisfactory and very commendable, not because trades unionists did more than their share, or any more than the average, for they did not, but because the movement stood steadfast to the principles of democracy and was loyal to the country even though it was assailed on all sides by enemies of the movement and of our country.

The attempts of radicals to gain control of the labor movement are well known and the difficulty of combatting their persistent efforts is understood by any one who has kept in touch with conditions.

Now, however, much of what happened during the war has been forgotten or is lost sight of—such is human nature and, to an extent, it is well so. The enemies of trades unionism are now taking advantage of the opportunities afforded them by needless strikes, radical leaders and other weaknesses to bring about a reaction. To them a reaction seems necessary in order that the rapid growth in membership and prestige of the trades unions may be curtailed. The propaganda of those who are working for the open shop, the attention called to the many strikes and the unfounded rumours of secession all show that the foes of unionism are at work. Secession, in the main, incidentally, is but a protest by worthless radicals against the stand taken by sensible, conservative leaders in downing bolshevism and remaining loyal to the country. But it is, nevertheless, a detriment to the growth of trades unionism.

It is enough to know that the movement is to be called upon to further demonstrate its right to exist and enjoy a continuance of this progress, in order to make all trade-unionists on the de-

fensive. It is not sufficient, however, to merely be on the defensive—we must take the offensive.

Upon what shall we, then, build our foundation for future growth? What have we accomplished in the past, the fact that we stood loyal to our country is to our credit but—so did others; the fact that the trades union movement is founded upon the principles of democracy and justice—that is the best practical demonstration of brotherhood, is not enough. We must go further.

To us the road that leads to continuance of existence, to future progress of trades unionism lies more in the advancement of skill, and therefore, usefulness of the members of trades unions, both individually and collectively, than through any other single avenue. It is important that we organize, for numerical strength is necessary to our present and future accomplishments it is not desirable that there be a great surplus of workers; for an over supply is conducive to serious unemployment, but a higher standard of workmanship is far more essential than all else. For upon our usefulness depends our existence.

WONDERS OF WAR TIME SURGERY

Wonderful surgical operations carried out in France and the other fighting fronts during hostilities are described in one of the volumes of "The Official History of the War." The book is meant for the doctors, but contains much of interest to the general public. Instances are given of casualties which at first sight were fatal. A trooper, wounded by a bullet, rode several miles to a dressing station and collapsed. An X-ray photograph of the man showed the bullet in the interior border of the heart. The patient lived for two months in that condition. Then he was operated on. An opening was made and the bullet removed by a pair of forceps from the extremity of the heart. This manipulation caused little distress in the heart, and the pulse only failed momentarily. A man was admitted to hospital after receiving a shrapnel ball wound. The ball was embedded in the wall of the left ventricle, and it was removed with a scoop. The cavity was treated with pure carbolic acid. The patient soon recovered. A soldier with a large wound in the chest proved to have a tear in the membranes surrounding the heart, and also a wound in the heart itself. This wound was carefully stitched with catgut on a curved needle. The operation was suc-

cessful. It is obvious from these surgical records that the popular idea that "a bullet in the heart" means death was wrong. A soldier whose heart was penetrated by a bullet from a rifle placed against his chest lived for a considerable time. A section of the book deals with blood transfusion. It was discovered to be possible to store live blood and to use it as occasion made necessary. The blood was drawn from willing donors during times of inactivity and kept for use during rush periods. The giving of blood to a sorely stricken man thus made no more demands on an over-wrought surgical staff than the giving of a simple saline infusion, and a far greater number of patients could be treated than under ordinary direct transfusion from one person to another. The blood taken for emergency was stored in ice boxes and the corpses preserved. This stored had to be heated to body warmth before being administered. No ill effects were observed from the use of preserved blood corpuscles except in one desperate case. Another important advance was that made in the method of dealing with that very formidable disease, gas gangrene, a disease of which, from its comparative rarity before the war, the pathology was but little understood. But on the Western Front it "quickly assumed a position of tragic importance." Eventually the surgeons practically abolished gas gangrene by removing all damaged tissue at the earliest possible moment after the wound had been incurred. Their admirable work in the treatment was facilitated by their discovery that the bacillus of gas gangrene only developed in the injured muscle.

HUGE PROFITS IN PATENT MEDICINES.

Women were frequently deluded into the belief that certain advertised medicines would produce a definite effect, and accordingly paid money which was out of all proportion to the value of the article purchased. This comment was made by the Shoreditch (London) coroner, when inquiring into the death of a domestic servant, a native of South Wales, who succumbed to blood poisoning at Bethnal Green. The evidence showed that the deceased, the daughter of a miner, finding herself in trouble, went to the shop of a West-end chemist and purchased a bottle of "hygienic pills," for which she paid 15s., but which the manager of the shop admitted were simply a well-known preparation of iron. Her death, however, had nothing to do with what she had taken, it being stated by the coroner that the pills were quite harmless. The coroner observed that to charge women the price certain chemists did was a swindle, representing a profit to them of about 3,000 per cent. for an article which was useless for the purpose intended by the purchasers. He recorded an open verdict.

PRESIDENT HARDING COMES IN FOR CRITICISM.

