

The Canadian

Courier

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

Wanted---A Good Roads Commission

By R. S. NEVILLE, K.C.



A Highway Association

By P. W. LUCE



Effect of Rising Prices on Income

By G. I. H. LLOYD



Bread and Crumbs

JEWISH STORY By ED. CAHN



The Titanic Puzzle

Pictures of Leading Figures



Recent News Features

Caught by the Camera



A Vancouver Island Road

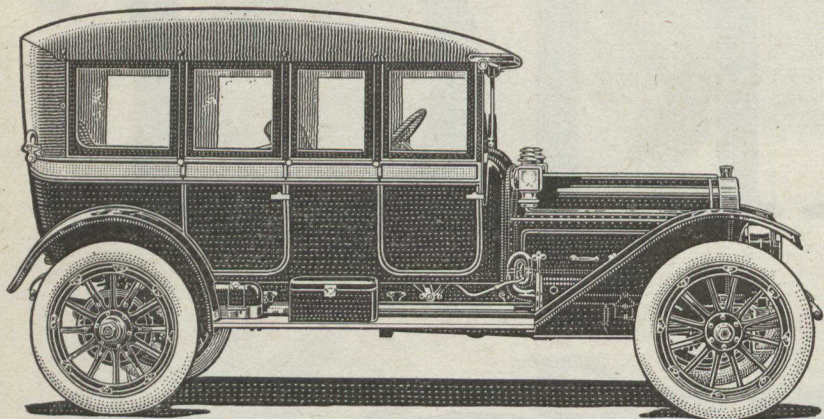
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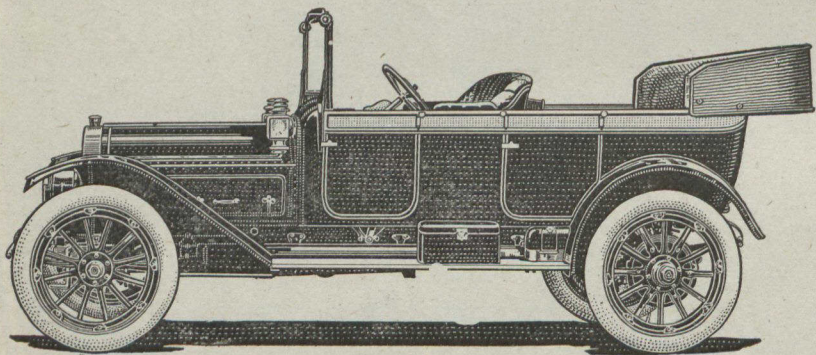
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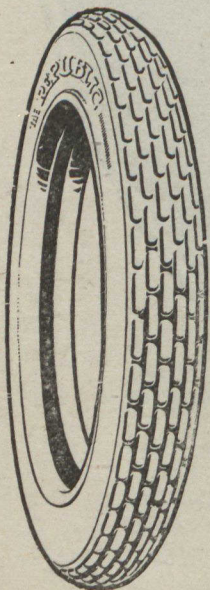
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The Canadian Courier

A National Weekly

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VOL. XI.

TORONTO

NO. 26

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Editor's Talk

A FINAL word on good roads appears in this week's issue. The subject is a live one in every section of the country. Out in British Columbia they have a Highway Association which is doing good work in that part of the Dominion. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec the question of waggon transportation is considered of great importance, and each Provincial Government is working hard on the problem.

Mr. Neville's final suggestion is that the Dominion Government should appoint a royal commission to find out whether or not Canada is losing thirty million dollars a year by poor highways, and to devise some comprehensive plan by which all the Governments could co-operate in building a series of national highways. Canada has been so busy building railways and canals that she has almost forgotten the value of other national highways.

The question of the increased cost of living and high prices for food and clothing is still a live topic. Mr. R. H. Coats, editor of the Labour Gazette, in his latest report, says that prices advanced during April as fast as during any preceding month of the past five years. If his figures are correct then the people of Canada are face to face with the continued rise in the cost of living, and something must be done to meet pressing necessities.

Mr. G. I. H. Lloyd, Associate Professor of Political Economy in the University of Toronto, has prepared three articles which will run consecutively in this journal. The titles are as follows:

- 1.—Effect of Rising Prices on Income.
- 2.—Effect of Rising Prices on Expenditure.
- 3.—Effect of Rising Prices on Thrift.

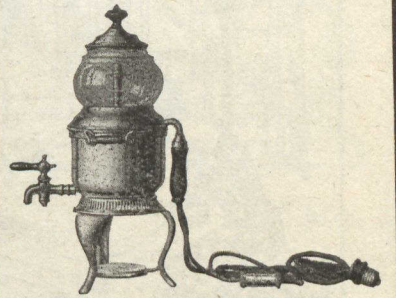
The first of this series appears this week, and is based on the assumption that prices have risen and that every man's problem is to discover a method of meeting them. Professor Lloyd has prepared some comparisons of the cost of living in the various cities of Canada which are entirely new and decidedly instructive.

Next week's issue will contain our monthly Country Life Supplement. Among the features will be an article on an American-Canadian country home at Cobourg; an illustrated article on Bungalows by G. M. West; and an interesting sketch entitled "The Vegetable Garden," by R. D. Black. The editor of the department, Mr. E. T. Cook, will contribute his usual quota concerning flowers and gardens.

The issue of June 8 will be our annual "Tourist Number," and will emphasize as usual the opportunities for tourists visiting Canada and for home tourists who are seeking new experiences.

Later in the month we shall publish our annual "Educational Number," dealing with the latest phases of educational progress throughout the Dominion.

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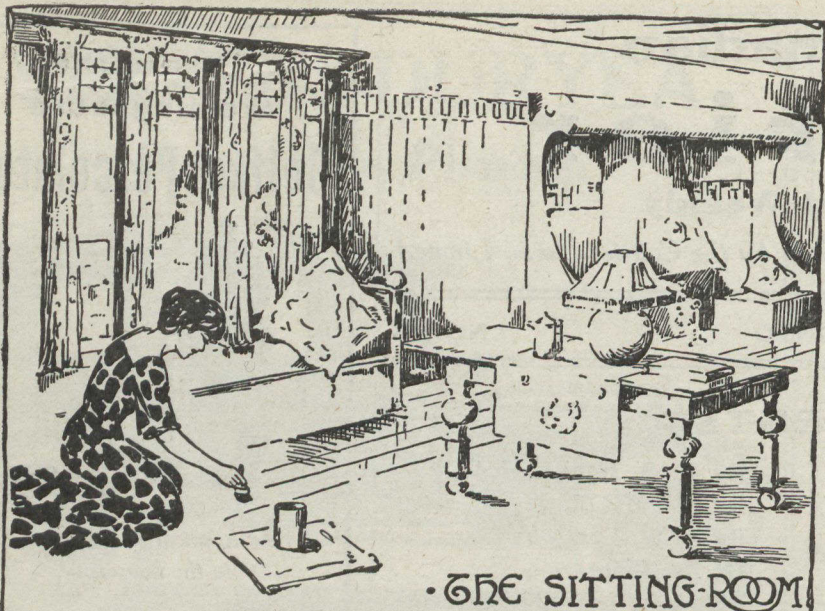
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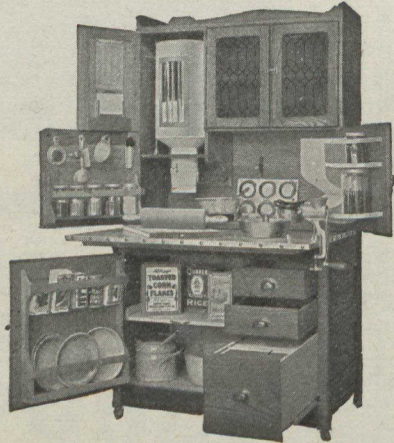
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IN LIGHTER VEIN

A Long Strike.—The Lady—“So you're really one of the striking miners?”

The Loafer—“Yus, lidy. I'm wot they call one o' the pioneers o' the movement. I went on strike twenty-three years ago, lidy, and I ain't never give in yet.”—London Sketch.

In the Market.—Every man has his price, but some hold bargain sales.—Satire.

Faulty Family Tree.—Willie—“Has Jack a good reason for being ashamed of his ancestors?”

Billie—“I should say so. His grandfather struck out four times in a world's series.”—Philadelphia Record.

Safe.—“The next time you spill your coffee on the table-cloth, don't try to hide it by setting the cup on it. I will notice it anyway when I clean up.”

“Yes, but I am in the office by that time.”—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

A Stern Chase.—Gink—“Your son is pursuing his studies at college, isn't he?” Dink—“I guess so. He's always behind.”—Judge.

Serious Interview.—The bookkeeper came out looking mysterious and called for the office boy.

“What are you doing?”

“Nuthin'.”

“The boss wants to see you right away. I guess it's the bounce for yours.”

“Nix,” declared the office boy. “I know what he wants.”

“What does he want?”

“He wants to know what new players have been signed.”—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Friend's Defence.—She—“Say, are those poems in the paper signed ‘Oedipus’ yours?”

He—“Yes.”

She—“Well, the girls persisted that they were and I always spoke up for you.”—Los Angeles Express.

Explained.—“Why should we say to Satan ‘Get thee behind me?’ asked the teacher.

“So that we shall get ahead of him,” returned the bright boy.—Puck.

Making Sure.—Grocer—“What are you doing there?”

Clerk—“Mr. Jones has ordered a bushel of potatoes, and I'm looking him up in Bradstreet.”—Boston Transcript.

Answered in Advance.—Mr. Knutt—“My dear, I'm drunk. It's a pity you ever married me. I'm sorry for the poor children (hic). Now for the Lord's sake let me come to bed quietly.”—London Opinion.

Two to One.—In one of the interior counties of Maine a case was called that had long been in litigation. The Chief Justice—who at that time was plain Judge Peters—thought it impracticable to keep the suit longer in court, and advised the parties to refer the matter.

After due deliberation they assented, agreeing to refer the case to three honest men.

With a grave smile, in perfect keeping with judicial dignity, Judge Peters said that the case involved certain legal points which would require one of the referees, at least, to have some knowledge of law; therefore he would suggest the propriety of their selecting one lawyer and two honest men!—The Argonaut.

A Question.—Clerk—(to woman who has fingered over everything in the store without buying anything): “Excuse me, madame, but are you shopping here?”

Customer—“Certainly. What would I be doing?”

Clerk—“I thought perhaps you might be taking an inventory.”—Woman's Home Companion.

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GANONG'S THE FINEST G.B. IN THE LAND CHOCOLATES

The Taming of the Shrew



The
**CANADIAN
 COURIER**
The National Weekly



Vol. XI.

May 25, 1912

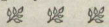
No. 26

The Titanic Puzzle

The Personal Equation.

A GREAT many people have been contrasting the *Titanic* inquiry in Washington with that in London. At Washington the inquiry was conducted by men who knew nothing of shipping or shipping regulations. Consequently, some very foolish questions were asked and the inquiry was directed rather to bringing out the survivors' stories, than to discover the real causes of the accident. In London, on the other hand, the sensational details have been avoided, and the inquiry has been more technical. In the minds of most people this is more dignified and more in keeping with British traditions of the administration of justice and the place which a Government occupies in relation to such happenings.

The difference is, of course, due to the personnel of the chief investigator. Senator Smith, chairman of the Washington inquiry, may be a good senator and a publicist of some standing, but he certainly had no special qualifications for the task which was so suddenly laid upon him. Lord Mersey, who has charge of the British investigation, is probably the best man who could possibly be selected for the purposes of a marine inquiry. As Sir John Charles Bigham, Kt., he was known as a leading commercial and admiralty lawyer. He began life in Liverpool, where shipping questions and shipping cases are of prime importance. As his reputation grew his services were in demand in other parts of the United Kingdom. Later he became president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court. He does not seem to have given tremendous satisfaction in divorce matters, but was an undoubted success in so far as admiralty cases were concerned. He has been President of the Bankruptcy Court since 1904.



A Skilful Counsel.

