

12,000 Cape Breton Miners are Now on Strike

REDUCTIONS FROM RAILWAY PAY-ROLLS WILL BE RESTORED

With the representatives of the railways signifying their intention of restoring the reductions made from the payrolls since July 22nd. The board of conciliation appointed to deal with the claims of the lower paid employees of the Canadian National Railways as represented in the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, are proceeding with the taking of evidence.

The case for the employees was first heard, A. E. Mosher, president of the brotherhood, presenting the arguments. He declared that members of his organization would be affected to the extent of half a million dollars yearly if the reductions proposed by the railways should be approved. In taking up the question of the cost of living, he pointed out that the statistics compiled by the federal department of labor were totally inadequate to give a correct indication of living conditions in Canada, as they affect the laboring man. Mr. Mosher presented a survey of 18 cost of living budgets, two of which were compiled in Canada and 16 in the United States.

The spokesman of the employees declared that in effect the railways had made a reduction in their pay rolls by a new schedule of working conditions ratified on June 16th, 1932. These conditions had been accepted by the employees though it permitted many scheduled positions to be practically abolished and apprentices to do the work formerly done by fully trained men.

The Cost of Living.

Dealing with the cost of living Mr. Mosher adduced evidence purporting to show that the wages paid to the classes of employees which he represented were on the average considerably below what experts on living statistics had indicated as a decent standard of life. The railways, he said, had generally objected to the wage question being considered on the basis of the needs of a married man with a family. No attempt, said Mr. Mosher, had ever been made to set different schedules for married and single employees so that the railways' proposal was to a common level of amounts sufficient to maintain single employees only.

On one group of about 150 clerical positions, Mr. Mosher stated, that with changes in the working conditions schedule last June and the proposed wage reduction at the present time, the management would be effecting a cut of fully 25 per cent. Of this amount 20.5 had already resulted by filling scheduled positions with apprentices at wages below the scheduled rate. Similar conditions prevailed in other groups under the jurisdiction of the brotherhood.

Where Railways Save.

Mr. Mosher claimed that the railways had also effected another considerable saving by advancing the time of commencement of overtime rates of pay from the end of the ninth working hour. The greater bulk of the overtime, he declared, came between the eighth and ninth hour, so that the loss to the employees was considerable.

Mr. Mosher produced figures to show that while the same wage increases and decreases had usually been applied in Canada as in the United States, many groups of Canadian employees were actually receiving less wages so that the reduction proposed would work considerably more to their disadvantage. This condition applied to at least three groups of clerks, baggage and parcel room employees, freight truckers, roundhouse men, common laborers, stationery engineers and stationary firemen. In all, Mr. Mosher said that two-thirds of the rates paid in the United States were higher than in Canada. Figures were also quoted to show that similar positions on clerical work in the government service were much higher paid than on the railways.

MEN REPUDIATE AGREEMENT WITH BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL CO.

RADICALS ARE VICTORIOUS IN ELECTIONS OF THIS WEEK

Sydney, N.S.—Twelve thousand coal miners on strike, the defeat conceded of three of the four principal executive officers of the Nova Scotia district of the United Mine Workers in Wednesday's elections and the election of a so-called "Radical" slate, the despatch of two hundred and fifty troops from Halifax to Cape Breton, and quiet in the strike areas, were the principal features of reports received of the Nova Scotia coal mine strike. It was reported that all the pumpmen and "protection" men would be taken out of the mines, but no report has been made of opposition on the part of the men to the "manning of the pumps by company officials, etc., which has taken place in some mines.

President Robert Baxter and International Board Member Silby Barrett, defeated in the elections, with Secretary-Treasurer J. B. McLachlan, have been known as the "big three" who have dominated miner policies in Nova Scotia for many years. Some months ago McLachlan disagreed with Baxter and Barrett on the strike-on-the-job policy and other questions, and they have since headed so-called "radical" and "conservative" factions. W. P. Delaney, vice-president, who opposed McLachlan for secretary, was among the defeated. Dan Livingstone, of Westville, Pictou county, the new president, is a former International Board member. Election of the "radical" slate was conceded by a vote of five to one.

Strike Called.

Sydney, N.S.—A general strike of the miners of the South Cape Breton Coal fields went into effect at midnight Tuesday.

Disregarding notices that the strike order had been recalled and repudiating the settlement negotiated by their executives with the British Empire Steel Corporation on Sunday at Sydney, the men commenced leaving the pits with their tools this afternoon.

At midnight, every mine in the Glace Bay and New Waterford sub-districts were reported idle.

District twenty-six, United Mine Workers' headquarters stated that it looked as if the whole 12,000 membership of the province would be out on strike by sunrise.

Coming on the heels of the optimistic announcement of the Sydney settlement on Sunday, the walkout of the Cape Breton miners came as a paralyzing blow to the general public here, although it was far from unexpected in mining circles.

As a bright spot there is said to be the possibility that it may all be a mistake, the result of misunderstanding, and that the minor officers may be able to induce the men to go back into their pit pending a referendum on the Sydney agreement.

At New Waterford.

At New Waterford, United Mine Workers locals met and passed the following resolutions:

- (1) To re-affirm the Phalen resolution calling for a strike for 121 rates of pay, and to go on strike at midnight.
- (2) To give the company twenty-four hours' notice of intention to withdraw engineers and firemen from the company power plant, which also supplies the town. (This would leave New Waterford without electric light or water services.)
- (3) To give the company twenty-four hours' to get the horses out of the pit. (Presumably in preparation for the withdrawal of the pumpmen and engineers.)
- (4) To give the company twenty-four hours' notice to get its locomotives into the yards. After that time the miners will not be responsible for their proper housing during the strike.

Every local in the district held a meeting and all those on the south side of the harbor, fifteen in number, voted to quit work.

Men in Mass Meeting.

5,000 miners held a mass meeting on the grounds of the South Street school at Glace Bay and passed resolutions repudiating the agreement negotiated with the British Empire Steel Corporation and demanding that the strike go on as scheduled.

President Baxter attempted to address the crowd from an automobile, but had difficulty making himself heard and did not talk at any length.

Secretary J. B. McLachlan had little better luck, but managed to explain to the crowd that although he was not entirely satisfied with the settlement negotiated with the British Empire Steel Corporation, it contained so many important gains for the miners that he did not feel like repudiating it on his own responsibility and had decided to give the men themselves a chance to pass on it.

Numerous interruptions in the crowd prevented the secretary from doing anything but voting on one thing and another for months past and were sick of voting. They wanted action. The meeting proceeded to vote for the carrying out of the original plan to assemble at midnight on Lingin Baybech to appoint and assign pickets. The scheme to charter two vessels, one to fish off Glace Bay and the other to carry Prince Edward Island potatoes and farm produce to the strikers was also endorsed.

The most important action of the meeting was inducing President Robert Baxter to wire the mainland locals informing them that the mass meeting had repudiated the Sydney agreement and the order cancelling the strike and that the strike order therefore remains in effect.