On the fourth of September President Harding had completed half of his second year in office. His first year was regarded as successful by the press and by the general record of opinion. Economies of expenditure were announced under the new budget measure. The Washington Conference, which dealt with the problems of the Pacific and the Far East, brought credit and praise to the administration. More recently President Harding has come under criticism; and his most typical qualities have been cited "disparagingly," whereas they had last year been accounted so praiseworthy. Labor leaders with insulting arrogance have denounced a President whom they could not control, after they had presumed unduly upon his friendliness and good-will. They have informed the country that to show their displeasure they will proceed in the fall elections to break up President Harding's supporting majority in Congress. Certain business interests, on the other hand, have been impatient with the President because he has not suddenly arisen at some given moment in the course of the past summer and settled the strikes off-hand by sheer masterfulness, and by the resort to powers of decision and action which are not constitutionally vested in his office. Still others have criticised the President because he has not used political and personal pressure to dominate Congress and to force the Republican majority in the two houses to settle this or that question under White House dictation.

"NO DIVISION OF THOUGHT BETWEEN EASTERN CANADA AND THE WEST,"

Says Vice-President of Eddy Company
TOUR THROUGH WEST GIVES GROUND FOR STRONGER BELIEF IN CANADA'S FUTURE

Anybody who is the least bit pessimistic about Canada's future should visit the Canadian West according to J. T. Shirreff, Vice-President of the E. B. Eddy Co., Limited, who has recently completed an extensive Western tour accompanied by John F. Taylor, Secretary and Sales Manager.



J. T. SHIRREFF
Vice-President of the E. B. Eddy Co. Limited
Hull, Que.

In the opinion of Mr. Shirreff, there is not the slightest ground for the belief, entertained by many, that there exists a cleavage of thought or of interest between the Eastern Manufacturer and the people of the West. First hand observation is every quarter of the Prairie and Coast provinces only served to prove that Eastern problems and the problems of the West are essentially the same. Mr. Shirreff found everywhere in the West a spirit of optimism and an ever young ambition that augurs well for the future prosperity of the entire Dominion.

The trip was undertaken with the object of studying Western conditions with a view to developing still further the Western business of the E. B. Eddy Company. Messrs. Shirreff and Taylor visited the Eddy agencies in every centre West of the Great Lakes, and expressed themselves as very optimistic regarding Fall and Winter trade.



JOHN F. TAYLOR
Secretary and Sales Manager
The E. B. Eddy Co. Limited

It is very interesting to note that despite so-called depression in some quarters, the Eddy plant is working at capacity and capacity truly enormous. A daily output of 125,000,000 matches, 125 tons of paper, 100 tons of wrapping paper besides fibreware tubs, washing boards, butter tubs and various other products, keeps between 2,000 and 2,500 Canadian workmen busily employed. With their own business steadily expanding and consequent upon their impressions of general trade conditions during their Western tour, both Eddy officials are confident that a new era of prosperity is just ahead.

WHERE TO HUNT IN CANADA.

There are many districts contiguous to the Canada National Railways where the hunter can get his limit bag of game. In the provinces of Ontario and Quebec they are numerous and within a few hours travel of your home. The excitement of the chase is wonderfully fascinating, and in addition, a week or two in the woods furnishes the finest kind of a vacation. Abundance of Moose, Deer, Bear and game birds are to be obtained with a minimum of effort and expense. Apply to nearest Canadian National-Grand Trunk Agent for hunting literature, or write C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Toronto.

The Hard Part.

Millionaire (speaking to body of students):—"All my success, all my tremendous financial prestige, I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck."
Student:—"But how are we to find the right people to pluck?"

BLACK OUTLOOK ON CLYDE FOR COMING WINTER.

A Clyde shipbuilder declares that the coming winter will be one of the blackest ever known in the history of the industry. To this sombre prospect there is, however, some hope of a silver lining. An English shipowner has stated that he has 18 ships to build once he can get the price down to his requirements. A Clyde shipbuilder recently offered five ships "off his own bat" to his workers at pre-war prices plus allowances, which they declined. If prices still come down he may be able to go on. This offer indicates the necessity on the part of concerns with money lying idle in plant, etc., to find work. Australia is in the market for four meat carriers, the financing of the scheme delaying its placing. The Orient Steamship Co. is asking tenders for a new liner. On the Clyde this week two new contracts for vessels of 6,000 and 9,000 tons have been placed. And what of the two battleships? Their designs have been ready for three months, yet the Government holds them up. The chief managerial authorities at the shipbuilding centres have protested against this delay; but the Govern-

ment remains obdurate in refusing to liberate the specifications. Barrow and Tyneside have more than 20 per cent of their population idle, the Clyde a little less. The two battleship contracts would be a contribution to the alleviation of this privation.

BRITISH LABOUR COUNCILLOR ADVOCATES LETHAL CHAMBER.

Lethal chambers for human sufferers, with doctors and judges and executioners are advocated by Mr. A. E. Cook, a Labour member of the Bath City Council. He has given notice that at the next meeting of the Health Committee, he will move that the Minister of Health be urged to place a Bill before Parliament to give power to a medical tribunal to bring about the more speedy and peaceful end of the victims of cancer. "It is brutal," he declared when tabling his resolution, "to allow people to be dying, perhaps for twelve months, with the malignant fibre gradually eating their life away. Somebody should take the responsibility of ending this suffering. Whoever did so would be conferring a great blessing on suffering humanity."

