

Shopmen Accept Harding Plan To Settle Big Railway Strike

TORONTO PRINTERS WIN OUT ON FORTY-FOUR HOUR WORK WEEK

An official despatch received by the local officers of the Typographical Union from Toronto, has created a spirit of optimism amongst the one hundred and fifty men in the printing trades, who have been on strike for over a year owing to the refusal of the Master Printers to grant them the forty-four hour week desired by the International organization.

The despatch reports that an agreement has been reached between the Mono-Lino Company, one of the biggest composition plants in the Dominion, and the Toronto Typographical Union, on the forty-four hour week basis. Under the agreement the men who have been on strike will be reinstated in their positions as soon as business conditions permit.

President J. W. Jefferson, of the local union, stated that in all probability this settlement would have

CAPT. HAYDON AGAIN PRESIDENT

Captain J. A. P. Haydon was unanimously chosen as president of the Allied Trades and Labor Association at the elections held Friday night. This is the fifth time that Captain Haydon, who is one of the most prominent labor officials in the city, has been honored by the high office. The majority of the other officers were filled by acclamation with the exception of those of the delegates to the Trades and Labor Congress, where a spirited contest occurred, finally resulting after four ballots in Delegates MacRae, Mackie and Johnson being the choice. The other officers elected were: Vice-President, Delegate Potvin; recording secretary, Delegate J. Johnson; treasurer, Delegate Wilham Lodge; corresponding secretary, Delegate J. Robertson; executive committee, Delegates MacRae, C. Lewis, Miss Johnson and Mackie; auditors, Delegates T. Marcell, W. P. Jennings and J. D. Robertson, Organizing Committee, Delegates Marcell, Haydon, Wilson, Lewis and Miss Johnson; municipal committee, Delegates McCagherty, Carrigan, M. Cain, W. P. Jennings and Potvin.

For the first time in sixteen years Secretary "Bill" Lodge was absent and he wired Delegate Donald Dear from Toronto, to the effect. The trustees elected were: Delegates D. Dear, O'Brien and J. Johnson.

COMPANIES HOWEVER ARE NOT IN ACCORD WITH PROPOSALS

Washington.—In rejecting President Harding's proposal for settlement of the railway shopmen's strike as it was laid before them in New York, the railway executives have apprised the administration that the door for further negotiation is still open if it can be undertaken on the basis of preserving the seniority rights of the men who have remained at work, but not otherwise.

Shopmen Accept Plan.

Chicago.—Full acceptance of the peace proposals submitted by President Harding was voted by leaders of the striking railway shopmen, who, however, gave their own interpretation of each of the three suggestions.

"We accept, reluctantly, it is true, but commit ourselves to carry out the terms of settlement in utmost good faith and in aid of the general welfare," said the message of acceptance which was sent to President Harding tonight. "If these proposals fail to bring about the result which you desire, the responsibility of failure will not rest upon representatives of the organized employees."

The Men's Argument.

On the proposal to restore unimpaired seniority rights to the strikers, which was rejected by railway executives at a meeting in New York, the message declared:

"It would certainly be a wholesale injustice of unparalleled extent if hundreds of thousands of experienced men who have given four to forty years service and whose value to the transportation industry is proportioned to the length of their service, should be placed in a position of inferiority to a limited number of men who have been employed as substitutes for these experienced railroad workers."

Replying to the president's suggestion that railroads and workmen agree to abide by decisions of the railroad labor board, the reply said the shopmen had always taken the position that so long as they continued to render service, they should abide by the rules and working conditions and accept the wages agreed upon by proper negotiations or determined by the labor board after a hearing of a dispute.

Two Day Consideration.

On the president's proposal to lawsuits growing out of the strike, he withdrew and that railroad labor board decisions to which exception is taken by either side may be taken to the board by either side for a rehearing, the message said that it was the understanding of the union leaders that the labor board would give a prompt rehearing and decision of questions in dispute and that there would be no question as to who are the properly accredited spokesman of the vast majority of railway employees.

The decision accepting the president's suggestion was reached after the policy committee of ninety men of the shop crafts organization had considered the proposals for two days.

Maintenance Hearings.

The United States Railroad Labor Board adopted a resolution to begin the hearing of wage and rule disputes involving the maintenance of way union on August 28th.

The board's decision is in line with promises made by E. F. Grable, head of the maintenance of way organization, when the union's strike plans were abandoned on July 4. At this time an agreement was reached by which Mr. Grable instructed his general chairmen to take up, with the individual roads, the matter of wages. It was provided that if an agreement could not be reached, the matter would be submitted to the labor board for an early hearing.

Cases involving forty-three roads have now been submitted to the board.

N. Y. Maintenance Strike.

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Still Negotiating.

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The announcement followed a long conversation with the general chairman at Boston, he stated. "Earlier in the day Mr. Fitzgerald had announced that he had received advice that a settlement had been reached."

MEN AWAIT STATEMENT OF RAILWAYS ON WAGE REDUCTION

No statement is yet available at the department of labor in regard to the attitude of the railway companies on the suspension of the reduction in shopmen's wages of which notice has been given. The shop employees officers have taken a strike vote on this issue, but have withheld action pending the receipt of a statement from the railway companies. The minister of labor has been in communication with the heads of the railway companies, but no statement of the stand taken by the companies is yet available here.

The issue in this connection between the shopmen and the companies arises out of a provision in the Lemieux Act which has been interpreted as forbidding a change in wages of railway workers before a report has been received from a board of conciliation on the dispute. The shopmen have complied with the act by applying for a board, and they claim that the companies must not put the announced reduction into force until after the board has reported. The matter is one in

MONTREAL HAS HOUSING TASK

The Metropolitan Commission of the Island of Montreal conditionally approved on June 14 a building by-law of the municipality of Mount Royal which will enable that township to borrow \$500,000 from the provincial government to build workmen's houses. This loan is made by the province under the terms of the Dominion order-in-council (P.C. 2997) passed on December 3, 1918, for the purpose of affording financial assistance to housing undertakings in the various provinces. The approval of the Commission is conditional upon compliance on the part of the municipality with the following set of rules: (1) that the municipality be authorized to pay the whole cost of all proposed buildings, land not included; (2) that the buildings be erected on lands belonging at present to the municipality or on lands on which the proprietors would accept a second mortgage; (3) that no building be put up on land without water service and sewers, streets and sidewalks; (4) that the site, plans, specifications and cost of buildings be approved by the Commission; (5) that no house shall be built which has not previously been sold; (6) that an instalment of at least 15 per cent. be paid in money, or part in money and part in land, represented by the lot on which the house shall be built, the sum not exceeding the municipal valuation; and (7) that contracts be given after notices calling for tenders have been duly published.