MAKE NEW OFFER TO MINERS OF ALBERTA

Calgary.—The Western Canada Coal Operators' Association have made a new offer to miners of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, to resume work on the old working conditions at a reduction of 20 per cent.

The miners are considering the offer, and it is believed they will accept.

HARDING MAKES TALK TO CONGRESS

Washington.—President Harding in an address to congress on Friday, on the industrial situation declared that the right of employees and employers alike to conduct their business must be recognized and he also deplored what he termed "warfare on the unions of labor."

The president declared a national investigation or constructive recommendations as to conduct of the coal industry to be imperative, and recommended a government commission to advise as to fair wages and conditions.

Immediate legislation to establish temporarily a "national coal agency" with necessary capital to purchase, sell and distribute coal also was urged by Mr. Harding.

Stating that the Esch-Cummins act in establishing the railroad labor board was inadequate, being with little or no power to enforce its decisions, the president recommended action to make the board's decisions "enforceable and effective against carriers and employees alike."

To Use Power of Government.

President Harding told congress Friday that he was resolved "to use all the power of the government to maintain transportation and sustain the right of men to work."

The president, in an address to congress in which he recommended specific legislation designed to cure the industrial ills of the United States, declared with emphasis that the right of employers and employees alike to establish their methods of conducting business, to choose their employment and to determine their relations with each other must be recognized.

Government "by law must and will be sustained," the president said, "no matter what storms may gather, no matter what storms may come, no matter what hardships may attend or what sacrifice may be necessary."

Warren Stone Optimistic.

New York, Aug. 18.—Belief that no definite agreement for settlement of the shop crafts strike would be reached Friday was expressed by Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, shortly before 1 o'clock on leaving the conference between brotherhood men and rail executives.

Mr. Stone said no definite agreement had been reached so far, and that he believed the conference would have to extend beyond today.

The labor leader, who earlier in the day asserted a settlement must be reached at these conferences, professed himself still optimistic about the outcome.

Mr. Stone explained he did not believe there could be a settlement today because whatever plan they had would have to be referred by both sides to their constituents.

The general impression prevailing around the conference chamber at the noon recess was that the conferees had come down to cases and that some definite programme was under discussion.

Mr. Stone, before leaving for a conference with labor leaders up town, implied he had a definite proposition to put before them.

The railroad executives declined to say whether any definite programme was under discussion or whether agreement had been reached on any part of it.

CAPE BRETON MINES ARE IN DANGER

Sydney, N.S.—One mine was declared lost from flooding and practically all the collieries in Southern Cape Breton areas were in the gravest danger, seventy-two hours from the beginning of the Nova Scotia coal strike. The flooded mine is No. 10 at Reserve. Dominion Coal Company officials say it cannot ever be operated again, while the most optimistic say it could not be dewatered in less than a year. As to the other mines the general opinion is that a great catastrophe is imminent if the pumps and safety equipment are not manned within forty-eight hours. Company officials state that already tremendous damage had been done. The officials working at the pumps have not been able to control the intake of water in the mines.

There have been no disturbances of moment so far in the strike.

The situation in the mainland districts, Cumberland and Pictou counties, remain quiet and the mines are reported as in no danger yet.

Conflicting Testimony.

Interviews with the heads of the disputing factions of the Nova Scotia coal strike yielded a mass of conflicting testimony. District Secretary J. B. McLachlan, of the United Mine Workers, definitely stated that the miners would stick to their decision even if it meant starving, while H. J. McCann, assistant general manager of the Dominion Coal Company, gave a so less firm statement that the company could not yield to the demands of the strikers, even though refusal meant destruction to all the collieries.

Money by Unwatering.

Asked what the miners intended to do if the operators held out until the mines had been hopelessly destroyed, Secretary McLachlan said they would not be destroyed. "Only those men who just marched by (referring to the Great War Veterans-miner parade) can prevent their destruction though nobody else will do it." Pressed for a definite reply in view of the fact that Number 16 had already been abandoned finally, the secretary said, "We can make just as much money unwatering mines as digging coal."

ALL INTERESTS WILL BE HEARD AT UNEMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE

With respect to the federal and provincial conference regarding unemployment called by the Dominion government for assembly at Ottawa on September 5th, a statement issued by the instructions of Hon. James M. Curran, minister of labor, indicates the desire of the federal government that municipalities and other public bodies or organizations which are interested in the subject of unemployment should understand that, whilst it has been deemed necessary to limit actual membership in the approaching conference to the members or officials of the participating governments, it is intended that municipalities or other bodies desiring to submit views or representations on any aspect of the problem of unemployment shall have the fullest opportunity of doing so, and that any views or representations so received at the conference shall have the most careful consideration.

Provinces May Arrange.

It is possible that in some cases the provincial governments will themselves arrange for any necessary representations on the part of their municipalities, but in other cases interested municipalities should communicate direct to the minister of labor at Ottawa. Representations from municipalities or other organizations should be made preferably in written form, and should be in the hands of the minister of labor, if possible, not later than August 26th. Where it is deemed desirable to submit representations in person and to send deputations for that purpose, municipalities or other organizations should, if possible, notify the minister of labor to that effect well in advance of the opening of the conference, express arising out of the attendance at Ottawa of any such delegates to be borne by the municipalities or other organizations.

RAILWAYMEN DO HONOR TO VETERANS

Five grand old men of railroading in Eastern Canada, men who have witnessed the growth of Canada's railroad system from one or two restricted lines in the seventies, to its present extensive proportions, were honored at the Orange Hall, Gloucester street this week, when the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, No. 168, tendered them a banquet and "At Home," and presented each with honorary membership badges in the order. The five men honored were Messrs. W. Borbridge, A. J. Barr, W. King, David Kelly and W. H. Graham.

The occasion was graced by the attendance of Mr. Wm. B. Prenter, general secretary and cashier of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, with headquarters at Cleveland, who for ten years previous to his going to the States twenty-six years ago, was locomotive foreman here, and under whom each of the five gentlemen worked. Mr. Prenter explained that he had made the trip to see his old friends honored, and that he had never enjoyed a function more in his life. With Mr. Prenter in Ottawa are his wife, his daughter, Mrs. E. F. Hackman, and her children, and they had an enjoyable day yesterday renewing acquaintances.

C.N.R. Agrees to Request.

On the opening of the sitting F. T. Costello, the chairman, asked A. E. Crilly, representing the Canadian National Railways management, if the management had consented to restore the wage rate as existing prior to July 22nd, pending the findings of the board of conciliation. Mr. Crilly stated that this would be done without prejudice to the right of the railways to make retroactive to July 22nd any reductions that the board might order.

In opening the case for the employees, Mr. Mosher said that the issue before the board was not alone a question of wage reductions, but whether the government of Canada would be able to move along the path of industrial peace toward uninterrupted service on its railroads and whether the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act would become more powerful and respected as an instrument to prevent industrial warfare in Canada.

RAILWAYS REPLY TO PRIME MINISTER

Montreal.—In a telegram despatched today to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, over the signature of the presidents of the Canadian National, Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways, an undertaking is given to rescind the wage reduction on shopmen on the Canadian roads, effective since July 15 last, and to revert to the rates of pay in force prior to that date. This understanding is made consequent on the prime minister's letter of yesterday addressed to the railway heads asking them to adopt the view of the federal department of justice that a wage reduction was contrary to law.