WELL KNOWN ACTOR'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Sound advice to young men is given by Mr. Seymour Hicks, the well-known actor, in his book, "Difficulties." Here are some of his hints: Cultivate the faculty of laughing at the world rather than with it. Sincerity is the great basic fact of happiness. Few decent men swear. Competing with the bargee is not a gentleman's job, especially as the bargee has taken honours in it before you began. There are many people worth loving. There are few worth hating. It is better to be an unsuccessful optimist than a successful pessimist. Give money, but never lend it. You will seldom get it back, and you will probably destroy a charming friendship. To dress unlike others is to dress badly. You can generally tell a man by his hat and his boots. The height of bad manners is to be rude to servants. On subjects usually shirked by parents Mr. Hicks writes intimately.



COL. JOHN A. CURRIE
Liberal-Conservative Candidate, South-East Toronto.

Col. Currie has had the great honor of being unanimously nominated by the Liberal-Conservative Party as their candidate in the election for the riding of South-East Toronto. His platform is to consistently follow and support the Liberal-Conservative Party and the progressive policies enunciated and developed by Sir James Whitney; to support to the utmost the Hydro-Electric policies of Sir Adam Beck, and to assist in extending and developing these policies as the future prosperity of the Province depends on the success of these great undertakings. At the same time he is opposed to the policy of the Government which deprives South-East Toronto of any benefit from Hydro Radials. He favours better liquor laws, that will do away with bootlegging, drug peddling, rum running, gunmen and murder; sensible laws that can be enforced without tyranny and the arbitrary violation of the fundamental principles of British Liberty and Justice; sane, common sense laws that will have public opinion behind their enforcement. He is absolutely against the return of the

open bar. He approves of rigid economy in the financial administration of the Province; the speedy building of the St. Lawrence canal, so that Toronto may soon be an ocean port; the building of good roads all over the Province, not all in front of Minister's farms; the development of the great Ontario Northland; Public Ownership of Public Utilities, and anything to increase industry, Commerce, good times and good wages. The voting will take place on Monday, the 23rd inst. The polls will be open from 8 a.m. until 6 p.m. According to law, employees will have two hours without loss of time or pay to vote on election day. If present for time and employed a distance from your poll, telephone any of the Committee rooms giving your name, address, and where you are employed and what time a motor can be sent to bring you to the poll. Col. Currie is an outstanding figure for Labour in the House of Commons, his chief work being in connection with the restoration of status for pensions for Grand Trunk employees during the big strike of

1908. It will be remembered that when this strike was settled representatives of the Grand Trunk made a promise that the status would be restored. This promise was made to MacKenzie King and Laurier. The Grand Trunk has never kept this promise to the old Conductors and other employees whose pension was stopped when they went out with the other strikers in 1908. As soon as the Government began negotiations to take over the Grand Trunk Railway and make it a National enterprise, Col. Currie moved a special resolution in the House of Commons whereby these employees would be given the same status as promised, and got a promise from Dr. John Reid, Minister of Railways and Canals to the effect that this would be effected as soon as the Government took over the Railway. It was only a couple of weeks ago that the Government formally took over the Railway, and Mr. Kelly was relieved of his duties. Immediately the promise made to Col. Currie was put into effect and old employees were restored to the same status they held before the strike.

South East Toronto Bye-Election

WORKERS!

Only one Candidate has been manly enough to openly oppose the O.T.A. and to stand four-square on a moderation platform.

CALLAHAN

has pledged his support to secure

Government Control of Beer and Wine

VOTE CALLAHAN

Endorsed by
Moderation League of Ontario

NOT PRIMPS OF FASHION ARE THE BONNY SCOTCH

Ralph Connor May Have Been a "Skinny Kid," But Looks Don't Always Count.

Ralph Connor, the famous Canadian novelist, was born and lived for a number of years near the little village of Harrington.



Shortly after his novels began to attract attention, two dour natives of that section of the country who had known him from a small lad, were having a friendly visit.

AN M.P. WHO SPEAKS NOT

ALTHOUGH he has been a member of the British House of Commons for twenty-two years, Mr. John Hope, M.P. for Berwick, has never made a speech.

Mr. Hope's case recalls the famous silence of "Single-speech" Hamilton, who sat in the House during the eighteenth century.



Can Siki Beat Him?

NOT like Napoleon with the manhood of Europe pressed into his legions, but alone, double-fisted, has Mr. Dempsey conquered the world.

LANDLORD PRAYS FOR KIPLING'S FIERY NOTES

Hopes He Would Send a Fresh One Every Day.

MY are the tricks that cunning auto-applicants have practised to get a highly prized signature. Some men spend much time and patience on the task; others, like the driver of the local omnibus at Rottingdean where Rudyard Kipling settled down to live, accomplish their purpose with little or no effort.

Answer in the egiative

THE notice in the rooms of hotels which reads "Have you left anything?" should be changed to "Have you anything left?"—Detroit

BELIEVE IT OR NOT.

"When a man was summoned at Tottenham for using obscene language the only witness against him was a burly policeman, wearing a string of Army medal ribbons, who said the language was shocking. Magistrate: "Who was shocked?" Policeman: "I was."

Mainly About People

NOT TIRED OF "JANES" IN THREE BRIEF WEEKS

Bliss Carman Suggests That His Friend Peter McArthur Has Had Far More Experience.

It may not be generally known that when Bliss Carman, the distinguished Canadian poet, visited Toronto early in 1921, he then for the first time faced an audience for the purpose of reading from his own works.



Bliss Carman.