NAMED CHAIRMAN OF BOARD

The personnel of the board of conciliation to investigate the wage dispute between the Canadian railway companies and their shopmen was completed Thursday, with the appointment of Alex. Smith, Ottawa, to the chairmanship.

It is expected that the board will be called together within a day or two, and that sittings will commence either toward the end of this week or the first of next. Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, is representing the companies, and James Simpson, Montreal, the employees.

No information is yet available in official circles here as to whether or not the railway companies will withhold application of the wage reduction until after the board has handed down its decision.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING FIGURES

The movement in prices during June was marked by declines in some lines and advances in others, the general levels showing little change. Seasonal changes in farm products and foods were among the important changes upward and downward, but there was a perceptible firmness in prices of industrial materials. Decreases in milk, butter and cheese caused a slight drop in the cost of foods in spite of slight increases in meats.

In retail prices, the average cost of a weekly family budget of 29 staple foods in 60 cities at the beginning of June was \$14.18 as compared with \$11.16 in June, 1921; \$16.92 in June, 1920; \$11.59 in June, 1917 and \$7.49 in June, 1914. The total for food, fuel and rent averaged \$20.58 for June as compared with \$20.57 (revised) for May; \$21.74 for June, 1921; \$26.81 for June, 1920; \$18.67 for June, 1917 and \$14.27 for June, 1914. No violent fluctuations occurred. The decline was due almost entirely to decreases in sugar and in dairy products, except eggs which advanced slightly. Slight advances occurred in nearly all the other items, but the chief increases being in meats. Fuel was practically unchanged, but cost averaged slightly higher.

The lounge lizard's life isn't all pleasant. At times he doesn't know not lengthen one's life, but it were the next cigarette is coming lengths the space one gets on the front page.

SAY SENIORITY RIGHTS OF MEN WORKING MUST BE PROTECTED

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WILL NEGOTIATE AS TO WAGE RATES

Montreal.—The sub-committee of the executive board of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers made the following announcement from headquarters.

Representatives of employees in the maintenance of way and bridges and building departments of Canadian railways have today reached an agreement with Canadian railways including the Canadian National, Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, and Temiskaming and Northern Ontario acting through the Railway Association of Canada, under which negotiations will be continued in regard to reduction in rates of pay made effective July 16.

"As a consequence of this understanding the employees' representatives have withdrawn their application made to the minister of labor for the establishment of a board of conciliation and investigation."

The announcement continues that the interim agreement under which wages have been reduced since July 16 fully protects the interests of the employees until such time as definite agreement can be entered into.

The Announcement.

The announcement further says: "It is generally recognized by Canadian railway employees that for economic reasons which, in the interests of the employees as such as in the interests of the railways, must be taken into consideration, the rates paid on competing railways in the United States largely influence the rates paid in Canada. At the present time in the United States the reduced rates are in effect, but in view of the protests of the employees new hearings are about to be instituted before the United States Railway Labor Board.

"In the agreement which was proposed by the Canadian railways, and which has now been accepted by the employees representatives, it is provided that the reduced rates will be allowed to remain in effect without prejudice, pending further consideration and negotiation between representatives of the railways and employees, when conditions so develop on the railways of the United States affecting similar classes of employees as to enable the parties to conclude a definite agreement, it being further agreed that except as may be otherwise mutually arranged, any rates of pay finally agreed upon will be effective as from July 16, 1922, and the railways will make adjustments accordingly.

Employees Protected.

"The interim agreement protects fully the interests of the employees until such time as definite agreement can be entered into, which is all that could be expected from the expensive proceedings before a board of conciliation."

Following announcement from the Railway Association of Canada, a reduction of wages, ranging from 24 cents to 40 cents a day, went into effect on July 16. The cut affected about 40,000 employees, composed of maintenance of way men, bridge and building departments, and railway shop laborers.

The minister of labor has been notified of the agreement between the Canadian railways and their maintenance of way employees and shop laborers, and all proceedings in connection with the board that had been constituted have been brought to an end. Formal notices of the cessation of further proceedings have been sent by the department to both parties and to their representatives who have been chosen to act on the board. The companies were represented by U. E. Gillen, of Toronto, and the men by J. J. O'Donoghue of the same city. The chairman had not yet been selected.

FIRST MEETING OF BOARD ON TUESDAY

The first meeting of the conciliation board appointed to investigate the wage dispute between the Canadian Railway Companies and their shopmen will be held in Ottawa, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, it was announced by Alex. Smith, chairman of the board.

WORK IN WEST FOR ALL UNMARRIED MEN.

Winnipeg.—"Too much paternalism is spoiling us today," declared Hon. W. Vernon Smith, minister of railways and telephones in the Alberta government dealing with the unemployment situation in Western Canada. "There's work for all unmarried men in good health, and why shouldn't they work?"

Mr. Smith said relief was all right when it was properly claimed; it was necessary; married men were liable to have sickness in their families and were liable to all kinds of setbacks. The trouble with employing healthy single men at present unemployed, he said, was that they want their own piece, which often cannot be paid.

"I worked for far less when I began. So did thousands of other men like me, who were here in the pioneer days," he said. "We worked because we wouldn't beg."

As a rule, you can measure a man's feeling of importance by the degree of his discourtesy.

U.S. STRIKE HELPS CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Toronto.—The railway strike in the United States is helping out business on the Canadian railways. R. W. Lag, district freight agent for the Grand Trunk Railway said that since the strike began across the line, trains which would ordinarily pass through the United States, were coming through Toronto to Montreal and Boston. G.T.R. earnings were being swelled by this business.

In fact, in Canada, business this year is away ahead of last year, even when "Everywhere, in Ontario and in full allowances are made for 1921, which was a very quiet year."

C.P.R. officials said freight shipments locally had been much heavier this year than last. The C.P.R. is also getting considerable bound from Chicago to the Seaboard, which, but for the strike on the United States lines, would go direct through the States.

Having new glands put in may pleasant. At times he doesn't know not lengthen one's life, but it were the next cigarette is coming lengths the space one gets on the front page.

254,134 DAYS LOST BY STRIKES IN JUNE

Twenty-five strikes, involving 10,155 work people, were in existence in Canada in June, according to a report just made public by the Department of Labor. The estimated loss of time during the month is put at 254,134 days. This shows a decrease in the number of strikes as compared with both May this year and June of last year, though the loss of time was greater this than last June.

The total number of strikes in force in May was 30, involving 13,186 work people and a time loss of 278,160 days; while the number of strikes in June 1921 was 50, the numbers affected 10,239, and the time loss 188,020 days.

Of the 25 strikes in existence at some time in June, only six began in that month, and these involved only 426 work people.

Operation of Lemieux Act.

