

The League of Nations Must Be Universal

NEW IDEA FINANCE NEEDED FOR SAFETY

T. A. Crerar Says No Fairy Godmother To Pay Our Debts.

"If we continue adding close upon one hundred million dollars every year to the already large national debt, this country will be headed for national bankruptcy. That expenditure, in my opinion, must cease," was the warning note sounded by Hon. T. A. Crerar, M.P., when addressing the members of the Canadian Club at the noon luncheon today.

"What we need is a new conception of public finance," the former leader of the Progressive Party declared, during the course of his speech. "Too many people have the notion that the country's finances are secured by a sort of fairy godmother—that there is a big reservoir some place and we can get anything we want in the way of public works, and the money will come from somewhere. Do not think I am a pessimist. I have unbounded faith in the resources of this great Dominion, but the country needs a stocktaking, and we must sit down and see how we can best develop these assets."

CANADIAN WOMEN TO PREVENT FIRE

An earnest appeal is made to women to help in the fight against fire. It may occur to many women to ask, "What have we to do with such things as the burning of property and the payment of insurance money?" The facts in themselves provide an all-sufficient answer to this enquiry. The forty-five million dollars worth of property destroyed by fire last year, the sixty million dollars paid to insurance companies for indemnity, the twenty million dollars of taxation levied to support fire extinguishing agencies is collected through commercial channels and constitutes part of the price paid by the women of Canada for shelter, food and clothing. In addition, the destruction of industrial and mercantile buildings extensively affects upon women the burden of unemployment. It is estimated that more than 120,000 workers found themselves temporarily or permanently "out of a job" as the result of fires in industrial plants in the year 1921. Homes were broken up owing to men being under the necessity of moving to other localities to secure employment, the savings of years were dissipated and women and little children by hundreds suffered in the process.

Important to women's welfare as the prevention of fires in places of employment may be, the fact that almost seventy per cent. of all fires occurs in dwellings more vitally touches women's responsibility. The home, and everything within it, is generally considered to be peculiarly subject to some woman's dictates and desires. Certainly she can do more in correcting the things that are wrong in the home than can any one else, and her influence radiates far beyond her own hearthstone. By teaching her own children the elementary lessons of carelessness in respect to fire and by advocating the carrying on of a similar form of educational work in the public schools, other parents who have never given the subject a thought may be awakened to the danger and the need. In fire prevention as in many other matters affecting the public welfare, the children in our homes present the most promising channel through which to accomplish worthwhile reforms.

NEGROES ASK THAT WHITES GIVE HELP

To Protect Them From Lynchings and Floggings.

Two hundred negroes and fifty white farmers of Oconee county held a mass meeting, according to reports published at Athens, Ga., after notices were posted on several negro churches and lodge rooms Sunday warning the negroes to leave before the end of the year.

The negroes at the meeting adopted a resolution declaring confidence in the law-abiding white citizens of our county, "and further that we will not be driven from among the white people whom we know to be our friends without first giving them an opportunity of protecting us."

Oconee county has been thrown into tumult on various occasions during the last year. State officers' attention has been called to the numerous cases of night riding by masked men in which reports say negroes were taken from their homes and flogged. The county grand jury recently returned indictments against white persons after the lynching of three negroes. No convictions were obtained.

ITS CHIEF HANDICAP IS THAT IT DOES NOT INCLUDE ALL COUNTRIES

So, considering the difficulties, it does not seem to me that the League has done so very badly in the two and a half years of its life. The League's great handicap is that it is not universal. Fifty nations belong to it now: Ten nations do not! and among the ten nations, unfortunately, the United States, Germany and Russia are outside. As far as the United States are concerned, I think I can say here that indications are that the United States are today showing a more friendly spirit toward the League of Nations than that which prevailed two or three years ago. I do not say by that that there is any evidence that the United States are going to ask for admission to the League; not at all; but what I do say is this, that as we tackle these questions one by one we always invite the United States to co-operate in the solution of the particular problem, and now and again they are beginning to help us in dealing with some of these problems, and when they are willing to help us with individual problems we may have reason to hope that the day may come when they will be willing to help us with all.

As to Germany.—Germany already co-operates to a very large extent with the League. Germany is an active member of the International Labor Office, and pays her full share as such. We had Germany's co-operation at Barcelona, at Brussels, and at Warsaw. In fact we had Soviet Russia's co-operation at Warsaw. So we made one step at least in that direction. And, as I told you in the early part of the evening, we had German co-operation when Germany and Poles agreed together over the Upper Silesia question. I think that when Germany asks to join the League she will be admitted. I believe that that is the next forward step. I hope it may be accomplished before the present year ends. Whether it will or not, I cannot say, but certainly that is the line indicated now toward universality: first, Germany; Russia when she can come; the United States when she will. And when the League is universal, then I think we shall come into the fullness of our opportunity and, having had many a hard experience, will probably have the wisdom to deal with the greater problems that then will be ours to solve.

CANADIAN EXPORTS SHOW BIG INCREASE

Half of Extra \$22,000,000 Went To United Kingdom.

An increase of \$22,723,665 in the total value of Canadian produce exported during the month of October, as compared with October, 1921, is shown by the statement issued last evening by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Exports of Canadian produce last month were to the total value of \$192,875,347, as compared with \$79,941,682 in October, 1921, and \$129,348,220 in October, 1920. Exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom last month were to the value of \$50,585,681; to the United States, \$32,878,533, and to other countries, \$19,231,132.

The total value of foreign goods imported into Canada also showed an increase last month over October a year ago. Imports for October, 1922 were to the value of \$66,875,201, as compared with \$59,518,248 in October, 1921, an increase of \$7,356,953. Imports from the United States greatly exceeded in value those of other countries, totalling \$42,954,905. Imports from the United Kingdom were valued at \$13,108,657, and from other countries \$10,812,539.

Exports of foreign produce from Canada during October last were to the value of \$1,229,706, as compared with \$1,314,471 in October, 1921.

CO-ORDINATION OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

With Special Emphasis on the Present Status of Child Labor Legislation in Canada, in Comparison with the Terms of the Draft Convention of the International Labor Conference.

By J. A. P. HAYDON.

The Treaty of Versailles contains, as is well known, a Labor Chapter. This Chapter has been referred to by one Canadian statesman as Labor's Magna Charta, but up to the present the high ideals upon which it was founded are not effective in Canada, although I am optimistic enough to believe that in our own day and generation these high ideals—complete social justice and humane conditions of labor—will prevail. The way may be long, the road rough and the task almost insurmountable, but never shall the bugle sound the retreat. We are on the march toward the goal to which we have set our faces and we shall not be content until we have reached the high uplands which will bring a new life and a new day for the great toiling masses.

The Labor Chapter wherein is recorded these high ideals, outlines what is considered essential in their establishment and declares in the preamble: "Whereas the League of Nations has for its object the establishment of universal peace, and such a peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice; "And whereas conditions of labor, exist involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world are imperilled; and an improvement of these conditions is urgently required; as, for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures; "Whereas also the failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve the conditions in their own countries; "The High Contracting Parties, moved by sentiments of justice and humanity, as well as by the desire to secure the permanent peace of the world, agree to the following: "To bring effect to these, international co-ordinated action is necessary and the Treaty of Versailles established an International Labor Organization which holds annual conferences where co-ordinated action is agreed upon, subject to ratification by the various countries represented therein. Furthermore, Part 23 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, declares:—"Members of the League will endeavor to secure and maintain fair and humane conditions of labor for men, women and children both in their own countries, and in all countries to which their commercial and industrial relations extend and for that purpose will establish and maintain the necessary international organizations." This makes it imperative on the part of Canada to take action to bring into effect complete social justice and humane conditions of labor, within the confines of this Dominion, without regard to progress in other countries.

Canada co-ordinated action between the Canadian Government and the various Provincial Governments is essential. Canada has, from time to time, attempted co-ordinated action and some progress has been recorded. Shortly after the conclusion of the world war the Canadian Government established a Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. This Commission which was presided over by Chief Justice Mathers, sat in most of the industrial centres of Canada, heard many witnesses and made a thorough investigation of industrial relations as they existed in Canada. In the majority report this Commission recommended:—"The enactment of any legislation necessary to give effect to our recommendations is not within the competence of the Parliament of Canada, we suggest that in order, if possible, to secure concerted action on the part of the different Provincial Legisla-

FIRE SUFFERERS NEED MUCH HELP

Between \$600,000 and \$700,000 will be needed in the north country to help the people who suffered in the recent conflagrations, through the winter, said Mr. Cecil Bethune, who in his capacity as first vice president of the Ottawa Board of Trade, was one of the party which has just returned from visiting the devastated area.