His friend, Mr. Peter McArthur, who is an experienced platform lecturer, immediately sensed a possible demand on the part of clubs, schools, and church organizations to see and hear Mr. Carman, and he accordingly took it upon himself to arrange an itinerary of lecture readings at various cities throughout western Ontario.

On one occasion during this time the two poets put up at the Tecumseh House in London, between engagements, and as usual they talked nearly half the night.

"Say, Bliss," called out Mr. McArthur to his friend in the bed across the room, after the lights had been put out, and they had at last retired, "aren't you getting tired of the fuss these 'Janes' are making over you wherever you go?"

"Oh, I don't know, Peter," returned Mr. Carman, "I don't think so—you see, I have had only three weeks of it."

And what could Peter say to this?

THE LATEST DODGE

Lady Matland, herself an enthusiastic amateur electrician, related a good story apropos the broadcasting crane.

A certain man had been "late at the club," and returning home in the small hours, heard his wife's voice calling sleepily from upstairs demanding an explanation.

But hubby was a man of resource. Instead of replying, he stood stock still in the hall, delivered part of a discourse on "civic righteousness," told a bedtime story, and sang three grand opera selections.

His wife listened for a while, then concluded she had forgotten to turn off the radio receiving set, and dropped off to sleep.

"HELD FOR SLIGHT REPAIRS."

When in his early twenties, Mr. Eoderick J. Mackenzie, son of Sir Wm. Mackenzie, and today one of the big men in Western Canada, was a very enthusiastic sportsman.

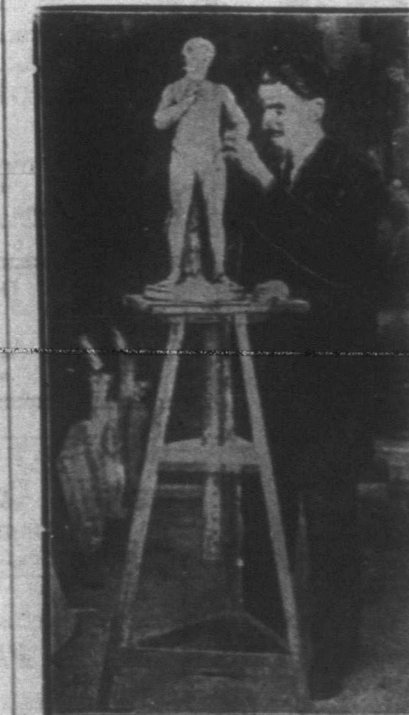
The following incident occurred one day while Mr. Mackenzie and a friend were on their way down the Vegreville branch of the C.N.R. As Mr. Mackenzie was admiring the scenery from the car window, he noticed a team of ducks settle in a marsh a short distance ahead.

The sight was too much for the young sportsman, and on the impulse of the moment he pulled the stop signal. Telling the conductor what had been done, he requested that the train should be held a few minutes.

If there was any inquiry the conductor was to say that some slight repairs had to be made. He agreed with misgivings.

Mr. Mackenzie and his friend approached the retreat of the ducks as quickly and as quietly as possible. Several shots were heard soiled clothes, but ladies down with the fruits and shortly after the hunters returned with their venture, and the "slight repairs" having been made, the train journeyed on.

Toronto publicity committee offers prizes for the best slogan telling most about Toronto green that some person will get up and yell out "—"



Giuseppe French Sculptor

THIS is M. Duvallet, a blind French sculptor, who was awarded first prize at the recent Versailles Exhibition. His exhibits have received the highest commendation of the judges.



Predicts the British Empire is Doomed.

BUT he is only Gen. Ludendorff, the ex-quartermaster-general of German armies, in his latest picture. Sitting with his hand jammed hard down on his revolver, the muzzle visibly sticking forward within his pocket, he warned Ferdinand Tuohey of the New York World that there would come a day of reckoning for Germany.

From High School Principal to Poultry Farmer, John S. Martin Plunged to Income and Fame

JOHN S. MARTIN, of Port Dover, Ontario, the man who twenty years ago took what appeared to some people to be the awful plunge from high school principal to start a poultry farm, and who is now famous throughout the continent and enjoys an income as large as that of a cabinet minister, is a believer in perspiration rather than inspiration.



He mounted beside the driver.

When taking his birds to shows at a distance he buys a pullman ticket, and then spends most of his time in the baggage car where his charges are. Once when going to show in New York city he arrived in the metropolis about breakfast time. Another poultryman, showing other breeds, arrived on the same train.

"What are you going to do?" asked the other poultryman. "Not going to ride all the way to Madison square? Come and get some breakfast. The birds will get there all right."

At the show Mr. Martin's birds swept the board, while those of his fellow-traveler got only a few crumbs. After the show the latter was complaining of his hard luck, and Mr. Martin gave him this piece of advice: "You have a good string of birds, but you lost your prizes between the station and Madison square. Only perfect care on every part of the journey can deliver a bird in perfect condition at a show."

HARRINGTON'S CHARM IS HELD AS DANGEROUS AS HIS OUTSTANDING CAPACITIES FOR WAR

Though Firm About Duty, He Can Relax When Relaxation Is the Proper Order of the Day—He is a Master of Giving Without Seeming to Take.

Everything written about General Sir Charles Harrington, the commander of the army of the Black Sea, who has held the British key to peace, without which there would almost certainly have been a great war with the Turks, has emphasized his efficiency in many military fields and his ability to get along with all sorts of men.



General Harrington.