Five hundred and fifty-eight applications have been received for boards of conciliation under the Lemieux Act from the time of its establishment in 1907 until the end of the last fiscal year and in 34 cases only has a strike not been averted or ended. This statement is made in a report on the operations under this act just made public by the Labor Department. Out of the 558 applications, 448 were in relation to disputes in mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work, which come directly within the scope of the act; while 110 applications were made in disputes on municipal or provincial public utilities and other industries not coming under the direct control of the act. During the last fiscal year the total number of applications was 54, there being 31 boards established, and in one case alone was a strike not averted or ended.

:: Items of Interest from Overseas ::

TRADES UNION ACT HANGS IN BALANCE

London.—While the fate of the Trades Union Amendment Act, which would deprive trades unions of the right to collect money from members for political purposes unless members gave their assent in writing, hangs in the balance, the Durham Colliery employers are forming a federation to put forward candidates in the next election in opposition to the labor nominees.

A special political fund is proposed among the coal mine owners on a basis of two shillings per thousand tons of coal mined.

The Miners' Federation executive so far has made no announcement of its intentions regarding the present exportation of coal to the United States. If it takes no action it will lay itself open to the charge of failing in its duty to the International Miners' Federation. Nevertheless friendly critics declare that, considering the recent abject state of the coal industry in the United Kingdom, any action towards forbidding exports to America would run the risk of becoming a perfect fiasco.

The eastern area, which includes Yorkshire, Nottingham and Derby-

PROCLAIM GENERAL STRIKE

Rome.—At a meeting of workmen held here, it was decided to proclaim a general strike as a protest against the recent reprisals of the Fascist against the Socialists in Ravenna.

MINERS AND "D. H."

The annual conference at Blackpool of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain unanimously decided yesterday in private session to support the proposals of the Daily Herald Trustees for the taking over and support of the Daily Herald by the Labor movement.

VALUING OF DOMINION FOREST RESERVES

As the population of the Prairie Provinces increases the value to the settlers of the areas set aside as Dominion Forest Reserves becomes increasingly evident. These forest reserves are areas of land suitable for growing trees but unsuitable for ordinary agriculture. The resources of the reserves, in the way of building timber, fuel, hay, and grazing, are held for the use of the whole community. Sometimes persons complain that they are not permitted to go in and get the timber as they desire, or to run in an extra bunch of cattle, or cut hay without making arrangements. These complaints, it will be seen, are really the best kind of evidence that the Forestry Branch is holding the balance evenly among all the settlers of the district. If the first corner was

COST OF C.P.R.'S BIG PENSION PLAN

The pension plan of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was first put into operation in January, 1903. The entire cost of the plan has been borne by the company, which, after an initial contribution of \$250,000, contributed \$80,000 annually for the next eight years, \$125,000 for the following five years, \$200,000 in 1916, and \$500,000 annually from 1917 up to the present time. It is stated that payments made since the establishment of the plan total \$3,349,751.

During 1921, the sum of \$452,594 was distributed. At the end of 1921 there were 1,080 persons drawing pensions, of whom 34 were under 60 years of age, 462 between 60 and 70 years, and 584 over 70 years. The balance in the fund at the end of 1921 was \$1,582,476.

The lesson in the Russian experiment is that people who will swallow anything soon have nothing to swallow.

shire, which for some months has been the only area where wages have not reached the minimum, has now reached the level, but a continuous rise from this year is expected in the next few months.

INDIAN LABOR UNREST.

Strikes have broken out at the three jute mills at Kamarahati, Kharah, and Titighur in support of demands for higher wages. Some 28,000 workers are idle. There are also partial strikes at the Hughly and Howrah jute mills.

ANTI-UNION BILL.

Liverpool Trades Council has not only lodged a protest against the Trade Union Act (1913) Amendment Bill, but has decided to have some thousands of postcards printed, to be signed by individual trade unionists and to be posted to their local M.P.

London branch secretaries and delegates to the National Union of Distributive and Allied Workers, Tunbridge Trades Council, and Manchester and Salford Trade Council have passed resolutions of protest against the Bill.

BREWERS CUT WAGES.

Bristol.—A settlement has been reached in the dispute between the Transport and General Workers' Union and the Bristol and West of England Brewery Employers' Federation. The agreement provides for a cut of 2s. a week for all male adult workers of 21 and over; 2s. a week for female workers of 21 and over; and 1s. a week male and female workers under 21.

In connection with the drivers and loaders of steam and petrol wagons, the employers want a much larger cut, and the matter has been left for the employers to reopen negotiations again in October if they so wish.

The reductions will take effect at once and wages will be established until December, 1922.



Entered at Ottawa Post Office as Second Class Postage. The Canadian Labor Press PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE CANADIAN LABOR PRESS, LIMITED. 138-140 QUEEN STREET, OTTAWA A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER.

WESTERN CROPS

The splendid news from the west that crop conditions give promise of bumper yields should make good reading for all Canadians, as the prosperity of Canada is indissolubly linked up with the prosperity of the west.

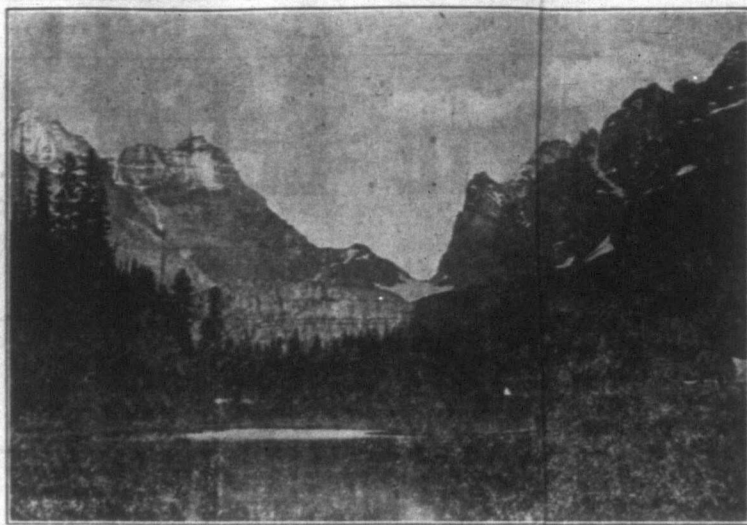
RETURN OF THE BAR NOT WANTED

A member of the Ontario Legislative Committee, now touring the province investigating the hotel situation, is quoted in Ottawa as saying that throughout their journeys they had yet to meet anyone hotel-keeper who wanted the return of the bar.

CURIOUS COMMUNISTIC ECONOMICS

A curious sidelight on the propaganda of the Communist party in Canada is afforded by the editorial comments of "The One Big Union Bulletin" on a speech of Dr. Gordon in St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg, when he dealt with the unemployment question.

A BEAUTY SPOT IN YOHO PARK



Mounts Hungabee and Schaffer, in Yoho National Park, present a very striking picture. To the experienced Alpinist they are considered of first interest. Photo by Byron Harmon.

"unemployed." If, on the other hand, the demand was greater than the supply he was in constant employment and could ask practically what price he wished for his goods.