The railway heads, while still affirming the position that their action in cutting wages is legal, agree to accept the ruling of the department of justice with the proviso that the companies' case before the board of conciliation now sitting here will not be prejudicially affected.

Telegram to Prime Minister.

The following telegram over the signatures of D. B. Hanna, president of the C.N.R.; Howard G. Kelley, president of the G.T.R., and E. W. Beatty, president of the C.P.R., was despatched under date August 15 to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King at Ottawa:

"Answering your letter of the twelfth instant, we need not assure you that the important business of the country may be carried on without interruption, and that both employers and employees should cooperate in carrying out the laws which have been enacted to that end. "It is quite impossible for us to change our view as to the legality of the course which the railways have taken, and we believe that such action afforded full protection to the interests of both parties. "We must respectfully submit that, notwithstanding the view which the

LAKE SEAMEN ARE GRANTED INCREASE

Cleveland.—An increase of the Lake Carriers' Association below the grade of licensed officers have been granted wage increases of \$15 per month effective Sept. 1, it was announced in a statement issued by George Marr, secretary of the association, the statement declares will continue to operate under the "open shop" policy.

Garden on a Wall.

Situated in the middle of the most thickly populated district of Birmingham, Eng., and almost completely surrounded by factories and works, is what is probably the most unique gardening display in the British Isles. Mr. W. Took, of Claybrook Street, has covered the whole of the wall of his house with boxes of flowers, and there are five windows, surrounded by blossoms. Hundreds of people from all parts of the district have visited the house and admired Mr. Took's wonderful work.

:: Items of Interest from Overseas ::

POSTPONE CONVENING 2nd INTERNATIONALE

Prague.—The preliminary conference of the second Internationale was held this week, presided over by Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader. It was decided to postpone the convening of the Second Internationale, set for October at Hamburg, but no date was announced.

It was resolved to have no negotiations with the Communist party. Tom Shaw, Great Britain, was elected Internationale secretary vice Ramsey McDonald, also of Great Britain, who resigned. Delegates were present from Great Britain, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Germany, Ukraine, Georgia and Czechoslovakia.

WORKERS JOIN FASCISTI

Genoa.—Twelve thousand workmen of the port of Genoa have joined the Fascisti co-operative organization in the past few days. At Suzzara, near

here, 2,000 more workers also have asked to be admitted. There is still some opposition to a Fascist list of Fascisti were embushed by some radical workmen yesterday, and one Fascisti was injured.

SOCIALIST AMALGAMATION

Berlin.—Representatives of the Majority Socialists and Independent Socialist Parties met in Berlin and discussed the question of amalgamation. Both parties agreed that their independence must not be prejudiced until congresses of both parties had come to a decision on the subject. Meanwhile it was agreed that both sides must avoid all utterances in the Press, as well as at public meetings, that might hamper such amalgamation.—Euter.

COAL TRIMMERS

Although no agreement has been reached respecting the period of stabilization of coal trimmers' wages, a

News Agency was informed on inquiry at the National Transport Board, London, that the dispute, if any should arise, has been postponed until March of next year at the earliest.

NORFOLK HARVEST WAGES

At a joint meeting of farmers' and laborers' representatives at Norwich on Saturday, it was agreed that the rate for harvest wages in Norfolk shall be £10.

MINERS' WAGES

Wages of Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Staffs miners are to be 32 per cent. above the basic rate of 1931. In Scotland the rate is to be at the normal minimum of 5s. 5d. a shift the lowest possible under the national

agreement. Eastern area rates have been fixed at 21.78 less than the rate for July.

TINPLATE INDUSTRY

The Welsh Tinplate Joint Industrial Council, which regulates the wages and conditions of the Welsh tinplate trade, employing 37,000 persons, met at Swansea, when the employers agreed to continue the payment of the 7½ per cent. special bonus to lower paid men for the next three months.

STUFF TO GIVE 'EM

Mr. D. Glen, contractor, in responding to a vote of thanks at the opening of a large new building at Jarrov, refused to take the credit for the work and said it belonged to the workmen down to the youngest apprentice.

Unhappy thought! Suppose we get to Heaven and find the people we don't like holding all the high offices.



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A GREAT NEWSPAPER MAN

By the death of Viscount Northcliffe the world has lost one of its most picturesque and dominant figures and Great Britain the man who, since the days of Benjamin Disraeli, has had the most disturbing effect on her destinies.

Just why Lord Northcliffe earned the suspicion and distrust of the great majority of the British people is difficult to say. His phenomenal success in the newspaper world was matched by men in other spheres of business, and his methods, while strange to British journalism, and designated "Yankee," were not sufficient to account for it. That he was a man of gigantic mental ability and that his love of, and loyalty to, the British Empire was unimpeachable was generally admitted, but behind this was the feeling of distrust engendered probably by his sudden reversals of policy made with small regard for that conservatism ingrained in the British character.

His purchase of the "Times" came as a shock to Englishmen of all classes, as much to those who never saw the paper as to those whose guide it was. The "Times" stood in journalism for what Westminster Abbey stood in architecture, and its sale to the founder of the "Daily Mail" jarred that curious sentimentalism which, at unexpected moments, takes possession of the British race to the exclusion of business interests.

Born in Dublin on July 15, 1865, Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, the son of a Barrister-at-law, decided to follow journalism in preference to the law, and at the age of seventeen he went to London as a sub-editor for a publishing house. His first independent venture was a weekly paper, "Answers," which sprang into immediate prominence as the result of a guessing contest. This success was shortly followed by the purchase of the "London Evening News" and in 1896 he founded the "Daily Mail" which was the chief contributor to the unexampled influence he gained in newspaper life.

Created a Baronet in 1904 he was raised to the peerage a year later, and in 1917, in recognition of his services as head of the British Mission in America, he was created Viscount Northcliffe.

During the Great War he rendered immense service to the Allies by his anti-German propaganda for which the Prime Minister thanked him in generous and eulogistic terms.

THE PROBLEMS OF PROHIBITION

The representations made by the United States to Great Britain suggesting that the latter should consent to a search, outside the three mile limit, of vessels suspected of carrying intoxicating liquors has met with "sympathetic non-committal consideration."

Apart from the delicate international complications which the acceptance of this suggestion by Great Britain might involve, from a practical point of view it is difficult to imagine that any good result would be achieved. If British vessels are running illicit liquor they have obviously larger manoeuvring facilities outside the three mile limit than inside it, and, as the limit is extended, as it would have to be, the difficulties of arresting fast ships would be the greater. Eventually we might witness the remarkable spectacle of American ships stopping and searching British craft three miles and a half from London, Liverpool or Bristol.

While the Prohibition forces in the States are hard put to advance any argument based on International Law why Britain should agree to an extension of the sight of search, they contend that nations have moral as well as legal obligations. While this might be so in the enforcement of a law on which other nations had been consulted, through the League of Nations or some similar body, it obviously does not hold good in the present instance. The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act are purely domestic in design and application, and any action for or against their enforcement by another nation would establish a precedent fraught with the gravest perils.