He is never out of patience, is invariably courteous and obviously wishful to see things as they present themselves to his subordinates, whom he encourages fully to express their views. He will not stand for anything like evasion of duty, or even the smallest lack of candour in disclosing situations. His habit of always being at the top of his form when on duty, though, is close to a readiness to relax, when relaxation is a proper order of the day or night.

Tim Harrington was and is a perfect exponent of the truth that the greater the tension the greater the reaction. That is especially true of the cruel strains of warfare, and such warfare as our fellows had to endure in Europe. Tim Harrington began the war high up in the intelligence department a phase of warfare in which he gave such splendid conditions as General Mitchell their first lessons; and, it may be said, their first confidence; for they felt pretty green at Arras and the early days. The costs of obtaining information were of course often terribly tragic, even when they meant the saving of much life. In warfare always a few lives must be spent in order that many be not sacrificed. Apart from that the matching of knowledge and wits is a great and tremendous game. Tim Harrington played it in France and Flanders with consummate skill and unflinching courage.

He was never downhearted however dark the odds against the allies. For one thing, he was continually proving that so matter how thoroughly the Germans played their side of the terrific game, it was always possible to get one tier, because they were such slaves to method that they often fell in madness. When they shelled a certain position from time to time it was possible to figure that they would always send their missiles in multiples of four, and at intervals as punctually observed as the clock could allow. In making train movements, scheduled for darkness, Fritz's eagerness would cause him to set his engines in motion before

darkness fully fell, and to keep them up just a little too long after daylight. Harrington used to be ready with reconnaissance aeroplanes for these occasions, and so obtain invaluable information.

Harrington frequently said that after the war he would like to meet some of the fellows he was pitted against. There was one form of manifesting his good will to his own comrades—it is axiomatic that the best warrior is he who is sympathetic to his own fellows, and by the same token will appreciate whatever good qualities his opponent may show. Harrington was a past master in making all his colleagues feel that they had a notable share in whatever successes were achieved under his official auspices. After a success, he would enter a room, hands in pockets, and head bowed down between his shoulders, and hail his fellows with "Well, we did it." The occasional outbreaks of horseplay—and horseplay was one of the hobbies that were alleged against Oliver Cromwell in connection with the gravest events of his amazingly effective military life—in which Harrington participated were specimens of a true camaraderie as well as testimonies to the all but insupportable strain under which duty was daily done. The sense of humor and the promise that we give to the historians fully understood.

Imagine everything that has been said about the impetuous, the overbearing superiority of the British officer saturated with war office traditions, and you have in mind qualities that are conspicuous by their absence from the British safeguard in Constantinople. When the British Government turned over the actual negotiations with Kemal to Harrington, it was predicted that, once let Harrington get near enough to the great Turk Nationalist to exercise his compass sense and charm and diplomacy with him, there would be no war. There might possibly be a little horseplay; but by knowing how to give without seeming anxious to take the British general would serve the cause of peace by making plain his capacities for war if war were forced upon him.

A correspondent in the country tells of a number of tomatoes rotting on the vines. Still that should be insurance against medicine shows and poor actors appearing in the district.

HEARD IN COURT.

"What relation are you to the defendant?" said the clerk at West Ham, England, to a woman complainant. "No relation at all," she replied, "he's my husband."

A MAN SPECIALLY BORN FOR A POSITION IN LIFE

Says the Genial Manager of the World's Greatest Fair.

One of the tenets that an alert newspaper man maintains is to establish the how, when, where, and why of any occurrence, no matter how insignificant, for the editor, trained by years of experience, may see in it untold news value.

It is related that an erstwhile young reporter, who shall be nameless, was on one occasion interviewing John G. Kent, the genial manager of the Canadian National Exhibition.

During the course of the interview the reporter asked Mr. Kent when and where he was born. Having received the required information, being somewhat over eager and from sheer force of habit, he asked "Why?"

Mr. Kent, not to be outwitted, for he always has a ready answer, replied: "Why? To manage the world's greatest fair, of course."



John G. Kent.

FRIEND TO HUMBLE ICE CREAM CONES.

All who know "Nellie" McClung, with her breezy and genial independence, her complete absence of "side" will appreciate Edmonton's "latest."

At a recent informal tea, while Mrs. McClung was chatting with the guest of honour, Her Excellency, Lady Byng, the latter referred to ice cream as the "national dish." A very dignified guest of the "prunes and prisms" type, sitting near, joined in to express her disapproval of a particular form of it, "the ubiquitous cone," completing her arraignment of that popular delicacy, by stating, complacently: "I have never eaten one."

"Nellie's" eyes reflected visions of past delights, but her tones were very sympathetic as she sighed, sorrowfully: "My! Just think what you've missed."

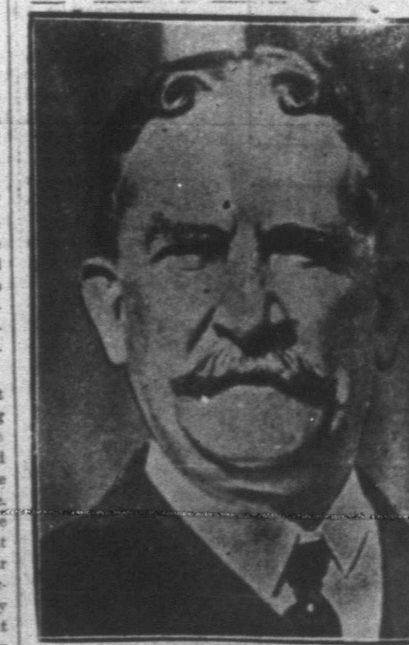
"Well," she explained afterwards, "I love cones. Why I've eaten hundreds of them. I wasn't going to give up the humble cone just because I was eating in high society."