In either instance he was better able to meet the situation if his knowledge (i.e. education) enabled him to turn to some other means of overcoming his difficulty either by following some other occupation or devising means of increasing his output.

Taking it all in all perhaps this is just what the One Big Union thinks would be the solution—so long as the O.B.U. was not the victim.

FISHING

By A Mere Woman.

Now about this sport of fishing, which one hears so highly spoken of amongst our men folk. We've just had a little experience in that line—not much, just an eye-opener.

However, a new spirit suddenly manifested itself in our midst, and we, the female of the species, were cordially invited to go fishing with the folks. Which we did. At least, we were going fishing, and when we returned we said that we had been fishing. So the things that we did must have been fishing, though really—

One of the noteworthy features is the way in which man begins to expand when he leaves civilization. Let him get ten miles up the river and he is swelling visibly—getting back to his element. No feminist movement in the mountains; no women's conventions. Man is triumphant—woman a nice, dependant squaw—or maybe, not so nice as that.

Far up the river we went for our fishing, past ranch houses, past the last ranch house, clear in to the mountains. And here we camped by a little creek that fussed and tumbled its way into the river. Over us loomed green pine, grey rock, and the most unmitigated silence.

To be sure we did not just step out into the scenery and catch a fish. There were those first futile efforts at swinging the rod—those efforts that hooked a tree or a rock or the Man That Gave Me. And then the accomplishment of that heavenly clean-cut, dry swish. Heeey! Hurroo!

Next to get a fish! Now we did not approach a pool and say, let there be fish and there were fish. But we did the next best thing. We approached with a splash and a splash, and then knowing that there must eventually be fish. And there was or were. We chose a very dainty fly, and practiced this auto suggestion of fishermen—impressing the mind of the fish so that they might want what we wanted them to want. It is very simple. We concentrated. Alone, on a hot rock. Hal a response. The reel slipped round like mad. An eternity of suspense, and then the utter joy of landing our own first trout. There on that rock alone, unattended by knights or vassals, we swung him high and far. And to cement the conviction we sat upon him. We had had him and he knew it.

There were others, it is true, later on, that accompanied to our strong force will. But that first fine fellow was our lie fish of fish.

Now, on toward noon, the fish bite slow. They want nothing but to dream on. To be sure, a Lizzie or a Percy will rise to a fly, but not a real, self-respecting trout. Nothing quickens their pulses but the leg of the bill of a juicy grasshopper.

advised Henry. So we adopted a brisk, business like stride that would have been much admired upon the avenues, but that did not appeal to the cattle.

They appeared on the sky line in great numbers. They put their heads together and gossiped about us, and followed along—growing in bulk and wrinkles.

Never, never will the feeble finite mind of the Great Unchained realize how our legs pricked and twitched just to run on and on. What a record he might have made.

On we strode airily, scrapping away in a manner quite unusual amongst married people.

"And I have always planned to die dignified," deplored the wife. We topped a knoll.

There before us, a few rods away, was flung a fence, the only fence for miles and miles, just where it would do most good. We no longer denied the prayer of our legs. They were good and flew with us. We squirmed under the fence, rolled into a heavenly dip and waited. As we rolled Henry flushed a grasshopper and got it. Henry is Scotch.

Our desire, to live and fish grew strong. We peered over the bank. There were ramblings amongst the rattle, but the chiefest decided to adjudge. Had they ever really been warned up to the investigation, the grasshoppers must needs be enthralled by the milk-fed town grown variety.

But in the mountains, oh, how different! There were perhaps a dozen grasshoppers ranging the river banks, all heading, it seemed, for the rocky fastnesses. They were lean and agile.

We raised covets of blue grouse and partridge, and at last, a grass-topper. We entered chase.

The Great Adventure. We would like to record a triumphant capture, but we cannot. For it was just at this point that we were almost overtaken by the Great Adventure, at the hands or hoofs or horns of range cattle. We were snubbing nimbly along, bent double, hats off ready to swoop upon our prey, when a sound arrested us. We straightened our peasant forms abruptly. Over a hill, some distance away, came a large enquiring steer. No, we must be frank. He was a bull. After all a bull, in the west, is only a bull, though in the east he seems to be hedged about by convention and a great reserve. At any rate the bull was author of the sound, and the sound evinced both curiosity and hostility.

Correct Thing Among Cattle. And we had been warned of just such a possibility. A man afoot is a matter of investigation to range cattle. As for a woman she is ever liable to pursuit. To walk unswervingly, vouchsafing not a glance to right or left—this is the correct thing amongst cattle. These shaggy, long-haired range animals have the appearance, perhaps misleading, of a man with a month-old beard. Their hearts may be pure but they have the outward air of scoundrels.

And there were, vast, vast, and the enemy.

"What rotten luck," groaned Henry. "On the eve of capturing a grasshopper to be chased by a bull!"

"What will people say?" said Henry's wife. "How silly it will sound in the home papers, 'Mr. and Mrs. Henry Johnson, our esteemed fellow-citizens, while strolling a grasshopper in the mountains were overtaken and done to death by a bull.' And what a family group for a western artist! Henry and wife impaled on the horns of a large bull.

Henry Be a Torador. He was approaching slowly. We bethought us of weapons—we urged our husband, "Henry, you be a torador, and when he comes up, you spring aside with incredible swiftness, at the same time plunging your knife or a fish hook into his jugular or something!"

"Torador!" said Henry. "What is mean toradoring? Will I do it by the hour or by the day? Look who's here!" I looked. "Was true, there were too many. A whole bunch of 'em."

At intervals all day long he does just this. Great man, fisherman. Now a woman, used as she is to maddening little handicaps, is a much completer wreck by the time she climbs a bank. She is hot and tired, and she sheds perhaps a reasonable tear. She wishes she were at home preserving, or doing a wash, or some such light congenial task. But, observing man's fortitude, she is ashamed. She dries her eyes, gathers up her weapons and follows Man. "Immediately she always follows. We know she does for she did."

How Beautiful Upon the Mountains. How beautiful upon the mountains is the lot of woman! What boots

it if she cannot soar above life's cares. But a man who cannot catch fish. He is without honor. Though he be rich in principalities and power, yet is he but a poor dub. Think of being born a man, without the fishing savvy. The thought chills our blood, remote though the danger be.

And round the camp, how beautiful! Not a care, not a duty. Man is at the helm. On his head be it, if the fish should burn, the fire go out. But they don't, and it doesn't. He puts through his housekeeping in a direct matter of fact way, that makes a woman seem a mere chambermaid. To be sure, there may be (not is, just may be) here and there a little bug, and here and there a larger. But what odds! Let him mix them pound for pound. It all tastes good. Besides, if you fussed, he might up and leave you. And what would you do with dark coming on and all.