Here in Canada we can speak feelingly on the difficulties facing the United States, but our experience teaches that with the best will in the world no other country can help to enforce a law which a considerable part of our own people decline to obey, or obey without any moral satisfaction.

THE GOVERNMENT'S BOND CONVERSION

The Dominion's offer to renew the five and a half per cent. Canadian Government Bonds, maturing December 1st at the same rate of interest as is carried by the maturing Bonds and allowing one month's interest, is a material concession to the Canadian investor this rate being higher than the one obtained on the recent Canadian loan in New York. The security, the highest that can be offered by the Government, in addition to the interest should lead to widespread investment in the bonds, particularly as the present financial operation is entirely domestic. Arrangements for the exchange of Bonds can be made at any of the Branches of the Chartered Banks.

Many who invested in the Bonds maturing on December 1st will have no immediate need for the money, and we can suggest no better method of re-investing it than in the new Bonds which will materially assist the Dominion to grapple with its financial and social obligations.

Full particulars of the Government's Conversion Scheme will be found in our advertising columns and we hope that our readers will give them the most careful perusal.

Cowardice Ruined Germany.
 (From the Minneapolis Journal.)
 The war was caused by cowardice. Rathenau, the assassinated foreign minister of the German republic, who knew whereof he spoke, said so a year ago, and his murder releases his words to the world. "The Kaiser rattled his sword until he frightened himself and all his ministers out of their normal judgment," Rathenau explained. "Bethmann-Hollweg and his ministers sat up all night in their offices in fear and trembling, hoping

and praying that the Czar would succumb to the terms of the ultimatum, and that they would escape the disaster into which their cowardice had led them."
 Lives of speakers oft remind us we can break the limit too, and departing leave behind us what is left of our home brew.
 When one reflects that a savage isn't required to wear a saw-edge collar, it is rather difficult to understand what makes him savage.

FEDERAL REVENUES ON THE INCREASE

New Stamp Taxes Are Bringing In Half a Million Dollars a Day.

Indications of returning prosperity are furnished by increasing federal revenues and the success of the new stamp taxes as money makers is being demonstrated early. Although the tax has been in operation only a fortnight, revenue from this source has gone as high as \$1,500,000 in a day. This figure is inordinate and is attributable to firms or companies paying in one day for the embossing of their cheques for a month, thus obviating the necessity of affixing stamps.

An ordinary day's receipts from the stamp tax, however, is around half a million. How it works out is exemplified by comparing a single day in July with one in August. On July 15 before the new levy came into effect the receipts were around \$280,000. On the corresponding day in August they amounted to \$500,000. It will not be surprising if the month's revenue from this source aggregates \$15,000,000 with prospects of increasing because August is a dull month commercially and the operation of the law has not yet acquired its "swing."

Customs Receipts Up.
 Simultaneously customs receipts are going up. Those for July showed an increase of over \$3,000,000 compared with the corresponding month, while the August increase promises to be more marked again. The estimate will be exceeded.

Likewise in regard to income and business profits revenue, it is apparent that the estimate of \$60,000,000 is well within the mark. From this source \$51,000,000 has already been collected in four months, the proportion being \$45,000,000 from income and \$6,000,000 from business profits. The latter act has expired and collections are in the nature of old taxes.

If things keep up at the present rate the financial showing at the end of the year will be exceedingly favorable, especially if expenditures are kept in check and the railway shortage within bounds.

PROVERBS OF THE NATIONS

ITALIAN SAYINGS.

The deceiver is ever at the foot of the deceived.

Reason governs the wise man, but the cudgel a fool.

The dispute which has only one side is easily settled.

He who is bad to his relatives is worse to himself.

Worse than a mute is he who does not speak clearly.

A wise man's country is that one where he is happiest.

It isn't titles that make men illustrious, but men, titles.

We cannot be wrong in leaving other people's business alone.

From hearing comes wisdom, and from speaking repentance.

He who anticipates his good fortune risks it by his presumption.

There are all sorts and the problem is to learn to choose them.

He who would live long must sometimes change his way of living.

Serious things are always excused by the haste with which they are done.

THE MUSKOKA LAKES.

The Muskoka region of the "Highlands of Ontario" was for centuries the chosen hunting ground of the Hurons. It was the red man who gave the musical name Muskoka (Signifying "clear sky") to this land which held supremacy over all others in his affections, and he christened the islands, promontories, mountains above sea level—gives splendid attractive rocks, lakes and rivers in a manner that showed his appreciation of the beauties of his forest home. No happier appellation than "clear sky" could have been adopted, as the altitude of the region—one thousand feet atmospheric conditions. Muskoka spreads its manifold charms to blue skies flecked with soft, white clouds. It is a delectable land, brilliant with rich coloring, its air pungent with the fragrance of the pines, its waters cool and clear; moreover, a land of many pleasures, offering a wide variety of health-giving, open-air sports and pastimes suited to all ages. There are about 100 hotels in the district that cater to those of modest taste as well as those who are most fastidious. The Canadian National-Grand Trunk Railways have issued a handsomely illustrated booklet with list of hotels and which can be had free on application to H. E. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

BROADCASTS

From Overseas and Across the Border.

Reform of House of Lords.

The government proposals for the reform of the House of Lords provides for Members elected, either directly, or indirectly, from the outside. Hereditary peers elected by their order.

Members nominated by the Crown, the numbers in each case to be determined by statute.

Lord Long said the Government deserved commendation for submitting resolutions so extremely vague, and leaving such wide scope for amendment. There was no half-way house, he declared, between a Chamber mainly hereditary in composition and a wholly-elected Second Chamber. In his belief the old hostility to the hereditary principle was really dead. The Parliament Act, he maintained, required drastic amendment, but he had no fears as to what would follow the accession to power of the Labour Party, was likely to go in for republicanism, or hostility to the Crown or anything drastic of that kind. There was no such danger. The real dangers lurked in financial measures. The House of Lords could never expect to have such powers to deal with financial questions as a popularly-elected chamber. However the House of Commons was constituted, it would never consent to share with anybody the control of the nation's finances. But it was a monstrous thing that the decision as to what was a Money Bill should depend on the word of the Speaker. That was intolerable; and it was one of the features of the Parliament Act that called for alteration. He suggested that a peer ought not to be allowed to exercise his functions as a Lord of Parliament immediately he became of age. There ought to be an interval of years after attaining his majority before he was allowed to sit and vote. Lord Charnwood, referring to the proposed composition of a new Second Chamber, said they could not have two bodies elected without one of them detracting from the quality of the other. The most striking fact about the whole question of Second Chambers was that since the Parliament Act the House of Lords enjoyed a universal respect and confidence which no other Second Chamber in the world enjoyed, and their problem was to maintain and safeguard that record.

Parasite Wives.