SIR ROBERT FINLAY, who is acting for the White Star in connection with the London investigation, is one of the most prominent of British counsel. Several times he has acted for the larger Canadian corporations in



SIR ROBERT FINLAY, K.C.

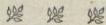
And His Son, Leaving a Session of the Titanic Court of Inquiry.



HON. ALEXANDER CARLISLE

Designer of the Titanic and Chairman Harland and Wolff.

appeals which have come before the Privy Council. He has also acted on one or two occasions for the Canadian Government. Sir Robert is the son of an Edinburgh doctor, and was educated in both medicine and law. He was called to the Bar in November, 1867, and became a member of parliament in 1885, representing Inverness. In 1895 he was made Solicitor-General; in 1902 he was chosen Lord Rector of Edinburgh, and from 1900 to 1906 he was Attorney-General. His career is a guarantee that the White Star case will be well looked after before the Court of Inquiry.



Designer and Builder.

ANOTHER interesting figure in connection with the inquiry is Rt. Hon. Alexander Montgomery Carlisle, General Manager and Chairman of the Managing Directors of Harland and Wolff, the famous shipbuilders of Belfast. Harland and Wolff have built most of the White Star vessels, and Mr. Carlisle is said to be chiefly responsible for the design of the *Titanic* and *Olympic*, as well as for that of the two larger boats which are now being built for the same owners. This shipbuilding firm is better known to Canadians through Baron Pirrie, who was formerly Chairman of the Board. Baron Pirrie was born in the city of Quebec, and spent some of his early life in Canada. When only fifteen years of age he entered Harland and Wolff's establishment and eventually became one of its chief officials. He has also been High Sheriff of Antrim and of Down, and also Lord Mayor of Belfast. Like Mr. Carlisle he is a Privy Councillor, showing the high regard which the British Government has for the achievements of this great commercial concern.

Mr. Carlisle was the son of a head master of the Royal Academical Institution of Belfast, and

was educated at that college. Apparently he was intended to follow the career of a shipbuilder and engineer, and the intention has been so far realized that he is now considered one of the greatest of modern shipbuilders.



Something of Results.

THE evidence elicited at Washington and London goes to show that the *Titanic* was travelling in a dangerous zone at too high a rate of speed; that the shell-plating was torn open for approximately two hundred and fifty feet, about twenty-five feet below the water line; that the doors of the watertight compartments were improperly opened after having been closed; that the crew were not named off to take charge of the life-boats; and that the disaster was a most painful and discouraging incident from the point of view of British seamanship. It is quite evident that success had made ship builders and ship owners less fearful of accidents than they should have been. The margin of safety was too narrow. Sir William White, the naval expert, does not seem to take much stock in the notion that the number of life-boats on the big vessels should be increased or that appliances of this kind are as important as "efficient watertight subdivision."

But if British seamanship has been shown deficient in a few particulars there is little doubt that the Captain's command to "Be British" was obeyed almost implicitly, and that in the face of a most sensational catastrophe the British people aboard maintained the best traditions of the race. George Bernard Shaw complains of "an explosion of outrageous romantic lying," but few will agree with him. He is inclined to lay a portion of the blame upon Captain Smith, whom he thinks has been unnecessarily eulogized. It is easy to praise and just as easy to condemn. It is difficult, however, for any human being to say what he would have done if he had been in the position of Captain Smith and the other officers.



LORD MERSEY

Chairman Titanic Inquiry, and His Son, Capt. the Hon. C. Bigham, Who is Secretary.

Photographs by L.N.A.

Bread and Crumbs

How an Old Saying Was Proved True and a Business Deal Arranged in Quick Time

By ED. CAHN

MOSES RABONOVITCH looked around his snug little domain with discontent written in large Hebraic letters all over his usually smiling face.

There were piles of neatly folded, secondhand clothing on the shelves, which reached the yellow-papered ceiling, and also stacked high on two counters, not to mention that in numerous drawers under them; while on wooden tiers, rather resembling miniature circus benches, were rows and rows of shoes.

There were shoes of every description, from the evening pumps of a man of fashion down to the bootees of somebody's baby. They were all brushed and polished and refurnished with buttons and laces, but they all retained the foot impression of their erstwhile owners, and resentfully refused to look as good as new.

Rabonovitch had just finished oiling the floor, and now for the sixth time, perhaps, he ran his eye over the "show" in the window.

He advanced a pair of gorgeous pink-and-bronze slippers into the foreground, setting a red satin pair more to the rear. Then he changed them back again, and readjusted some new cards. "How's this for cheap?" asked one confidently, while another blandly invited, "Come in—best goods in town."

"I got to be satisfied," said Rabonovitch to himself. "Nobody could do it a better winder, or select it ketchier signs. Besides that, the goods is swell, and the store it is cleaner as anythings, and it's only ten by the clock yet. Also, it is a fine day, and that show company what busted up will maybe want it to sell their costumings to me cheap. If I don't do it a good business to-day—well, then I ain't got it no kind of a *kopf*, and don't know nothings."

IN spite of these fine musings, the look of gloom returned, and, as the ancient clock at the back of the store noisily ticked off the minutes, and no customers entered, Rabonovitch fell to pacing up and down.

"Ach! Such a loss! A second-hand clothing business is not good for me; it's only for old mans, what like it slow lifes and slow turnovers for their mazuma. I wish it I had gone into such another somethings kind of business.

"There is Jonas Samter. He is in the jewelry business, and—by gracious!—I could easy put it his store between my counters, and then I'd have to look it out every morning that I don't sweep him out by the sidewalk along.

"But he makes it, I bet, easy hundred per cent. on everything, and has it clean goods what's new. I ain't got it so easy, or such a stylishness as he's got it."

Just then a shadow darkened the door and Aaron Solaski walked in.

"Hello, Haggarty!" said Rabonovitch. "How you iss—hay?"

"Haggarty! What for do you call me by that Irish name? Sure you know me long enough!"

"You bet your life I know you, and I thinks it there is maybe a little truth in what's this I hear about you. A party tells me you're getting ashamed for your name, and is going around now as Mr. A. Solus. *Oi, oi!* What is it the matter with the 'ski'? There's many a poor person what would be glad to have it a honest wind-up to their name like 'ski.'"

"*Shon gutt!* That's enough!" said Aaron, laughing.

"Still I ain't heard you denying nothing," persisted Rabonovitch.

"Deny! Deny! Sure I ain't denying such a bug-house talks. I got it more to do."

"Bughouse, or no bughouse, Haggarty, take it from me—I'm maybe older than you a little bit, and—"

"No, you ain't. I'm two years older as you."

"*Nu, nu!* I'm married now fourteen years, and got it seven childrens, and each one puts it again ten years onto me. Listen! I'm telling you somethings: A good honest name, even if it ain't got a stylish sound, is worth bread. We got it a saying—what I guess you heard it already before: *Varf nit avek broit tzu gehn zuchen breklech!* Throw not

away bread to go and seek it crumbs!"

"Now," said Aaron persuasively, "you're a friend of mine, and, even if you are always calling me down and roasting me, I will say it: I like you. I'm going to tell you just what's what, exactly, and nothing but true facts: I sold it my store for cash, and then I buys me such a mortgage in them houses what's in the long, red block on Craig Street. And I've got it just two hundred dollars cash money to go into business with.

"I been rubbering around and breaking myself in, and I know it I shall make one grand success, and a big hit, onct I get started.

"But I needs it a office, and desk, and chairs, and also a young feller to stay it in the office to take it orders and answer the phone; and, later, some fel-

ready I had it two cases, More will come soon."

"Is that so?"

"Sure. Listen: That's why I changed my name. Also, I know every Jew what's in town, nearly. The police captain he tells me I should get it piles of private work, and, maybe—onct in a while—immigration cases, what the regular polices can't handle. He's a friend of mine, and he's going to give me a boost. He said it himself.

"Now, I want it a little more capital, and if I get it from you I make it to you better terms than what I would anybody else. You will get it fifty per cent. Always I hear you kicking that you ain't making money fast enough; but still you got it a good living here, and you hate to risk it pulling out. Give me five hundred dollars, and I'll show you how quick you'll make it more. We'll go it by a lawyer and fix it up a agreement, and every Saturday night you shall go over the books and get it your fifty per cent."

"But how do I know there will be any profits? How do I know you are such a swell detective?"

"Don't I tell it you myself? The first chanct I gets I'll show you. My goodness! Do you got to have it your fingers on the profits before you spend it a dollar?"

Just then a taxicab drew up to the door, and a gayly bedecked young woman got out. She was half over the threshold before either Rabonovitch or Solaski saw her, and was just in time to hear Rabonovitch say, in a tone of derision: "That's all right, Haggarty; but—"

Just then he looked up. "Good morning, lady. Come right in!" But she paid no heed as she stared at Solaski.

"Haggarty!" she exclaimed. "Gee whiz! Now, isn't that funny? I was just thinkin' about a fellow of the same name. He usta live here in this very burg, too. Gee! I'd give fifty dollars in real money to find him!"

"Would you, lady?" said Rabonovitch. "Well, after you transacts your business with me, tell it your troubles to this here Mr. Haggarty. He's the bestest detective in the city, and I guarantee he'll find anybody or anything, no matter where it is."

"You don't say? Well, sir, I guess I'll take your tip. You are not in a hurry, are you, Mr. Haggarty?" she said, turning to Solaski.

"Not very," he answered, ostentatiously looking at his watch.

The chauffeur was bringing in a trunk, and when it was safely settled the lady turned to the detective: "Say, I won't renig on that fifty if you can find the fellow I want. I'll tell you about him now, so that while I'm busy with this other gent you can get busy, too.

"I'M Mabel May—I guess you have heard of me. I'm the star of that burlesque show that went broke. They telegraphed me to come and save the day; it was so fierce I couldn't help it.

"This trunk's full of costumes that I want to sell 'cause I'm dated up for a new piece that calls for things entirely different. Ain't that always the way? Soon as a girl gets a thing it ain't no kind of use to her.

"My real name was Maggie Mudge, and while I was doin' a turn in the movin'-picture theatres here, four years ago, I met a feller and got married to him. His name was Oscar Plotzstein, but I used to call him Haggarty to tease him. He was a awful good kid! Gee! There wasn't a thing on the globe he wouldn't do for me.

"He was slower than a lame snail, though, and he kinda got on my nerves. He wanted me to quit the stage and live along with him in two rooms, and be poor and happy. But I wouldn't do it.

"I wanted to see my name in electric letters on Broadway, and I'm getting there fast. I kept working away, and made a hit, and got a chance to go with a pretty good road show. He let me go without a word—and, after a while, when I wrote to him and told him I wanted to get a divorce he said all right. He wouldn't stand in my light."

Here she frankly dabbed her eyes, and as frankly blew her nose.



"She was half over the threshold before either Rabonovitch or Solaski saw her."

Drawn by A. Lismer.

lers to help me when I'm busy. All them things takes it money."

"Hay!" interrupted Rabonovitch. "I ain't no money lender!"

"Who's talking about a money lender? This ain't no favour I'm asking; this is a business proposition.

"I want it a partner what puts it in five hundred dollars. He don't need it to do no work, nor nothing; all he's got to do is be a dummy partner."

"Well, I ain't no dummy, Solaski! If you ain't got it no manners no more as that, you'd better get it such a job sweeping the streets, and learn some. Calling me names! What you think I am, anyway?"

"Don't get excited—I ain't calling you names. That word is only a expression in business. You needn't to be getting into waxes. Ain't you never heard it no business talk?"

"Sure I have. But you bet I know the difference between business words and fresh words, and don't you forget it, neither. Why don't you say it at first—quiet partner—and be done?"

"Because I know it better as that. Silent partner is the word."

"That's what I said. Quiet—silent; the same thing."

"But watcha think of the proposition?" persisted Solaski.

"Fine! So crazy am I to let you use it five hundred dollars, that I'm running already now halfway to the bank to get it. But, believe me, I'd run twice as fast if you'd tell me onct what kind of a business it is."

"Sure! I ain't ashamed of it. I'm a detective already, and I'm going to open it such a office. I charge it six dollars a day for my services, and al-

"Varf nit avek broit tzu gehn zuchen breklech," said Rabonovitch to Solaski.