Talking Things Over. But after all, the high, uplifting part of a fishing trip lies in talking things over. When the day is done, and you sit around the camp-fire plumb, gentle and reminiscent. We enjoyed that, even more than the grasshoppering and the hair breath escape, and the bleaching on the rocks. Henry opened his heart and told of his best catches, requiring such skill to land as he did not know he possessed. He told of huge fishes escaped and marvelous efforts made. We looked trustingly upon him and believed him.

Then we told of our humbler achievements, the fish that nibble, the fish that bit, the huge fish we would have landed if we had had a net. And Henry looked trustingly upon us and believed us.

That, surely must be the foundation of successful fishing trips—mutual trust. We believed Henry's stories, incredible though they would seem next day, and Henry believed ours, without blinking an eye. We had become as little children, believing one another.

And after this, henceforth forever more, we are going to believe every fish story that is ever told us. We will have to, because we have one or two that we would like to tell ourselves.

HUNS ARE STILL TALKING OF WAR

In an article in the Fortnightly Francis Gribble shows concern about the "coming war" books that are pouring from the printing presses in Germany. Some are "romances of wars of the future," and others "are essays in historical philosophy."

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PARENTS AS EDUCATORS

INCUPLICATING TRUTH IN THE CHILD.

By Mary F. Scott.

First! Be truthful yourself! Do not cherish the delusion that you can tell a child anything, and be believed. For you cannot! At first the child will believe, but—after repeated misrepresentations, one will find that the thing told will be taken with a grain of salt.

As an illustration: If you have promised the child a visit to the park on a certain day, and then feel too tired, after a hard morning's work, how are you going to make him understand? "Why, mother, you said you'd take me this afternoon," cried surprised Bobbie.

"Yes, I know," impatiently, "but you will have to amuse yourself at home today. I'm too tired to walk that far." A very grieved and disappointed child is left to his own devices, with a prodigious problem to be worked

out as to why his playtime hour has not been realized. If a promise be made to a child, keep it. If, as sometimes happens, it is impossible to carry out that promise, explain carefully just why it cannot be fulfilled at that time.

Be truthful! To questions asked,—I know they are legion,—answer truthfully, explain carefully. It may take time away from other duties, but one will be well repaid by the contented happy spirit born in the child when the information sought is gladly given.

Trust will be fostered, also,—trust in the one who enlightens ignorance with knowledge; then will come trust in the world at large. The fountain-head of knowledge for the children is centered in you who have the shaping of these young lives in your hands. Let truthfulness be the basic test of your tabularity.

SPEAKERS FROM SIX NATIONS ADDRESS "U" WOMEN AT PARIS

More than 200 delegates from all parts of the world, including 90 Americans and 20 Canadians, attended the second conference of the International Federation of University Women, which was held, July 15 to 18, at the American University Women's Club, rue de Chevreuse, Paris.

Business sessions were held both morning and afternoon, when members from six different countries were speakers, and in the evenings receptions and excursions were conducted by various organizations at the French capital in honor of the visiting delegates.

The president of the International Federation, and the first vice-president, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, of Winnipeg, sat together as joint presiding officers, taking the actual responsibility in turn.

The agenda included the conference of delegates when the details of confederation business were discussed. Meetings open to all university women followed, when the international federation programme and the position of the women of today were the subjects dealt with.

The programme, which included women speakers from six countries, was as follows: "The Reaction After the War," Miss E. Novakova, Czechoslovakia; "Women's Social Role," Miss Julia Masod, France; "The Place of Married Women in the Profession," Dr. Ida Maclean, Great Britain; "L'Art Feminin," Miss Poupelet, France.

Address on Federation Policies were given by Prof. Winifred Cullis, Great Britain; Dr. E. Hamsted, Sweden; Miss Theodora Bosanquet, Great Britain; Miss M. Carey Thomas, United States; and Mrs. R. F. McWilliams.

Excursions arranged for the delegates by French University clubs were to L'Observatoire, the Musee Carnavalet, the factory of Sevres Porcelain and the Institut of Radium. Winnipeg representatives attending the conference included Mrs. McWilliams, Miss Elsie Moore and Mrs. J. C. Green.

he had forgotten, but he makes dramatic use of them. England deserts her ally and prepares for an inevitable war with the United States, and Germany becomes a partner of England in a third world war. The internal strength of America decides the issue with England. The Germans invade France and overwhelm her armies, Germany recovers all her lost colonies and seizes those of France. "Thus," concludes the author, "with America supreme at sea and Germany supreme on land, the peace of the world will be immediately secured."

This wild melodrama is supposed to be the most solid and logical of the German "coming war" fictions. Mr. Gribble seeks to account for the impression it makes on him by averring that "it is the spirit of dozens of books," all striking the same keynote of the restoration of Germany to a great world power. The sales of these books, he says, are immense. Francis Gribble is himself the author of historical romances in which there are high lights and deep shadows and many inventions. Perhaps that is why he takes Col. Bauer so seriously. He is sure that the Treaty of Rapallo signifies a military alliance between Russia and Germany which Great Britain and her late allies will have to reckon with on the battlefield sooner or later.

He is sure that Germany, far from being repentant, is plotting a war of revenge. He dimly perceives, however, that there are Germans who have had enough of war "and have little time to think of anything except today's work and tomorrow's needs." But he does not allow them the influence they have in thwarting the designs of the military party. He forgets that there have been tremendous demonstrations in Berlin and other cities for peace and industry and against war and devastation.

THE KAWARATHA 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

A Revelation in Green Tea IT'S SO SWEETLY PURE, CLEAN AND DELICIOUS

"SALADA" TEA is sold on merit and merit alone. Try it once and you will never go back to Japans. At all grocers.

PROVERBS OF THE NATIONS

CHINESE SAYINGS. Water always drops from the eaves into the same old holes.

Straight trees are first felled, and sweet wells first drained.

If you buy cheap firewood you burn the bottom of your copper.

He who has friends in every place feeds every place delicious.

If you do not enter the tiger's den how can you get his cubs?

One family builds a wall and two families get the benefit of it.

If you foul the spring you can't expect the stream to be pure.

You can hardly make a friend in a year, but you can easily offend one in an hour.

The heart is like a horse on the level plain, easily loosed, but restrained with difficulty.

One's acquaintances may fill the empire, but one's familiar friends must be few.

FRIENDS OF LABOR

Enterprises that have shown a friendly attitude towards the Working Classes

NAME FEDERAL FUEL COMMITTEE

on. W. C. Kennedy To Head Board To Advise The Government On Coal Situation.

The Dominion government has appointed a Central Advisory Fuel Committee to have general supervision over the supply of coal and other fuel throughout Canada. It consists of Mr. W. C. Kennedy, minister of railways; C. A. Magrath and Fred. Meart, of Montreal.