Piquant advice to married women was offered by the Lady Mayores of Manchester, Eng., in a speech to the girls of the High School at the Free Trade Hall. Marriage, she explained, is not a profession but an occupation, because it is generally understood that no previous training or experience is required. These girls who intended to marry she urged not become parasites, like the plants and animals who did not work themselves, did not even get their own food, but lived on the work of others. "Any woman who is not doing a full day's work," declared the Lady Mayores, "is a parasite to the community. This is the greatest danger to the married woman, because marriage is not necessarily a full-time job. It is not a full-time job to do housekeeping and supervising; no woman of average intelligence should take the whole of her time for that. In fact, they don't; they play golf or bridge or go to tea parties in the afternoon. They ought to be doing the voluntary work of the city, because they are the people who have the time to do it. If they are not doing a full day's work they are parasites."

Death By Suggestion.

"He died because he thought he was dead," was the amazing yet perfectly plausible theory propounded by a doctor at a Shoreditch inquest. Alfred Manning, a Shoreditch boot repairer, was found dead in the bedroom of his house in Millrow. He had died while attempting to commit suicide by hanging, but there was no sign of strangulation. Death overtook him as he was kneeling at the foot of his bed, with his chin resting in a looped black-edged handkerchief, which was hung over the knob of one of the bedposts. Dr. Henry Bird, of Kingsland Road, at the inquest, told the deputy coroner that there was nothing in the body to account for sudden death. "In my opinion," observed the doctor, "he rested his chin in the handkerchief and died by auto-suggestion. He thought he was being hanged, and died from heart failure. The deputy coroner—himself a doctor—returned a verdict in accordance with Dr. Bird's evidence, that Manning died from heart failure in an attempt to commit suicide. That death may be caused by auto-suggestion is a new medical theory, which has arisen as a result of the attention that has recently been paid to psychological questions. There has been no authenticated case in England of death by auto-suggestion; but Harley Street specialists admit that auto-suggestion is a possible cause of death, and that Dr. Bird's diagnosis of Manning's case was probably correct. Dr. Bird stated that he had arrived at his conclusion because it was impossible to attribute the man's death to any other cause. "I have had a good deal to do with hypnotism,

IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK



Glacier House, which provides the accommodation for tourists to Glacier National Park, British Columbia. In the distance the great Illecillewaet glacier may be seen.

and I know what a powerful suggestion can be conveyed by means of it."

Cruiser of the Skies.

There is being built at Southampton at the Supermarine Aviation Works a giant flying boat, which will be able to fly from an English port to New York in 24 hours, and may carry 30 to 40 passengers, in addition to the crew. The greatest secrecy is being observed in its construction, and only three or four people are acquainted with the details. The workmen employed in the manufacture of the various parts are sworn to secrecy. Special attention has been given to the hull, which involves certain new principles, and, in appearance, is like that of a large ship. When ready for the air, this "hush-hush" commercial craft will be fitted with two engines, each of which will be of 650 h.p. Designs have been produced for both cargo and passenger-carrying flying ships, and in each case the size is far in excess of any flying boat that has ever before been built. If a descent at sea should be necessary, the ship will be able to land safely in the worst weather, and to ride at anchor or to proceed through the water under its own power with perfect safety.

Unemployment Problem.

Dr. Macnamara, the British Minister of Labour, is giving unremitting attention to the problem of unemployment, and the matter has been on several occasions before the Cabinet. Existing measures of relief have been criticized, and the Government has been urged to branch out in new directions in a search for a remedy. The matter is one of admitted difficulty, but the necessity for a full examination of the facts of the position is realized. Consequently the Government has decided on a special investigation by a special committee of the Cabinet, which will begin its work without delay. Several prominent Ministers will be on the committee, which will be given instructions to review both the present conditions and future prospects. The committee will report to the Cabinet the result of its inquiries.

Next Step in Embargo.

To give effect to the decision of the House of Commons in respect of Canadian cattle, legislation will be necessary. Canadian cattle are excluded by the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Act. That Act must be amended, and the amendment might take one of two forms. There might be a definite exclusion of Canadian stock from the application of the Act, or authority might be given the President of the Board of Agriculture to suspend the operation of the statute in respect of cattle from overseas Dominions which had a clean bill of health.

New Bank of England.

"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," the familiar term by which the Bank of England is known, is greatly concerned about her personal appearance, and has definitely decided to go in for an elaborate new outfit. In other words, the stodge building in the heart of the City which stores the Empire's bullion, is to be rebuilt. Details of the methods to be adopted in the rebuilding of the Bank are supplied by Mr. Herbert Baker, the architect. To provide the accommodation which has become necessary, an entire reconstruction of the inter-

ior of the building will have to be carried out. At the same time care is to be taken to retain the present blank outer walls which are so striking a feature of the building and as near rooms.

Long and sympathetic study has been given to the determination of

the extent to which the more valuable portions of the old building of the Bank of England could be retained consistently with the creation of a new structure worthy of the Bank, and sufficient for its needs. The facts of the site in relation to its light and the surrounding streets and buildings together with practical and sentimental values of silence, security and seclusion, which the present blank external walls afford, all seem to point favorably to the policy which it is proposed to adopt and to a solution of the problem on the lines of Sir John Soane's own design of top-lighted halls, screened from the street by his great blank wall. It is an architectural appreciation of this building, Sir John Soane's life work and masterpiece, it may be recognized by those who have given most study to it that his banking halls seem to fit an exceptional sense of dignity and fitness of expression to a bank, and honour can therefore be best paid to his memory not only by preservation of these test of a century of his invention as halls, but by the acceptance after the motive idea for the natural after-growth of his building.

Memorial to Convicts.

A memorial to ten prisoners from Camp Hill Prison, Newport, Isle of Wight, who were killed in the war, was unveiled in the prison chapel by the Bishop of Winchester. A memorial to four other Roman Catholic prisoners was unveiled last January. In all 145 men joined the forces from the prison. One, who was killed, won two distinctions and voluntarily offered his blood to save a wounded comrade.

YOUR TEAPOT
 will demonstrate why
"SALADA"
TEA
 HAS NO EQUAL
 Largest sale in America.

The most interesting book in the world for the man or woman who loses an arm!

CONTAINS 3000 photos after years of actual photographs of users of Carnes Arms—shows them in their daily life, at their daily work, able to do—comfortably—efficiently—things never before possible with an artificial limb. It proves that the Carnes Arm is the most marvelous substitute for the human arm ever devised. This book has brought success to thousands. If a sufferer from amputation, you will find this book the most valuable that has ever come into your possession.

Write for it today—it costs nothing but your request.

Carnes Artificial Limb Company
 KANSAS CITY, MO. DEPT. 157

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:

- Five year bonds, dated 1st November, 1922, to mature 1st November, 1927.
- 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 new issue.