"In conference with the Central Relief Committee at Halesbury," said Mr. Bethune, "we offered a suggestion as to how this money should be raised, which, I think, will be adopted. It was decided to have a survey made of the different municipalities all over the province of Ontario, when a rate per capita will be struck, based on the assessment, and the municipalities will be asked to voluntarily subscribe the amount named. Those municipalities which have already subscribed will deduct the amounts from the proposed levy. The delegates were unanimous in the opinion that there should not be any voluntary subscription campaign, tag days, etc. If our suggestion is followed, sufficient money can be raised—if all the municipalities respond—to tide the fire sufferers over the winter. We found a splendid spirit of optimism amongst these so cruelly visited by the fire; they do not want charity, but merely temporary assistance until they can get going again."

WHEAT CROP BEST YET KNOWN IN SASK.

Report Says Grain Has Been Marketed Without Delay.

Saskatchewan has produced this year the largest wheat crop in her history, despite the drought which affected the district west of Saskatoon, says the crop report issued by the bureau of statistics. All grains have been of excellent quality, the bulk of the wheat grading number 1 northern.

The grain has been marketed rapidly, the report says. No great shortage of cars is reported, except at a few outlying points. Fall plowing shows an increase over last year. Livestock is in the best of condition, and there is plenty of feed on hand. Large shipments of cattle are reported, farmers being obliged to sell to meet their obligations.

Potato and root crops have produced abundantly, according to the report, and the quality is good. Corn is now becoming one of the staple grains, although a few years ago, its growth in this province was considered impracticable.

EDITOR OF 'AXE' IN SPOTLIGHT YET

John H. Roberts still occupies the centre of the stage in Quebec. He was the dominant figure in both the lower and upper houses this afternoon. The legislative assembly after a short session, adjourned to allow the members to assist at the debate in the legislative council on the suggested new legislation to send the editor of "The Axe" to jail on a charge of violating the honor and dignity of the assembly. The bill, which was given a second reading by the legislative council and will still be the subject of a further discussion tomorrow morning at eleven o'clock, was unanimously adopted by the assembly after Mr. Roberts had been found guilty of a serious breach of the privileges of the legislature.

When the assembly met this afternoon, Brigadier-General Smart, member for Westmont, presented a petition to allow Roberts to appear "on parole" before the Royal Commission which is investigating all the circumstances surrounding the murder of Blanche Garsen. Brigadier-General Smart in presenting the petition, explained his position in the following words:—"Mr. Speaker, I beg leave to present a petition addressed to the members of this house from Mr. John H. Roberts, now a prisoner in charge of the sergeant-at-arms, under an order of this house, asking that he be paroled during the sitting of the Royal Commission.

"In presenting this petition, I wish to make my position perfectly clear. I arrived in Quebec only last evening and this morning I learned that an article had appeared in a certain local newspaper to the effect that I was to present a petition from Mr. Roberts today, and when asked concerning the matter, I stated that I knew nothing whatever of the matter, which was perfectly true.

"On arrival at the house this morning I found the petition awaiting me with a request from Mr. Rivard, one of Mr. Roberts' counsel, that I present it to the House.

"I feel that I would be lacking in my public duty if I refused to comply with Mr. Rivard's request, because it is only through the medium of a member that petitions can be presented.

"I express as opinion whatever on the subject of the request made by Mr. Roberts. It is addressed to the Honourable House and I content myself with submitting it for their action as the House may see fit to take in connection with it."

WATCH YOUR WAD FOR BOGUS NOTES

Clever Forgeries of American \$5 and \$10 Bills Are Common in Montreal.

Montreal retailers, express companies and even banks are being victimized by what are claimed to be the cleverest forgeries of American \$5 and \$10 notes that have been used to defraud the unwary.

It is the practice of these distributors of forged bills to bury them in packages of genuine notes, making it almost impossible for tellers counting the money to "spot" the fake currency. One teller in a local bank passed one ten dollar bill and four fives in a single day. He was, therefore, liable for \$30, but he appealed to the president, who solved his dilemma by endorsing, while counting a bundle of bills in which were the forgeries, to recognize them as such. He was unable to pick one correctly, so the teller's money was refunded.

BRITISH WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION ACT

By the Expiring Laws Act of August last the Workman's Compensation (War Addition) Acts of 1917 and 1919, granting a maximum payment of 25s. per week in cases of total incapacity, will be continued until December 31, 1923. It is well known that under the Act of 1906, 20s. per week was laid down as the maximum compensation in case of total incapacity. In 1917, owing to changed conditions, a War Addition Act was introduced increasing the amount payable to 25s. per week. Again, under a second War Addition Act, in 1919, the maximum amount of compensation for total disablement was extended to 35s. A departmental committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Holman Gregory, K. C., M.P., was appointed by the Home Secretary in May, 1919, to inquire into the system of compensation for injuries to workmen. The committee's report, issued in July, 1920, recommended amongst other things, that for total incapacity there should be paid weekly compensation equal to two thirds of the injured workman's average weekly earnings, such weekly payment not to exceed 60s. As it has not been feasible to carry out the Holman-Gregory report, the Labor party, in May last, demanded amending legislation of the principal Act. A committee was thereupon set up to consider provincial draft proposals put forward by the Home Office as a basis of discussion. The workers' representative, however, contended that full wages should be granted, and that a minimum, as well as a maximum, payment should be provided during incapacity. In the circumstances the committee has been unable to arrive at any definite agreement on the subject.

UNITED FARMERS WANT CREDIT PROBE

Western Men Also Want to Amend Bank Act.

Demand that the Federal Parliament at the next session institute a searching public inquiry into the basis, function and control of the financial credit system, and the relation of credit to production, were embodied in a resolution unanimously endorsed at the convention of east and west Calgary United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary.

The resolution further asked that whatever amendments were made to the Canada Bank Act, the act should be left open for further revision, as it was pointed out the bankers had engaged the most competent legal talent to present their proposals before the committee. The inquiry proposed be held publicly was another demand.

"The plank of democracy is bearing the fruit of autocracy," said President H. W. Wood, in an address to the delegates. "You have democratic machinery at the bottom with autocratic tendencies at the top." He continued: "The result is a conflict in the U.F.A. movement, for we claim the inalienable right to carry on our own democracy while your elected representatives at the top are forming political machinery.

"This is formed a political party in the old sense, with all its accompanying evils. It will be impossible for this to function and inevitably division means failure. This I believe is the crux of the whole situation upon which your whole organization depends.

"Are we going to stand on the rock foundation of organized democracy? We are asked, amid applause.

HARINGTON WARNS KEMAL FOLLOWERS

Lieutenant General Harington, commander of the Allied forces, has issued a stern warning to the Kemalists that any further encroachments upon Constantinople will be at their peril. Addressing a large gathering assembled to witness boxing bouts between British soldiers and sailors at the auditorium of the British headquarters he declared that the allied forces in Constantinople were a rock marked dangerous, upon which the Turks would wreck themselves if they persisted in trying the patience of the Allies.

"The Allies are very conciliatory, very patient," he said. "They have exercised great forbearance and restraint. Our ministers have gone to Lunanue with the same spirit of conciliation, justice and fairness. They are, however, human, and there is a limit to human nature. Those who try to exceed that limit play with fire; they would be well advised by the referee to break away."

REAL RULERS OF AMERICAN PEOPLE

In a recent public speech, Mr. William P. Clark, president of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, took the courts to task for their antagonistic attitude toward labor unions. He pointed out the dangers, wastes and some of the injustice of the injunction. Speaking of the Supreme Court of the United States he said: "Today, friends, the actual rulers of the American people are the judges who compose the Supreme Court of the United States.

The law is what they say it is and not what the people through Congress enact. The Constitution of the United States is what they say it is and not what these nine men say it should be.

Five of these men are actually our supreme rulers, for by a bare majority the court has overridden the will of the people as declared by their representatives in Congress, and has construed the Constitution to mean whatever suited their peculiar economic and political views.

The nine lawyers who constitute the Supreme Court are placed in positions of power for life, not by the votes of the people, but by presidential appointment. Ex-President Taft was made chief justice by President Harding.

This a man was invested with the enormous power and influence of chief justice of the supreme court by presidential appointment who had been repudiated by the voters of the United States when he sought re-election to the position of president."

THINK IT OVER MONEY TALKS

There has been much written and a great deal more preached about the value of the union label, card and button to the workers. But all the writing and all the preaching will accomplish very little until concerted action is displayed by every member of Organized Labor when spending money.

The sale of union labelled goods will never exceed that of non-union products until we, the organized workers, stop buying non-union products. Unless we make our own products popular they will never be popular. Belief in our own products will create belief in the buying public.

Remember you are boosting your own labor and that of your fellow trade unionists. Get this thought clearly in your mind and then talk the products of Organized Labor up and not down.