Premier Drury, of the province of Ontario, was in Ottawa Wednesday, and was in conference with Mr. Hon. L. M. King and Hon. Mr. Kennedy on the fuel situation. The Ontario premier, it is understood, is arranging for co-operation between his government and the Central Advisory Fuel Committee.

Consultative and Advisory. The function of this central committee is regarded in governmental circles as being consultative and advisory. It is desired by the government that the initiative in the supply of coal and other fuel should be taken by the provinces and municipalities, and that the situation should be dealt with as far as possible through the ordinary channels of trade. If advice or information is desired by any one of these other bodies, the federal committee will be ready to step in; but there is no wish to exercise any controlling power or to supplant the ordinary methods of supply.

Hon. Mr. Kennedy has been given responsibility of the work of this committee as it is felt that a large part of the problem will be closely related to railways. Mr. Magrath acted as fuel controller during the war, and is regarded as being in close touch with the problem. Mr. McCourt

was formerly engaged in the coal trade and consequently is believed to have a thorough knowledge of that branch of business.

First Meeting Today. M. M. Mahoney, Canadian agent at Washington, is in Ottawa. He has been keeping the government in touch with conditions in the United States, and after a conference will return to the American capital, where he will continue to keep the government advised as to developments there. William Phillips, European manager for the Canadian National Railways, is in Ottawa, and is advising the government on arrangements in the government daily as to developments regarding coal supplies, price and shipping.

Through the Provinces. The Central Advisory Fuel Committee, it is understood, will carry on its operations through the provincial governments. It is the desire of the government to throw the responsibility for action on the municipalities and provinces in the first place, and if these authorities meet with obstacles in the work of getting fuel, the central committee will be ready to lend its aid. The policy of this committee has been defined as "helping those who help themselves." It will collect information as to sources of supply, shipping and other elements in the problem, and it will lead its good offices wherever it is deemed desirable.

The Dominion government does not, at the present time at least, intend to enter into the supply or transport of coal. This applies to both the American sources and the sources in Great Britain. The question of using the ships of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine has been considered, but such action is unlikely unless the ordinary methods of transportation should prove inadequate.

ON A HOT SUMMER DAY.

On a summer afternoon there is nothing more appropriate and certainly nothing more delicious than a cool refreshing drink of SALADA "ICED" Tea. The flavor is so distinctive and so appealing that "ICED" SALADA has become a most popular summer drink on all occasions. It is wonderfully refreshing. Ask for it to-day.

LAKE SEAMEN TO DECIDE ON STRIKE.

Detroit.—The executive board of the Lake Seamen's Union and Marine Firemen's and Steward's Unions probably will meet here to decide if a strike will be called to enforce wage demands. It was announced by Ivan Hunter, Detroit, member of the board. The strike vote recently by the union empowers the board to order a walk-out. Officials of the organizations have expressed doubt as to the advisability of calling a strike because of the status of lake shipping at this time, due to the coal strike.

NEW OFFICES FOR THE SALADA TEA CO. IN LONDON, ENG.

The Salada Tea Company has just removed its London, England offices from 1 Mincing Lane, to the magnificent new "Port of London" Building. This was recently erected because the reviving throes of World Trade made larger and more commodious quarters necessary for the many busy port officials. The flow of shipping to and from London, (which by the way is the greatest port in the world) is again established. For some time much shipping was diverted to Liverpool and Southampton, but the facilities now offered by the port of London to the merchant ships of the world are such that the miles of docks are again pulsing with activity. As London is the Tea market of the world, The Salada Tea Company maintains there at all times a staff of experts to arrange for its large requirements. The new offices in the "Port of London" Buildings will offer very much better facilities for transacting this "SALADA" business, and in securing at all times the finest teas on the market.

THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly studded 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.

BULL-FIGHT IN CANADA A FARCE

Bull fighting as a popular sport is banned in most civilized countries because of the revolting cruelty with which it is carried on. Only in Spain and other lands where clericalism has debased the force of public opinion are bull fights still carried on.

Not a great many Canadians know that a bull fight was once staged in Quebec. That was in Montreal, a few years ago, and the promoter was the late George W. Kennedy, for years the leader of the Canadian hockey team. The bull-fight was a howling farce.

A celebrated Spanish torero dropped into Montreal one day, and Kennedy, always keen for business opportunities, got into touch with him. Shortly, an advertising campaign offered the public the excitement of a real bull-fight to be staged at one of the athletic grounds.

He Began to Eat. The day dawned bright and clear and thousands of people gathered to see the fun. The torero, dressed in regulative attire, danced out onto the field amidst loud applause. They then led in the bull.

A huge bull had been procured for the occasion, and to make him wild, he had been judiciously starved for a day or so. Now, the field into which he was pushed was covered with rich, green grass. The bull naturally began to eat the grass.

The torero pranced up to him and made faces but the bull continued eating. The bull was provoked, but merely switched his tail and kept on eating grass. Roar after roar of laughter rocked the grand stand. Do what they would, they were unable to drag the bull from his meal. The great Canadian bull fight is still a favorite subject for jest in Montreal.

HEARTLESS CRUELTY.

But cruelty to dumb animals has been perpetrated before the public in this and many other countries according to the report of a British Parliamentary committee which recently shocked England. Evidence given by ex-trainers and others who had seen the methods employed by showmen to train animals for public exhibitions told how the dumb beasts were beaten and hooked and agreed that fear of torture was the compelling force in providing this form of entertainment for the unthinking crowd.

Only the other day Toronto's humanity was asserted when civic officials prevented a touring circus from staging a broncho-busting exhibition. Vigilance is still required, evidently, to save the public from revolting and degrading exhibitions, at least as bad as bull-fights.

Why do people laugh at clowns? Circus men who dabble in psychology say it is because of vanity. It flatters us to see others doing foolish things; it gives us a feeling of comfortable superiority to watch acrobats. In another way, the lions we recognize as stupid and tame and feeling of superiority comes when we see wild animals, any one of which might kill us at a blow, tamely performing before us. Man thrills with the realization that his brain has fashioned the whips and guns which bring the fierce creatures of the jungle into subjection.

Stinging whips, dragging chains, leaded beaded thongs and the like are the instruments with which wild animals are usually trained. The savage anger of the performers, which may be mistaken for nature, is often the legitimate protest of dumb creatures against cruelty as vicious as their own. Details of the treatment as presented to the British committee revealed an atrocious system.

Holding wild animals in cages in all kinds of weather is bad enough, but subjecting them to heartless cruelty for the purpose of capitalizing their agony lowers the standards of human conduct to the level of the jungle itself. The British report on the training of wild animals supplies vindication for those on this continent, who, for some years, have made it a practice to walk out of theatres when wild animal acts were being staged.

HE THAT TAKES MEDICINE AND NEGLECTS TO DISTEND HIMSELF WASTES THE SKILL OF THE PHYSICIAN.