"Oh, I know what that means!" cried Mabel May fiercely. "Don't throw away bread to go and seek crumbs." I learned some Yiddish arter I was married. But don't you think I'm not satisfied with things as they are now, for I am. I wrote and told him to get married to some nice little girl that would know how to make him happy, and I hope he has. I've just come from where he used to live. But they said he's moved away, and he's not at his old job. He's a tailor, and about as big as you are, Mr. Haggarty. Remember, his name is Oscar Plotzstein."

"And if I find him I get it fifty dollars?" said Aaron, starting for the door.

"That's what you do! Bring him here if you find him by one o'clock. I'll be here till then. Think you can find him?"

"Find him! You bet you my life I can find him! That's what for I'm a detective."

"Good for you! If you are not here by one o'clock I'll leave my address. I got to leave town to-night at five-thirty, so you'll have to hustle.

Now, beat it! Got weights on your feet? Shake your nose bag off, and hug the rail!"

Mabel May turned as if the incident was closed, and began unlocking her trunk, but Solaski lingered.

"What if he is married, lady?"

"On your way! That won't make any difference to me. I hope he is. I'll buy him a wedding present that will make his eyes bung out. Gee! But he was a good kid!" But Aaron was gone.

"Talk about luck!" whispered Aaron to himself exultingly. "To think it that out of all the tailors in town I should know it the very feller! He'll be just coming out to lunch when I gets down by the shop.

"Rabonovitch, he will think it I am one fine detective when he sees me back inside of a hour with my man, and getting it fifty dollars. I don't got to tell him I know Plotzstein, and I bet it a million dollars against a petrified pretzel that now he will be crazy to be my partner."

Occupied with these pleasant thoughts, he almost collided with his quarry, hurrying along in the noon-day rush.

"Hello, Plotzstein!" he cried, seizing that sur-

prised young man's arm. "Listen! You remember onct you told me about your first wife, what got a divorce from you?"

"Sure I do!"

"Well, she's here, and she wants I should bring you to her."

"Maggie is he—ar! Oi! Oi!" Plotzstein almost collapsed.

"Come on! She ain't going to kill you! Whatcha scared of? You—"

"But I can't go to see her. I'm married now. What would Rachel say?"

"You don't got to tell Rachel. It don't concern her, anyhow. Ain't a man got a right to go and see his own wife what was?"

"Yes, but—"

"Come on, now! She don't want you for her husband back again. She only wants to shake it hands and tell you she ain't forgot it how nice you was to her, and didn't kick it up no fuss when she got it her divorces. She is now a stylish actorine, with piles of clothes, and I guess maybe a little money. Come on!"

(Continued on page 25.)



MR. P. W. LUCE
Secretary C.H.A.

A Highway Association

By P. W. LUCE

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of Canada there is just now an awakening to the needs of better roads. East and west and north and south the cry for improved highways is heard. As with many another public affair the West was

while it is yet subject to change, is at the present time outlined as follows: Alberni to Nanaimo; Vancouver, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Hope, Princeton, Rossland, thence to Trail, crossing the



Twixt Lake and Mountain.
Photograph by H. E. Leash.

the first to take cognizance of this condition on a large scale, and with a view to hurry forward the day when all Canadian roads would be a credit to the nation, the Canadian Highway Association was formed in New Westminster last November, its main object being to construct a highway that will reach from the west coast of Vancouver Island to Halifax, N. S., and that will be travellable by automobiles, horses and vehicles for every mile of road.

It is not the purpose of this association to build this road; such an enterprise is far beyond the power of any private body or association; it is essentially a matter for the Governments, Federal and Provincial. But the work which the Canadian Highway Association plans to do will, and has tended to, advance the construction of the trans-continental highway.

Education is the means whereby the officers of the Canadian Highway Association plan to create and awaken the cry for good roads to such an extent that the public all over Canada will rise and demand this boon. Every year, in an indifferent, halting way, with something of the beggar's plea for alms, the tax-payers of this country have petitioned for better roads and for the improved highways. The intention is that in the future the economic necessity of good roads be so strongly impressed on the powers-that-be that adequate grants will be made without cavil. And this is as it should be, for no country in the world is in greater need of good roads than Canada is to-day.

Perhaps because its headquarters are in the Province of British Columbia, the work of the Association has met with a greater success in the West than has been the case in the East. The officers, or rather the majority of them, are Western men in close touch with Western conditions, and acquainted with Western members of parliament, both Provincial and Federal. Personal representation is a mighty leverage when concession is sought from a Government, and this has been used repeatedly in British Columbia. The result is that a sum of \$1,800,000 in excess of any previous appropriation was secured from the Legislature this year, and that a big portion of this is to be spent on the construction of the British Columbia section of the Canadian highway. Through the Hope Mountain district is perhaps the most difficult road that will ever be built in Canada. The sum of \$75,000 has been set aside for the work there this year, this being supplemented by an equal amount given by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The route of the Canadian Highway,

Columbia by the new bridge now in course of erection, and via Summit Creek, along the old Dewdney Trail to Creston, thence following the main Trunk Road into Alberta. From the British Columbia boundary the road goes almost direct to Macleod, thence on to Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, partly over the old surveyed trail, and partly on road allowances; from Medicine Hat the route is through Coleridge, Irvine and Walsh, thence on to Maple Creek, just outside the boundary line. Entering Saskatchewan the road heads almost directly for Swift Current, whence it follows closely the Canadian Pacific Railway to Waldeck, thence east across Lake Chaplin, then following the north boundary of Township Sixteen through Moose Jaw to Broadview, and from there following a southeasterly direction part of the way on surveyed roads paralleling the Canadian Pacific Railway main line to Fleming, thence straight east to the Manitoba boundary. In Manitoba the road is through the older settled districts of the Province, traversing the city of Brandon, Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg. East of Winnipeg there is a good road for about twenty miles, after which sparsely settled country is entered. The road along the Great Lakes is not yet outlined, but it is the intention to touch at Port Arthur, the Soo, Parry Sound, and then head almost due east for Ottawa. From the Capital City the route is towards Montreal, passing probably to the south of the city, and stretching east to Sherbrooke, where it will swing northeast, paralleling the boundary line of the State of Maine, and taking a southeasterly direction a few miles from Riviere du Loup, and then by the most direct route through New Brunswick and Nova Scotia to Halifax, touching at Moncton and Truro on the way to the eastern terminus of this Great White Way.



MR. W. J. KERR
President C.H.A.

The leaders in this work for the construction of a coast-to-coast highway are all men of prominence in their community. At the head of them is the Governor-General of Canada, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who holds the office of Patron, and who has shown by word and deed that he is heart and soul with this work for the improving of Canadian roads. The Honorary President is Honourable Thomas Taylor, Minister of Public Works for British Columbia, who has well earned the sobriquet of Good Roads Taylor. To him belongs the credit of bringing the roads of British Columbia up to their present high standard.

W. J. Kerr, of New Westminster, is president of the association. He has shown his active interest in the cause of better roads for many years, and has made this his one hobby. Independently wealthy and full of virile enthusiasm, Mr. Kerr was mainly responsible for the calling of the convention that resulted in the formation of the Canadian Highway Association.



BREAKING THROUGH THE FOREST.
Road Building in British Columbia Often Means the Undoing of Centuries of Nature's Work.

Photograph by Cooksley.

Wanted—A Good Roads Commission

To Prove that Money Spent on Good Roads Will Yield a Return of 100 Per Cent. Per Annum

THIS is the fourth and last of my articles on good roads. It is my final appeal to the people of Canada on what I consider to be a most important national question. The picturesque, the spectacular, or the dramatic, seems to be necessary to stir public opinion. The tragic loss of the *Titanic* with 1,600 lives created an irresistible public demand that forced the Governments of two great nations and all the passenger steamship companies to immediate action in the interest of greater safety at sea. But 500,000 people are killed and maimed annually in one of these great nations through industrial accidents which are largely preventable, and the voice of public opinion is scarcely heard. The accidents continue from year to year with little check. One might give a hundred similar illustrations and contrasts. An appeal to the public through ordinary educative channels is slow of result.

Good roads is one of these prosaic questions, and is hard to make sufficiently impressive to arouse public opinion. It took about ten years to get an Ontario Legislature to appropriate \$1,000,000 to aid country roads. Then the counties were so slow that it took them another ten years to spend the money. Many of the counties have taken no action yet; and nothing has been done to help the township roads. All told, I understand that less than two thousand miles of roads have been improved under the Act in the ten years. At that rate of progress it would take two or three centuries to put the roads of the Province in shape. Public opinion requires spurs.

Yet if Ontario were a joint stock company, desirous of increasing its wealth, and had a live business manager, you would see a sign-board with something like this on it, at every cross road: "*The construction of good roads throughout this county would immediately increase the value of its farms to the extent of four times the total cost of the roads.*"

A promise of an immediate return of 400 per cent. on roads expenditure would make the farmers open their eyes and get busy.

If it were proposed to tax the farmers of Canada \$30,000,000 a year for the improvement of the country roads, they would organize for rebellion. But if it were then proved to them that the sum of thirty millions is hardly more than half their present annual loss caused by bad roads, they would turn their militant organizations into good roads associations. One of the results of good roads

By R. S. NEVILLE, K. C.

would be to increase the annual profits of the farmers by \$1.20 for every ton of their marketable produce. This would mean 3-5 cents a bushel on wheat and a proportionate increase of profit on everything else.

But the farmers are not the only ones interested in the country roads, and in every country having a good roads policy, the people living in the urban municipalities are required to contribute to the construction and maintenance of the country roads. This contribution should not be left to negotiation by the municipal councils concerned, without any established principles for their guidance. Bargaining between vote-seeking councillors representing municipalities watchfully jealous of each other, would be a doubtful undertaking, with no uniformity of result.

Something better than that must be devised—some method of apportioning the cost between the municipalities concerned—urban, county, and township. Then there is the further question—What shall be the proportionate contribution of the Provincial Governments, having regard to their respective revenues and the demands of the other public services?

The question of the amount and the methods of giving Dominion aid to roads construction and maintenance also requires consideration.

LOOKING abroad we find no two countries with the same financial system for roads construction or maintenance. In France and Germany much attention is paid to military exigencies, and the national Governments assume a great deal of responsibility. In England the roads are built and kept up by the local authorities, with some aid, now, from the Imperial Government.

In the United States the National Government does not build roads, but it has established a Good Roads Office at Washington that exercises a wide influence in roads construction all over the Union, and there is a growing demand for national financial aid, or national roads wholly or partly financed by the Central Government. The State Governments, however, contribute liberally—much more liberally than any one has proposed for our Provinces. They have larger revenues and systems of taxation different from ours, and we might not be able to adopt their ways. But we can learn much

from what the United States Government is doing through its Good Roads Office, and from the example of the States. For the problems in that country are similar to ours, and the good roads movement there has already become nation-wide.

I humbly suggest that the Canadian Government should appoint a Royal Commission to investigate and report upon the methods of construction, maintenance and supervision of the roads in Great Britain, France, Germany, and the United States, and of financing roads expenditure in those countries, and to make recommendations for the guidance of the Canadian people, having regard to our climatic conditions, the character of our traffic, and our peculiar political and municipal divisions and their respective resources.

The Canadian Government has already recognized the national importance of good roads, and public opinion fully supports their proposal for an annual contribution from the Dominion treasury. Even the proposal has stimulated public interest, and this would be greatly increased by the appointment of a Royal Commission; while the Commissioners' Report, distributed through all the municipalities, would be of the greatest educational value and a practical guide to Governments and people.

With a good roads movement thus launched on a national scale; the report of a Royal Commission in hand; a Good Roads Office established at Ottawa co-operating with and assisting the Provinces and people everywhere; with departments of highway engineering at the universities and at all the agricultural colleges supplying the demand for road-building experts, and an additional course of lectures on country road-building for all the students at these latter institutions; with road models and lectures at every exhibition and country fair; with Good Roads Specials carrying similar models and lecturers over the railways to rural places where, in the absence of road engineers, the farmers have to do their own road building; and with some settled principle of financial contribution by the Provincial Governments and by the various municipal bodies, and with such additional assistance as the Dominion Government can afford to give; Canada would soon place herself abreast with other progressive countries in road-building, take on a healthy, progressive and prosperous appearance commensurate with her great wealth and prospects, become far more attractive to tourists and immigrants, and add enormously to her people's wealth and comfort.