"BRING YER GUNS WI' YE."

Colonel, now General, Logie, mounted on his charger, was on duty at one of the entrances to Niagara Camp in the summer of 1915, when a green sentry was on duty, probably during his first "sentry go." Imagine the colonel's astonishment when the sentry did not turn out the guard. "What are you doing here, my man?" asked the colonel. "On guard, sir," replied the sentry, still leaning on the muzzle of his rifle. "On guard, eh?" said the colonel. "Don't you know that you should turn out the guard for a colonel. You are lucky I am not a general. Turn out the guard immediately."

The sentry turned and sauntered over to the guard tent, dragging his rifle after him, and, pulling back the tent flap, called out: "Hey, you fellows in there, wake up and come on out; here's a gink on a horse out here, and he wants to have a look at ye; and bring yer guns wi' ye."

General Logie was inwardly amused at the incident, but no doubt a considerable time of the syllabus was taken up in mounting guard and the duties of sentries after that.



Wall Street Wreaks Revenge

THIS is Thom W. Lawson, celebrated Wall Street financier, and author of "Friday, the Thirteenth," the gripping novel in which he set out to expose the methods by which the high financiers gouge the widow and orphan and the uninitiated who speculate in stocks. Lawson has been a marked man ever since, and now "Friday, the Thirteenth" has come to him. Wall Street has broke him. It drove him out of large operations. Now it has forced him to give up Dream world, his beautiful estate in Egypt, Mass., with all its freight of treasure, worth \$5,000,000. All that is left for him is an annuity of \$50,000 which he bought some years ago.

A man generally gets well fed in a house where the floor is as much worn in front of the kitchen stove as it is in front of the mirror.

A HUNDRED-MILE WALK TO SEE HIS FATHER-IN-LAW

James H. Ashdown, the Millionaire Hardware Dealer of Winnipeg, Was Keen to Grasp an Opportunity.

By W. L. E.

M R. JAMES H. ASHDOWN, the veteran multi-millionaire wholesale hardware merchant of Winnipeg, who settled there in 1888, and was in prison for 18 months for taking up arms against him, was early noted for his keenness to grasp an opportunity that promised to further his business interests. But there was at least one opportunity in this respect that he was unable, through lack of the necessary financial means, to grasp, although it was not without making an effort that few would have either the courage or the physical ability to attempt.

It happened away back in the days when Winnipeg was a little village unconnected with the outside world except by trail or water route a day when the business Mr. Ashdown owned was represented by a modest tin smithing shop. A local man having a retail hardware store, which, though small, he was unable to run successfully, suggested to Mr. Ashdown that he purchase his stock.

"It will fit in well with your tinware," ventured.

"But, much as I would like to get your stock, I haven't the money to pay for it," replied Mr. Ashdown.

"Well, your father-in-law has," suggested the hardwareman. "See if you cannot borrow from him."

"I'll think it over," replied Mr. Ashdown. This conversation took place on a Friday, and on the following Monday, the hardwareman, encountering Mr. Ashdown on the street, remarked:

"Well, have you been thinking over that matter?"

"Yes; and furthermore, I have seen my father-in-law and he said 'No.'"

As Mr. Ashdown's father-in-law lived at Portage in Prairie, nearly sixty miles distant, and there was at the time no connecting railway between the two points, the hardwareman, doubting the truthfulness of Ashdown's statement, asked: "How in the world could you have seen him since Friday?"

"I walked to Portage in 'the old boot,'" replied Mr. Ashdown. "And that is what you had done."



One Most Contented Man

MR. J. MURRAY GIBBON, Montreal, president of the Canadian Authors' Association, is here seen with Mr. Christian Troyer, rancher of Windermere. The picture was taken during the David Thompson memorial celebration at Windermere.

At one of the annual fairs held in the Windermere district, Mr. Gibbon contributed a prize of twenty dollars for the most contented settler in the valley. It was won by Mr. Troyer, who is a tinner in the district.

He is now eighty-two years old and with a very cheerful wife enjoying life in keeping with his Ward Howe's pithy remark that "All the fun was in the bottom of the cup."

—By CHARLOTTE GORDON.

GAME OF TAKE AND PUT

HERE is a story from Lord Everley's interesting book of reminiscences, and as it concerns an Irish M.P., it has a topical flavor. The Irishman's name was Scully, and he stood hesitating on one important occasion, undecided as to which way he would vote.

Lord Monck, the Liberal whip, observed his hesitation and seized the opportunity. Going up to Scully, Lord Monck remarked pleasantly: "My dear Scully, I hope you are going to give us your vote."

Scully frowned testily, and, drawing away, replied: "My dear Lord Monck, I hope the next time you abstract a 'y' from my name, you will add it on to your own."

And the Conservative cause flourished.

Spouting Hot Air

THE whale who, because he lives in the water, is often supposed to be a member of the fish family, is in reality no more one than is a human being.

40-50-10 results an animal very much like a cow or a horse, and his flesh is real animal flesh, nothing whatever like that of a fish. And like all other animals he cannot remain under water without an occasional trip to the surface.