We should feel ashamed whenever we spend money for the products of those who are opposed to us. Each time you fail to patronize union labor is a loss to us and a gain for those opposed to us. Of course, this is a great disadvantage to us. If you have made that mistake in the past, realize that you will never be placed at a disadvantage by your own thoughtless action.

You will find that many of the buying public will change from non-union to union products when you set them the example. Most people like to help those who know enough to help themselves.

Remind yourself and those dependent upon you that if your employer should show a preference for the services of those not organized, your power of purchase would be curtailed. Give your fellow trade unionists a square deal by purchasing the products of his labor, so that his power of purchase will not be curtailed, and in turn will be in a position to purchase the products of your labor.

You know the old saying "Money Talks." Think it over. Let all the union earned money talk in the future and ask for the union label, card and button.

WHERE RADICALISM RECEIVES SUPPORT

Radicalism amongst labor receives its strongest support when labor is unduly oppressed and refused proper remedy of just grievances. This was tersely expressed by President Tom Moore at the conclusion of the Montreal convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada when he declared, in answer to a query by the press, that it was the rebels amongst the employers and manufacturers who were keeping the labor movement supplied with too many radicals. In a Labor Day speech the president of the American Federation of Labor also made a similar declaration when he said: "High finance and big business are making radicalism more radical."

These sentiments were never more amply illustrated than at the time efforts were being made to break the strike of the railway shovemen of the United States by the use of an injunction, denying men, by that method, what has for years been recognized as ordinary legal trade union activities. It is not by the reaction of method of force or the usurpation of authority that industrial peace can be brought about either in the United States or any other country. If the growth of extreme radicalism, Red communism and similar views are to be checked it will need the co-operation of all right thinking employers, coupled with the exercise of tolerance for those engaged in the struggle against poverty, and for better conditions, in order that proof may be furnished that through the method of negotiation and conciliation—which is the policy of the established trade union movement—and by evolutionary efforts, will the desired object of a higher standard of living and a better citizenship be accomplished.—Canadian Congress Journal.

A QUEEN'S STUDENT IS YEAR'S "RHODES" MAN

Calgary Provides Under Grad For English University.

A. D. Winceps, of Queen's, final year in arts, has been awarded a Rhodes scholarship which carries with it three years' training in English literature. The successful student's home is in Calgary, and during his course at Queen's University, he has specialized in classics. He is president of the university debating society. There were a number of applications for the award and the fact that it was given to Mr. Winceps is a great honor to Queen's.

Don't be a "take it or leave it" trade unionist. Refuse to take it if it does not bear the union label.

WESTERN MEN ALSO WANT TO AMEND BANK ACT

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 A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The American Federation of Labor is not a labor union. It is simply the federation of the national and international constructive unions of our time and country. It grew from a handful of devoted, far-seeing, practical men of labor to its present gigantic proportions. It is voluntary and unincorporated. Its cardinal principles are strict autonomy and self-government of the unions affiliated thereto. It is the clearing house and spokesman and defender of the rights and interests and hopes and aspirations of the toiling millions. It at no time and under no circumstances attempts to interfere with the plans and policies of any affiliated union. It advises, but never commands, and therein lies its great strength.

It stands always for the protection of the rights and interests of all workers, organized and unorganized.

It hopes to see the accomplishment of the mighty task of organizing all wage earners regardless of sex, colour, nationality, or religion, and ever strives to be helpful by its advice and counsel in this great work.

The American Federation of Labor has no panacea, no get-there quick plan. It is neither conservative nor radical. It is sensible and cautious. Reactionary? No! Impulsive? No! Progressive and constructive? Yes! It has the happy faculty of considering things as they are and sense to act accordingly. Its policy is to help to mould sentiment along constructive, correct lines. It realizes that the great constructive, trade union movement is seriously handicapped by a systematic poisonous propaganda. It ever strives to meet with facts this unrighteous propaganda and to offset its influence.

It will continue to be instrumental and influential in placing proper industrial laws on the statute books of the country and state government, and in defeating bills that would rob labor of its natural heritage and be detrimental to its rights, freedom and justice.

It seeks to make the best terms and conditions that it can for labor. It fully realizes material and conditions in the industrial world. It seeks to do the best it can with this material and conditions. It is not content with denunciation and the adoption of high-sounding resolutions. It buckles down to the actual present conditions, resolutely facing them and determining to get, inch by inch and day by day, better conditions for all wage earners.

It believes in our institutions. It seeks to destroy tyranny, oppression and things that militate harshly and unwarrantedly and without reason or justice against the best interests of the toiling masses.

It will be successful and grow in usefulness, strength, and influence in proportion to the assistance and cooperation given it by all wage earners and all constructive trade unions, local, state, national and international.

Patronize White Laundries Who Employ White Labor

SEVENTY MINERS MEET THEIR DEATH

Seventy miners were killed and sixty injured, some of them seriously, in a dust explosion in Dolomite mine No. 3, of the Woodward Iron Company nine miles from Birmingham, Alabama on Thursday, which trapped 450 workers beneath the surface, according to an official statement issued here tonight by D. E. Wilson, treasurer of the company.

Fifty men, mostly white, were caught under the wreckage of the three "skip" cars which plunged at great speed when they broke loose from their moorings at Tip 1, from a hundred feet above. The rescue crews found mangled bodies and a score of injured men entangled with twisted steel and splintered wood. The men were skilled workmen, many of the sub-foremen and electricians employed in the underground "yard."

According to one of the first miners to be taken out alive, the explosion came with but little warning to the men working deep in the entries. This miner stated that the first warning he had was when the concussion of the big head blast turned his body about. He started to make his way toward the mouth of the mine and was joined by other miners he said.

After they had proceeded a short distance, he stated, shouts of other miners were heard ahead of them and holding their breath as best as they could, muffled their faces in coats and clothing the little band of men struggled onward, finally winning their way to fresh air and thus gaining the entry way.

These men were among the first to reach the outside with the actual news of the terrible scenes inside the mine. They told of passing over bodies in the main entry and of seeing other miners, badly injured and moaning for help as the fatal after damp snuffed out their lives. A. J. Jones, a miner who was working in the forty-sixth west entry of the mine at the time of the blast proved a hero. When the explosion occurred, Jones gathered five white miners and 15 negroes, who were working near him and started to lead this party toward the mouth of the mine. The after damp became so dense, Jones said, that he felt the journey to the outside was impossible and together the band began to make preparations to die. Gathering about Jones, they sat down, huddling together to await death.

Suddenly they heard a man's voice asking if there were any men still alive within the range of the voice. Several of the men answered. "Fall down your brattices," yelled the voice. "It's all right here and if you can break through, we will all win out."

Jones led his men in the work and soon the little band was safely outside the mine, having passed through the manway to mine No. 2 and thus reaching safety.

About thirty men saved their lives by blocking a passage way into the mine "trip" and thus shutting off effectively the poisonous gases and after-damp, until the fans were started again and cleared the way for them to reach the outside alive.

The disaster attracted a large crowd from surrounding communities and at a late hour tonight more than 1,000 automobiles were parked near the mine opening.

TRANSCONTINENTAL TRAVEL

In this country of great distances "Transcontinental Travel" demands that every consideration be given the comfort of travellers. The trip from Ottawa to Vancouver by the Canadian National Railway consumes the matter of a little over four days constantly on your train. Under modern travel conditions, instead of being a tedious affair, this journey by the "Continental Limited" may be anticipated with delight. Not a feature is overlooked in the equipment of this train—the modern standard sleeping cars with large comfortable berths insure restful nights, while in the day time the observation cars, well supplied with reading matter, including popular magazines and a fine library of books, furnishes diversion between time spent in sightseeing and rest. The superior service in the dining car leaves nothing to be desired. "The Continental Limited" operates daily from Ottawa to North Bay, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver. Close connection is made at Winnipeg for all important centres in Western Canada daily, except Sunday, and Central British Columbia points is made at Edmonton. For full information, reservations, and illustrated literature descriptive of the route of this splendid train apply to Canadian National-Grand Trunk City Ticket Office, cor. Sparks and Metcalfe Streets, Ottawa, Ont.

U.S. OWES BRITAIN NEARLY A BILLION

Unpaid Debts of Nine States to Old Country Total Over \$900,000,000.

Immediately after the general election negotiations will be opened for the funding of the British debt to America. But for the political crisis Sir Robert Horne was to have proceeded to Washington a couple of weeks ago to open the matter. In the coming months European indebtedness to America will occupy a prominent place in the public mind. What, under the circumstances, may be regarded as an interesting little footnote to current financial history has appeared in the "Spectator" recalling the fact that eight of the American States long ago borrowed money in this country which has never been repaid. Mr. Francis Moore recalls that the debtor States are:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina.

