

Price of Coal Takes Drop in Montreal

FROM TORONTO FINANCIAL POST WAGE INCREASE STARTS SECOND INFLATION MOVE

Manufactured Products Will
Tend to Advance as Result.

CROPS AND BUSINESS.

Western Situation Continues
to Improve and Whole Out-
look Satisfactory—Banks
Prepare to Finance Grain

The important increase in the wages of common labor reported last week with the United States Steel Corporation making a general advance of 20 per cent, from the 30 cent per hour minimum basis, is making its significant influence felt throughout the industry. The effect of this advance and the shortage of coal is expected to be reflected in higher prices for steel and as steel is one of the most important of the fundamental manufactured products general price advances are being predicted. In some quarters where the significance of these developments is best understood it is accepted that the period of deflation has not only come to an end but that a period of inflation has set in. Nor is it a matter of surprise to economists who have noted that after every great war there are succeeding waves of inflation and deflation in the progress to lower price levels. The first period of violent inflation was in 1919 and was succeeded by the equally violent deflation of 1920-21. Now we are again headed toward rising costs and prices. Probably the second period will be short-lived and less intense than the first, and it is reasonably certain it will be followed by another let-down, though it is to be hoped this will not be so severe as the last.

COMMON LABOR SCARCE.

The situation in the industrial centres of Canada is that common labor is scarce, the present day demand exceeding the supply with the result that there has been an increase in wages in most lines. The unskilled worker, until a month or so ago, was commanding 25, 27 and 30 cents per hour. To-day, in the face of increased demand, 35 to 50 cents an hour is being quoted. From both the workers and employers' point of view, the situation can be best described by stating that there is no excess for any able-bodied man being out of work.

The demand for skilled labor is fair. The metal trades show a little heavier call but clerical demand is quiet. The building trade demand for skilled hands exceeds the supply and in many cases, employers are finding difficulty in getting the right help and have to take what the market is offering. The farm labor situation is not bright. Men are coming forward to answer the West's call for harvesters in fair numbers but nothing like what was expected or hoped for by those interested. There is quite a steady demand from the railway tracklayers. The wage offered is 25 cents an hour for a ten hour day and single men are the most suitable.

The Ontario farm help situation varies. Experienced men are being given \$40 to \$50 monthly for the harvesting and plowing season and unskilled workers \$20 to \$25. Good men are being hired by the year for from \$350 to \$500.

CROPS AND BUSINESS.

Estimates as to the Western crop returns vary to a great extent, but continue to improve under favorable harvesting conditions. The Grain Trade News estimates 350,000,000 bushels; the figure of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics is 297,000,000 bushels and of the Canadian Pacific 317,000,000 bushels. However, it should be remembered that acreage is more than fifty per cent greater than in 1915, when the banner crop of 360,000,000 bushels was harvested, so that the yield per acre is far from the bumper return which was predicted early in the season.

However, Western Canada as with other parts of the country will have a crop which should be encouraging to business and should help materially in the thawing of frozen agricultural and trade credits, particularly on the prairies. Calls are being made upon the bankers to assist in the financing of the crop. The banks have financed the crop in past years

CHARLES ASKWITH UNANIMOUS HEAD OF OTTAWA G.W.V.A.

Lively Nomination Meeting. C. Grant MacNeil Makes
Statement on Unemployment Winter Prospects.
Urges Community Action.

ANOTHER WINTER THE SAME AS LAST YEAR.

What the Present Pension
Probe has Accomplished.
More Important Work Lies
Ahead. Resolution on Near
East Situation.

OTTAWA.—Mr. Charles Askwith was unanimously elected president of the Ottawa command of the Great War Veterans at the annual nomination meeting, other nominees withdrawing. Col. A. C. Kemmis was elected first vice-president. There is keen competition for the other offices and strong candidates were nominated. The election will take place at the regular meeting on Oct. 2nd next.

For second vice-president, the following were nominated: Comrades M. Wake, S. Brown, G. H. Brown, H. Fox and H. Lewis. For the four positions on the executive committee there were nominated Comrades V. McClaghlin, D. McKenna, W. V. Latham, J. Vivian, W. Bullock, and D. McIsaac.

The statement issued by the Prime Minister on the Near East situation was read to the meeting. After a discussion the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, that the Ottawa command, G.W.V.A., reaffirms its loyalty to the British Empire and pledges its unstinted support, should the Empire find it necessary to undertake military action in the Near East."

Mr. C. Grant MacNeil, secretary of the Dominion command, made a statement by the request of a number of members on the prospects for work this winter. He said that the prospect for unemployment this winter was more serious than represented in many quarters at the present time.

There were 200,000 unemployed last winter and while most but not all had been absorbed in casual employment this present summer, the fact still remained that the principal industries in Canada had only to a slight extent increased their pay-rolls and this winter the ex-service men would be facing the same thing as last winter, and possibly something even worse.

and can be expected to meet the situation as usual. No one is more interested in the successful handling of the crop than they. The bank statement shows an unusual midsummer effort to concentrate funds for the grain movement. However, it may easily be that improvement can be made and that the bank system may aid in bringing some of the benefits which were expected of the Wheat Board—which has died a natural death. Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan is suggesting a conference which could do no harm and might result in good. At least it would create the feeling that the banks were doing everything in their power to meet the situation to the advantage of the grain growers as well as themselves—a feeling which is contrary to the teachings of the more radical of the farmer politicians. Premier Dunning's suggestion that the Department of Trade and Commerce might also assist in greasing the marketing machinery to the benefit of the grain growers is also worthy of attention with a minister at the head of the department who has a real understanding of commercial and marketing problems.

You wouldn't expect humor is a dictionary, but it defines "allies" as persons or states united.

That first seeking a motto to print on pay envelopes might try "Hail and farewell."

MONTREAL OFFERS MANY LOCAL FIRMS AT CITY HALL SEEK ORDERS \$8.25 A TON LOWEST. COUNCIL ACTION BROKE COMBINE.

Montreal.—There are thousands of tons of Welsh hard, smokeless, semi-anthracite coal available from the coal merchants of Montreal at prices ranging from \$8.85 a ton to \$11.40 a ton. This is the conclusion reached at the city hall as the mayor and the executive committee were literally besieged with offers to provide coal by the thousands of tons at prices below the offer made by C. T. McAllister on behalf of an English colliery firm.

Andrew Baillie, Ltd., wrote the mayor offering to supply 30,000 tons of standard grade of Welsh dry large smokeless coal at \$11.40 per ton of 2,240 pounds c.i.f. at Montreal, and further undertook to unload it into carts direct from the ship at a price of 65 cents a ton. Guy Tombs, Ltd., made an offer to supply 30,000 tons of semi-anthracite at \$9.85 per gross ton. This would be at about \$8.85 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Alderman Brodeur, chairman of the executive committee, said he had one at \$10.50 a ton, and Ald. O'Connell declared he had received a quotation of \$9.23 a ton. Ald. Brodeur added that he had one lower than that, but he did not disclose what it was. Senator Lorne Webster, on behalf of the Canadian Import Co., called on the mayor and made an offer which it was said was even better than those mentioned. Others also made quotations at low prices.

The decision of the city council last evening to empower the executive committee to make arrangements with a bank to borrow a million dollars for the purpose of purchasing coal required to ensure the citizens being supplied this winter, apparently brought all the coal merchants into the market. The mayor declared that he was convinced there had been a combine to keep the prices up, and that the decision of the council to enter into the coal business and protect the people had resulted in its being broken, and prices were tumbling as a consequence. The decision of the aldermen had cleared the atmosphere and he believed the situation cleared now and coal assured.

Alderman O'Connell said the committee would have to study the question very carefully, for in addition to the unloading there would be the cost of transporting the coal to the domiciles of the people and he thought this would cost an average of \$3 a ton, considering the long distance some of it would have to be carted. There would also be wharfage dues to be looked after and this would amount to \$600 amount to \$600 a month, and it would take 500 carters two months to unload 60,000 tons and haul it away.