Effect of Rising Prices on Income

By G. I. H. LLOYD

Associate Professor Political Economy,
University of Toronto

THE rapid rise of general prices which has taken place during the last fifteen years is rightly attracting a large amount of attention at the present time owing to its important sociological consequences. The effects of this movement in Canada have been accentuated by the burst of prosperity which has accompanied the rapid development of the country. This again has caused a rapid rise of the standard of consumption among all classes, so that we are now suffering even more from the cost of high living, and enormous waste of products, than from the increased cost of a necessary or moderate scale of expenditure.

I propose to examine the influence of a period of rising prices upon prosperity, as it affects both income, expenditure and thrift. First, as to the effect on income and on the distribution of wealth.

It is assumed by the speech of the market place that increasing values indicate prosperity, while a fall spells adversity. "Booming trade," "buoyant markets," "inflation," are associated with commercial activity; "depression," "stagnation," "collapse," are the terms by which we describe the opposite condition. Such language is correctly used in interpreting market fluctuations from day to day, but it does not help us to a decision as to the effect of a permanent condition of rising or falling prices on the general well-being.

The index number of the Department of Labour, which records the average price movements of 252 wholesale commodities in Canada, shows that there has been an increase of 45 per cent. between 1896 and March, 1912, that is, a rise of 3 per cent. per annum over the whole period. What has been the effect of this movement on the incomes of the community? If such an increase in nominal values had

reached all sections and classes uniformly, and had affected incomes in the same ratio as expenditures, no material result would have been produced. All it would signify would be that a dollar and a half would always be employed now where a dollar sufficed in 1896. No one would be materially benefited and no one would be inconvenienced by the change. The only difference would be that half as many bills again would be required for circulation as were available originally. In fact, however, the result is very different since the incidence of the change on the various sections of the community is far from being regular or uniform, and the ultimate result involves a material modification of the distribution of wealth.

SOME prices rise more than others; some values decrease. The holder or producer of appreciating goods gains more than the owner whose goods are stationary. Those who possess land in progressive sections of the country gain while stagnant centres or districts suffer. Those who supply lumber or furs, leather goods or textiles, which have risen more than the average, have gained more than producers of metals and metal products whose values have increased slowly or not at all. Among the consumers those who are obliged to purchase more of the goods which show the greater increases suffer more than those whose demand is mainly for goods with stationary values. Lastly, on the income side those who receive fixed salaries or whose wages are inelastic, are distinctly worse off than

those whose incomes are closely correlated with rising commodity prices.

The most important distinction which emerges from these considerations is that the man whose income consists of industrial profits gains under rising prices relatively to the man who receives salary or wages. It is a fact familiar to the statistician that wages and salaries respond very slowly to changes in the general price level. They rise more slowly than rising prices, and they fall more slowly also; there is a lag in the movement. Hence a fall of prices—except in so far as it affects employment—benefits labour by increasing the purchasing power of wages. The improvement in the standard of comfort of the working class the world over during the past generation is attributable in no small degree to the steady fall of prices which occurred between 1873 and 1896. Under rising prices, however, the conditions are reversed. It is the profit taker, then, who gains relatively to the wage-earner or salaried employee. Unless exceptional conditions intervene the rising tide of prosperity will flow to a disproportionate extent into the pockets of the well-to-do. What matter, we may be told? The more fortunate having now more to spend will at once pass on to others this fresh access of prosperity through their increased demand for goods and labour. This is true, though it by no means follows that the secondary result corrects the balance. In the first place, the increased demand of the well-to-do will increase the activity of other trades than those which would be stimulated to supply the wants of the wage-earner. In the second place, the goods that will be produced will be those that satisfy less important requirements than would be the case on the other supposition.

A Contrast—Which Gives a Clue to "The High Cost of Living"



Mrs. Timmins of 1912 Has a Desk 'Phone in Her Dainty Boudoir and She Orders Her Household Supplies Without the Worry of Picking and Choosing. Mrs. Timmins of Ancient Days Insisted Upon Doing Her Own Marketing, and She Was Most Careful to See That She Got Her Money's Worth Every Time.
 Drawn by W. S. Broadhead.

The automobile works will gain more than the shoe factory; the jeweller more than the baker.

It is the industrial producer, whether employer or employed, who is most directly benefited by the activity resulting from rising prices. Those who have services rather than labour to dispose of, ability rather than enterprise or capital to sell, are in a less favourable position, and the increase in their earnings lags behind that of other classes.

servant or the jobbing gardener; the chauffeur will make money faster than a highly qualified accountant or insurance clerk; the real estate man or investment broker will outdistance the farmer. The turn of the minister or the author may be postponed indefinitely.

We must conclude, therefore, that rising prices are favourable to the concentration of wealth and to the rapid increase of large incomes. Unless special circumstances intervene it is likely that the humbler ranks of workers will find themselves confronted year after year with a rising tariff on their purchases which will go far to counteract the effect of any increases they can gain in the nominal rate of their wages. On all sides they hear of the great prosperity of the country, but in their own homes they find themselves little if at all better off. They see speculative risks resulting in enormous rewards while strenuous labour and faithful service gain no signal increase in ease. Daily they watch the growth of luxury, but in it they have no share. This is the real reason why there is such a clear connection between periods of rising prices, and outbreaks of "industrial unrest." Such unrest has, as we know, developed markedly and almost universally in the old world during the past few years. In Britain it has attracted universal attention owing to the dramatic character of the railway stoppage last August, and the coal strike this spring; but in every country the same symptoms have made their appearance. The United States is no exception to the rule. Canada has suffered less from unrest of this character than almost any country, a fact which strikingly indicates the genuine quality of her present prosperity. Why has this been so? There are two reasons of exceptional significance. In the first place, in all trades which are effectively organized wages have been rising very rapidly, and in nearly all trades the rapid development of the country has created temporary scarcity of labour and favourable conditions for wage bargaining. But the more important influence remains behind: it is the part played by the immigrant. The flood of immigration flows steadily into the reservoir of labour from the bottom, and perpetually lifts those of longer residence in the country to higher levels. All the worst conditions that the country has to offer are reserved for the newcomer, who has for the time being to subsist largely on anticipation, but who in due course does actually find himself elevated on the shoulders of those needier than himself.

Civilization En Route

FROM steel rails to Florida Water is the literal scope of the travelling industrial exhibition which put out from Montreal Thursday night last week for a grand tour over the west. Technically this train, a picture of which appears on page 15 of this issue, is known as the Made-in-Canada train; and as it stood in the Windsor St. Station ready to pull out, it had somewhat the same interest to the visitor as unloading a circus used to have to the farmer's boy. The train was freely exposed to the public, and those who took the trouble to saunter down the long aisles of this compact and compendious collection of things made in Canada, from the locomotive at the head to the bottle of Florida water and the pianos and the kodaks and the cash registers, and a hundred other sorts and conditions of things used in civilization, were much impressed with the novelty and the variety of the show.

It was almost the Canadian National Exhibition in miniature. One coach was fitted up as a home; kitchen to parlour, everything complete. In another a huge touring car excited the curiosity of those who wondered how on earth it was got into the coach, or whether the coach had been built around it—till some bright mind discovered that the motor-car had been assembled right inside the train from its various parts, all but the engine, perhaps, made in Canada.

During the day Mayor Lavallee, Mr. George E. Drummond and Mr. N. Curry gave an official send-off to the exhibit. Mr. Drummond, a past president of the C. M. A., observed that there are in Canada 20,000 factories employing 500,000 hands to turn out every year a billion dollars' worth of just such goods as were represented in that cosmos starting over the C. P. R. Mayor Lavallee shrewdly noted that Montreal alone had fifteen separate exhibits on board; that the city of Montreal has an industrial population of 75,000, turning out every year \$180,000,000 worth of goods on a capital investment of but ten millions less than the annual output.

Mr. N. Curry, President of the Canadian Home Market Association, and general custos of the train, said: "The Home Market Association believes that purchasing 'made-in-Canada' goods will greatly benefit Canada as a whole, and in the long run every class and every industry in the country."

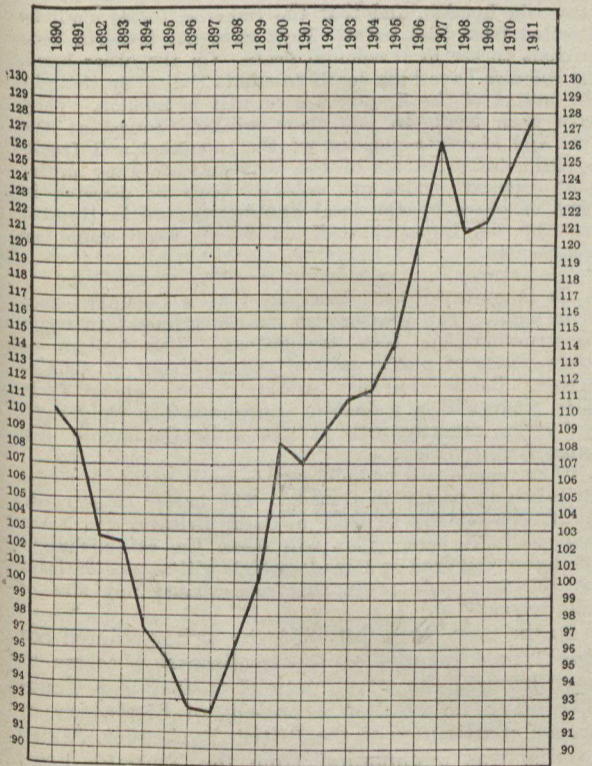


Chart Showing the Course of Wholesale Prices in Canada During the Twenty-two Years 1890-1911 (inclusive).
 Compiled by E. H. Coats, Editor Labour Gazette.
 (Number of Commodities—235) (Average Price 1890-99—100)

Prosperity comes to these as a reflex from that of the industrial workers, and those who are nearest to the source are the first to feel the effect. The position of the school teacher and the bank clerk improves far more slowly than that of the domestic

Churchill and the Canadian Navy

By THE EDITOR

POLITICAL topics, or public questions which are more or less in politics, are usually handled gently by editors of non-political journals. The question of a Canadian navy is, however, one which is so broadly national that the CANADIAN COURIER has felt justified in "taking sides." We have never concealed our belief in a purely Canadian navy—a navy built largely and manned mainly by Canadians. Even when our adherence to this belief threatened to throw upon us the odium of being partisan, we stood firm in favour of what we thought was the best public policy. For five years now we have steadily adhered to this position.



Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

Naturally, therefore, it was with some satisfaction that we read the statement that the Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, had declared for a Canadian navy. His opinion was given at the banquet of the Shipwrights' Company in London on the evening of the 15th, and reported in the Canadian newspapers on the 16th. He expresses himself so clearly and so incisively, and with special reference to Canada, that there can be no mistake as to his meaning. He has intimated in advance the official answer which will be given to the Hon. Mr. Hazen when he reaches Downing Street.

Why This Is Important.

ORDINARILY the opinion of the First Lord of the Admiralty would not settle a question of this kind. But Winston Churchill is no ordinary First Lord. He was called to this position suddenly last year, because it was discovered that a strong organizer was needed to put the naval department in better shape. The admirals and vice-admirals and rear-admirals and other naval experts had been warring among themselves for years over a number of questions. The result was inaction and inefficiency. There was a midnight call to arms, so to speak, and in the hour of danger Winston Spencer Churchill was given supreme authority and a free hand. Since he took charge there has been scarcely a squeak from the most self-opinionated critic, and yet the naval plans have been almost turned upside down. The naval stations have been changed, the composition of the different squadrons have been altered, and other equally important decisions reached. Mr. Churchill seems to have infused life and spirit and unity into the whole naval service.