The money was borrowed mainly in connection with railway and banking enterprises, but the British investors who lent the money found, in due course, that they might whistle for either principal or interest. The total debt, so far as the original principal was concerned, was approximately \$12,000,000. Interest is in arrears from 40 to 80 years. If compound interest be calculated at the rate of 5 per cent we obtain a sum of about \$180,000,000. The letter proceeds: "It should be noted that the State of Mississippi has been in default since the year 1841. In this respect the words of the Forty-Seventh Annual Report (1921) of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders will bear quoting—

By far the worst case is that of Mississippi, whose debt was contracted many years before the Civil War. With the exception of Russia, there is no similar case on record, so far as the Council are aware. The Russian repudiation, however, only took place after the establishment of the chaotic conditions still existing in that unhappy country, and is viewed with indignation by the better class of Russians, while the Mississippi repudiation occurred during peaceful conditions, and is apparently acquiesced in by the citizens of the most prosperous community of the world.

Most of the original lenders are probably dead, but many strongrooms in the City of London contain large bundles of their scrip if they have not been used long ago for the purpose of papering bathrooms. It may be asked. How is it that this position has existed for so long? I believe the fact is that, under the Constitution of the United States, no individual can sue a state. A state can only be sued by the United States Government itself. It has been found impossible in practice to get the necessary "move on."

The State of West Virginia was one of the original eight defaulters, and a settlement of their loan was only completed in 1920, under a judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, after half a century of her having consistently refused to recognize her obligations. "My suggestion," concludes Mr. Moore, "is that it would be an act of grace and justice if the United States Government were to assume this debt of, in round figures \$200,000,000, or alternatively as a quid pro quo, cancel that amount of the debt due by Great Britain to the United States of America." The "Spectator" points out that the Washington Government is not more responsible for these debts than the British Government is for those of Dublin or Melbourne. Nevertheless, it is a matter upon which Americans might like to have their memories refreshed.

THE KLU KLUX KLAN IS ON THE CARPET

American Congress Has Not Debate on Klanners Activities.

The recent visit to Washington of Governor Parker of Louisiana, in connection with the Ku Klux Klan activities in his state, was discussed from several angles in the house today. Representative Aswell, Democrat, Louisiana, opened the debate with a denial of a story that the Klan had rendered the state government impotent.

Representative Wilson, Democrat, of Louisiana, followed with a denunciation of "the unwarranted assault on the people of Louisiana," and Representative Sandlin, Democrat, Louisiana, declared "conditions do not justify federal intervention."

We wouldn't mind travelling 248 miles an hour in an airplane, but we'd hate to have to stop at that speed.—Dallas News.

THE OPEN VERSUS THE CLOSED SHOP

A great deal is now being said for and against the closed shop, and since the future of trades unionism depends so much on the outcome of these controversies, those principally concerned should look into the question from the truly economic standpoint and study how one or the other situation may affect the greatest number of people.

Advocates of the 'open shop' claim that while they realize the need and usefulness of trades unionism and while they should like to see it thrive they are against that particular feature of it that calls for the closed shop. They do not realize that trades unionism can exist only because of the closed shop. If the open shop should become a reality trades unionism would cease to be. One is an inseparable part of the other.

It stands to reason that every employer would rather operate an open shop than a closed shop. That is to his immediate advantage, no matter how it may affect anybody else, and that is what each one ultimately seeks.

If, then, the open shop should prevail, the employer would have the right to choose his employees from among those who would work for the lowest wages and who would be most inclined to buckle down to the employer's will. It is easy to see, then, that several things would immediately happen which would break the backbone of trades unionism. First, through this widespread competition wages would come tumbling down and the trade unionist would not be able to stem the tide; secondly, the employer would be inclined to prefer the man or woman who has no fraternal affiliations, because such a one would be less likely to cause trouble and be more amenable to the ideas of the employer; thirdly, the working men and women would have little reason to enter or stay in the union under these conditions, since that organization would offer them neither good wages nor any other protection.

The union would become useless, and the working people would go back to that period where they had to accept anything that was offered by their employer or starve.

Now, it is easy to see why some of the organizations of employers should advocate the open shop. Although they speak well of trades unionism in general, their real object is to undermine it. That is clearly to their advantage. These nice words about the trade union are a part of the scheme to allay the fears of the working people and to deceive the unwary.

At a recent meeting at the Ethical Culture rooms, where this matter was discussed one speaker (identified with a strong organization of employers) spoke highly about trades unionism but strongly advocated the open shop idea. When this writer asked him how trades unionism could exist with the open shop in vogue, he answered that the proof of it is that it exists today where quite a number of the shops are open.

Now here is where he errs. Trades unionism may exist when some of the shops in a community are run on the open shop principle, but it certainly cannot exist when every employer shall be able to introduce the open shop. Trades unionism is doing everything in its power to increase the number of closed shops; and the more shops it "closes" the stronger it becomes. On the other hand, it would grow weaker as the number of shops in operation grew in the opposite direction. If the efforts of the unions were to relax and the shops were allowed to open to non-unionists, trades unionism would soon lose its effectiveness altogether.

LEFT IN LURCH BY U.S. AFTER WAR

Europe is Suffering for Mistake of America Says Clemenceau.

George Clemenceau today laid at the door of the United States blame for all the unrest in which Europe now seethes.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York the aged French War Premier declared that America had left France "in the lurch" after the war.

"It was a great mistake, to leave without any proposal for an adjustment of matters," he declared. "It was the greatest mistake, and the source of all the evil that is taking place now."

"People ask me, 'what do you want us to do,'" he continued. "I answer, I don't know what I want you to do. I want you to interfere in Europe because you left it too soon. I want you to come back, make a little new trip to Europe, saying: 'Well, now, gentlemen, what's the matter with you—something gone wrong? I will give you some help. Can I be of use?'"

LONDON WORKLESS VISIT MINISTERS

A demonstration by the unemployed of London which some sections of the press heralded as likely to crystallize in acts of violence and consequent bloodshed, took place to day but without outward incident.

A few hundred persons instead of the predicted great throngs assembled on the Thames Embankment with the purpose of marching to Downing street to interview the new prime minister, Andrew Bonar Law. Large numbers of police had gathered in anticipation of possible disorders.

The leaders of the demonstration were invited by the premier to send representatives to have a talk with the ministers of labor and of health. This was done, and, according to an official report, the ministers, after listening to the delegation, promised to refer their complaints to the cabinet.

While the leaders were conferring with the ministers the remainder of the crowd at the Embankment were invited to march to Hyde Park and await the outcome of the conference. Some of the leaders of the unemployed still insist that they must see Mr. Bonar Law and lay their plaint before him.

HISTORY OF JEWS IS PROLETARIAN

Says H. Edelstein, Prominent Montreal Educationist.

A large gathering of Ottawa Jewry assembled at Pythian Hall on Wednesday evening to hear addresses delivered by members of the Jewish Labor Movement. The speakers were Messrs H. Simonoff of Ottawa and Hyman Edelstein of Montreal.

Mr. Simonoff devoted the major portion of his address to the aims and ambitions of the three classes of Jews, the orthodox Jews, who hated progress as being heretic; the progressive Jews, many of them imbued with labor ideals, and the extremists, who were out of touch with Jewish National aspirations. The Jewish National Workers' Alliance was open to all who were pledged to National Jewish ideals and the establishment of the Jewish homeland in Palestine. He appealed to all local Jews to support these ideals and the Protective Benefit Association.

Mr. Hyman Edelstein confined his remarks to Jewish history from the time of Abraham to the present. The history of Jewry which was essentially revolutionary in character included the overthrow of idolatry, religious superstition, and the false ideas of social and spiritual life. The Jews had been consistent rebels against tyranny and persecution in ancient as well as modern times, and the Hebrew prophets would now be called "agitators." Despite oppression and in defiance of kings, princes and priests the Jews had incorporated their writings into the national literature and were spreading the proletarian spirit.

PRINCE IN QUEUE WAITS HIS TURN

The House of Lords was treated to an interesting spectacle this afternoon when the Prince of Wales who outranks all of the lords, smilingly disregarded precedence by waiving his right to which he is entitled as heir to the throne.

When the Prince arrived to take the oath as member of the new parliament he found a queue of some fifty noble lords lined up waiting to perform the ceremony. The clerk of the house immediately hurried to the Prince to conduct him to the head of the line, but the scion of royalty shook his head and retained his place at the end.

Some observations on the faces of some of the lords, and several offered the Prince their places in the line, but he smilingly declined them all and waited his turn, which was long in coming.

WORTH TRYING.

When the color of material has been affected by any stain, especially one of an acid nature such as fruit juice, it is worth while trying sal valerate as a remedy. This should be slowly dropped on to the affected part, and, in a large number of cases the color will be wonderfully restored. In any event, the material will not be damaged at all by the treatment.