The mayor did not agree with these figures, pointing out that it would be easy to get the Tramway Company to lap a temporary line the ships and have them transport the coal to the various city yards.

Ald. Brodeur said the committee would have to study the offers made, and then go to the banks and see if they could get the money. The mayor did not anticipate any difficulty in regard to this in view of the telegram of Premier Taschereau that the government would do its utmost to prevail on the legislature to authorize any expenditure made for coal purchases.

CLAIM COAL DEALERS HAVE FORMED A RING

Central Council of Municipal Councils to Ask City How
Fuel Supply Stands.

At a special meeting of the Central Municipal Council in the city hall, Ottawa, an alleged ring of coal dealers in Ottawa was unsparringly condemned, and a resolution was passed asking the city council to furnish immediately a plain unvarnished statement as to how the city stood for its winter fuel supply. The coalescence and a discussion on how to lower the price of meat in Ottawa took up the whole session. In connection with the latter it was decided to go ahead with the organization of citizens' retail butcher stand on the market and the subscription lists for this were opened at the meeting offering shares at ten dollars each. It is proposed to sell 100 shares, one thousand dollars being considered sufficient to launch the project.

The whole meeting, particularly that part dealing with the coal question, was characterized by a spirit of indignation. Everyone wanted to know why citizens were to be forced to pay \$19.50 per ton for coal, when the representative of a Welsh mining firm had stated that Welsh coal with practically as efficient heating properties as the American anthracite, could be delivered in Montreal for \$12.50 a ton, which meant that it could be delivered on cars in Ottawa for about \$14. President John Firth, who presided, broached the subject, and immediately a heated discussion began.

Mr. E. D. Ingall stated that he had no faith in the coal committee, and that he would not trust them further than he could throw the whole city council, and he wasn't very muscular. Mr. Cochrane, not a member of the council, termed the coal dealers "scoundrels," and stated that he was not in good health and believed that they would put him in the grave by freezing in the winter to make \$5 a ton on coal.

Mr. J. Lorn McDougall asked just how far the authority of the fuel controller extended. He had never seen it defined, and wanted to know if individuals could buy coal, if they got an opportunity, at a price lower than \$19.50 set by the controller.

ASK FULL INFORMATION.
After the discussion the following resolution was moved by Mr. C. J. Tulley, and adopted by the meeting:

COMMITTEE ON UNEMPLOYMENT TO BE CALLED

Ottawa.—Mayor Frank Plant at yesterday afternoon's board of control meeting stated that he intended to call together last year's civic advisory committee that acted with the mayor, board of control and city council in connection with unemployment, suggesting work that could be done to relieve this condition.

The mayor stated that the committee last year had done excellent work, and had been of very great assistance to the city and had accomplished much. He stated that the committee this year could probably be enlarged.

He also suggested that other functions might be taken on by the committee this year, if thought advisable. For instance, no matter how much employment is available this winter, there will always be some distress. While the city gives a certain relief it does not give clothing nor does it pay rent. If this committee or a similar central body would act, they could look after such relief work that the city could not attend to, in addition to advising on available work.

The mayor made it clear that he was not taking a pessimistic view of prospects this coming winter. He thought, however, that the city should be prepared for whatever might arise next winter good and early in order that if unemployment was present in Ottawa in any quantity, the plans for meeting it would be prepared good and early.

The other members of the board agreed with Mayor Plant's suggestion. All the members were present at yesterday's meeting with the exception of Con. Balharrie, who was busy with his Exhibition duties. Apart from the mayor's announcement, the docket was not heavy.

APPROPRIATIONS NEARLY USED.

Con. Ellis pointed out that the city hall playgrounds, comfort stations, and town planning appropriations were coming rather close to the vanishing point. The heads of the departments concerned will be written to.

CIVIC FAIR WAGE RATES.

Commissioner of Works Macallum reported that the following were the fair wages for the present year and these rates will be embodied in future civic contracts:

- Bricklayers, 85 cents; stone-masons, 85; carpenters, 80; electricians, journeymen, 70; and improvers 50; stone cutters, 85; structural steel workers, 72½; painters and glaziers, 65; paper hangers, 65; plasterers, 85; builders' laborers, 45; concrete workers, 53; garbage loaders, 50; laborers, 50; sidewalk finishers, 53; boiler firemen, 70; teamsters, 50; teamsters (garbage), 58; single horse cart and driver, 70; team and wagon and driver, \$1.00; hod carriers, 45; steam and light hoist engineers, 75; steam roller engineers, 75; concrete mixers, 70; cableway men, 75; derrick runners 70; air compressors, 70; plumbers and steamfitters, 80.

Temporary Employees Let Out.

Toronto.—Some 56 letter carriers and 44 porters at the terminal station have been notified that their services will be dispensed with on October 5th.

Many of these men have been in the service of the post office for more than a year, taking the places of men on holidays, and doing extra work. The others have been filling in at the holiday season this year and will not be required after October 31.

It was said last night that all those men, when sworn in for service were warned that they would not be kept after October 31, and that therefore they could not expect to be retained for a longer period.

POSTPONE STRIKE ACTION ON CANADIAN RAILWAYS

Situation to be taken up by
Policy Committee of N. nety
at Chicago.

TALLON AT CONFERENCE.

Proposition to End Strike in
U. S.—Decision Expected
Late To-day.

Chicago, Ill.—R. J. Tallon, who is attending the conference of the policy committee of ninety and the international presidents of the striking railway shop crafts, being held here, said to-day that the situation on the Canadian roads will be taken up by the executive council when a proposition now before it for settlement of the strike in the United States has been dealt with. In the meanwhile he has postponed a strike call.

PROPOSITION MADE.

The conference adjourned after an all-day session, to reconvene to-morrow morning according to B. M. Jewell, head of the strikers. "A proposition has been offered for consideration," said Mr. Jewell after the meeting; "there was a general discussion of the proposition this afternoon."

Just what this proposition was, Mr. Jewell declined to announce. He said it would not be made public until after adjournment of the final session of the union leaders and predicted that it would come late to-morrow.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL DISPUTE.

One of the official actions of the executive committee, it was announced, was to order the Canadian boilermakers of the Michigan Central at St. Thomas, Ont., who had voted to strike to remain at work, pending the outcome of the conference here.

The Canadian employees of this road are members of the American shop crafts organization and were subject to the same reduction of pay. They voted to strike on the wage cut and then, as provided by the Canadian government, submitted their difference to a conciliation board.

RESUMED NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY.

Montreal.—The Railway Association of Canada wired Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor in reply to his recent telegram, that the association will immediately open the question raised by the minister with the various Canadian railway companies.

Indications, according to unofficial statements made by railway executives, point to fresh direct meetings between the Canadian railway shopmen, on the wage dispute issue, and the companies' representatives.

Charles A. Dickie, secretary of the union forces, declared to-day that no obstacle exists to the resumption of the negotiations.

SWEEPING FREIGHT EMBARGO.

New York.—The chief eastern railroads declared a sweeping embargo on freight competing with coal shipments. The New York Central, Erie, Lackawanna and Lehigh Valley issued orders stopping practically all freight from the west, except foodstuffs at connecting points.

This announcement, together with a threatened strike of freight handlers and station employees of the Pennsylvania system, were the most important developments of the day in the eastern railroad situation.

The clerks' and freight handlers brotherhood leaders say they were ordered a strike vote because the Pennsylvania agreement refused to recognize the union.

INJUNCTION IS ISSUED

Washington.—A temporary injunction restraining U. S. Marshal Snyder from interfering with the meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, one of the striking rail shopcrafts, and from doing anything to prevent strike activities "in excess" of the Chicago restraining order, was issued by Justice Bailey in the Supreme court of the District of Columbia.

MOVE DISMISSAL OF PETITION.

Washington.—The U. S. government through its local legal representatives, moved the dismissal of the petition for an injunction brought by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, seeking to prevent enforcement of the restraining order issued by Judge Wilkerson at Chicago. The Supreme court of the District of Columbia has no authority to review or modify the Chicago order, it was contended, and the plaintiffs here will have every opportunity to seek relief before the Chicago tribunal.