This, then, is the man who comes forward to decide, before he is asked, as to whether or not there shall be a Canadian navy. Tempestuous, ambitious and daring Winston Churchill may be, but he is also capable and single-minded. What he does he does with all his might. Therefore, his utterance on the colonial navy question savours little of the obscurantism of Balfour or Rosebery. It is clear, incisive and definite. It cannot be misunderstood.

What Mr. Churchill Said.

MR. CHURCHILL began by saying: "We shall soon receive representatives of the new Canadian administration who are coming over to consult the Government and the Admiralty." He thus explains that he has been thinking over the answer which he shall give to Mr. Borden's ambassadors. He is fully aware that upon himself rests a great responsibility.

Then he goes on: "If the main naval developments of the last ten years have been a concentration of British fleets in decisive theatres, it is not unlikely that the main naval developments of the next ten years will be the growth of effective naval forces in the great dominions overseas." He thus explains why the outlying squadrons and vessels have been called home, and the outlying stations left bare, and also the means by which the old order of things will be restored. The home fleet to defend the centre; the colonial fleets to defend the outlying portions of the Empire.

And finally: "Then we shall be able to make a

true division of labour between the Mother Country and the daughter states, which is, that we shall maintain sea supremacy against all comers at decisive points, and they shall guard and patrol all the rest of the Empire."

Down With the Tin-Potters.

THUS does Mr. Winston Churchill deal with those who have raised the cry of "tinpot navies" when Australia and New Zealand and Canada proposed to have navies of their own. He shows these feeble-minded patriots no quarter. He yields not a jot to all their childish murmurings. The men in the "daughter states" are to him the equal of the men in the "mother country." He realizes that the outer portions of these great imperial federations will be best defended and patrolled when they have their own fleets.

Of course, his answer could scarcely have been otherwise. He could not say to Canada, "You would be foolish to have a navy of your own," when Australia and New Zealand have already decided upon such a course with the full knowledge and approval of the leading public men and naval experts of the United Kingdom. The whole logic of the situation was against such an answer. This question was really decided at the Colonial Conference of 1909, though a large number of Canadians refused to accept it.

Winston Churchill has affirmed that answer, has justified and set the seal of his approval on the

WINSTON CHURCHILL'S VIEWS

"We are soon to receive a representative of the new Canadian Administration, who is coming here to consult with the Admiralty upon the course of policy which shall be adopted in the future. If the main naval developments of the last ten years have been the concentration of the British fleets in decisive theatres it seems to me not unlikely that the main naval developments of the next ten years will be the growth of effective naval forces in the great dominions overseas."

colonial navy idea, but he has done so in language which shows a deep sympathy and a broad appreciation thereof. He is not half-hearted nor equivocal about it. He does not speak haltingly, but gives his reply before it is sought.

No Quibbling to Occur.

NOR is Mr. Churchill to quibble over details. He says so plainly. There is a purpose to be served, and the statesmen of the daughter states may decide for themselves how it shall be served.

"The important thing is that the gaps shall be filled so that while we in the Old Country guard the decisive centres, our comrades and brothers across the sea shall keep the flag flying on the oceans of the world."

The Dominions are to have "a full measure of control" in time of peace so long as they see that "the gaps shall be filled." These are the main points. All others are subsidiary.

This should be satisfactory. The Central Authority says to the Outlying Authority, "We shall do our part in our own way; you do your part in your own way." If you want us to build vessels for you, we will do it. If you want to build your own vessels, do so, and we will help you. This is autonomy and equality and freedom.

History of the Discussion.

FULL and free discussion of the Canadian navy question did not begin in Canada until about June, 1909. There had been some desultory articles and speeches previous to that time, but the general public were not interested.

At the Imperial Conference of 1902 it was quite evident that the self-governing Dominions had

acquired a new attitude, and that they were not looking entirely to Great Britain for direction and protection. Three years later Mr. Richard Jebb, a member of the *Morning Post* staff, who had made special investigations in Australia and Canada, published a book entitled, "Studies in Colonial Nationalism." On the opening page he says:

"In Canada, Australia and New Zealand the national idea is discernible in different degrees of development, depending upon conditions which vary in each case. Generally speaking, the popular attitude towards the Mother Country is becoming different in kind to that which prevailed a generation ago. Colonial loyalty, rooted in the past, is slowly giving way before colonial patriotism, reaching to the future."

He deals directly with the idea of naval defence, and states his belief that the possibility of colonial contributions has passed away forever. He speaks thus:

"The notion that opportunities for naval service under the British Government would suffice to give Australians or Canadians a sense of personal possession in the British navy is radically wrong. The mere fact that so futile an expedient should have been adopted seriously is a symptom of vital weakness in the theory which prompted it. . . . It appears that the Dominion shares the Australian sentiment, that naval enterprise directed to local purposes is the best method of cultivating the maritime spirit and the sense of national responsibility."

It will be noted that this was published in 1905, or four years before the Imperial Conference of 1909, at which the matter was officially settled. In other words a shrewd British journalist discovered the sentiment of the Overseas Dominions, and translated it into words for his book several years before the colonial naval policy was definitely decided upon by the official representatives of the different colonies. It is therefore clear that what the Imperial Conference did in 1909 was not to create something new, but simply to embody in an imperial understanding what shrewd observers regarded as the sentiment of the general public.

The Courier's Record.

SO far as the CANADIAN COURIER is concerned it has always taken the view which was expressed by Mr. Jebb in his book in 1905, and reviewed at that time. In June, 1909, just before the Imperial Conference of that year, the editor summarized his views in this journal under the heading, "The Inevitable Navy." From that article the following quotations may be taken:

"The Imperial Conference in July, though not a full conference, will be important. The Motherland thinks the defence of the Empire should have its great nerve-centre in London, and that the Imperial forces shall be directed from that point. They have not hitherto been anxious to see local colonial fleets. On the other hand, the colonies have been loath to admit that they thought the brains of the Empire are centred in London. They have been loath to put their military forces at the free and absolute disposal of the monocled and frock-coated administrators of the War Office. They prefer that colonial armies and colonial fleets be directed in time of peace by the local authorities and in time of war by an Imperial staff on which they would be represented."

"It is quite evident, however, that a Canadian fleet is in sight. The pressure on the Government to begin construction has been tremendous. The leaders of every shade of public opinion are in favour of definite action. Before the year is out, perhaps at an early date, there will be a definite announcement. Only some unforeseen disagreement at the July Conference can cause further delay.

"The vessels will undoubtedly be built partly in Great Britain and partly in Canada. The better ships could most economically be built in Great Britain; the lesser will be built here. This will mean the establishment of a new shipyard in Canada which will sooner or later be able to repair or to construct almost any size of war-vessel."

In the next issue, July 3rd, the writer pointed out that "three months of steady discussion seems to have brought the whole nation" to favour a Canadian navy rather than a present of battleships or a cash contribution to the British Exchequer. Added to this was a quotation from the *Toronto News* from which the following sentences are taken:

"Our settled policy must be to prepare for the long years which await us, for the day when Canada will be a country, not of seven but of twenty—thirty—forty millions. For the whole future and not for one crisis two or three years ahead. Our Canadian navy will take at the very least twenty years to develop so that we should lose no time in commencing."

Two issues later, July 17th, the CANADIAN COURIER quoted some remarks by Sir Charles Tupper, showing that he was taking the same view of this subject as Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "Both favour a

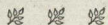
Late British Photographs

navy which will be local rather than central."

At that time it did not seem that the Canadian navy would be made a subject of Canadian political discussion, but in our issue of August 21st, it was noted that the parties were beginning to take sides. "It may even be that this question will work its way into politics, and that the political parties may take opposite sides."

In the following issue the growing tendency on the part of the Conservative press to attack the Canadian navy proposals was noted, but our own adherence to the Canadian navy idea was again expressed as follows: "Local control of colonial auxiliary forces may at first blush seem to show a lack of confidence in British statesmanship and British foreign policy, but, nevertheless, it may be the means some day of preventing a conflict which would be inimical to the world's best interests."

In the same year, in the issue of October 23rd, reference was made in these columns to the Halifax address by Mr. Borden, in which he declared that "out of our own materials, by our own labour and by the instructed skill of our own people, any necessary provision for our own naval defence should be made."

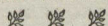


The Later Stages.

BY February, 1910, it was quite clear that the Conservative party had been driven into opposition to the Canadian navy idea. In our issue of February 12th, we regretted this situation and questioned its advisability. One part may be quoted: "A Canadian-built navy should be but the forerunner of a greater Canadian-built merchant marine. . . . As a nation without a foreign trade and an adequate merchant marine is but half a nation; she may be likened unto a man with one withered arm. . . . Our three great transcontinental systems are stretching out and combining sea carriage with land carriage. To maintain this valuable superiority, Canada needs a shipbuilding policy . . . she needs also shipyards where new vessels may be constructed."

In October of the same year came the famous by-election in Drummond and Arthabaska. Commenting upon that we remarked:

"Although the Canadian Courier has always tried to avoid taking sides on political questions, it has, nevertheless, given a steady support to the proposal to build and maintain a Canadian navy. In spite of the verdict of Drummond and Arthabaska, and in spite of the gloating of a few partisans who are opposed to the Government's policy in this respect, we are still of the opinion that the Government's plan for a Canadian navy is the only possible solution of a difficult question. The Imperialists of Western Canada were strongly in favour of making a cash contribution to the British authorities. Their view was ultimately accepted by a large number of leading Conservatives in Eastern Canada. This was one extreme. In the Province of Quebec a considerable section of the French-Canadian population were averse to any form of naval expenditure. This was the other extreme. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government was face to face with the task of finding some middle course in which the whole of Canada might unite. They decided in favour of a purely Canadian navy, which had been suggested by the Canadian Courier and other journals taking a non-partisan view of the situation. This policy was adopted by Parliament and was accepted by the leading Parliamentarians as a satisfactory solution. It satisfied the necessity under which Canada lay of doing something towards participating in Imperial defence, and at the same time it preserved all her rights of self-government and national autonomy."



What of the Future.

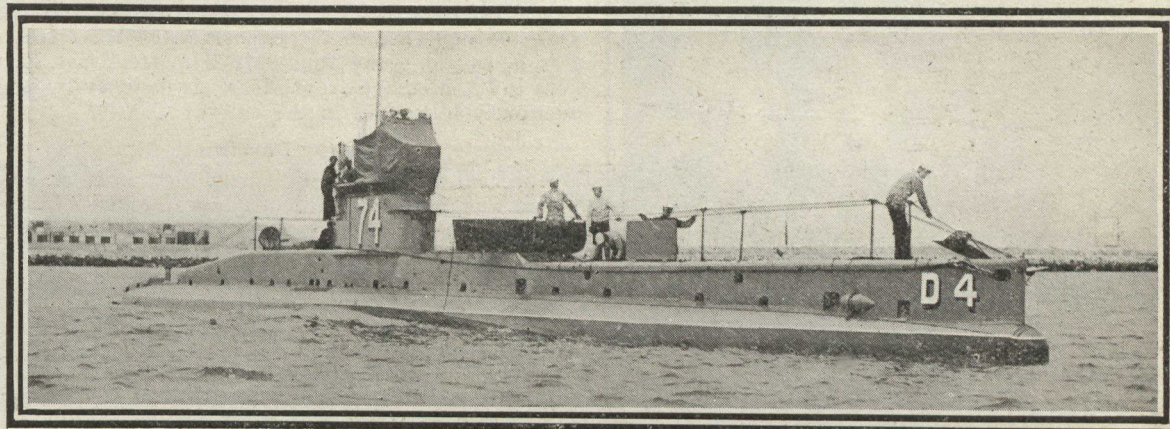
ONLY two men stand between Canada and a Canadian Navy, Sir Hugh Graham and Mr. Henri Bourassa. Sir Hugh opposes it because he thinks it may lead to separatism, while Mr. Bourassa opposes it because it may prevent separatism. Mr. Borden, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Hazen are not seriously pledged against it, but they were forced into an unfriendly attitude by political exigencies. Mr. Borden is perhaps least opposed of the three.