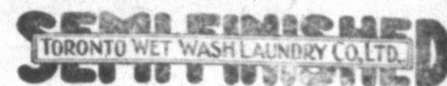
Attorney Raney says that the names of all who break the Ontario Temperance Act shall be supplied to the Press.

And we thought this was a white man's country.

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LECTURE ON STARS HOLDS BIG AUDIENCE

No other science appeals so strongly to the scientifically curious as does astronomy, because astronomy is not simply the study of the stars, was the statement of Dr. Harlow Shipley, director of Harvard College Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., in his lecture before the Royal Astronomical Society at the Victoria Museum, Ottawa on Wednesday. Dr. Shipley's lecture Dr. Shipley paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Dominion Observatory at Saanich, B.C., and said that no other country was so effectively and so successfully carrying on the work of astronomy as Canada was. He said that astronomy can co-operate with other sciences because it was so full of philosophy.

Describing the vast system of stars of which the solar system is a part, he said it was flat or bunched, and when men see the Milky Way they are looking out on the edge through thick clusters of myriads of stars.

Some of the slides shown of the different clusters and nebulae among the finest examples of the photography of the sky. Pictures of star dust and clusters showing the fundamental structure of the shining skies were presented, and the interest of the lecture was kept at a high pitch until the end.

Dr. Shipley discussed in a lucid manner the different methods of measuring the distances of stars from the earth. He explained how the old methods of finding out the distance of the nearest stars had completely failed to discover the distances of the millions of stars that were farther away, and that the scientists had found out a method of telling how far away they were by their light, and the use of the spectrum. Distances were told by finding out the chemical component parts of the spectrum of the light of stars. The discovery of the candlepower of the stars had also been very important.

By the aid of the spectroscopic method it had been found out that the light from the cluster known as the Great Hercules cluster had taken 35,000 years to reach this earth.

"The light that leaves it tonight will be seen here 35,000 years from now, if there is anyone here to see it," he said.

A photograph of this cluster was shown on the screen and it was explained that the photographic picture was the result of a eleven hour exposure. This was one of the marvels of photography, that a photograph could be taken in eleven hours of what normally takes 35,000 years to reach the earth.

Five Eskimo tribes who have never seen a white man before have been discovered. Ah, well, good luck never lasts.

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Sole makers TURNBULL'S, of Galt, Ont.

Saturday, November 25th, 1922

HAMILTON STAR GAZER SQUARED AN ARCH ENEMY

Mr. Wm. Bruce, as a Lad, Proved to the Maid That Peace is Safer Than War.

Dr. William Bruce, honorary president of the Hamilton branch of the Astronomical Society of Ontario and father of the late W. Blair Bruce, noted artist of Paris, France, although in his eighty-ninth year is one of the most vigorous and active men of his time.



time. Philanthropic work has made his name a by-word not only in Hamilton, but far and wide.

No one would suspect that the keen sense of fun still displayed undiminished by Mr. Bruce today, combined with an accuracy of marksmanship, sometimes got him into such a scrape as the following:

It was Hallowe'en, and in accordance with the custom from time immemorial, Bill Bruce and his chum (now a senator) dragged a huge tub into the kitchen, locked the doors, drew the blinds, and with a dozen ruy spies floating in the water proceeded to make merry in nature's garb.

The fans and uproarious laughter had proceeded for some time when at the pipe hole appeared the face of their arch enemy, the maid, long, gaunt, austere, who, on various occasions brought them to justice.

Quick as a flash, Bill picked up an apple and threw it with unerring aim. The following morning the maid appeared with a black eye and a flogging was administered to the offender.

The Scotch are slow to anger but sure. The same evening just as Jane opened the door in answer to her lover's rap, a perfect deluge of dirty water, and rancid potatoes drenched this snug and hopeful swain in his skin and left him shivering and like a drowned rat before his sweetheart.

For one brief second he stood, then he bolted and with one bound he cleared the orchard fence and nothing was seen but his red socks as he ran to cover. Jane and they were squared.



OFFICE BOY TO CHARLES DICKENS

Here is Frederick Edrupt, who more than half a century ago was the office boy of Charles Dickens at the time when "Household Words" was one of the popular magazines of the day.

THOROUGHLY IN THE SOUP

Colonel J. A. (Jimmie) Cross, attorney general, has been accused of once missing the mark.

Col. Cross was, at the time, O.C. of the 15th Reserve Battalion, Bramshott. Unfortunately there had been considerable complaint on the part of the men at the way their food was being served up to them, and Col. Cross decided to make a personal investigation.

Arriving at the mess room during the meal hour, the colonel picked up a bowl which was in front of one of the men, and, on testing its contents, remarked:

"What is all this complaint I hear? This is some of the finest soup I ever tasted."

The owner of the bowl promptly replied:

"That may be sir, but it is supposed to be coffee."

Doctor told us we used 46 different muscles in walking. Just think what a rest we're having when we sit down.

SISTER'S TEACHING PAVED SHAW'S WAY

Capt. Joe Shaw, M.C., M.P., who defeated R. B. Bennett in West Calgary, is making good at Ottawa and is spoken of by some as a coming leader. But although Capt. Shaw is perfectly worthy it is possible he would not have had a chance to show what stuff he had in him if his sister had not made good before him.



When the U. F. A. decided not to put a candidate in the field in West Calgary but to endorse whichever candidate proved most satisfactory to them, it was thought that A. J. Samis, one of Calgary's city commissioners, would get the endorsement.

However, it is stated that several years previously, Miss Shaw, sister of Capt. Shaw, had taught school in the Carstairs district near the house of H. W. Wood, and while there had boarded with Mrs. Wood. Miss Shaw, now principal of one of the Calgary schools, was a success, and through her Mr. Wood became acquainted with Capt. Shaw.

good terms with H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A. Capt. Shaw's name was also mentioned, but those who claimed to be in the know did not think that he had much chance.

OCTOGENARIAN YOUTH INCREASES HIS DUTIES

President of the Dominion Life Assurance Company at Age of 81, Reappointed to Methodist Board of Missions.

Mr. Thomas Hilliard of Waterloo, Ontario, was organizer, then manager, and is now president of the Dominion Life Assurance Company.

He was probably the oldest delegate to the recent conference of the Methodist church. The first general conference he attended was in 1878, and he has now attended eleven in all.

Mr. Hilliard is a man who grows younger year by year. Last month, when the Dominion Life agents had their convention and outing at Big White Inn, Mr. Hilliard and other officials from the head office arrived on the third day.

A SCOT'S NATURAL DEATH

The difference between an Englishman and a Scotman has been described as follows: An Englishman lives telling a story about some other fellow, and a Scotman loves telling a story about himself. It is not surprising, therefore, to find Sir Auckland Geddes relating an incident in which one of his own countrymen figures as the somewhat doubtful hero.

A Scotman in the Strand saw a passer-by drop half a crown. He dived under the traffic after it, was run over, and killed.

They Don't Do It

A down-town furrier was selling a coat to a lady customer.

"Yes, ma'am," he said, "I guarantee this to be genuine skunk fur that will wear for years."

"But suppose I got it wet in the rain," asked the lady, "what effect will the water have on it? Won't it spoil?"

"Madam," answered the furrier, "I have only one answer. Did you ever of a skunk carrying an umbrella?"

Wife—According to this paper, boiled cow's milk is not good food for babies. Hubby—I can see that's right. I should think a raw cow would give much better milk than a boiled cow.

BIBLE IN HAND AND TEXT PREPARED, DR. CODY COMMITTED HIS FAVORITE CAT TO ITS GRAVE

It Was in Embro, When He Was Nine Years Old. As Earnestly as He Does Today, He Preached a Most Fitting Sermon From the Text, "Prepare Ye the Way, O Lord."

Archdeacon Cody is a distinguished Canadian adult now. "Probably there is no other man who would be more gladly chosen by Canadians to represent their country on any great occasion at home or abroad," said the Canadian correspondent of the London Times, just before Dr. Cody



said this year for the United Kingdom, where he preached the sermon at a consecration of bishops in Westminster Abbey. Three times, at least, he has turned his back on archbishops to remain rector of St. Paul's, Toronto.

THE SO CALLED "INDISCRETIONS" OF SIMS INDICATE A HUMAN BEING AND A HUMORIST

His Life Motto Has Been: "It is Better to Be a Young Squirt Than an Old Stiff"—Washington Burned 2,000 Pages of His Caustic Reports Against the "Old Stiffs" From Paris.

No one will ever be able to write as an epitaph for Admiral Sims "Born a man and dies an Admiral."



Admiral W. S. Sims.

cials burned. Even then there was sea salt and Attie salt in his speech.

HAVE MUSIC GALORE IN MANCHESTER

Cotton Metropolis Has Greatest Library in Existence.

Where do you think is the greatest public library of music in the world? It is not in Paris or in one of the great music-loving German cities, but in that very business-like manufacturing English metropolis known as Manchester.