NOTHING TO SAY.

Chicago.—"Nothing to say," was the brief reply of union leaders and railroad heads alike to inquiries concerning the strike situation, pending developments next Monday when Judge James H. Wilkerson is due to hear Attorney-General Daugherty's application to make the government's strike injunction permanent.

The policy committee of the six striking shopcrafts is summoned to meet the same day. Both sides in the strike controversy had apparently adopted a waiting policy until then.

The shopmen's strike entered its eleventh week to-day with conditions generally quiet throughout the country.

EARLY RETURN OF SHOPMEN TO WORK.

Negotiations Under Way to
Obtain Quick Ratification
of Peace Agreement.

Chicago.—With negotiations reported under way with several railways in an effort to obtain immediate ratification of the peace agreement adopted by the general policy committee of the striking shop crafts, the hope was expressed by union leaders to-night that the men would be back at work at several points to-morrow.

The Chicago and Northwestern led the way in the parleys which W. H. Finley, president of the road, said would be a "mere formality." He added that he expected his men to begin to return to work by to-morrow. Next in line was the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, B. B. Greer, vice-president, declaring at the close of a meeting with the system chairmen that it was hoped that some 15,000 men would be back at their jobs by to-morrow night over the entire system.

NOT MUCH OF A BLIP.

The recent report that a cable of the Brooklyn Bridge had slipped, which was accorded so much notice in the daily press, is thus briefly, but satisfactorily, dealt with in The American Machinist (New York).

"One of the four cables of the Brooklyn Bridge slipped lengthwise 1½ inches. That is to say that the total effect of uneven loading over a period of forty years was a shift of 1½ inches in more than 4,000 feet. To some people this means that the bridge is faulty, unsafe and should be rebuilt. To others it means increased respect and admiration for the men and the profession who can build a structure which, after forty years of continued service and overload is still so fit that an almost negligible shift startles the world out of its dream than anything can be made by human hands which will last forever. Surely if this job did not reach perfection, it came near it."



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The Canadian Labor Press

A WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

THE LOOTERS CLUB

Chief Justice Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, is to be given credit for removing all doubt about the courts, in the main being the apparatus of the big interests barren of justice, and the club of those who have looted America. He is almost to be commended for making this fact so plain. Every decision affecting the worker written by him since his appointment to the nation's highest court has only confirmed the growing conviction that the courts are the real seat of authority in America, and the last and most effective refuge of the exploiters from interference with their zealously guarded privileges.

It is impossible to imagine a more complete mockery of justice than the latest decisions of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional and destroying the protection thrown around helpless and defenceless children; and holding that labor unions can be sued—tying up their funds and held responsible for damages incurred by any employer resulting from a strike.

This action is the greatest travesty of justice that has ever been foisted upon the working people of America, and adds more proof—if more was needed—of the vicious favoritism of the American courts and shows that no decent citizen can have anything but contempt for them so long as they are partial to the forces of greed.

The labor unions, since their beginning, have constantly struggled to throw the arm of protection around children and free them from lives of drudgery. Their every attempt to reduce the hours of the young below twelve hours per day was bitterly contested and met by every known trick of legislative chicanery. Time after time, and year after year, the crusade went on, until finally Congress passed—on two separate occasions—and the President signed—a law designed to protect the little army of child workers from those who would harness them to the wheels of toil in the mills, canneries, workshops, factories, quarries, beet fields, etc. But the owners of entrenched privilege are not easily defeated. They made their usual pilgrimage to the Supreme Court of the United States, which has never failed them, and for the second time the court destroyed this shield of protection wrought in many decades of struggle by the lovers of God's little ones, who were again thrown to the lions.

But no longer are there children in the union print shops, union machine shops, in union cigar factories, in the union mines or in the building trades, because the unions will not permit them to be there. Whenever the union is established children are absent from toil but present at school. And these unions that have been clubbed, hung, and shot, and that are now being barraged by the judicial tyrants, will continue to function and will keep up their struggle to eliminate child labor despite all the legal violence of Taft and his kind.

The latest preposterous decision of the nation's highest tribunal, in the case of the Coronado Coal Company versus the Miners, simply means that big business has succeeded in its long fight for trade union incorporation, and to turn over the business of strike breaking to the courts means that the property and treasures of the unions will be at the whim of hostile courts and property-worshipping judges.

The basis for the Supreme Court's latest decision against labor is the anti-trust act passed back in the nineties for the purpose of preventing monopoly in restraint of trade. But not once has this law been successfully invoked against a corporation; not one violator has ever been sent to jail.

In 1914 Congress passed the Clayton amendment to the anti-trust law. The amendment was for the purpose of protecting labor and plainly instructed the judges in the limitation of their powers. But judges themselves are no respecters of the law, and so they cut the heart out of the amendment. They have shown as little regard for the will of the people as autocrats usually show.

It is the same court that set aside as unconstitutional the law passed in the nineties forbidding the railroads from discharging men for belonging to labor unions. It is the same court who held by a majority of one vote—4 to 5—that stock dividends were not taxable, thus enabling those of great wealth to pocket tens of millions of dollars which should have gone to the public treasury. It is the same court that by another divided opinion—a difference of one vote—gave the steel trust a clean bill of health, which has permitted that giant combination to dominate one of the nation's basic industries.

The Lever act, which was used almost exclusively to persecute labor, was declared unconstitutional on an appeal instituted by a convicted food profiteer. And this same court has decided that it is all right to buy an election, provided you win, as in the case of Newberry.

It condemned the law that would check gambling in grain futures and save the farmers millions of dollars each year. In France they put you in jail for such gambling. Here the Supreme Court decides it must not be interfered with. Indeed, whenever it has been called upon to pass on some phase of the age-old struggle between the human being and the dollar, it has consistently demonstrated that the Constitution is ample to cover the dollar but seldom broad enough to protect the human being.

The greatest of legal authorities who think less of property rights than of human rights, have been telling us for years that the courts have never been given power to set aside a law once passed by Congress, and declare it unconstitutional. Such action is in direct violation of the plain language of the Constitution, which provides that when a measure passes both houses of Congress, with the approval of the President, it "shall become law."

By their own decision the Supreme Court judges themselves are the only ones who have ever declared they have the power to declare laws invalid. They have deliberately arrogated this power to themselves despite the complete absence of legal sanction and despite early decisions denying them such a right. They have usurped the power despite the fact that it was never given in any Constitution, Federal or State; and in complete defiance of the Federal convention that formed the Constitution, which records show overwhelmingly defeated, on four different occasions, all such proposals that in any way would give judges a veto upon the acts of Congress. The records show that at no time did such proposals receive the support of more than three States.

This is the only country in the civilized world where the practice is permitted. Only in one other country was the doctrine ever advanced by any court—that being in England—and then Parliament promptly had the Chief Justice hanged and the balance of the court exiled to France for life. The offence was never repeated. History shows that on another occasion in England, under Alfred the Great, forty-four judges were hung in one year for violating the right of trial by jury.

But here we have had more than 125 years of judicial tyranny; treasonable stealing of the people's rights by judges, and none of the traitors have ever been hung.

We can protest loudly, hold indignation meetings and march in parades, but very quietly one judge by the stroke of his pen can and does set aside the expressed will of the people and the law of the land. And so long as we permit the forces of reaction to control the Government, and through it the courts, this condition will continue. There is a remedy for all of this, a simple and peaceful remedy, and we see it. We have long preached it. But the voters are criminally slow and indifferent, and for this they and the children of the nation are paying the bill in full.

We can only hope that the latest outrages of the Supreme Court will cause the voters to realize how absolutely putrid the American courts are and thus bring an awakening that will drive the agents of property from the seat of authority and place those in control of the Government who will promptly amend the Constitution and thereby curtail the power of these arrogant judicial tyrants, making a repetition of such crimes impossible.—ELECTRICAL WORKER.

A GIANT OF THE CANADIAN ROCKIES



Mount Columbia, with its 12,740 feet in height, is one of the giants in the great Freshfield group in Banff National Park.

Weather Checks Conquest of Everest.