The whale, however, is able to hold his breath for a long time, sometimes for 45 minutes, and he is able to open his mouth under water when eating, because his nostrils connect directly with his windpipe and not with the back of his mouth, as in most other animals.

When he comes to the surface he blows the air out of his lungs. It has by this time become so heated that it forms a column of vapor when expelled into the cool air of the surface and this is what happens when he is said to "spout."

Incidentally the most famous whale of history—the one which swallowed Jonah—was not a whale at all but is called in the Bible "a great fish."—Detroit News.

"So you resigned your position in Blagg and Company."

"Yes, I couldn't stand the way the firm treated me."

"What did they do?"

"Took my name off the pay sheet!"

Canadian Government Municipal and Corporation Bonds
Result and Fall
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
 25 KING STREET TORONTO
 MONTREAL

HOLDS KEY TO SUCCESSFUL ESCAPE FROM DARTMOOR.
 Lecturing on "The Criminal as Hero" at the Y.M.C.A. Institute, Glasgow, Sir Basil Thomson, formerly governor of Dartmouth Prison, and for many years head of the Criminal Investigation Department, made a remarkable boast. He was, he declared, the only man who knew how to escape from Dartmoor with success; but he was not going to let them into the secret. Prison officials, he added, were often looked upon as reprobate murderers as likely assistants to keep law and order in the place. The worst criminals were the professional class, not burglars, but blackmailers and confidence tricksters.

BRITAIN LEADS IN WORLD SHIPPING

Shipping construction began to decline in the Fall of 1919, when some \$990,000 tons were being built. According to figures given by Lloyd's Register of Shipping, world ship-building is now actually below the pre-war level. That the fall is still continuing is seen by the fact that, whereas in April some 3,679,622 gross tons were in hand, the July 1 figures show that the world total had declined to 3,235,430. Stoppage of construction had affected Great Britain more than all other maritime nations combined. The British total was 200,000 tons below pre-war figures; England, however, has the greatest tonnage under way at present. Some of the other maritime nations show increases. The total work under way in German shipyards is estimated at 500,000 gross tons, or about 200,000 tons more than any other country except Great Britain.

WIT AND WISDOM.

Continued from Page 1.
 I am sorry, but I have stood it—I cannot tell you how long, speech after speech of intolerable abuse. I am told I ought to bear it like a Christian.
 But there are too many people in the world now who think it is the business of a Christian to allow himself to be massacred by the Turks and pro-Turks without ever striking a blow. I am not that sort of a Christian, and as long as I have a sword in my hand, and God gives me strength to use it, I will.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

Continued from Page 1.
 Well, all of these are circumstances over which no Government in this country has any control, so we have had to retrace our policy. I never sought my present position. Bonar Law, Balfour, and Carson can tell you that. I was prepared to serve under any one of experience who was prepared to conduct the war efficiently, in any office, however humble, and I said so. I gave up one of the most powerful positions in 1915 to take up an absolutely new and what was then a very humble office, because I thought that I could serve my country better, and in 1916, if they had said to me—"That's your job"—inside or outside, I would have done it, because there were millions who were facing death for their country, and it was not for a man to pick his job.

WHEN LABOUR REIGNS.

The dream of a Labour Government giving the workers whatever they choose to ask, says the Westminster Gazette (London), is destined to fade before a real touch with affairs. Labour control can never create a Utopia. We take it that the time will come when Labour will be in full power in this country. When that is the case the Government will find that its power of creating better conditions are subject to the same limitations and the same disappointments as cramp the energies of "capitalist" administrations.

Have You any Money in the Bank?
 THERE is an old-fashioned theory which some people still cling to—that a bank wants no dealings with them unless they have "lots of money." Such is not the case with this bank; you will be welcomed whether you have \$1 or \$1,000 to deposit. Open an account with what you feel you can spare now, and add to it regularly as "pay day" comes around. It is a comforting feeling to know that you have several hundred dollars put away safely in the bank.
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Danzig alone is reported to be building 45,000 tons of merchant ships. Italy, France and Holland still retain their tonnage position. Japan shows the least decline, her decrease being only 1,800 tons from April 1 to July 1, 1922. The United States still has its 6 per cent. of the total, as in 1914.

THE THREE-MILE RUM LIMIT.

A solar plexus blow to prohibition enforcement especially on the Atlantic Coast, is seen in the recent decision by the American President after a conference with the Cabinet that America's prohibition navy shall not in future operate more than three miles off shore. It now eventuates that Article 581 of the Tariff Law specifically confers on customs officials and officials of the Department of Commerce the authority to board and seize vessels carrying contraband goods within four leagues (twelve miles) of American shores. Just how this provision was included in a tariff bill, and how it escaped observation for more than five months is not revealed. Fortunately, however, as the Newark, U.S.A., News remarks, "the power to be exercised under Article 581 is permissive, not mandatory," and President Harding has decided that domestic law shall not be permitted to contravene international law, which fixes the three mile limit.

It was a dangerous undertaking to board, search and seize booze laden ships outside the three mile limit, points out the Chicago Daily News. In fact several embarrassing situations developed in recent weeks when the prohibition navy seized foreign vessels which appeared to be rum smugglers and handed their captains into court. Their authority for this action was what the Philadelphia Public Ledger calls "a musty old Act of 1797 that has been forgotten for more than a century," which authorized customs officials to board vessels twelve miles at sea, with a view to examining their cargoes. Yet the principle of this Act has never been accepted, we are reminded by the New York Times. Besides, thinks this paper, "it is cynical to track foreign ships, suspected of carrying liquor, beyond the three mile limit while our Shipping Board saloons carry and sell the forbidden juice up to that limit."