Now that the political exigencies have vanished, and now that it is manifest that Great Britain is quite able to take care of the North Sea situation, the way is clear to develop a local navy, and a local naval militia. The rank and file of the Conservative party were never in favour of a cash contribution except as an emergency proposition. They were led to favour presents of dreadnoughts by rumours of an impending struggle which never came off. They are all in favour of a Canadian navy, based upon a plan which will be satisfactory to the imperial naval authorities.

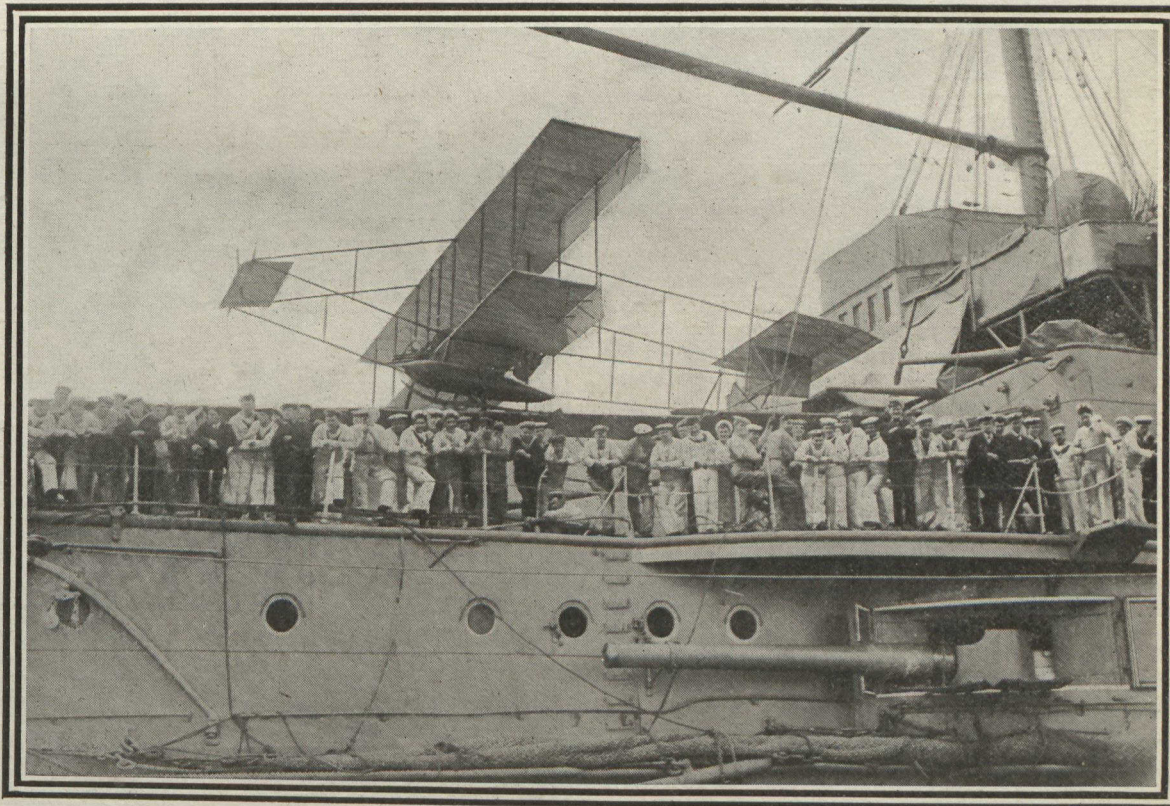
A decision to establish a Canadian navy would take this question out of politics. It should never have been in politics. The British navy, the British naval programme and the British naval policy have



The Death of King Frederick VIII. of Denmark Has Brought Fresh Sorrow to His Sister, Queen Alexandra. This Photograph, Taken Recently at Earls Court, Shows Queen Alexandra and the Dowager Empress of Russia, Who is Her Sister, Visiting "Shakespeare's England." On the Right of Queen Alexandra is Mrs. Cornwallis West; on the Extreme Left Lord Howe.



No Event in the Past Fortnight Has Attracted so Much Attention as the Sailor King's Visit to the Fleet at Portland and Weymouth. This Picture Shows the Submarine D4, in Which the King and Prince Albert Took a Short Voyage.



King George Was Greatly Interested in the Aeroplane Experiments. This Picture Shows Aeroplanes Fitted With Floats and Stationed on H.M.S. Hibernia Ready For Flight.

never been in politics and are not now in that position. Canada's naval policy should be decided by all political parties together, not by any one. If Sir Hugh Graham and Mr. Bourassa won't agree, let them go. They will come around as soon as the band strikes up. They always have done so.

Now is the moment for the Big Conservatives and the Big Liberals to get together and show the world that all the statesmen of the British Empire are not in the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Ultimately Canada must have an effective fleet unit on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific. It isn't so important how we go about it so long

as we get them, have them and make them worthy of the country whose flag they will represent.

Before Mr. Hazen leaves for London, there should be some move made whereby he will know that hereafter the navy question is not to be a political issue. He is a member of a Conservative administration going over to meet members of a Liberal administration. If he goes as a Conservative rather than as a Canadian, he will get into trouble or force some other person into trouble. If he goes representing Canada rather than the Conservative party, he will fare better—and the country will reap the benefit.

Last Plays of the Season

Good Offerings Mark Close of Theatrical Year

By J. E. WEBBER

Our New York Correspondent

ALL signs point to a speedy dissolution of the present theatrical season. The usual spring impetus has not been forthcoming, and only in isolated cases is there any show of effort to revive waning interest. That the season has been unusually disastrous to theatrical enterprise is a notorious fact, and in this fact no doubt lies a sufficient explanation of the present non-activity. Managers, if they have any new plays available, prefer to hold them over for another season rather than risk the hoodoo of this.

The best reason for "The Rainbow" is Mr. Henry Miller. The author is A. E. Thomas, heretofore known for that excellent comedy, "Her Husband's

entirety, has helped to revive the drooping spirits of the season somewhat. The piece is based on a French farce, which, under another adaptation, Mr. Charles Hawtrey presented about four years ago in London. So much of the French conscience, however, had been preserved in the translation that Londoners felt themselves scandalized and the piece was withdrawn. The present adaptation is by Mr. Charles Brookfield, who by virtue of his office of play reader for the English censor, was curiously enough called upon by Londoners to defend its morals. The piece consequently comes with a somewhat piquant reputation, although to our no longer virginal minds the criticism would seem to be more or less squeamish.

The story is this. Dear old Charlie has had at least two intrigues with respectable married sirens, before the opening of the play when we find him on the point of marrying an adorable young bud. The three acts of capably built up farce that follow are devoted to Charlie's amusing efforts to guard the knowledge of his past, not only from the young wife and her parents, but from the two husbands of the women for whom his past became purple. Many amusing situations arise, and a fine sense of nonsense in the exposition of the characters helps along the fun. Mr. Hawtrey, last seen here in "A Message from Mars," is delightfully and unctiously humorous in the role of Charlie.

A Worthy Production.

A recent production of unqualified interest and charm was that of "Monsieur Beaucaire," with Lewis Waller in the romantic role. This old romantic comedy had a conspicuous place in the repertoire of Richard Mansfield, and its revival under such capable auspices, has proved that the piece has lost none of its old-time charm. It also showed Mr. Waller in a most engaging role, in which his finished acting methods and charms of person were seen to excellent advantage. With Mr. Waller at Daly's in "Monsieur Beaucaire," Mr. Arliss across the street in "Disraeli," and Mr. Hawtrey farther up the street in his farce, the English stage is pretty well represented in the dramatic attractions of Broadway, at this moment.

The Little Theatre, the private enterprise of Mr. Winthrop Ames, is at least fulfilling its professed mission of catering to the higher things of the

drama. The theatre is unique in size—seating only 299 persons—unique in the fact that its object is not commercial, and, so far, is unique in the character of its offerings. "The Pigeon," by John Galsworthy, has been the regular evening bill since the



CHARLES HAWTREY,
In "Dear Old Charlie."

Wife," produced a year ago by Mr. Miller, and "What the Doctor Ordered," an unsuccessful farce of the present season. "The Rainbow" is a sentimental play of considerable sweetness, in which the daughter of an estranged husband and wife plays a leading part in their reconciliation. Following the separation from his wife the father (played by Mr. Miller) has fallen in with a fast Long Island set. When his daughter returns to him after an absence of several years, a sincere bond of affection is disclosed between them. Under the gentle influence of her presence in the home, the father tries to disentangle himself from these old friends and is succeeding, when the wife, fearful for her daughter's safety, takes her away. The separation imposes keen suffering on both daughter and father, and when the rather over-scrupulous wife realizes this, and the further fact that the father is rather a decent sort of man after all, she relents, and a reconciliation is ultimately effected. Mr. Miller, Laura Hope Crews, and Miss Ruth Chatterton are the leading members in the cast.

"The Right to be Happy" is the title of a new play by Kellet Chambers dealing with the fortunes and misfortunes of an impecunious Knickerbocker family. To cover a young brother's defalcations and save the family from the disgrace of exposure, the elder daughter accepts a position as "social sleuth" for a trust magnate whose wicked machinations are only limited by the author's imagination. Her dramatic mission is to discover the secret for the manufacture of artificial rubber—the inventor of the secret process supplying the social and spiritual antithesis to the brutal trust head. The situation develops a conflict between love and self-interest in which love—although somewhat scarred and unvirginal—eventually triumphs. Edmund Breese, Dorothy Donnelly and Leslie Faber are the contending trio.

"Dear Old Charlie," imported from London in its



HENRY MILLER AND RUTH CHATTERTON,
In "The Rainbow."



LEWIS WALLER,
In "The Explorer."

opening a month ago, while three matinees a week were for a time devoted to Charles Rann Kennedy's "The Terrible Meek," and "The Palace of Han," adapted by the same author from Chinese sources.

"The Terrible Meek," like the same author's "The Servant in the House," is an effort to interpret Christian dogma in terms of modern psychology. The present is a one act play, and to the daring of the theme has been added a daring and startling innovation, by which the entire action takes place on a darkened stage. The voices of a woman weeping and two soldiers are heard discussing an execution that has just taken place. The dialogue soon exposes the symbolism even without the culminating scene, the three crosses boldly outlined against the dawn. Miss Edith Wynne Matthison plays the leading roles in both her husband's plays.

Amid far more frugal surroundings, the waning season has brought us a production of Strindberg's "The Father"—possibly the most important offering from a literary and dramatic standpoint since the Irish Players in "The Playboy of the Western World." Mr. Warner Oland, very well known on the American stage, and a fellow-countryman of the author, was responsible for both the production and the translation, and appeared in the title role. The piece, as readers of Strindberg know, deals with the highly contemporary problem of sex strife. It is a grim story, terrific in power and terrible in its analysis of human motives and passion. The wife of the play, failing to assert her right over the education of her daughter, conceives the fiendish idea of creating a doubt in the father's mind as to his part in the child's parentage, and drives him insane.

Coming down to happier if less worthy things—the field of musical comedy—the season has been enlivened somewhat by a revival of "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," with George Cohan himself in the role of Kid Burns; "The Wall Street Girl," with Blanche Ring in a delightful role; "The Rose Maid," a very tuneful operatta; and "Two Little Brides." In addition to this more or less familiar brand of comic opera, we have had revived for us on a pretentious scale those old favourites of other days, "Patience" and "Robin Hood."

A Stageland Surprise

CHARLES FROHMAN had an idea that "The Butterfly on the Wheel" would not make good on Broadway, so he dressed Marie Doro, the star, up in the toggery of Oliver Twist, and sold the rights of the Butterfly to Lewis Waller. Waller brought it to New York, where it started going at a \$10,000 per week gait, with better prospects in view. Now Frohman is a disappointed manager, and Waller bids fair to be a soon-to-be-successful producer.

Canadian News Reported by the Camera



A Section of the Big Crowd Which Saw Premier Borden Lay the Corner-stone of the Central Y.M.C.A., Toronto, on Tuesday of Last Week.

Photographs by W. James.