Following virtue is a steep ascent, following vice a precipitous leap.

CURIOSITIES DUE TO PRINTERS' STRIKE

London.—The printers' strike, consequent upon a wage cut under a decision of the Industrial Court and which is confined to certain centers outside of London, is responsible for some curiosities in newspaper production. One well-known Yorkshire daily presents a striking mixture of linotype and typewritten copy, both being done by the editorial staff. The advertisements are squeezed into any odd space. The editor confesses that it took him three hours to set a column of matter.

The National Union of Journalists, embracing several thousand news and editorial workers and which is constituted along full union lines, advises its members to continue to work until further instructed "in the meantime doing nothing outside the normal programme."

Whether assisting in the mechanical production of the paper is included in the normal programme of an editor or reporter is very doubtful, but the National Union, nevertheless, is likely to hesitate before asking the union members to leave their offices.

Some Printers Returning. The situation is that there have been defections on both sides, some printers returning unconditionally and some printing masters refunding deductions made last pay day. The London papers, which for years have been in sale in most country centers almost as early as the local papers, are no increasing the quantities sent to the districts affected by the strike. No such self-denial, however, is being made by papers in the adjoining districts which happen to be unaffected by the strike. Some employers are advertising for persons to learn linotype operating and already they have received many responses. The applicants include hundreds of girl typists, most of whom have been unemployed since the various war departments closed. It is held here that they would probably prove apt pupils, but the dispute is likely to be settled before the week is over.

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 sea level—gives splendid as the beauties of his forest home. No happier appellation than "clear sky" could have been adopted, as the altitude of the region—one thousand feet atmospheric conditions. Muskoka spreads its manifold charms to blue skies flecked with soft, white clouds. It is a delectable landscape, brilliant with rich coloring, its air fragrant with the fragrance of the pines, its waters cool and clear; moreover, a land of many pleasures, offering a wide variety of health-giving, open-air sports and pastimes suited to all ages. There are about 100 hotels in the district that cater to those of modest taste as well as those who are most fastidious. The Canadian National Grand Trunk Railway has issued a handsomely illustrated booklet with list of hotels and which can be had free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

ODD FACTS.

According to a recent lecturer the whole of the open sea fauna may be divided into two classes—the swimmers and the divers. Of the first class the whale is the best swimmer of all. It stays the longest in the water, and takes the longest breath of all lung-breathers.

It is interesting to recall that the great drought of 1854, which the recent drought in Europe so much resembles, was the means of discovering the Swiss Lake Dwellings, which date back to the bronze and stone ages. The dwellings were of wood and clay, built on wooden platforms supported by piles driven into the bottom of the lake. Some of the huts had two rooms and hearths of flat stones. By reason of the recent low water the remains of considerable settlements were visible at several places in the Swiss lakes.

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Boys' Coverall Suits of Fine Checked Gingham in Blue with White, and Fawn with White, come in sizes 2 to 8 years. These are very good value for \$1.15 suit.

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Boys' Cotton Jerseys in short or long sleeve style with plain or buttoned neck, come in light and dark colors for only 50c each.

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Boys' Braces of good quality are priced 35c and 50c pair.

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BROADCASTS
From Overseas and Across the Border.

Secret Letter Riddle.
Awaiting a Liverpool seaman who sailed for the East some time ago is a sealed official letter—now under lock and key—from the National Bank of Rangoon.
The seaman is due at Liverpool to-day on an Indian liner, and his arrival will perhaps settle the question as to whether the third prize of £30,000 in the Calcutta Derby sweep-stake will go to Merseyside.
Before sailing for the East, the seaman promised to purchase sweep tickets for a married couple who are friends of his.
Since he sailed the couple have changed their address, and the letter addressed to him cannot be opened until he arrives.
Does the fateful letter contain an intimation that he has won the third prize or merely a receipt for the money he paid for his tickets?
Is he the mysterious "Mr. Dennis" who won the prize, but has not yet claimed it?

Is Mankind Doomed?
The new Air scare is severely condemned by Mr. Lovat Fraser in a powerful article which appeared in the Sunday Pictorial.
The combination of air with chemical warfare threatens to destroy mankind, and the awful meaning of future warfare should be explained to the people.
To protect ourselves against the appalling possibilities now being discussed we are urged to build countless aeroplanes, and so begin arming the race in armaments.
Sir Frederick Sykes, probably the best brain the Air Force ever had, has been squeezed out of office, the service is being developed upon wrong lines and is dealing in bricks and mortar instead of aeroplanes.

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Coney Island Depot Leased For Theatre.
The former Culver depot on Surf avenue, between West Fifth and Eighth streets, plot 244-650, Coney Island, has been leased by Adolph Berlin and William Dempsey for the South Brooklyn Railway Co. to the Alwell Development Co. for thirty-one years, as the site for a theatre and stores. The aggregate rental is said to be \$1,000,000.

British Industrial League.
The British Industrial League and Council, of which Lord Burham, proprietor of the Daily Telegraph and president of the last international labor conference at Geneva, is president, has recently addressed a letter to the Daily Herald, the organ of the British Laborists. This letter begins by declaring that "the ultimate aim and purpose of industry needs to be restated in the light of present-day conditions and facts." Employees' organizations and trade unions cannot do this, because they take partisan views.
The facts that lie behind the apparent conflict of ideals and interests are few and simple. Peace in industry is impossible until they are ascertained. All the interests of capital and labor are not identical, and an entente between the two must be founded on a mutual recognition by each of the essentials of the other's position. On both sides "considerations exist that admit of no compromise. These on the employers' side centre around freedom of initiative, development, and expansion; those on the side of the employed, around the problems of security, reward, and treatment."
Therefore the league proposes that representatives of both sides who are in touch with facts, opinions, and personalities in their respective branches of industry should meet in more or less continuous session to study the problems thus presented and to formulate policies regarding them.

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THIS question has been answered by many thousands of women who have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.
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NONPAREIL INSULATING MATERIALS

Poor Boy to Film Chief.
A romantic story is that of Mr. Albert E. Smith, president of the Vitagraph Film Corporation, who thirty-three years ago left Faversham, Kent, a poor boy.
Mr. Smith, who had just arrived in England a rich man, has brought his bride with him.
The secret of his marriage has been well kept, and it has only now become known that about twelve months ago he married the beautiful screen star Miss Jean Paige, who is known as the "O Henry Girl."
He and his brother founded their successful career when they started a magic lantern business on the roof of a New York building. This was a big success, and a few years later they laid the foundation of a firm which has become one of the biggest film production concerns in America.