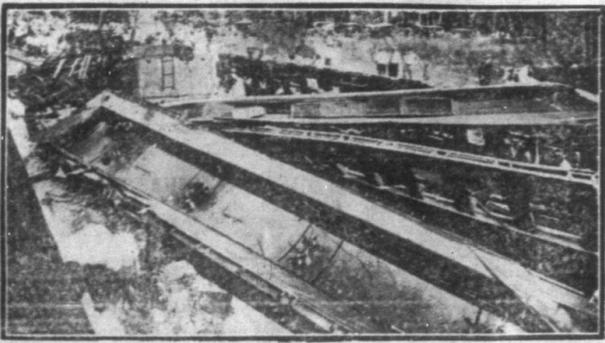
Holders of maturing fully registered bonds, interest payable by cheque from Ottawa, will receive their December 1st interest cheque as usual. Holders of coupon bonds will detach and retain the last unexpired coupon before surrendering the bond itself for conversion purposes.

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.

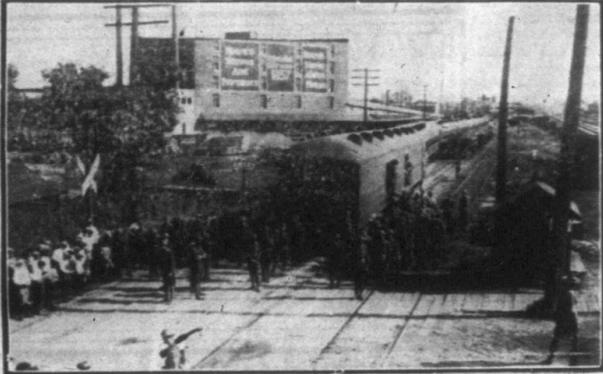
The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December, 1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
 Minister of Finance.

PICTORIAL REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS



Sunday school picnic train wrecked near Cincinnati. Ten were killed and fifty injured in the smash.



Troops called to Joliet, Ill., to keep peace during the railway strike.



In Strasbourg a monument was recently unveiled at the spot where "La Marseillaise" was first sung, by Rouget de Lisle, in 1792.



Imitation Dogs the Latest Fad in Paris.



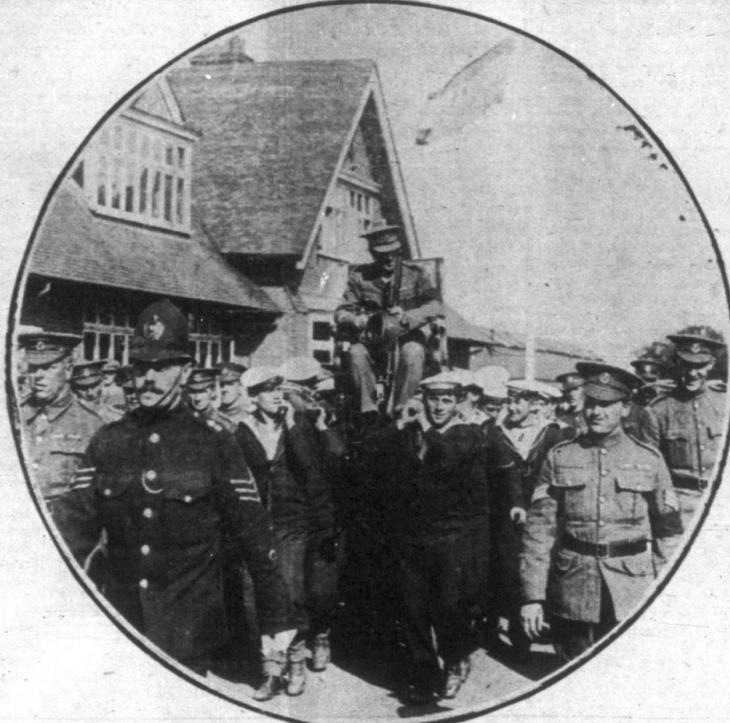
Italian Government offered a prize for the smallest plane that would actually fly. This is the winner, 15 feet wide, 15 feet six inches long, speed 106 miles an hour.



A Washington Girl Introduces the 'Possum as a Beach Pet.



James H. Doolittle of Kelly Field, Texas, plans to fly from Jacksonville, Florida, to San Diego, California, stopping only once for gas and oil.



Col. Marchmont of London, England, winner of the King's prize at Bisley, being chaired after his victory.



Four sons and a grandson of Yuan Shai Kai, first president of China. They are being educated in the U.S. and like baseball and other occidental sports.



Pittsburg workers have sent food to striking miners with the banner: "Food versus bullets."



Machine gun guarding Indiana mines.

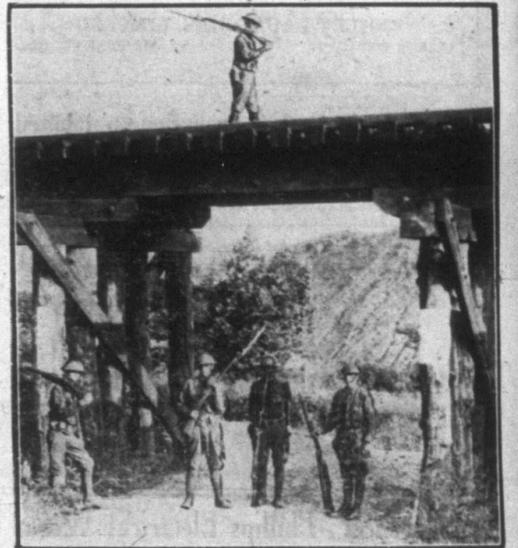


MANITOBA'S CABINET TAKES OATH OF OFFICE.

Above are shown the members of Manitoba's former administration. They are, from left to right: E. M. Craig, Minister of Education; John Bracken, B.S.A., Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works; M. E. Clark, Minister of Public Works; D. L. McLeod, Provincial Secretary. Also shown is P. A. Talbot, who it is rumored will be the government choice as Speaker. Also included in the cabinet is F. M. Black, Minister of Education.



Prince of Wales welcomes the president of the Argentine to London.



Troops guarding bridge near coal mines at Terre Haute, Ind.



Shelley's tomb in Rome, decorated at the centenary of his death.



Three Highlanders in Tarnowitz, Upper Silesia, take down the allied flags, French, British and Italian, before the city is handed over to the Poles.

WAR MENACE STILL REMAINS

Necessity For Changed Spirit in the World Is Stressed By Lloyd George—Duty of the Churches.

Premier Lloyd George, in a recent address to the National Free Church council in Great Britain urged the churches to make a strong fight against war. He spoke in high praise of the League of Nations.

"I speak as one who has had something to do with war," he said, "and had to make a close study of it. During the war the cry was: 'Never again.' There is a growing assumption that a conflict is coming again sooner or later. That is the business of the churches.

"What do I mean by that? Nations are building up armaments—I will not say nations that did not exist, but nations that have been submerged, buried—building up new armaments. You have national animosities, national fears, suspicions, dislike, ambition, fostered and exaggerated.

"You have more than that. Keep your eye on what is happening. They are constructing more terrible machines than even the late war ever saw. What for? Not for peace. What are they for? They are not even to disperse armies. They are to attack cities unarmored, to burn helplessness women and children.

"If the churches of Christ throughout Europe and America allow that to fructify they had better close their doors. The next war, if it ever comes, will be a war on civilization itself.