It was founded some thirty years ago by the late Sir Henry Watson. On his death it came into the charge of the Manchester Libraries Corporation Committee.

The collection has nearly 60,000 volumes. It began with the discarded score of Haydn's "Creation." Every known branch of music is represented. There are some 800 operas. There are 2,500 volumes of piano music and 4,000 single copies of piano music, and 5,000 books of reference and biography. The library has over 2,000 orchestral scores.

So great is the public interest in this library that the committee of the public libraries of the ancient city of Hull are advocating the need of such a library in that city.

What an institution if this character means is shown by the fact that there are no less than three hundred choral societies in Manchester and the surrounding district giving public performances. This would militate against the preconceived notion which we have that the English are not at all musical.

to Sir James Barrie, have come under his spot light. A few weeks ago it was the Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian high commissioner who interested him. The second Canadian to appear in the famous niche is Sir Henry Worth Thornton. Here is the new genial

BLOOD THICKER THAN WATER

At Least Dr. Gunn's Daughter Claimed to be Closer Related To Her Father Than Her Mother.

The Rev. William T. Gunn, the popular general secretary of the Congregational Union of Canada and author of that classic of home mission work in Canada: "His Dominion," is able to tell a good story, despite the cares and responsibilities of his office.

Recently he told this one on himself which opens up a nice problem in family relationships. Several years ago while enjoying a quiet evening at home on Victor avenue he was sitting on the sofa by the side of his wife when their young daughter came and sat on the other side of her father, and snuggled up close to him. Her mother turned to her and said playfully:

"You get away from there! What do you always want to be butting in for?"

Snuggling closer to her father the daughter surprised them with the question: "Who has a better right to sit close to him than I have? I am a closer relation of him than you are!"

"How's that?" was the astonished mother's reply.

"Why? I'm his daughter, while you are only related to him by marriage."

WORDS LEAPED FORTH ALSO HIS "STORE" TEETH

An Embarrassing Situation Was Saved by the Unrailing Humor and Keediness of Hon. Manning Doherty.

To have a tooth fall out and roll across the platform would be the scene of embarrassment to most public speakers. Not so with Hon. Manning Doherty. On a certain minister of agriculture, who was addressing a meeting at Montreal the other day on the benefits of the proposed co-operative marketing plan for dairy products. As



Hon. Manning Doherty.

he waxed enthusiastic in emphasis of an important point, one of his "store" teeth clattered to the floor.

A ripple of laughter spread over the audience, but Mr. Doherty, without signs of embarrassment, stooped to pick up the errant molar, and placing it in his pocket remarked:

THIS TELESCOPE BIGGEST YET

Canada is to have the most wonderful observatory and the most wonderful telescope in the world.

The observatory is to be erected on the Pacific coast at a point that has not yet been definitely selected, and the chief work of its staff of astronomers will be the taking of celestial photographs.

The great reflecting telescope to be set up here will be the largest ever attempted its huge mirror outstripping that of the famous Solar Physics Observatory on Mount Wilson, California, by twenty inches. Whereas the U. S. telescope has a mirror 100 inches in diameter this Canadian instrument will have a mirror 120 inches in diameter.

The glass has already been successfully cast, and the cost of mounting it in the observatory when it is finished will be \$50,000, a sum already provided by Mr. Charles Fry of Seattle, a generous patron of Canadian science after whom the new observatory is to be named.

When this telescope is completed Canada will be the proud possessor of the largest and the third largest reflecting telescope in the world, for in the Canadian Government Observatory at Victoria, British Columbia, there is already a splendid instrument with a 72-inch mirror, erected in 1918.

To the ordinary person this increase of a few inches in the diameter of a mirror may not even seem a matter of very great moment, but to astronomers it is of supreme importance, for it means that new wonders of the heavens will be revealed to their sight.

GRIMY AUTOGRAPH MCKISHNIE KEEPS

The Grimy Signature of an Author Who Pitted People Who Read His Book.

Archie F. McKishnie, the much-beloved author of stories of wild life, who is again in the public eye as the author of "Openway," his one publication for the year 1922, tells a story on himself that deserves the preservation of printer's ink.

While visiting Los Angeles, California, some time ago, McKishnie relates, he came upon two bookshops, both with a considerable queue of people wending out of the open door. Upon investigation he found one line to be leading into the purchase of some best seller of the time, it being advertised that the author would autograph copies purchased. On the other side of the street was a window display of McKishnie's latest book, and a similar sign in prominence announced that the author was that day in the city, and that he also would autograph all copies sold. Naturally this aroused McKishnie's interest. He took his place on the line, bought a copy of the book, and engaged his double in conversation.

The pseudo-author was a typical conception of his class, lean, cuff frayed and quite dirty. His expression was one of utter dejection and gloom, and even McKishnie's encouraging remarks about the sale of the books failed to call forth any enthusiasm.



Archie F. McKishnie.

"Good stant, this," McKishnie remarked.

"Oh, not so bad," the autographer answered.

"Must sell a good many books this way," the author further ventured.

"Oh, I guess so," was the languid reply. "But I just want to tell you that anybody that would read the bunk that's in this book deserves to lose the money he puts into it."

Somewhat taken aback, McKishnie then requested an autograph, which was executed with an unusually grimy-nailed left hand. He cherishes the volume to this day as a concrete demonstration of the fact that things (books or authors) are not always what they seem.

HON. MR. FIELDING TRIES MOST FOR PRECISION

He Ponders Over the Proper Adjective in Regard to Ex-Premier Meighen.

Hon. W. S. Fielding has many fine characteristics among them being incisiveness of statement, preciseness of language, and a disinclination to say anything but good of his fellowmen. Once in Shelburne one of his young constituents approached him, saying:



Hon. W. S. Fielding.

"Mr. Fielding, I'm interested in politics and politicians, but don't know much about either. Tell me something about those fellows who make the wheels go round at Ottawa."

Mr. Fielding was in one of his rare communicative moods. He described many of the noted public men of Canada, but omitted his description to their good points.

"They must be a very fine bunch, according to your story," said the young constituent. "But I reckon some of them must have faults. Take Mr. Meighen. Isn't he inclined to be arbitrary in his actions, reckless in his statements, and turbulent in his tactics?"

Mr. Fielding gravely studied space. "Isn't that your opinion, Mr. Fielding?" the young voter persisted.

"Isn't Mr. Meighen downright inclined that way?" Mr. Fielding pondered. At length he said: "Well, I wouldn't say downright inclined, but perhaps he leans that way."

ROSS HAD TO FORGIVE HIM WHO HAD SINNED

The Paymaster of the C. E. F. Succumbed Before Wit. The Young Officer Got His Ten Pounds.

Then General James Ross, chief paymaster of the C. E. F., the maple leaf soldier, empty of pocket and more or less stranded before the end of his two weeks' leave in London from France, found no truer friend. Besides having a very kind heart, Colonel Ross



possessed a keen sense of humor, as the following story goes to prove.

One morning, near the first of the month, a rather worried looking young officer presented himself before his chief, in his office in Millbank street, and requested an advance of £10.

"But," questioned the colonel, were you not here a few days ago on the same errand, and I did I not give you an advance then?"

"Yes, sir," admitted the worried looking young man, "but—"

"Sorry, then," interrupted the colonel. "I can give you nothing more until the 10th of the month."

"But, sir," pleaded the officer, "I'm stoney broke, I owe a hotel bill and my leave is up tomorrow."

"Sorry," repeated the colonel, "you should have thought of your hotel bill before. I can do nothing for you. Call around on the 10th of the month. Good day, sir." And the colonel turned away, ending the interview, while the worried looking officer, more worried looking than ever, slowly removed himself from the office.

Two hours later when he passed out to lunch, Col. Ross was much surprised to behold, seated in a chair just outside his office door, the same young officer, wearing the same doleful expression.

"Are you still here?" he exclaimed. "What are you waiting for?"

"I'm waiting for the 10th of the month, sir," was the reply. Whereupon the colonel had a good laugh and the officer got his ten pounds—before the end of the month.

THE PREMIER DRURY OF PRAGUE

This is Dr. Anthony Svebla, the great agrarian leader of Czechoslovakia, who has been appointed premier, and is now selecting his cabinet. Dr. Svebla is the organizer of Agricultural unions in the sugar beet industry. The Industrial party leans towards Germany, but Dr. Svebla's rise to power represents the victory of the agrarian influence which is nationalistic.

Dream of Pumpkin Soup

Take a quarter of a medium-sized pumpkin and stew until tender. Then mash it very fine, adding to it a cupful of sugar, a heaping tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt, the beaten yolk of an egg and a half cupful of heavy cream. Set the mixture over the kettle to keep warm. Strain a pint of the pumpkin water into a pint of rich milk, then heat in a double boiler.