Yet another determined effort is to be made to ascend Mount Everest, the highest peak of the Himalayas. The "Geographical Journal," the organ of the Royal Geographical Society, in an article on the last expedition, states that "the final conquest of the mountain must wait, for a third year's campaign, organized in the light of this year's experience and this year's great though not complete success. Closer acquaintance with the mountain has shown that the physical difficulties are more formidable than had been supposed; the organization and equipment were on the right lines, and in most respects perfect. But the weather introduced each year an insalubrious factor, against which the best schemes may be laid in vain."

Not Hard To Believe.

"If Russia is to get help," said Lloyd George at the Geneva Conference, "Russia must not outrage the sentiments—call them prejudices if you like—of the world. What are those prejudices? I will name one or two, for they were all trumpeted in the Russian memorandum. The first prejudice we have in Western Europe is this—if you sell goods to a man, you expect to be paid for them. The second is, if you lend money to a man, you expect he will repay you. The third is, if you go to a man who has already lent you money and say, 'Will you lend me more?' he will say, 'Do you promise to repay what I gave you?' And you say, 'No, it is a matter of principle with me not to repay.' There is a most extraordinary prejudice in the Western mind against lending any more money to that person."

Ban on Labor Officials Over 70.

Many interesting subjects came under review at the Trades Union Congress which met at Southampton. A resolution which provoked a lively discussion was one which provided that no full-time official of the Congress or General Council should retain office over the age of 70, and that suitable provision should be made for any retiring officer. This resolution, it is understood, involves the automatic retirement of Mr. C. W. Bowerman, general secretary of the Congress since 1911, who is just over the age limit. Mr. G. Wyber, London, proposing the motion, explained that they were not aiming at any individual. The trade union movement would be better equipped if the older people were to retire and make room for some of the younger men. He concluded with the following words: "We want the best brains and the best men—men with the most vitality—to direct our movement. We recognize that the man of 70 has not the vitality of the man who is some years his junior." A hard vote resulted as follows: for the resolution, 2,532,000; against, 1,406,000. In his presidential address Mr. R. B. Walker declared that the full force of the workers' organization would never make itself felt until the workers as a body could meet the employers as a body. The time had not come for the workers to give up an aggressive policy. "Our choice is between acceptance and challenge, but we can only take up the attitude of challenge when our faith in ourselves is unshakable." Mr. Walker went on to say that the workers must have more education and more discipline to fit themselves for the big task in front of them. A fresh burst of enthusiasm was not enough.

Old Country Civil Servants Air Wrongs.

Following the meeting in Trafalgar square, London, of Civil Servants, who are dissatisfied with their conditions, a deputation of four waited upon Mr. Sylvester, one of the secretaries to the Prime Minister, with a request that he should lay their case before the head of the Government. A crowd of about 200 accompanied the deputation to Downing street. The deputation complained not so much of the rate of pay as the anomalies in its application. They voiced the views of ex-Service men who were chiefly employed during the war. Recently an examination has been held for permanent appointments, and out of 20,900 who sat, only 5,000 qualified for posts. Those who remain in the temporary employment receive higher remuneration than the permanent chosen. One of the grievances upon which stress was laid is that a young man of 21 is placed upon the same footing in regard to salary as a married man with five or six children.

British Trade Unions Show Large Decrease.

The General Council's report stated that the recorded membership of the affiliated unions in Great Britain is 5,127,895, compared with last year's record of 6,417,910, showing a reduction of 1,290,015. This, observed the report, afforded a striking commentary on the seriously depressed state of trade during the period under review. The delegates to the conference numbered 717, or 90 less than last year. Some time was occupied by a discussion in which much anger was displayed over the dispute between the Sailors' and Firemen's Union, Mr. Havelock Wilson's organization, and the Amalgamated Marine Workers, which is directed by Mr. Joseph Cotter and Mr. Emmanuel Shinwell. Mr. Havelock Wilson is apparently too friendly with the shipowners for Mr. Cotter and Mr. Shinwell. Allegations of blacklegging were made against Mr. Wilson's men and denied. Eventually both sides to the quarrel agreed to a hearing before the General Council.

Missionaries Have Hard Time in China.

Missionaries in China are just now passing through exceptional trials of strength and patience because of the disturbed condition of the country. The missionaries have to endure much more than the reviling to which they are more or less accustomed. The extract is from a letter written by the Rev. Joseph W. Hawley from Yung Chai, Fukien, and appears in The Workers' Voice.

"We are plugging along against pretty heavy odds just at present (Dec. 12, 1921), due to the deliberate persecution of the church by the northern troops. Just yesterday a letter came, telling me of the complete and utter plundering of a chapel and parsonage, where lived the pastor and day school teacher. The soldiers took possession of the place for four days, turning out the occupants, and carrying away all food, bedding, clothing, and also \$250 from a chapel building fund they had on hand, destroying building material, but worst of all cruelly beating up the pastor and teacher after their strength gave out while carrying, at the point of a bayonet, a field-gun at the orders of the officer commanding the troops. This is not the first, but perhaps the most flagrant case, of such persecution that has been perpetrated, but it grows worse and worse all the time."

AMONG THE SELKIRKS



The Beautiful Illecillewaet Valley from Mount Cougar near Glacier, B.C., in Glacier National Park.

Lord Reading on India's Problems.

Weighty words on the political situation in India were delivered by the Viceroy, Lord Reading, in re-opening the Indian Legislature. Dealing first with the economic position, he pointed out that the good monsoon had resulted in a sharp fall in prices, and he hoped this would remove economic discontent. "It is now nearly 18 months," he went on to say, "since I arrived in India, and I need not say that I have watched with keen and deep interest the progress made by the Legislature and the Legislative Councils in the local governments. Almost from the first moment of my arrival I observed that agitation was proceeding with a view to obtaining an immediate, or almost immediate, extension of the powers given under the new Constitution. As time progressed I learned that there was an element of doubt and even suspicion regarding the intentions of His Majesty's Government to fulfill the promises they have made. I have searched for grounds for these doubts and suspicions, and have failed to find any reasonable basis for them. I would ask you whether the events in India of the last 18 months can fairly and reasonably be regarded as assisting the realization of your aims, and whether, indeed, these events have not proved a hindrance and an obstruction to the progress of India. We have seen legislatures and all co-operating in constitutional progress doing their utmost to march forward. I wish this were the whole story, but the facts must be faced, and we cannot ignore the fact that a section of the people of India have spared no effort, not only to withhold their own co-operation, but to hinder and to intimidate others. The mischief was deliberately done, and in spite of the solemn warning I ventured to give of its inevitable effect upon the British people and the British Parliament. I look with confidence to you for help. If we are able to secure that progress which we all desire, we must create an atmosphere in which it can develop. I make my honest appeal to you in the interests of India, so dear to your hearts, to lend your influence and authority to help India forward.

to the attainment of her ultimate aims, to continue that advance which will secure to her in the fullest degree the great place that awaits her within the Empire."

Jobs for Disabled Soldiers.

Unless a revival of trade furnishes the required solution to the problem, it may be necessary to compel industry to employ disabled ex-Service men after May next. A hint to this effect is contained in the report of the Select Committee on training and employment. This states: "It is obvious that the sentiment in favor of preferential treatment and, generally, sympathy towards disabled ex-Service men is on the decline. The reduction in the number of firms on the King's Roll is evidence of this; witness have corroborated the fact, and it is the natural result of memory faded by the lapse of four years since the conclusion of the Armistice. Such an attitude of mind should not be permitted to influence the action of the country towards those who have been disabled in the service of their country. If, therefore, sentiment and sympathy cannot be revived by any improved voluntary system within a reasonable time there would appear to be no other course open than to apply compulsion." The Committee's recommendations are in favour of a further effort being made to obtain employment for those men on a voluntary basis by partially recasting the existing voluntary system. They propose decentralizing the duties in connection with it to local bodies grouped under a central plan—the King's Roll National Council. The National Council should be composed of representatives of both Houses of Parliament, of all Government Departments concerned, of employers' trade unions, and ex-Service men's organizations.