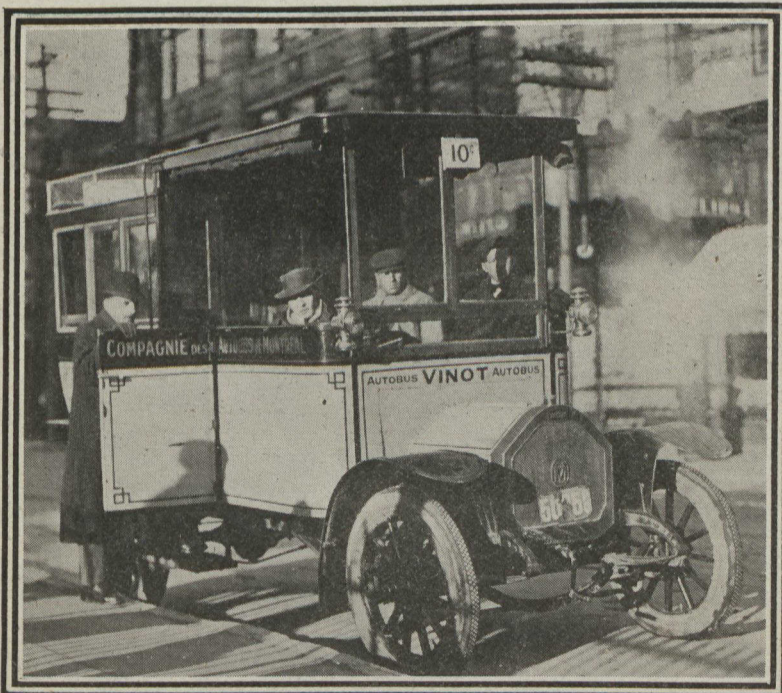


The Prime Minister and Hon. A. E. Kemp Leaving the City Hall After the Civic Reception.



On Their Way to the Convention of the International Brotherhoods at Toronto, the British Brotherhood Delegation Spent a Day in Ottawa, Where They Were Welcomed by Premier Borden and the City Council.

Photograph by Pittaway.



One of the Autobuses Recently Tried Out in Montreal to Carry Passengers from the City's Suburbs to the Business Centres. The Company Proposes to Enlarge the Service if Arrangements Can be Made With the City.



Another View of the Autobus in Operation. They Run from 8 a.m. to 12 Midnight. The First Rate Was Ten Cents, But This is to be Reduced to Five Cents When the Service Grows. The Promoters Say Over 2,000 Buses Will be Required Ultimately.



ROOSEVELT.

WHETHER or not he drives Taft out of his "home corner" in Ohio—a question yet to be answered as I write—Roosevelt has already proven himself easily the most popular figure in American public life. It is, indeed, an amazing achievement which we have been watching across the border during the last few weeks. We have been so occupied with the "accidentals" of the conflict—the strong language, the betrayals of confidence, the spectacle of a President and an ex-President fighting desperately for office, the chance references to Reciprocity—that we have hardly realized the stupendous character and the immense significance of Roosevelt's accomplishment. He started from the ground, with barely a man of first-rate calibre to help him, with practically the entire press of his party against him, with Big Business, the railways and the corporations against him, with the natural conservatism of the whole well-to-do section of the population affrighted by his Radicalism; and he has—to quote himself—"beaten them all to a frazzle."

ACCORDING to any known scale of probabilities, he simply had no business to start. He was beaten before he began. From the first, it was the commonplace of even his well-wishers that Taft could nominate himself if he wanted to. No other living American would have been taken seriously for a moment if he had opened a campaign against such terrific odds. It did not look quite so bad, possibly, after the visit of the Governors and just before he flung his "hat into the ring"; but it looked much worse immediately afterward. The appearance of his hat in the ring seemed to be the signal for everybody of any weight to come out with the announcement that they were unalterably against Roosevelt and a "third term." The New York press moved against him with the precision of a well-oiled machine, obeying a single hand. He went down to Massachusetts to try to get a decent "primary" law; and it was announced that even his closest friend of other days, Senator Cabot Lodge, would do no more than remain neutral. All the rest of the Massachusetts "machine," from Senator Murray Crane to the last and littlest Congressman, came out flat-footed for Taft. Then he journeyed back to Oyster Bay; and his own personal nominee for Governor of New York last year—the man he had made—took especial pains to let it be known that he was riding on the Taft band-wagon.

THEN Roosevelt took off his coat. The Trusty-press chortled that the only effect of Roosevelt's appearance in the arena, was to make Taft look almost popular. If ever a man should have belonged to the "down-and-out" club, it was Theodore Roosevelt at that time. Everything was against him—except Roosevelt; and that was the one element which his enemies failed to properly estimate. You know what happened next. It is the most vivid chapter ever written in the history of American politics in peace-time. "Teddy" appealed to the people; and they marched to his support. The "machine" was smashed in Illinois, obliterated in staunch old Pennsylvania, given a Pyrrhic victory in Massachusetts, defeated in Maryland, shattered in the West, and routed in California. The People and Roosevelt were greater than all the rest of the politicians and magnates and "bosses" and Big Guns generally, taken together.

WHY has Roosevelt won? I do not mean why has he won either the nomination or the election; for he may win neither. But he has won in the best sense—that is, he has established the fact that he possesses an unparalleled popularity, and he has made the election of the man who accepted his support and then betrayed his "policies" an impossibility. Why has he been able to do this? Chiefly, I venture to think, because he is so conspicuously a MAN. We may be somewhat effeminate and timid and kid-gloved and wrist-watched in these well-policed days; but we still love a MAN. Virility still has power to thrill us; and the gods be praised for this. It was because he was so obviously a MAN that the British people loved Chamberlain. It was because he was much more the scholar than they never warned to Balfour. Bismarck was a

Man. We may not have liked his methods of "blood and iron"; but we must admit his virility—and he was the master of his age. That is why a war hero is so irresistible. His manhood is thrown unmistakably into relief. Nor is it a bad trait in our character that a war almost always gives us a few political idols.

ROOSEVELT'S issues are very popular. I think that they are more popular with me by a good deal than they are with the Editor of this Great Family Paper. But that lanky College President, Woodrow Wilson, is preaching precisely the same issues in his detached academic fashion; and yet so complete a joke as "Champ" Clark is beating him in the Democratic "primaries." Bryan preached these issues for years; but the people did not flock to him as they do to "Teddy." And Bryan is a very earnest soul. I will venture that far more people believe in the sincerity of Bryan than in that of Roosevelt. But Bryan did not charge up San Juan Hill. He is not a Rough Rider. He has not walked half the diplomatic corps in Washington into a state of collapse. He does not go hunting big game in the wilds of Africa. He is a better platform man than Roosevelt ever dreamed of being; but Roosevelt stands forth as more ruggedly the MAN. One other evidence of Roosevelt's superior manliness is the fact that he is not given to talking "humbug" in the Bryan fashion. He would never make a "monkey" speech against a scientific hypothesis like Evolution.

NOW I would hate to apply the lessons of this wonderful spectacle to Canadian politics. I would be treading on far too delicate ground. Still do you not think that some of the popularity of Sir James Whitney is due to his virility? Did not our people love Sir John Macdonald largely because he was so entirely "human"? Blake was far more massive intellectually, but he failed to win the affection of his fellows. The greatest scores made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier—outside of the racial pride in him of his fellow-Quebeckers—have been won by his

courageous attitude on delicate questions. We are tremendously civilized on this Continent. We are schooled and churched, and preached to about peace, and crammed full of priggish maxims, and taught to rely on the police for everything; but we have not been "educated" yet out of our love for a MAN. And it is just as well; for we are going to need MEN in the near future when the last paper treaty has been torn up to make "wadding" for the guns of the Powers it bound over to keep the peace.

THE MONOCLE MAN.

Manitoba, May 15th

MANITOBA had a birthday in 1870, and another in 1912. Little Manitoba was born in 1870; Greater Manitoba on May 15th, 1912. Little Manitoba was 70,000 square miles; Greater Manitoba is 275,000 square miles. And now the cry is "a million for Manitoba."

Small wonder that Premier Roblin was glad on May 15th. He worked hard and laboured faithfully for this great day. It was his dream that Manitoba should stretch from the 49th parallel to the Hudson's Bay—and his dream has been realized. He wanted his province to be as large as Alberta and Saskatchewan; he was determined that it should be—and it is.

King's Plate

WOODBINE, Toronto, May 18th. Purse, \$6,000, 3-year-olds and up, 1 1/4 miles. Time, 2.11.

- 1. Heresy. Owner—A. E. Dymont.
- 2. Amberite. Owner—C. A. Crew.
- 3. Rustling. Owner—Jos. E. Seagram.

Winners since 1898:

- 1898—Bon Ino J. E. Seagram ... 2.15 1-2
- 1899—Butterscotch Wm. Hendrie ... 2.15 1-2
- 1900—Dalmoor J. E. Seagram ... 2.14
- 1901—John Ruskin J. E. Seagram ... 2.18 3-4
- 1902—Lyddite Wm. Hendrie ... 2.15
- 1903—Thessalon N. Dymont ... 2.15 1-5
- 1904—Sapper N. Dymont ... 2.12
- 1905—Inferno J. E. Seagram ... 2.12
- 1906—Slaughter J. E. Seagram ... 2.11 3-5
- 1907—Kelvin T. Am. Woods ... 2.12 3-5
- 1908—Seismic J. E. Seagram ... 2.11
- 1909—Shimonese V. F. Stable ... 2.10 2-5
- 1910—Parmer V. F. Stable ... 2.12 2-5
- 1911—St. Bass H. Giddings ... 2.08 4-5

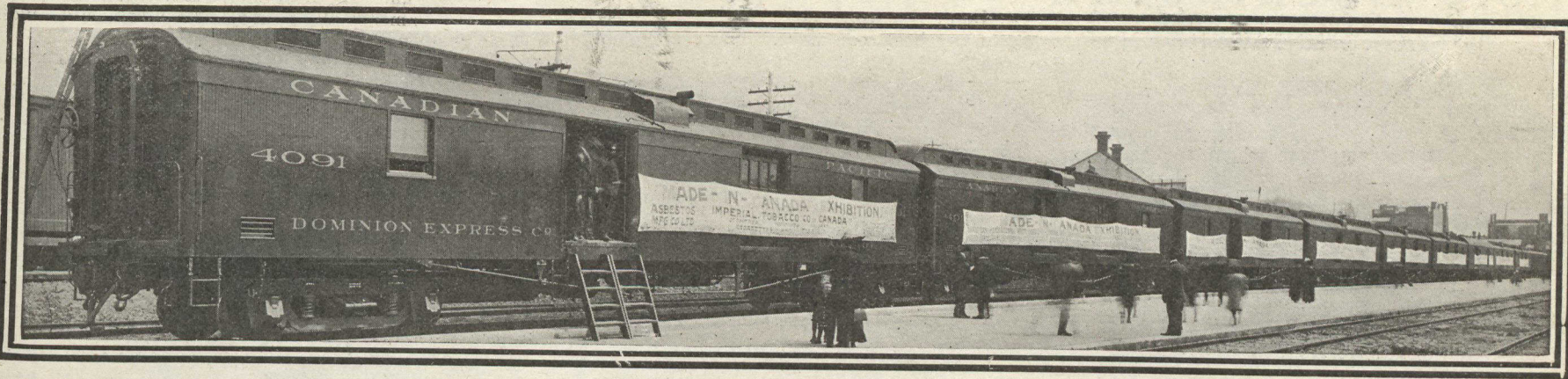
Since 1833 the race has been run continuously at Woodbine Park.

The Duke Reviews the Veterans



On Sunday Morning Last the Toronto Veterans Paraded to St. James' Cathedral and Were Afterwards Reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. With Him Were the Duchess and Princess Patricia.

TORONTO'S BUSY AND SPECTACULAR WEEK



On Saturday Last the Manufacturers' "Made-in-Canada" Train Left on its Long Tour Through the West. Before Leaving it Was Inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Escorted by Mr. T. A. Russell, President of the Home Markets Association.