New York's Commissioner Reports.
One of the principal results of his six weeks' trip abroad according to Police Commissioner Enright, who returned on board the White Star liner Majestic, has been his success in getting in motion plans for international co-operation between police departments of foreign cities and those of the United States.
Commissioner Enright expressed himself as particularly pleased with his reception by Italian police officials and said that whereas he had previously heard that no co-operation could be secured from these sources, he found the Italians more than willing to meet him half way in the formulation of plans for the detection and prevention of crime. As a result of his tour, during which he visited London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other cities, the commissioner said he felt that better feeling existed between the countries he visited and the United States, especially as far as the police department were concerned.
He found all the department heads in Europe anxious to attend the international convention here Sept. 11 and declared that, with the possible exception of the Berlin chief, most of them are making plans to come. Berlin police force is in a state of irritation according to Mr. Enright and its chief feels that he cannot leave his duties, but will send a representative.
Abroad, the commissioner said there is a feeling of respect for law and order which is not so evident in this country. In London, for instance, he declared the hobbies need no night-sticks, because there, to hit a policeman is regarded as a crime, while in this country among some elements, it is regarded as more or less of a joke. The minds of policemen all over the world, said Mr. Enright, are all the same. They are all dominated by the main thought of getting their man.
The commissioner said that he felt sure that heavy sentences, quick trial and heavy bail would act as excellent crime deterrents.

Big Decline in Drunks.
Convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales show a notable decrease last year as compared with 1920. In the licensing statistics issued by the Home Office the figures given are:
1920 93,763
1921 77,789
Decrease 17,974
This total is considerably less than half the high record in 1913. It marks a check, says the report, in the rise which had taken place in the years 1919 and 1920, the tendency downwards which was to be observed in the latter part of 1920 being carried on with growing force into the earlier part of 1921. The drop was coincident with, and no doubt in great measure due to, the increasing lack of employment and scarcity of money. The figures of cases in which the condition of the person convicted of drunkenness was due to drinking methylated spirits, show, as in 1920, that such cases form a very small proportion of the whole, and that women contribute more than men. There were no fewer than 9,924 registered clubs on Jan. 1, 1921. This number is the highest total reached since the system of registration has been in operation, and it is estimated that during the year the number increased further by upwards of 700.

Queen's Doll House.
Slowly but steadily the most wonderful little house in the world is approaching completion. The fabric of the doll's house which is to be given to Queen Mary by a distinguished company of artists, with Sir Edwin Lutyens at their head, is finished, but now the "decorators are in," and it is anticipated that it will be many months before the last touch is given to the interior. The most skillful hands in England have been working upon the walls and ceilings. Everything in the house, which is less than 100 inches high, is of the very best. There is not a little girl in England who would not sigh with envy to hear of the marvels of this house. The doll tenants who are going to live in it have had rich carpets woven for them. Famous artists have painted tiny pictures for them and wrought mural decorations on diminutive walls. For them cabinet-makers have constructed richly carved furniture; sculptors have fashioned white statuettes, and authors have written little volumes for the library. It is intended that this house shall be preserved as a rare and choice historical survival for future generations. Posterity will see in it a perfect replica in little of the English art of home-making in the early 20th century.

Australia's Immigration Policy.
Thousands of men in Great Britain are being sent by the Government to Western Australia a chance of healthy, independent, and prosperous lives in an unswamped country. The invitation is to men without capital, and they will be taken out at reduced fares. Each emigrant approved for the settlement scheme, after a preliminary on wages with a farmer, will be given, free of charge, outside a small survey fee, land up to 100 acres, and will be helped in preparing and developing his farm by expert advice and advance of money. A feature of the offer is the group scheme, providing for 30 or more settlers, married men preferred, grouped on 20 or more blocks of land. The groups, while they are preparing blocks for cultivation, will be provided with housing, and advanced up to 10c a day for cost of living. They will work under expert direction. The cost of preparing each farm—\$2,500 to \$4,000, inclusive of erection of house, sustenance, clearing, fencing, etc.—will be charged as an advance to the settler. His repayments may be spread over 30 years, during the

first five years of which only interest will be required. He may pay the remainder in 50 half-yearly instalments. The Government of Western Australia is prepared to take 25,000 settlers in each year. All that is asked of the emigrant is that he shall be willing to settle on the land and develop it.

Death of a Cotton King.
One of the wealthiest men in Great Britain, Sir Thomas Glen-Coats, chairman of Messrs. J. & F. Coats, died at Paisley in his 76th year. He died his leg last month, and comrade Sir Thomas Glen-Coats was complications ensued. Practically all his wealth was in the great cotton business, which the late brothers James and Peter Coats founded. They were his uncles. He was born in 1846, and was the son of Thomas Coats. Needless to say, Sir Thomas was enormously rich. How rich he was will not be known until the will is proved, but an indication may be found in the fortunes left by other members of the family—who have died in recent years:
James Coats, jun. (d. 1912) \$1,964,745
Archibald Coats (d. 1912) 1,365,132
Sir James Coats, Bart. (d. 1913) 1,773,870
Peter M. Coats (d. 1913) 576,672
Peter Coats (d. 1913) 2,562,088

Bad for Criminals.
"By the time the international police conference is taking place in New York next November we shall probably have established a police wireless broadcasting system by which news will be sent out from day to day," so declared Mr. R. E. Enright, Commissioner of the New York Police, who is on a visit to London. "We also hope, in the near future," he added, "to be able to send finger-prints by wire and wireless. A system has been discovered, and although not yet quite perfect, I believe it will be all right. I am going right into it in detail directly I get back home, and it looks as if it is going to be pretty good for the police and pretty bad for the criminals."

A woman politician has one advantage. She can enjoy being a home body when her sphere is flattened at the polls.
Placing more power under the car's hood wouldn't be so dangerous if there was some way to place more under the driver's hat.
If Turkey wishes to explain the Armenian massacres, she might furnish proof that the Armenians are not members of the union.

The direction in which the eyes of men turn would indicate that beauty is only skin deep.
Not every man will admit that his wife made him a success, but every wife will.
Artistic temperament seems to have such in common with an aversion to work.
PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO
Nature, who ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a casinibus has been consulted, and without exception the replies received condemn the proposed reduction as unfair and unwarranted. Practically every point heard from and we have replies from nearly every local branch of the brotherhood, pledges itself unanimously to give unstinted support and urges that the entire resources of the organization be utilized in fighting the reductions, many suggesting that if the railway management will not listen to reason, drastic action should be taken.
"The public interest and the interests of the employees are in common. An injury to one will be an injury to the other. We, therefore, must consider both these factors in our deliberations, and whatever action may be taken will be the result of mature consideration."
"Our Grand Trunk negotiating committee will meet the management of that company on Monday, and our Canadian National committee will meet the management of that railway on Tuesday next, for the purpose of discussing the whole matter. Upon the result of these conferences further action of the brotherhood will depend. It is hoped that amicable adjustment of the dispute will be the outcome of negotiations between the committees and the railways."

Have You any Money in the Bank?
T here 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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