A happily married woman is one whose husband does a little less kissing and a little more of the heavy work about the house.

"We must discover," says a politician, "what the majority thinks." But does it.

Queen Alexandra's Magic.

In his volumes of reminiscences, entitled "Forty years on," Lord Ernest Hamilton reveals Queen Alexandra as a combination of magician and good fairy. In 1867 the Queen Mother, then Princess of Wales, visited Lord Ernest's father, the first Duke of Abercorn, at Dublin Castle, and won all hearts—"among those, that of an insignificant but adoring boy of eight and a half." He continues: "My small, and probably dirty, hands were at that time badly disfigured by a number of warts. Her R. H. took the most solicitous interest in my complaint, and examined my repulsive little hands with the tenderest care. After listening to a recital of my woes she promised that she would charm them away for me. A certain rite was then gone through, to the best of my recollection with hazel twigs, and, be that as it may, the fact remains that from that day my warts began to disappear, and have never shown any tendency to return. . . . When some 14 years later the Prince and Princess of Wales came to stay with my father, I.R.H. graciously shook hands with me, and then, retaining my hand, said: "But where are the warts?" I explained that her magic had effected a permanent cure, at which she was greatly pleased.

Sudden Death of Famous Cancer Specialist.

At the comparatively early age of 52, Sir Charles Ryall, the well-known Harley street surgeon, who, with Lady Ryall had been golfing at Dornoch for some weeks, died suddenly in the Station Hotel there. Born at Bradford, in the Isle of Wight, the son of a surgeon who served in the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny, Sir Charles Ryall received his education in Dublin, and studied medicine in Paris and at Westminster and King's College Hospitals, and became recognized as a leading authority and specialist on cancer. During the war Sir Charles was a member of the Special Medical Appeal Board, Assessor in Charge of the Board of Medical Assessors to Appeal Tribunals, and surgeon to King George V. Hospital. He received his knighthood last year, and in 1918 was made a C.B.E. He married in 1901 a daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Collier, of Alderley Edge.

Proud Record of Service with The "Buffs."

Remarkable details of his family's service in the "Buffs" are supplied by Capt. John Port, retired, of Colney-road, Dartford, Kent. They are given as follows in the current number of the "Dragon," a paper devoted to the affairs of the East Kent Regiment: Capt. Q. M. Port, 31 years' service; R.S.M. H. W. Port, 24 years; Lieut. J. E. Port, 19 years; 2nd Lieut. C. Port, 8 years; Corporal A. Port, 11 years (killed in France); Private H. R. Port, 7 years; Corporal Arthur Port, 4 years (killed in France); Private J. H. Port, 4 years; and Lance Corporal G. F. Port, 3 years, and still serving.

Tribute to Booker T. Washington.

A monument in bronze and marble paid for by the contributions of more than 100,000 negroes, was unveiled the other day to the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, the negro educator. Among the newspaper correspondents present was one whose father had owned slaves, who was "brought up in the days of reconstruction," and who now, after years abroad and other years in the West and North of his own country, and more lives in the South. It may be particularly fitting, he estimates, that a Southern newspaper man should prepare, mainly for Southerners, new appreciation of this negro "Immortal." The writer, Frank Will Barrett, joins with Josephus Daniel former Secretary of the Navy, in hailing it as "an unexpected event" that "men of both races, living together in the South, and friends from the North, should gather to unveil a monument in Washington's honour."

The night blooming cereus is with and these wild times make the night blooming serious.

In the old days, the "ebog" part of the ceremony stuck. So, for the matter, did the ceremony.



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, anemic, under weight, nervous, restless, sleepless, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the greatest benefit imaginable.

Being mild and gentle in action, and yet wonderfully potent as a restorative, it soon makes the blood rich and builds up the feeble nerves.

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



To Holders of Five Year 5½ per cent Canada's Victory Bonds

Issued in 1917 and Maturing 1st December, 1922.

CONVERSION PROPOSALS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers to holders of these bonds who desire to continue their investment in Dominion of Canada securities the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for new bonds bearing 5½ per cent interest, payable half yearly, of either of the following classes:—

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

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

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

Dated at Ottawa, 8th August, 1922.

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

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

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

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

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

105 YEARS OLD AND STILL GARDENS AND CUTS WOOD

Lawrence Johnston of Avon, Ont., Was a Real Pioneer.

LAWRENCE JOHNSTON, who was 105 years old on August 11th last, is without doubt the oldest person in Middlesex county and one of the oldest in Canada. He lives in the village of Avon in a tidy little home to which is attached half an acre of garden which he works himself. He takes special pride in his garden and raises more fruit and vegetables than he can use.

Mr. Johnston was born on August 11, 1817, in the village of Charlotteville, near Port Rowan, but spent his youth in Bayham township, Elgin county. At the age of 21, a year after the Mackenzie rebellion which he remembers well, his parents bought him a farm in North Dorchester township near what is now the village of Avon. It was just bush. To get there he walked 22 miles carrying all his belongings on his back, 40 pounds of flour, a 10-pound pack, 5 pounds of butter, an axe, a rifle and a heavy quilt. As it was spring he tapped trees to obtain sap to mix with the flour to make bread.

At the end of two days' trip he started to



Lawrence Johnston.

build his own shanty. He was alone in the bush. There were no roads, no people near. He cleared his own farm, cut his own roads, built his own stables and barn. He was a good shot and kept himself supplied with fresh meat from the wild fowl and deer that abounded.

He lived several years alone before marrying Miss Mary Eliza Barr of North Dorchester. They were married thirty years when she died. Some years later he married again, his second wife being Miss Margaret Baccus, who is still living, aged 78.

Mr. Johnston attributes his long life to clean living. He has no bad habits unless his pipe may be so called. His senses are unimpaired. Only his eyes are somewhat dim. He cuts his own wood and makes trips daily to the corner where the rural delivery mail boxes are assembled. He has still a vivid recollection of the Mackenzie rebellion of 1837.

Mr. Johnston is a Conservative and never misses a chance to vote.

Wrong Party Might Have Heard Liberal Secrets

When Murray Strolled Into the Enemy's Office.

A NEW story about Hon. G. H. Murray is being told in the rotunda of the Halifax Hotel where nightly the premier of Nova Scotia is wont to be found, surrounded by friends under a canopy of tobacco smoke.

Recently in Ottawa Mr. Murray stalked into the office in the new parliament buildings which the architect had designated for the prime minister.

"Good morning," said Mr. Murray to the secretary there. "Glad to see you on the job. Glad to see somebody's on the job."

This latter was a reference to the quietude of Ottawa on a holiday. Mr. Murray then spoke of the weather and made some important observations on politics. After which he said:

"Get me D. D. McKenzie on the phone, will you?"

When the secretary had to look up D. D. McKenzie, Mr. Murray began to wonder.

"You haven't been with the premier long, have you?" he asked.

"No, not for some past," answered the secretary.

"What! Isn't this the premier's office?"

"No, sir, this is Mr. Meighen's office. It was intended for the premier, but Mr. King preferred to remain in his old room upstairs."

The Psychological Moment

CLUBLEIGH: "How are you feeling to-day, old man?"

"I don't feel like myself."

Clubleigh: "In that case, perhaps you will do us a five-spot."—Boston Transcript.

No Wonder

"HAT'S your husband growing about?"

"He's cross because I'm taking him out today himself."—London Mail.

If he's married, you can't tell whether he smokes a pipe because he is an outdoor man or an indoor man because he smokes a pipe.

Mainly About People

Sarah, Grown Old, Goes Back to Her Own People

Bernhardt, Born Jewish, Regrets Neglect of the Race.

IT is not generally known that Sarah Bernhardt, though she has adhered to the Roman Catholic Church practically all her life, was born a Jewess. The "Divine Sarah" of France has recently given an interview to Miss Room of the New York Herald, in which the aged veteran of the dramatic stage declares deeply that she regrets of her neglect of her own people for many years. Born in Paris in 1844 of Dutch Jewish parents, Sarah Bernhardt, while still a child, was received into the Roman Catholic Church at the request of her father. In turn, after a long absence, towards the Jewish fold she made the following statement:

"On the threshold of my eightieth year, I am impelled to review my feelings. I now believe that I have given the French people more than I was entitled to give, and to the Jewish people much less than it had the right to demand of me. I gave my soul to French art.