The decision of President Harding means that Article 581 of the new Tariff Law will be suspended. And this decision finds approval from editors in all parts of the country, whether their sympathies lie with the "wets" or the "drys." "Fortunately there is some sense in the White House, even if there isn't much in Congress," drily remarks the New York Commercial, while the Philadelphia Public Ledger reminds us that "our laws are our laws, and must be enforced where our own writs run, but it is rather too much to expect the world to repeal its international laws because they are a bother and a hindrance to present plans for prohibition enforcement in America."

FOR YOUR FALL HUNT.
 Hundreds of sportsmen in Canada take their vacation in the hunting season. They are now getting their equipment ready for the chase. The question "Where to go" is the all absorbing one. A region easily accessible that insures real sport and game in plenty is the objective. Let the Canadian National Railways in that vast area in Northern Ontario and Quebec traversed by the Trans-continental Line between Winnipeg and Quebec City. It is virgin country for the hunter, and moose particularly are plentiful. Apply to the Agent of the Canadian Northern Grand Trunk Railway, or write C. K. Howard, General Tourist Agent, Toronto, for illustrated booklet, "Where to Hunt, Fish and Paddle in the 'New North,'" it gives complete information.

BRITISH BUILDING TRADES.
 The building trade is looking up. "Since wages have been stabilized, says Mr. E. Coppock, secretary to the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, "building contracts, which were held up since the war, have been released to the amount of \$15,000,000, \$5,000,000 of which relates to London alone. "Moreover, unemployment in the building trades has been reduced by 75 per cent. Business should be brisk for another five years."

It is no use trying to bluff a first rate fighting animal, and the Turk is that, whatever else he is. You can bluff with cowards. It is no use with really brave men. They know instinctively when you mean business and when you do not. What were we to do? Were we to send a message to Mustapha Kemal saying: "You must not cross this neutral zone, otherwise we will resist you by force." And the moment he uses force the British government were to run away. Is that the policy?

Well we did not. You can, if you like, say we threatened. It is always a mistake to threaten unless you mean it, and it is because we do not merely threaten, but meant it, and the Turks knew that we meant it, that you have peace now.

The fact that the Australians and New Zealanders wired that there were thousands, nay tens of thousands of them, ready to come over so as to prevent the graves of Gallipoli from being desecrated, contributed to this happy result.

What was the other thing that happened? The Italian Ministry, that was responsible for the policy of taking Southern Anatolia into the occupation of Italy, fell. Neither Viscount Grey or Mr. Asquith or myself was responsible for the turning of that Ministry out.

What is the next? The French defeat in Cilicia, which made them recast their position. What was next? President Wilson of the United States was under the impression that he could have persuaded America to take a mandate for Armenia. Well, his health broke down. We had no control over that. And then came one of the greatest disasters of all—the fall of that great, wise, and sagacious statesman, ex-Premier Venizelos, of Greece, and the substitution of the feeble, futile, and foolish administration that followed it.

I never said then "Make me Prime Minister." On the contrary, I begged Balfour, Bonar Law, or anybody to take that position. I begged Asquith to remain so long as the conditions were assured to his Premiership that I thought necessary so as to efficiently conduct war.

I shall watch many things I shall watch, for instance, to see how we are to forgive Germany all reparations and make France love us more than ever. I shall watch how we are to pay the United States what we owe her and forgive every other country everything they owe us. I shall watch how we are to have a better army and navy and air force; have more houses for everybody, whilst at the same time rents are not being put up; strengthen your educational system and give more to the unemployed, and yet make taxation lighter.

I throw myself on the people whose cause I have never betrayed during 33 years of strenuous public life.

There are just, there are generous people, and to those who have done their best to render them service—and I claim have rendered them service—they will see fair play. I am not afraid of the future. Had I betrayed the people the position which has been put forward in certain quarters would never have arisen.

I have attempted things which even yet have not reached maturity or complete success, and I shall be prouder than ever of the fact—if this were the last day I held this proud position—I would be prouder than ever of the fact that it was given me in the last days and weeks of my Premiership to invoke the night of this great Empire to protect from "indescribable horror" men, women and children by the hundred thousand who are trusting to the plighted word of France, Italy and Britain as their shield and their defence, and who are thanking God at this hour that Great Britain has kept the faith.

A Touching Message.
 America's message to England—U.O.U.S.S.—London Opinion.

Diplomacy.
 "Ten guineas! My husband would never buy me a ten guinea hat!"
 "Oh, yes, he would, my dear, if you started off by asking him to buy you a Rolls-Royce."—London Opinion.

I am told that our Eastern policy has been a series of improvisations which I have sung out of what is supposed to be rather a fertile brain just to suit the caprices of the moment. What has been the policy? Undoubtedly it was, first of all, to secure the freedom of the Straits. Second, it was to take from Turkish rule the non-Christian populations whom you could not trust to the Turkish charge.

Whose policy was that? I did not improvise it. I came into it. When I came into office in 1916 I found a series of agreements with Russia, France, and Italy, and even with Greece, which completely partitioned Turkey. Who did that? Viscount Grey and Mr. Asquith. I was a member of the Government, and approved of it. I made no complaint about it, but I want to say that it was not my policy.

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