"We have reduced our armaments, army, navy and air. In that respect our example is one. We have reduced them beyond what they were before the war, and if all the nations on earth did the same there would be no peril to peace. But it is difficult for one nation to remain defenseless when others construct machinery which may be used for its destruction.

"Everything depends on the temper, the spirit which is created throughout the world, and it would be a sad thing, a sad danger, to the people if the world came to the conclusion that Christianity, despite all its principles, in spite of all its ideals, was perfectly impotent to prevent mischief of that kind."

Mr. Lloyd George then declared that he was one of those who attached high hopes to the League of Nations, the covenant of which, he reminded his hearers, was in the first part of the Treaty of Versailles. He continued:

"I am entitled to boast of that. I was the first man to propose in the Council of Ten at Paris that the League of Nations should be an essential part of the treaty (loud cheers). It is there in the forefront of this much abused treaty. The League of Nations is an essential part of the machinery of civilization. If it succeeds, civilization is safe. If it fails, and I speak advisedly, civilization is doomed, doomed."

Mr. Lloyd George then decried the folly of believing that the machinery of the League alone would save the world, saying that it was the spirit behind the league that alone could give it the proper motive power in foreign relations.

Difficulties Between Nations. He spoke of the difficulty of speaking frankly on foreign relations.

"It is difficult, very difficult," he said. "You speak with a strength and often a suppression which you certainly would not exercise in matters affecting the political issues of your own country. Public opinion there is not amenable to public opinion here. The result is that conflict comes very suddenly.

"How many men were there in August eight years ago this week who thought that the most terrible war the world was just about to start? How many men—who were supposed to be in the know thought so? Just read the books that have been written even in Germany on the subject. Men supremely responsible thought a day or two before war was declared that the whole trouble was over. It comes with a suddenness which is appalling, perfectly appalling.

"Well, it is too late then to work the elaborate machine. The war germ is just like any other germ. You really do not know that it has got you until you are stricken down.

"It is no use arguing with an epileptic when the fit is on him.

"It is fear that is the most dangerous of all. There is distrust. There is one nation that will not believe anything that is said by another nation. They say, 'What are they up to? There is some deception behind it! They may be telling the truth, at least most of the truth. They might even tell the whole truth, and the more they tell the less it is believed. There is that atmosphere in the world, and it is all explosive material littered all over Europe. When the match has been dropped into the explosives it is no good brandishing the Covenant of the League of Nations in the face of the explosion.

"What followed Waterloo? Nobody reads about it, nobody knows and they forget. The disorganization of trade and of industry, the difficulty of getting your daily bread, hundreds and thousands tramping the streets to find some opportunity of earning a living for themselves and for their children, and tramping in the vain despair that filled the land, high taxation, high prices—all that will have ways be blazoned forth. That is the generation that will be judging the issue when the time comes. They will forget what happened in Europe.

"And Russia. No way out of the pit and sinking deeper into it with every convulsive effort. Germany clinging desperately to the rotten branch of debased currency, and when that gives away, God help Germany. That is forgotten.

"It is the business of the Church of Christ to keep that before the eyes of the people."

The man who says he doesn't care what the public thinks of him will probably lie about other things also.

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BATTLESHIPS OR AEROPLANES

Letter by Admiral Sir Percy Scott, in the London Daily Mail

I think that Viscount Curzon has firmly established that this country must have an efficient air force, and that the navy of the future must be able to take to the air, or, in other words, the navy must have its own air force. One of the greatest bungles ever made was taking away the navy's air force. Now they have got to fight to get it back. Viscount Curzon will have to support the whole navy and those who are sane in this country. The next point raised by the Daily Mail and Mr. George Lambert is, practically: "Are we going to spend our money on battleships, aeroplanes, or on both? If we cannot afford to have both, which is the more important as regards the protection of our country—battleships or aeroplanes? Mr. Lambert very wisely points out that the 16 million gold sovereigns battleships will be of no use "unless they have an air force to protect them."

Some ignorant people have stated that battleships can defend themselves from air attacks by using their anti-aircraft guns. Bosh! They might as well use pea-shooters. No gun fired from the rolling platform of a battleship could harm an aeroplane. This fact establishes the correctness of Mr. Lambert's statement.

Examining the question of the relative value of battleships and aircraft is very easy; there is nothing abstruse or technical about it. Any lay woman or man or child can decide the question for herself or himself. They have only to discuss it from the three following points of view:

1. What the battleship used to be able to do before the new weapon was introduced.

2. What the battleship has been able to do since the new weapon was introduced.

3. What the battleship has not been able to do since the new weapon was introduced.

The battleship advocates who wish to spend 16 millions of the taxpayers' money will not tell the country what useful role the ships are going to play in future war. They do not tell us because they cannot. They only, parrot-like, keep on saying we shall "lose prestige by not possessing what is of no use; we shall gain prestige by having an air force capable of meeting an attack from any European power."

The country must choose between spending its money on what is not necessary or spending it on what is essential for its existence.

The battleship advocates tell the public that the battleship can sink anything she meets at sea. Bosh! The clumsy, slow-speed battleship, waddling on the ocean, would find herself in a very difficult position if she were sighted by a flotilla of fast torpedo-boat destroyers. They would keep outside her range during daylight and torpedo.

These are arguments that every layman can understand, and they are so manifest that the admiralty cannot answer them.

THE REGION OF ROMANCE

The Lake of Bays is one of the scenic gems of the Dominion of Canada, which is so richly starred with lovely lakes. It has a shoreline indented in such a manner that it affords constant delights and surprises, and is designated as "the lake of a thousand bays." On sites overlooking these bays have been erected charming cottage homes with, here and there, hotels that are in keeping with their setting of wistful waters and brooding woods. To spend a summer vacation here is to be near to Nature in her most fascinating mood. An entire season may be spent in exploring the Lake of Bays and her sister lakes, and you may choose for your excursions, according to personal desire, canoe, sailing-raft, motorboat or steamer. There is also the widest choice of vacation pastimes—bathing, golfing, fishing, boating, bowling, tennis, etc. Perfumed by millions of pines, invigorating breezes blow across these lakes, providing a real tonic that is "easy to take." The average altitude is about one thousand feet above sea level. The Lake of Bays is reached through Huntsville on the Grand Trunk, the yellow south of Toronto. A handsomely illustrated booklet telling you all about this lovely district sent free on application to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Montreal, P.Q.

The travelling man, a native Texan, was boasting the advantages of Texas when a fellow-traveller turned and inquired: "Say, if Texas is such a grand state, why don't you live down there?"

"Well, I did," drawled the Texan, "until the year of the big drought down there and then I had to leave because of my children. You see they were little fellows then, and sometimes they had to cry for several days before they could shed a tear."

Rail and mine strikes depress all industry except the manufacture of dreams.

P.R. IN ENGLAND

British System to be Reorganized.