"What I did, others could also do for the French people. But there is a people for which I alone could have done something and I have failed to do it. I refer to the Jewish people, who are my people. To them the product of my mind has always belonged and I have given it to the French. Thus I must review my position. I cannot die confessing I have loved the whole world, but my own people I have not loved! I should again like to love the Jewish people as I did as a child, and to work for its welfare as I worked for myself and for French art. I go to America and shall devote the results of my tournee to the Jewish Home."



Sarah Bernhardt.



The King in Kilts is a Good Highlander

HIS MAJESTY dons the tartan when he is up at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, for the shooting. The head game-keeper, Arthur Grant, here seen with his wife, was bitten by a retriever on one expedition and the King, anxious for his safety, himself demotedly telephoned for the doctor. He is here seen enquiring about the progress of the wound.

The Cat May Not Have Enjoyed the Idea, But It Certainly Secured the Dutchman's Apples

No Need to Be Bitten by a Dog When Robbing an Orchard, John Adams Proves.

WHEN ex-Ald. John Adams of Toronto was a schoolboy in his home village of Norwich, Oxford county, he had a penchant for leading a foray into the orchard owned by a local Dutchman. In order to head off these foraging expeditions, the latter procured a vicious-looking bulldog. For some days the dog well served his purpose; he was on duty every time the youthful foraging expedition approached the orchard fence. But necessity is the mother of invention to boys as well as to men. And it was very necessary that John Adams and his companions should get the Dutchman's apples. Their stomachs just craved for them.



"Sit him, Caesar," he yelled. "Sit him."

John accordingly set his brain to work out a plan that would circumvent the activities of the orchard-guarding bulldog. And as in the days of his manhood he showed an aptitude, while a resident of both Brandon and Toronto, for working out successfully political undertakings, so he finally hit upon a workable plan in this particular instance.

"Say, fellows," he exclaimed one evening to a group of his followers, "I've got a scheme for getting into the Dutchman's orchard."

"What is it?" they all in unison demanded.

"Meet me at the orchard at five o'clock and I'll show you."

At the appointed hour the foragers were on duty.

BRISCO'S IRISH BULL CHINESE AND FEMINE

These Things Happen When a Mayor is Eloquent.

FRED H. BRISCO, of Chatham, Ontario, came into province-wide prominence as leader of the municipal movement against higher natural gas rates. An evidence of his popularity in his home town is the fact that he was the first man in something like twenty years to hold the Chatham majority for two successive terms.

On one occasion his position as chief magistrate of Chatham required Mayor Brisco to address a gathering of the Kuo Min Tang—signifying the Chatham branch of the Chinese Nationalist Party.

It was a gala occasion. The lodge-rooms were crowded with slant-eyed Orientals and a sprinkling of whites. Senator Proudfoot was present to elucidate the objects of the Kuo Min Tang, and prominent speakers, both Chinese and Occidental, vied with one another in eloquence. As befitted the occasion, Mayor Brisco was felicitously congratulatory—and no one can be more congratulatory when the occasion demands. His peroration worked up to a fervid climax something like this:

"I congratulate the officers of this fine organization of the Chinamen of the Maple City. I go further, I congratulate all the Chinamen. And most of all—I he paused, impressively—"I congratulate the lady Chinamen."

"Something of a sne-bull," whispered an irreverent Occidental in one of the back seats. But the Chinese—ladies included—never even smiled.

HAD LOST HIS ACCENT

LORD LEVERHULME tells the story of a Scotsman who was introduced to an American in this series began in an insurance office, where he obtained his first job, that of office boy. He had only just begun on this job when his boss looked up from an important letter one morning and said irritably, "Don't whistle at your work, boy."

"I ain't workin', sir," he answered.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Young Falconer Failed to Clear Away His Doubt

When Students Wakened the Echoes of Edinburgh.

SIR ROBERT FALCONER, president of Toronto University, was a student at Edinburgh along with his brother, Professor J. W. Falconer, of the Presbyterian College, Halifax. Rev. A. S. Morton, of Saskatchewan University; Rev. J. C. Robertson, D.D., of Toronto, and others, all well-known Canadians. One day a number of these college chums thought they would like to test for themselves the famed echoes of Arthur's Seat, one of the high hills near that city. It was soon arranged and at midnight the party was at the spot testing the wonderful echoes with curious and increasingly loud calls.

Suddenly, as if arising out of the ground, a burly Highlander in police uniform appeared and demanded explanation of the disturbance. Sir Robert Falconer cited as spokesman for the party and in a sincere straightforward manner stated the case.

"Who are you?" demanded the officer.

"We are students from the university."

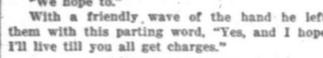
Possibly he imagined that they were science students that they should be engaged in such research. "Students of what?" said he.

"Of theology," was the answer.

"What going into the ministry?"

"We hope to."

With a friendly wave of the hand he left them with this parting word, "Yes, and I hope I'll live till you all get charges."



Sir Robt. Falconer.

CLARK'S VIEW OF PROHIBITION BEER

Sam Did Not Agree With the Previous Member.

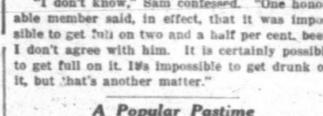
THERE are few members of the Ontario legislature who command a more attentive audience when they take the floor than does Sam Clark who has represented West Northumberland in the House for more than a quarter of a century. Mr. Clark ranks second only to Hon. Thomas Crawford, in length of continuous service; and, if Mr. Crawford is the father of the House, Sam can surely lay claim to being its uncle.

Sam neither orates nor makes a speech, when he rises to his feet; he simply talks; out the House listens to his talking, where it ignores the perverberate eloquence of a dozen others. An utterance of Sam's during a temperance debate last session is worthy of recall. The occasion arose when certain Labor and other members voiced a demand for stronger beer.

"I don't know," Sam confessed. "One honorable member said, in effect, that it was impossible to get hit on two and a half per cent. beer. I don't agree with him. It is certainly possible to get full on it. It's impossible to get drunk on it, but that's another matter."

A Popular Pastime

PUSH-BALL played by teams of three motor-cars aside is providing America's new thrill. Push-pedestrian, with an unlimited team of motorists, still furnishes all the excitement we want at home.—Punch.



Sam Clark, M.P.P.

AMERICAN NOW IRISH LORD

THIS well-dressed young man is Baron Fermoy, formerly Edmund Maurice Burke Roche of New York. He renounced his American citizenship when he succeeded to the title and aspires now to a seat in the British House of Commons. A twin brother, Francis Burke Roche, stays American. He is in the banking business in New York.

FOCH'S RETORT COURTEOUS

WHILE on his recent American trip, Marshal Foch, the famous French soldier, made a witty reply to a man who, when one of a party at a dinner-party in Denver, given by a party of Americans, took exception to French politeness.

"There is nothing in it but wind," he said with questionable taste.

"Neither is there anything but wind in a pneumatic tire," retorted the gallant marshal, "yet it eases the joints along life's highway wonderfully."

And for the rest of the dinner the other man had little to say.

His Proof

TWO actors came out on the stage and one of them made this speech.

"Ladies and gentlemen, we have with us tonight a man who is known the world over and one every one of us has heard of. Will Mr. Henry Ford kindly stand up and let us all see him?"

After waiting a minute or so and seeing that no one had risen, he turned to his partner, saying, "Are you sure that Mr. Henry Ford is in this audience?"

"Why, sure he is!" was the reply. "I saw his car standing outside."—Judge.

Draw Your Own Conclusions

LOOK here! Do you say I stole the dollar bill you lost?"

"No, I don't say that."

"Then what do you say?"

"Well, I say that if you hadn't helped me look for it, I might have found it."—Pearson's Weekly.