When hot, stir in the pumpkin mixture and stir until well blended and slightly thickened. Serve hot.

The Walkerton Telescope claims that many coal dealers in that section of the country are naming a low price for coal when they haven't any coal to sell. In other words, all they have is the price, with no coal to back it up. All of which would help start to shout at the folks in Bruce.

CAUSTIC COMMENTS

Winnipeg, Nov. 17.—Middle of November as it is, when temperature is usually below zero, Winnipeg is so sunny and mild that butterflies are still to be seen on the wing.

Thanks, we prefer them on the half-shell.

C. P. R. official loudly praises interior baths (Advert.).

Not in Ontario, old top. Travel East.

Army squad out for target practice shelled exclusive homes in Lake Forest, a suburb of Chicago.

With shooting like that Chicago knows who won the war!

A Chicago woman is suing for divorce because her husband is a boot-legger.

Well, well! And our wife's chief complaint is that time's so hard.

A proposition to change the divorce laws of Nevada, submitted to the voters, failed.

If we knew in what direction the change was we might say "Atta Boy."

Minnesota police are puzzled to know whether a man they are holding for theft is Leq Johnson, or

Leonard, his twin brother, and a "dead ringer" for him. Leo is wanted for the theft, but the twin in jail claims he is Leonard.

As Bhatu says: Leo and Leonard are "berry much alike"—specially Leo.

Damages resulting from the consumption of liquor may be collected by the injured person from the dispenser of the illicit beverage, the Wisconsin supreme court decided in affirming lower court award.

Which damages will be re-collected by the court from the purchaser of the liquor. Seems a nifty sort of arrangement.

"I know I love the Kaiser," said Princess Hermine.

Quite a lot of us were fooled that way.

A three-year-old child in New York can speak five languages.

Our eight months old can speak fifteen—but they all sound alike to everyone but mamma.

John D. Rockefeller favors the eight-hour day.

At \$10,000 per hour that's pretty self sacrificing of John.

A LITTLE LONELY ROAD.

I know a little lonely road,
That leads up to a hill,
A little lonely lonesome road,
Where everything is still.

I know a little lonesome house,
Upon that little hill,
A little lonely lonesome house,
Beside a tumbling rill.

I know a little lonely grave,
Beside that tumbling rill,
Where rests a spirit, sweet and brave,
And all around is still.

—Jean Brough.

And we suppose that when they start to wear long skirts again there will return that wild look and withering phrase, "Young man, can't you step without walking all over my dress?"

Among the flagrant forms of agreement now being offered is one which after stating that "seven working days shall constitute a week, furthermore states that 'no remuneration is to be given for nights, Sundays or holidays, etc.' Under this it is possible for a company to start an actor's work on a Saturday, and finish his part a week from the following day (Sunday) and thereby receive nine days' work for one week's pay. It is possible under this regime for the actor to do two or three weeks' work in one week. During that time he must work day and night if so ordered.

"If this sort of work is contemplated by the management, they do not so notify the actor when engaging him. They first of all endeavour to obtain by various means the very lowest salary quotation he will take under pressure. Sometimes this pressure involves the promise of another picture to follow up with right away—a promise that is seldom kept. Some times it involves a promise of 'featuring' his name. This is seldom kept.

"The starting date is often deliberately misrepresented in order to get the actor's promise to play the part. One case cited was that of a leading man reporting at a studio every few days for four weeks, only to be put off day after day, and when he did start work he worked two weeks only. Therefore he received two weeks' pay for six weeks of time and could not take other engagements as the firm had signed him on their form of contract.

"Actors are sometimes taken away to distant locations with salary not to begin until they are actually photographed, and a visit of perhaps two weeks results in an engagement of one week or even less.

"At some studios and with some companies there is an evident intent to shorten the length of the actor's engagement by overworking. These companies disregard such matters as lunch and dinner hours. Sometimes the taking of the picture continues straight along through the afternoon and evening with no stop for dinner until the director quits at say 8 or 8:30 p.m. The evident intent is to hurry along the work and get through with the player in as short a time as possible, and a few hours "stolen" daily in this manner soon results in the loss of a day on the actor's salary. No actor objects to necessary night work for night scenes, or tonight work if he is not called for a full day's work as well. But all naturally object to the strain of working day and night consecutively throughout a picture and the uncertainty of a salary consequent to this custom. Sometimes companies work until past midnight and are called again at 9 a.m. the following day. This strain is too great for true artistic endeavour. A day's work should be carefully defined through out the industry."

Especially deplorable, the actors feel is the insistence of their "taking chances" in regard to the physical action of a picture:

"Such scenes as result in injury or physical disfigurement to the player are often demanded. 'Realistic' fight scenes, automobile, train and ship scenes, cliffs and mountain scenes are often staged with utter disregard for the players' welfare. The stars of our industry demand 'doubles' for this work, but the supporting player is expected not only to be a good actor but 'to do anything he is told to do' or lose any further chance of employment with that particular director. Very often 'surprises' are sprung by the director unknown to the actor, as

for instance explosives discharged near by without the actor's knowledge even though he at the time may be mounted upon a most unreliable horse. 'Trick' scenes of this sort are favored by some directors to give what they imagine is realism to their pictures, as they have but little knowledge of the art of acting."

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LIFE ON SCREEN NOT ALL VELVET

Groans of the Silent Drama Actors Are Heard Over Many Features of Employment.

When Patricia Flicker, the illustrious movie star, is seen falling from a mountain top into the ocean or shot heavenward by exploding dynamite, we may take it that the victim of so much eventfulness is not in reality Miss Patricia. A double has replaced her. For that sort of work, all our truly illustrious movie stars demand double, and the humble luminaries have no such easy time of it, and load is their complaint. Of late the Actors' Equity Association has made public a statement regarding their appeal on the movie actors' behalf, and the document recites other grievances besides those growing out of risk to life and limb—such grievances, for example, as discourtesy, overwork, lax business relations, and what looks to the movie actors like a very realistic rendering of exploitation. We read:

"Needless habit of certain assistant directors in calling all members of a company to be 'made up and ready' at 9 a.m. every day when they are well aware that the actor cannot possibly be called upon to work before late afternoon or perhaps the following day. Instances have been known of actors waiting in make-up for three full days because of this. Of course the actor realizes that his time belongs to his employer, but these long waits only make for inefficiency because of the natural psychological effect upon the actor's mind when he is so treated. No player's make-up looks good at 5 p.m. when it was put on at 8:30 a.m., and clothing likewise shows the effects of this enforced idleness about the studio. The actor would appreciate greater discretion in this regard."

Again the movie actors object to a week of nine days. In a passage on "the contracted relations of the actor," we are told,

"Among the flagrant forms of agreement now being offered is one which after stating that 'seven working days shall constitute a week, furthermore states that 'no remuneration is to be given for nights, Sundays or holidays, etc.' Under this it is possible for a company to start an actor's work on a Saturday, and finish his part a week from the following day (Sunday) and thereby receive nine days' work for one week's pay. It is possible under this regime for the actor to do two or three weeks' work in one week. During that time he must work day and night if so ordered.

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Very much so.

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The Reason.

Critic (as the composer plays his last piece): "Very fine, indeed. But what is that passage that makes the cold chills run down the back?"

Composer—"That is where the wanderer has the hotel bill brought to him."

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BIRKENHEAD SCORES FRENCH OF YPRES

Defends Kitchener in Stinging Exposure of Shell Shortage.

Lord Birkenhead's exposure of Lord French in his new book, is merciless, ruthless, pitiless, relentless. He points out that Lord Escher ignores the documents which control judgment upon the shells controversy. Lord Escher not only accepts French's account, but also approves of the extraordinary and grossly improper steps which the then Commander in Chief thought himself justified in taking.

"What is the charge against French? The battle of Neuve Chapelle was a failure, and 'in relation to the hopes freely expressed, even a ludicrous failure.' But G.H.Q. claimed a success. To those who knew the truth, the impression was poignant, pathetic and exasperating. It became necessary for those who had first predicted and then announced success to explain how it was that they were unable to deliver any goods at all. In this dilemma they resolved very greatly to ante-date their own realization of the immeasurable need for high explosives."

"And how? The means adopted," says Lord Birkenhead, "were as lacking in propriety as the attempt itself in candour." At that time war correspondents were not tolerated at the front. Instead of reporting direct to Kitchener, or the Cabinet, Lord French adopted a method "without precedent in any other war and without copy in this."

"Colonel Repington was staying as a guest at G.H.Q. 'By Lord French's direction, an ex parte and extremely polemical brief was given to him placing the whole blame for the failure not only of Neuve Chapelle (hitherto a victory), but also of Festubert, upon the shortage of high explosives, and the whole blame for the shortage upon Lord Kitchener."