The Manitoba Free Press says: Proportional representation has met with a good deal of opposition in the British House of Commons, but its advocates still hope for its ultimate adoption. In the meantime there is a strong movement in the country for the application of P. R. to municipal elections. Strange as it may seem, a bill providing for the optional use of the new system by municipalities has already passed the House of Lords—several times in fact—but the government has not yet introduced the bill in the House of Commons. This may be partly because of congestion of business in the lower house, for this government indicated on one occasion its intention of proceeding with the bill. The delay may also be due, perhaps, to opposition or lukewarmness, on the part of some members of the government, to give any encouragement to P. R., which is favored chiefly by the Liberal and Labor parties.

Some eighty municipal councils have passed resolutions in favor of the bill and its advocates are just now quoting with approval the report of the Transvaal commission on local government which says in part: "We strongly recommend that the ward system be abolished, and that each municipality be treated as a single electoral division, and that election be by means of proportional representation, each voter having to express his preference for as many candidates as there are vacancies to be filled.

The arguments for and against proportional representation have been stated and restated—combated on platform, in books, and in the press to so large an extent that we do not propose to traverse the ground again in detail.

We consider the system is effective, and so simple that any voter of sufficient intelligence ought to be able to render his vote a contribution to the public welfare."

Lord Parmoor, in a letter to the Times regrets that the municipal election to be held in the autumn, both in London and in the rest of the country will be conducted under the old system, and he says:

"There will be no guarantee of adequate representation, and in some cases large bodies of citizens will be excluded from reasonable share in the control of their local affairs. There will be the usual number of seats won by a majority of votes in three-cornered fights, and possibly, several examples of boroughs in which the administration and policy will be determined by parties representing only a minority of the citizens.

"The Royal Commission on Electoral Systems reported as long ago as 1910 that objections then entertained to P.R. for political elections did not extend to municipal bodies; and it is difficult to understand why local bodies which desire to adopt the principle of P.R. in their local elections, in order to obtain a more adequate representation of the electorate, should not be allowed an opportunity of adopting this system."

It may be taken for granted that before very long P. R. will be in use in those municipalities that desire to adopt it, and this experience with the system will demonstrate the advantages, and strengthen the movement for its adoption for parliamentary elections. The present House of Commons is nearly four years old and it is quite possible that the new house to be elected this year or next will be much more favorable to P. R. particularly after the Irish elections which convinced a great many people of the superiority of P. R. over the old system as a means of giving expression to public opinion.

BRITISH OPTIMISM ABOUT PALESTINE

A great deal of discontent exists in Palestine because of the cry that it was being "given over to the Jews," but Viscount Milner, distinguished as an administrator for the British Empire, assures us that harmony will be attained if Britain pursues a sound economic policy and does not allow the meaning and intention of the Balfour Declaration about Palestine to be distorted by extremists. Returning from a tour of the country Lord Milner expressed his optimistic feeling to the Paris correspondent of the London Times, who reports him as saying that it is a mistake to regard Palestine, as a remote country from the economic standpoint and he reminds us that in former days it used to support many times the 700,000, which is its present population. Lord Milner concedes that the country is impoverished by centuries of neglect and mismanagement, though he did note that improvement had been made since his earlier visit two years ago. The greatest need is for the development of agriculture, because "present methods are primitive in the extreme and much good land is wasted." Lord Milner is reported as having said further: "Foolish and extravagant things

have been said by certain persons, implying that the country was going to be handed over to the Jews. This has frightened the Arabs and the Christians, and upon their not unnatural fright agitators have worked with exaggerations and lies. But if peace is kept the people will presently find out that their fears, however natural, were unfounded. The great point is that it is not what the Government has done or is doing that is objected to, still less what it means to do, but what people have imagined or been told it means to do. I often asked people who protested so strongly

PLAYGROUNDS OF ONTARIO.

Nature, who ordained that man shall earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, also endowed him with a capacity for play. She further provided him with playgrounds wherein he might exercise that natural instinct. The Canadian Nation-Grand Trunk Railways have issued a booklet that provides an introduction to some of Nature's finest playgrounds, set down in the Province of Ontario. In these vast playgrounds of Ontario, Nature is at her best. Ages ago, giant glaciers from the north carved out the beds of Ontario's rivers, lakes and valleys with prodigal profusion and in splendid disarray. To such an ideal setting for a summer sojourn, Nature has added yet one more, that of a perfect summer climate. The air is pure and bracing, laden with the scent of pine. A very brief sojourn in these delightful altitudes brings sure relief to those afflicted with hay fever. To all—old and young, the strong, the weak—this beautiful land, where summer lingers long with its cool nights and halcyon days, brings rest and vigor. A handsomely illustrated booklet entitled "Playgrounds of Ontario," may be had for the asking by applying to H. R. Charlton, General Advertising Agent, Grand Trunk Railways, Montreal.

If women did all the writing we might expect numerous caustic comments about the folly of creatures who wear coats all summer.

FREE "HOOTCH"

A Sparkling Stimulant, Full of Wit and Humor. Free copy will be sent upon receipt of your name with address complete. Write to G. Mitchell, 397 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LONESOME?

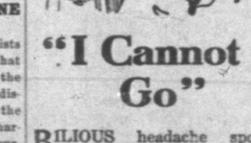
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TRIDENT enclosed gear train construction does not decrease the efficiency of the Trident Breakable Bottom. The protective compound, having a lower freezing point than water, still further reduces the likelihood of damage to the gear train. Exhaustive tests under service conditions have proved these statements.

NEPTUNE METALS CO., LTD., 1195 King St. West, Toronto. AGENTS: Walsh & Charles, 66 Tribune Bldg., Winnipeg, Man. Maritime Provinces—Jas. Robertson Company, St. John, N.B. British Columbia—Gordon & Bailey, 148 Alexander St., Vancouver, B.C.



"I Cannot Go"

BILIOUS headache spoils many an expected enjoyment. When the condition of the liver is neglected, biliousness seems to become chronic and recurs every two or three weeks, with severe sick headaches.

Why not get right after this trouble and end it by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to restore the health and activity of the liver.

Constipation, indigestion, backache, headache, biliousness and kidney derangements even disappear with the use of this well-known medicine. One pill a dose, 35 cts. a box, all dealers, an Edman, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

THE CLOTHES WITH A NATIONAL REPUTATION FOR STYLE AND QUALITY. THE LOWMEYER COMPANY, Ltd. Toronto.

THE McFARLANE SHOE, Limited THE FAMILY FRIEND. 61 De NORMANVILLE STREET MONTREAL, Quebec.

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Canadian Car and Foundry Co., Limited Passenger, Freight and General Service Cars of every description. TRANSPORTATION BUILDING. MONTREAL.

HAVE YOU ANY MONEY IN THE BANK? THERE is an old-fashioned theory which some people still cling to—that a bank wants no dealings with them unless they have "lots of money." Such is not the case with this bank; you will be welcomed whether you have \$1 or \$1,000 to deposit. Open an account with what you feel you can spare now and add to it regularly as "pay day" comes around. It is a comforting feeling to know that you have several hundred dollars put away safely in the bank. THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA Established 1869.

The Atlas Construction Co. Limited. Engineers and Contractors, 37 BELMONT STREET MONTREAL. C. MICHAEL MORSE, President. A. SIDNEY DAVES, Vice-President. Uptown 6970

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