On An Empty Eye?

MISS MOSS (telephoning): "Oh, doctor, I forgot to ask you about that eye medicine you gave me."

Doctor: "Well?"

Miss Moss: "Do I drop it in my eyes before or after meals?"—Pearson's Weekly.

Laurier Watched Over Sleeping Conservative

Just After Donald Sutherland Had Attacked Him, Too.

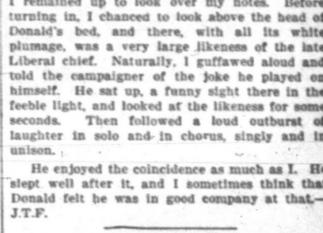
NEVER was there a better campaigner than that South Oxford Conservative veteran, Donald Sutherland, M.P. Yet I have proof that his powers of observation were sometimes at fault. On at least one occasion it was thus. As a newspaper representative I was with him all through the memorable campaign of 1917. It was in the town of Tillsonburg one night that he waxed warmer than usual in his tirade against the policy of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

There were no personalities—just politicalities, but they were the hottest he had uttered to date.

He knew me to be a follower of the Laurier horde, and after the meetings we laughed it over in good part. At the hotel we could only secure a double room on the third floor.

Mr. Sutherland took first choice of the beds, and after a few words slipped under the sheets while I remained up to look over my notes. Before turning in, I chanced to look above the head of Donald's bed, and there, with all its white plumage, was a very large likeness of the late Liberal chief. Naturally, I guffawed aloud and told the campaigner of the joke he played on himself. He sat up, a fanny sight there in the feeble light, and looked at the likeness for some seconds. Then followed a loud outburst of laughter in solo and in chorus, singly and in unison.

He enjoyed the coincidence as much as I. He slept well after it, and I sometimes think that Donald felt he was in good company at that.—J.T.F.



Donald Sutherland.

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Greatest Hero as Carpenter

SERGEANT SAMUEL WOODFILL, who was picked by Gen. Pershing as the "greatest (American?) single hero of the world war," found it impossible on his pay as a U.S. regular army sergeant to meet the payments on his little home at Fort Thomas, Ky., so he gave up his military job and has gone to work as a carpenter. Woodfill was gazzeted a major during the war, but after the armistice re-enlisted as a sergeant. He was post-honorary at the burial of the unknown American soldier at Arlington.

Obeying Instructions

OF a man who had failed they said: "He was doomed to fail. His life had been, in fact, but a series of failures." The first chapter of this series began in an insurance office, where he obtained his first job, that of office boy. He had only just begun on this job when his boss looked up from an important letter one morning and said irritably, "Don't whistle at your work, boy."

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If he's married, you can't tell whether he smokes a pipe because he is an outdoor man or an indoor man because he smokes a pipe.

It's sad to see a cake eater spending his money for face cream when he doesn't know where his next cigarette is coming from.

The philosopher gazed sadly at his motto, "Know thyself," and muttered: "If I were rich, I would change it to 'Blow thyself.'"

If former had men could see themselves in modern movies they would be surprised to see how well they kept their nails manicured.

No proper garage mechanic thinks he has done his full duty unless he leaves a dime's worth of grease on your steering wheel.

"The woman did it," said Adam, thus proving himself a gentleman. An ill-bred person would have said "The woman does it."

There are two million people in America who can't speak English, but they doubtless have some other way of saying "I'll tell the world."

Nations once fought to protect the national honour, but the record of the last few years reveals that a mighty small thing to fight about.

The Invisible Crime Wave.

Something like seven-eighths of an iceberg, they say, is submerged, invisible to the eye of the seafarer. So people have been talking of the "crime wave" in terms of highway robberies and hold-ups. But business men read on the market page of the New York Times, know that the real crime wave goes much beyond offenses of this kind. Insurance men, for instance, are aware of the greater moral risk that has been incurred since the period of tumbling prices set in and which has increased the danger of incendiary fires. By these, needless losses of millions of dollars have occurred. Greater even than the losses so sustained, however, have

been those resulting from fraudulent failures. A very large proportion of these has been on the part of brokers of one kind and another, but such failures are, by no means, confined to this class. There are only too many instances of compositions on the basis of from ten to twenty cents on the dollar which seem, on their face, to be clearly fraudulent, but which have been acquiesced in for one reason or another, usually because the creditors were not organized or were more eager to get a modicum of what was due them than to try and punish the offending debtor. Credit men have taken up the matter and, if they succeed in their aim, it will be made risky as well as unpopular for debtors to swindle creditors.

PARENTS AS EDUCATORS

By Lydia Lion Roberts.

Doing It For Others.

From the time the children went to kindergarten they began to make all sorts of things and bring them proudly home to Mother. And each time I would say, "Now make another one just like that here at home and give it to someone who will enjoy it." Often the second article was made in a different colour, or the child was encouraged to think out various improvements. If we did not exactly have the same material in the house as were used at the school, we would hunt until we found something almost as good, or that carried out the same idea in a different way. When I mentioned this plan to one of the teachers she approved of it and told me she wished all the mothers would do the same, for the child really understood then just how the work was

done, and in the second trial corrected mistakes of the first. So all through the school days, the children have duplicates of pictures, frames, blotters, boxes, calendars and woodwork. Some of these were always given to friends or playmates, and also used for birthday presents. I remember one cold day when the oldest boy had to stay in the house because of a cold, yet the time passed quickly for him for he was busily working on five new pinwheels that he had just learned to make. Every little while a child's face would be pressed against the window and a voice would call eagerly, "Is mine done yet?" The boy was very pleased and proud to think that the children outdoors were waiting so anxiously for his work. Thus practice makes perfect and little fingers and hearts learn to work for the pleasure of others.

QUEBEC RESENTS WET PUBLICITY

Timely Protest in Montreal Paper. United States is Blamed For the Leaks.

Hard-drinking Americans who figure in dispatches from London and Paris, may harm only themselves and their country, but the "boozehunters" that operate from Canada and the United States are giving a bad name to the Dominion, which rouses Canadian wrath. Canada is getting a vast amount of advertising in the press, on the stage and on the lecture platform in the United States, says the Montreal Star, in which that section of Canada is pictured, "as the metropolis of liberty and liquor north of the Rio Grande." One would imagine that Canada had "mounted a force-pump to drive liquor into the virgin veins of the American nation," whereas, in truth, declares the Star, "our law is perfectly good, restrained and sober." If liquor is to be sold at all, it would be hard to have the sale more perfectly regulated, according to this daily, which reminds us that in the Province of Quebec the Government will sell a single bottle of spirits to a single purchaser at any one time, but "naturally it does not require him to prove that he is a British subject before he can embark on this momentous mercantile operation." We read then: "The point that we are at much pains to make is that such American publications as present Canada in the role of 'wicked partner,' in our common continent do us a real injustice. We are not trying to inundate the 'dry' regions to the south. 'In fact, even our more mercenary citizens would far rather see an American come up here to get it, spending fifty dollars in hotel bills, ten in souvenirs, a hundred in furs, and whatever may be left in diamonds—to his few dollars in the forbidden fruit—than have night riders with silent trucks convey it to the American victim in his home town. Then we only get the money for the liquor. 'If there is a leak in the Prohibition dike on the northern border of the United States it was made and is being kept open by American hands. We did not break through—we do not want a gap in the wall, except for capacious empty Americans coming from the world.' Any damage done their fine new constitutional bulwark against 'booze' has been done by their own people, just as it is their own people who risk their lives flying over to the British Bahamas to get a drink. If Americans will respect their own law, no outsider will ever stick a pin in it."

"THIS FREEDOM"

The Story That is Making the World Talk.