"In the case of Festubert, the suggestion was specially outrageous, for Lord French had himself written to Lord Kitchener a few days before the engagement: 'The ammunition will be all right.' The case was, of course, intended to be made, as it fact it was made, with a shriek to the whole world. Newspaper correspondents were not allowed by the Commander in Chief in France; but a particular newspaper correspondent was subterfugely supplied by the Commander in Chief with journalistic high explosive (of which, happily, there was no shortage) for the purpose of destroying his superior."

"It was done openly," says Lord Escher. "Was it?" retorts Lord Birkenhead. "Did Lord French inform Lord Kitchener of the steps he was taking. Did he inform the Prime Minister that he—a soldier in the field—was taking active steps to destroy his Government?" And yet Lord French tells the whole story without a blush! The singular complacency and simplicity with which Lord French makes known his discharge of a role so unattractive (says Lord Birkenhead) is one of the most puzzling incidents in a psychological dilemma."

"Lord Birkenhead impales Lord French on the horns of the psychological dilemma. It is a terrible impeachment and it can never be obliterated.— If the shortage of shells was grave enough to justify methods so repulsive and unsoldierly, it was known, or it should have been known to Lord French and his staff weeks before the battle of Neuve Chapelle and Festubert took place.

"It was known, or it should have been known, at the moment when they were predicting (and later, announcing) victory. If it was known when it should have been known it was the duty of Lord French to come home (as he did not infrequently did) and insist on explaining to the whole Cabinet the desperate situation which had arisen. And if this opportunity were denied him, or his warnings were not heeded, it was still open to Lord French to resign his command and inform his countrymen of the reason which had impelled him to this step. The truth, of course, is known to all students of this period of the war, and is established at every stage by the documents."

Very much so.

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KAISER TO REMAIN WAS WILSON WISH

Thought Kaiser Would Suppress Bolshevism in Germany.

President Wilson's tendency to play a "lone hand" in his country's conduct of affairs pertaining to the Great War was modified, it appears, in the days shortly preceding the Armistice. The results of taking advice from the members of his Cabinet, however, were not, in every case so successful as to encourage him to keep it up. His partisan demand for a Democratic Congress, for instance, from which a good many critics of his Administration date his downfall, is put squarely up to Secretary Burleson in a remarkable newly published series of letters by ex-Secretary Lane. Secretary Burleson is shown as a man who exercised a good deal of influence over the President, mostly obtained by irritating Wilson into what the then Postmaster General desired. The Cabinet, as a whole, is represented as having very little influence on national policies most of the time. In the course of some "Notes on Cabinet Meetings," found in Lane's files, included in the large and eclectic volume, "Letters of Franklin K. Lane," published by Houghton Mifflin, Secretary Lane records, under the date of October 23, 1918: "For some weeks we have spent our time at Cabinet Meetings largely in telling stories." Mr. Lane's intimate record of the attitude of the Nation's Government at this historical crisis continues, under date of October 23, 1918:

Even at the meeting of a week ago, the day on which the President sent his reply to Germany—his second Note of the Peace Series—we were given no view of the note which was already in Lansing's hands and had no talk upon it, other than some outline given offhand by the President to one of the Cabinet who referred to it before the meeting; and for three-quarters of an hour told stories on the war, and took up small departmental affairs.

This was the Note which gave the greatest joy to the people of any yet written, because it was virile and vibrant with determination to put militarism out of the world. As he sat down at the table the President said that Senator Ashurst had been to see him to represent the bewildered state of mind existing in the Senate. They were afraid he would take Germany's words at their face value.

"I said to the Senator," said the President, "do you think I am a damned fool?" . . . Yet Senator Kellogg says that Ashurst told the Senators that the President talked most pacifically, as if inclined to peace, and that Ashurst was "afraid that he would commit the country to peace," so afraid that he wanted all the pressure possible brought to bear on the President by other Senators. At any rate, the Note when it came had no pacificism in it, and the President gained the unanimous approval of the country and the Allies.

But all that had been a week ago. Germany had come back with an acceptance of the President's terms—a superficial acceptance at least. Hence the appeal to the Cabinet yesterday," records Mr. Lane, who thus deals with the President's changed attitude toward his Cabinet.

This was his opening: "I don't know what to do. I must ask your advice. I may have made a mistake in not properly safeguarding what I said before. What do you think should be done?"

This general query was followed by a long silence, which I broke by saying that Germany would do anything he said.

"What should I say?" he asked.

"That we would not treat until Germany was across the Rhine."

Then others took a hand. Wilson said the Allies should be consulted. Houston thought there was no real reform inside Germany. McAdoo made a long talk favoring an armistice on terms fixed by the military authorities. Strangely enough, Burleson, who had voted against all our stiff action over the Lusitania, and has pleaded for the Germans steadily, was most belligerent in his talk. He was ferocious—so much so that I thought he was trying to make the President react against my stiff Note—for he knew the President well, and knew that any kind of strong, bloodthirsty talk drives him into the cellar of pacifism.

One of the things that struck me was that we could not financially sustain the war for two years. He was for an armistice that would compel Germany to keep the peace, military superiority, recognized by Germany, with Foch, Haig, and Pershing right on top of them all the time. Secretary Wilson came back with his suggestion that the Allies be consulted. Then Baker wrote a couple of pages outlining the form of such a Note suggesting an armistice. I said that this should be sent to our "partners" in the war, without giving it to the world that we were in a confidential relation to France and England, that they were in danger of troubles at home, possible revolution, and if the President were to ask publicly an armistice which they would not think wise to grant, or which couldn't be granted, the sending of such a message into the world would be coercing them. The President said they needed to be coerced, that they were getting to a point where they were reaching out for more than they should have

justice. I pointed out the position in which the President would be if he proposed an armistice which they (the Allies) would not grant. He said that this would be left to their military men, and they would practically decide the outcome of the war by the terms of the armistice, which might include leaving all heavy guns behind and putting Metz, Strasbourg, etc., in the hands of the Allies until peace was declared.

I suggested that Germany might not know what the President's terms were as to Courland, etc., that this was not "invaded territory." He replied that they evidently did, as they were considering methods of getting out of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty. He said he was afraid of Bolshevism in Europe and the Kaiser was needed to keep it down—to some order. He really seemed alarmed that the time would come soon when there would be no possibility of saving Germany from the Germans. This was a new note to me.

He asked Secretary Wilson if the press really represented the sentiment of the country as to unconditional surrender. Wilson said it did. He said that the press was brutal in demanding all kinds of punishment for the Germans, including the hanging of the Kaiser. At the end of the meeting, which lasted nearly two hours, he asked to be relieved of Departmental matters as he was unable to think longer. I wrote a summary of the position he took and read it after the Cabinet Meeting to Houston and Wilson, who agreed. It follows:

If they (the Allies) ask you (the President), "Are you satisfied that we can get terms that will be satisfactory to us without unconditional surrender?"

You will answer, "Yes—through the terms of the armistice."

"By an armistice can you make sure that all the fourteen propositions will be effectively sustained, so that militarism and imperialism will end?"

"Yes, because we will be masters of the situation and will remain in a position of supremacy until Germany puts into effect the fourteen propositions."

"Will that be a lasting peace?"

"It will do everything that can be done without crushing Germany, and to gratify revenge."

ANOTHER ONE FOR HENRY.

In Bombo, the musical farce with which Al Tolson is regaling his many admirers in the west, he tells a story from which we think every person steering a Ford must certainly get a "kick." It is as follows:

"Not long ago several automobileists presented themselves at the 'Pearly Gates' for admittance and St. Peter being quite up-to-date, classified them according to the kind of automobile they drove.

The first man on being asked, said he drove a Packard. "All right, you go with the Presbyterians."

The second man informed St. Peter that he drove a Cadillac and he was placed with the Methodists.

The third man on being asked what kind of a car he drove said that he drove a Ford, at which St. Peter exclaimed, "You get over there among the Christian Scientists. You haven't got a car, you just think you have," fell to the bottom of the skirt.

POST YOUR XMAS LETTERS EARLY

The Post Office Department calls the attention of the public to the fact that parcels or other mail matter intended for delivery in European countries before Christmas should be mailed as early as possible, preferably within the next two weeks.

Healthy, Happy Boys and Girls

Is your child healthy? Is he or she up to standard weight, of good color, with plenty of rich, red blood to nourish the growing tissues?

For children who are thin, pale, anaemic, under weight, nervous, restless, sleepless, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is of the greatest benefit imaginable.

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To save your money for the things you want to buy, you should keep it where it cannot tempt you. Money can be saved more surely and quicker in a Savings Account than by keeping it at home or in your pocket.

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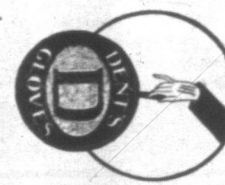
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