Should a married woman with a genius for business devote herself to her work or her home? That is the problem that Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, author of "If Winter Comes," discusses in his new novel "This Freedom." The story opens with a story of family life in a small rectory, seen through the eyes of Rosalie Aubyn, the central figure of the book. Her father is a disappointed genius, and as a small girl Rosalie is greatly impressed by the power and importance of men and the dullness of women. "All the men are like story books," she thinks. "You never know what they are going to do next; and all the females are like lesson books. They just go on and on and on." All through her childhood she is mystified by this, for she is the youngest of a large family. Her two brothers, much older than herself, are waited upon by her mother and her sisters, and her father, bitterly resenting his poverty and insignificance, is worried because her sisters never have the chance of meeting men. This causes a great disturbance in the family. Flora, one of her sisters, is chosen to go to India, whereupon Anna, the oldest, who thinks she should have been allowed to go, takes her own life in despair. Rosalie is now sent to school in London, and is cared for by her Aunt Belle, with whom she often stays, and who "means everything kindly." While she is at school two things happen to her. One is the friendship she makes with one of the mistresses, and the other, and by far the most important, is her discovery of a book on Lombard street by Bagshot. She becomes fascinated by finance, and into Aunt Belle's peaceful and painfully snug household she flings a bombshell when she announces that she will not be a schoolmistress but a business woman. But she carries her point with the assistance of Aunt Belle, and gradually becomes an extremely successful business woman. Unfortunately for her independent calculations, Harry Oaker a brilliant barrister, who is supposed to be in love with her cousin Laetitia, transfers his affection to Rosalie, and, before she realises it, the net has closed round her. Now the problem confronts her in earnest. Is she to give up her work? Harry decides for her and says, "We're going to run an establishment as an establishment might be run by two or more people of different incomes who wish to join forces for mutual pleasure. Two or three relations, two or three friends." Upon that basis their married life began. There are three children—Hugo, Doda, and Benji. The story develops quickly now, and we are told how the lack of home affection, since Rosalie has been always at business instead of with her children when they were young, has warped their characters. Rosalie and Harry are brave and forgiving. But it is no good. The children are unlike other children. They have no love for their parents, only a vague acknowledgement of their power. They are hard, and suffer a hard fate. Hugo is expelled from school, makes an unfortunate marriage, is imprisoned for swindling, and afterwards leaves the country. Doda suffers a love tragedy through mixing with shady friends, and Benji, who hitherto had done extremely well in remorse at his sister's fate, flings himself in front of a Tube train. Rosalie and Harry's cup of bitterness is full to overflowing. She burns all her business books and records, and says to Harry, "I have done! This is not the children's tragedy; this is my tragedy. These were not the children's faults; these were my transgressions. Life is sacrifice. I never sacrificed. Sacrifice is atonement. It is not now possible for me to atone."

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LABOR VIEWS THE GERMAN REPARATIONS At the Trades Union Congress held at Southport the following resolution was moved by Mr. J. H. Thomas and was carried with a few dissentients: An immediate and final settlement of the reparation problems. The use of international labour for the restoration of the devastated regions. Abandonment of the "policy of force" and withdrawal of Allied Troops from the Rhine. Granting of time and facilities for payment. Admission of Germany and Russia to the League of Nations. An impartial arbitration court of the League to be established. The resolution also appealed to the French people to give encouragement to the new republican democracy of Germany by a policy of mutual trust, and to reconsider the German Government's offers to restore the devastated regions. "We may denounce the Government," remarked Mr. Thomas, "we may claim that they have failed to discharge their obligations in providing work rather than doles, but we are forced to come back to the fundamental fact that they of their own accord could not, by the very nature of things, find work for their unemployed people unless they first changed the international policy that they have unfortunately pursued for four years. France had adopted precisely the same policy as ourselves. She had lived on the policy that Germany could and would pay. The inner meaning of the split of the London conference was the fact that France believed our statements when they made the promise, and had been endeavouring to keep them to a bargain they could never fulfil. They were entitled to say as trade unionists, that they did not want to wait for the Labour party to come into power to change this policy. Every day this policy was pursued more and more of our people failed to get employment and larger numbers continued to be unemployed. The situation in Germany was dangerous. Germany was entitled to complain. She had paid to the French and British governments money that could have been used to wipe off the reparation claims but which had been paid to keep the Army of Occupation on the Rhine, with disastrous results to the trade union movement. Mr. Thomas urged the Congress to say to the Government: "Never mind if America will not cancel our obligations, we are prepared to cancel debts that we know perfectly well can never be repaid." Their answer to America was this: "We do not want to escape our responsibility but you cannot in your own interests stand aside and be unkind of contributing something towards solving the very difficulties that you yourselves helped to create."

KAMAL PASHA An interesting description of Kemal Pasha, head of the Turkish Nationalist government and commander-in-chief of its victorious army is given in a letter to the London Times by Major-General Townshend, who met him recently in Asia Minor. He says: "Piercing blue eyes, fair hair, a diminutive nose, clipped moustache—these are the salient features of Kemal Pasha, the force behind the Turkish push, that impressed me when I met him face to face at Konla only a month ago. "He is a man of middle height, and he wore at the time of our meeting plain clothes—the knickerbocker breeches were well cut and rather in the English style—sporting stockings, and on his head the universal "Kalpak" of astrakhan, in a larger size than usual. The distinctive and useful feature of the "Kalpak" is that it may be worn with either uniform or plain clothes. In appearance it closely resembles the fur caps of the Russians and the Persians. "Kemal, as far as I have been able to judge, is adored by the army and the populace, and it is in vain that the propaganda agents strive to represent that there are divisions in the Kemal ranks. In Constantinople actually ninety per cent. are for Kemal, and the Turks in Anatolia support him to a man. His orders are obeyed implicitly, his rule is an iron one beneath the velvet glove, and under him the government of National Turkey work smoothly and well. His will is law. "Kemal Pasha speaks little unless it is on a subject that vitally interests him; then he is eloquent. For example, one night when dining with me we discussed for a long time Napoleon's campaign of Austerlitz in 1805. This campaign provides one of the very few examples where Napoleon attacked the enemy's centre; his usual method was to hold his adversary in front with a minimum part of his force, whilst he delivered his principal effort against one of the enemy's flanks. "When I went into dinner I certainly had no idea that I was going to have a discussion on Napoleon's strategy and higher tactics. We both agreed that Napoleon's doctrine is as valuable today as it was one hundred years ago, and I discovered that Kemal is an enthusiastic admirer of Napoleon's campaign in Italy in 1799. I mention this in order to show that Kemal is a close student of military history—as every soldier who aspires of military warfare must be. "Laborious and indefatigable to the point of excess, Kemal is always at work, and possesses a wonderful grasp of European politics and affairs. This is all the more remarkable as his education was purely a military one received at the Ecole de Guerre in Constantinople. He was in the Tripoli campaign, and later served in several theatres of the war; his best service was in the defence of Gallipoli, and it was for this service that Liman von Sanders had him promoted to the command of an army. He was afterwards on the tottering front of Palestine, where the Turks in the final stages were hopelessly outnumbered. "Kemal was Inspector-General of the Turkish Army in Asia Minor after the Armistice in 1918, and his patriotism came into prominence after the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies, when the Nationalists ran to arms. "Kemal is a patriot; he is out for liberty and independence—Turkey for the Turks—and he desires peace, but an honourable peace. His terms are the immediate evacuation of Asia Minor by the Greeks. He says: "How can I trust assurances that the Greeks will evacuate after four months, as was said in the Paris Peace Conference last March, when in the middle of the London Conference last year, during an armistice the Greeks suddenly launched their offensive!" "Will you try to persuade us that the British government did not know of that offensive being prepared," he remarked to me. "If you can convince me of that, then can you persuade me that the British government could not have stopped that offensive by raising a finger?" He laughs at scars who never tried to pass another car at a curve.

MEMORY. I can remember, My little son, When coal was selling For "five" a ton. —Detroit Free Press. I can remember, My little lass, When beer was selling For "five" a glass. —Cincinnati Enquirer. I can remember, My little daughter, When gas was selling Two gallons—a quarter —Ohio Motorist. I can remember, My charming marm, When all the paint Was on the barn. Things a young girl ought to know do not include many of the things that ask her to go sivering. The railway time table may now be classed with those other documents commonly described as "interesting if true." In the old-fashioned testimony meetings you couldn't always tell what a man was confessing, his sins, or bragging.

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