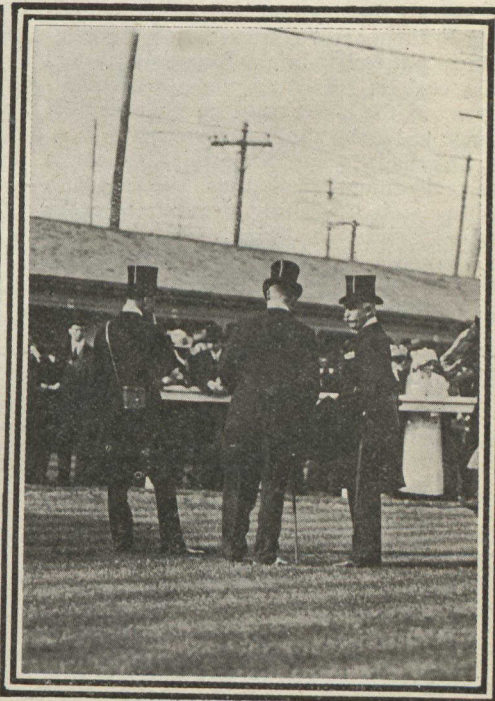
On Sunday H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught Attended the Church Parade of the Toronto Garrison and Afterwards Reviewed the Troops in Front of the Legislative Building in Queen's Park. This Picture Shows the Duke on the Extreme Right, Behind Him the Duchess With Sir Henry Pellatt, A.D.C., and Behind Them General Cotton. The Garrison Paraded Over Three Thousand Strong.



Hon. J. S. Hendrie Explains Things to His Royal Highness.



The Happiest Horseman in Canada—Mr. Albert E. Dymont, With Heresy, Who Won the King's Plate.



The Duke Takes a Stroll About the Woodbine Paddock.



On Saturday the Duke Attended the Opening of the Woodbine Races and Saw the King's Plate Finish as Shown in This Picture. 1st, Keresy; 2nd, Amberite; 3rd, Rustling Photographs by Gleason and by Pringle & Booth.

Lord Lockington

By FLORENCE WARDEN

CHAPTER XV.

THERE was still something so mysterious about this employer whom she had never seen, and whom, perhaps, she had never heard, that she could not calmly contemplate the possibility that he might have been, but an hour or so before, in her sitting-room.

"Perhaps he will be satisfied to see you in the dress and the ring," said Mrs. Holland, as she rose to go away.

She left Edna in a very unhappy and restless frame of mind. It was greatly against her inclination to be thus "dressed up" at all, and she was dreading the completion of the handsome gown, which she would have to wear, as she knew, constantly, since her own simple frock would look too plain and shabby after such gorgeous raiment.

The ring, too, was bound to attract the attention of the servants, who would talk, of course, and whose gossip would spread beyond the house walls.

Very unwillingly, indeed, the girl began to realize that it was unlikely she would be able to stay long in her mysterious but comfortable situation, and that she would be lucky if she managed to get away without having grievously offended or scandalized some one or other of the persons by whom she was surrounded.

The prospect of a sudden visit from an angry and jealous lady, too, indignant with her for having given even the mild pleasure of a little music to her invalid husband, was decidedly alarming.

On the whole, Edna felt that the events of the day had been very depressing in their nature, from the severe catechism put to her by the Vicar's wife and the curious stares of the Vicar's children, to the unpleasant revelations just made to her by the housekeeper.

She had to go downstairs to eat a second dinner, and then she spent a rather tedious evening, listening to every sound, and wondering whether Lord Lockington would soon keep his word, and present himself before her as he had promised.

For she felt more sure than before that it was the Viscount whom she had met in the shut-up rooms, since some questions she had put about the doctor had conclusively proved that it could not have been he. Her mysterious acquaintance was certainly above the middle height, and she had learnt from Susan that the doctor was below it; while her friend was slight, the doctor was stout. Without doubt, therefore, Dr. Pearce was not the man she had met.

The events of the day had made Edna so restless that she could not settle down either to play or to sing, and decided to venture into the library, which was next door to the Blue Saloon, and was entered from the hall, in order to find a book to read.

She had been told that she would always find this room lighted, and that she could go to it whenever she liked, and that there was a bookcase full of novels and tales, poetry and light literature, on the left-hand side.

She had never entered the library, however, being still very timid about roaming by herself on the mysterious premises. But on this occasion she not only felt no great timidity, but she felt that she would rather welcome an adventure, such as an encounter with the Viscount would be, or the discovery of a new treasure store.

So she slipped softly out into the great hall, glided over the matting on tiptoe, and opening the door of the library found the room filled with bright light.

Alarmed, although she had been told she would find the room well lighted, she would have retreated more quickly than she came, if a voice, the very same voice which she remembered to have heard

muffled behind the folds of the cloak, had not addressed her, and checked her steps.

"Don't run away, Miss Bellamy. Come in and take any book you want. There are plenty for us both."

Rather to her surprise, Edna did not now feel the least confusion at the sound of the well-remembered voice. On the contrary, connecting it, as she did, with so many little acts of kindness and gener-

osity, she felt a thrill of pleasure at the sound, and obeying at once, she came into the room, modestly indeed, but with a smiling face and a softly uttered "Thank you, Lord Lockington."

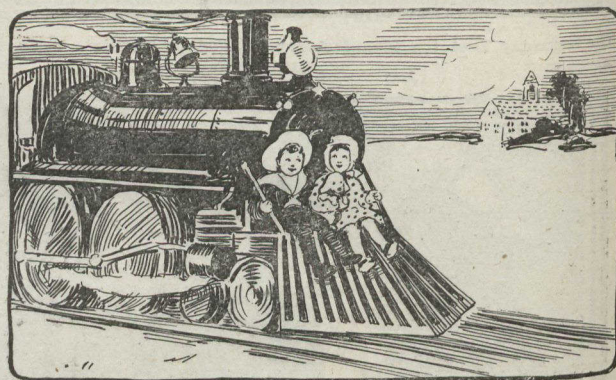
She had already discovered that the room, which was not very large for the size of the house, appeared to be untenanted; and by the direction from which the sound came she guessed that her old
(Continued on page 26.)

Why Willie and Lillie Were Late

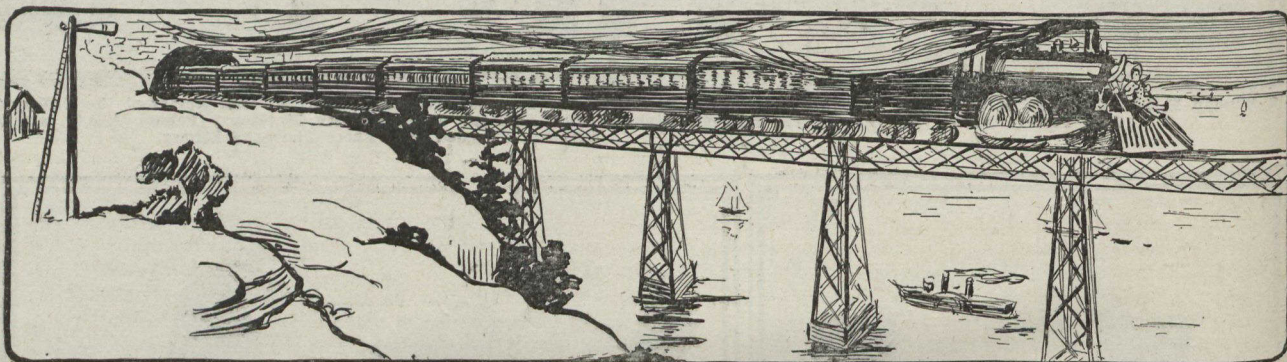
By ESTELLE M. KERR



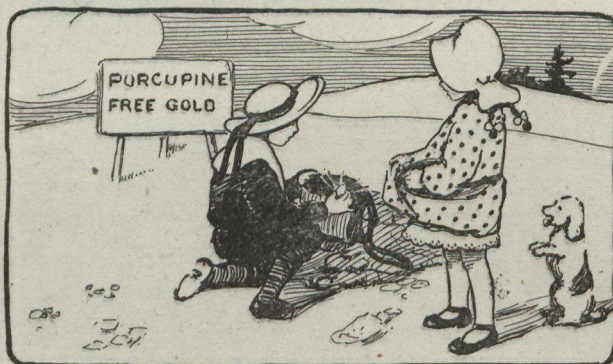
When Will and Lill set out for school
One day both warm and fine,
They saw an engine standing still
Upon a railway line.



Said Willie, "This same railway track
Goes very near our school,
And here we have a splendid seat,
The breeze will keep us cool."



Just then the engine started off as fast as it could go,
It passed the school and on it flew, while Will and Lill cried "Oh!"
Through tunnels, over bridges high—the scenery was fine!
Until at last they found it had arrived at Porcupine.



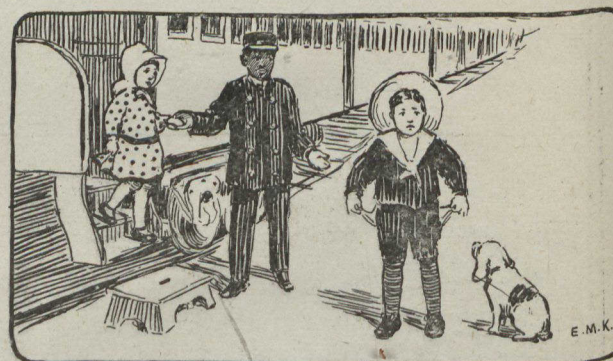
Right there beside the railway
Was some high-grade golden ore,
So Willie filled his school bag full
Till it could hold no more.



And then they took the train for home
And, in the dining-car,
The waiter brought them chicken-pie,
Ice cream and caviar.



Said Willie, "My, it's simply great
To be a millionaire!"
Alas, some bandits stopped the train
And robbed them then and there.
"Your money or your life!" they cried,
And Willie passed the bags
Filled up with golden nuggets, books
And pencils, slates and rags.



They didn't have a penny left;
They couldn't tip the porter,
Although the man had brushed them well
He never got a quarter.
If they had called a taxi-cab
They might have been in time,
But as it was, they reached the school
At twenty after nine.

At the Sign of the Maple

A DEPARTMENT MAINLY FOR WOMEN

Y.W.C.A. Progress in the West

By IRENE MOORE

THE women of Saskatoon have a name for being as energetic and as wide-awake as their lords and masters. In one very important race they have far out-distanced the men. The goal they arrived at on one of the pretty April days was a handsome brick Young Women's Christian Association home, 50-girl size, with two huge fire-places surrounded by cosy-corner upholstery, a large panel-finished dining-room facing the morning sun, and floors as hard and slippery and shiny as are to be found in wealthy girls' homes.

The Young Men's Christian Association is older



MRS. WALTER C. MURRAY
President of the Y.W.C.A., Saskatoon.

than the sister society, has had a roaringly successful campaign for funds, has for two or three winters listened every Sunday to more or less eloquent sermons—yet in the shape of lodgings or welcome for the stranger who hits town, there's only an unroofed excavation overlooking the Saskatchewan.

The Y. W. C. A. Saskatoon branch was born under a lucky star, and with a silver spoon in its mouth, and has prospered right along. The president, Mrs. Walter C. Murray, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, and for fifteen years before coming to the berry-picking city, a resident of Halifax, could explain the secrets of the association's success. So could Mrs. H. D. Weaver, the secretary; Mrs. J. H. Holmes, the treasurer; Mrs. L. G. Calder, chairman of the house committee, or Mrs. A. P. McNab, chairman of the membership committee, or any other member of the directorate. It has been hard work and persistent work, but it has been done merrily, for teachers and stenographers and dressmakers and servant-girls must have a place to sleep, and sometimes their purses are lean and lank and can't hold their own with hotel rates.

And then for eleven months of every year the hotels are as full as sardine-cans, and the drummers knowing the trails to the hotels better than foreign girls do, the girls arrive last to find no beds to spare.

So the Y. W. C. A. twenty have kept open house in such cottages as could be rented, and now have a splendid home of their own. It is of rich dark Venetian red brick with equally rich and dark green trimmings.

Our Consoling Friends

IN the matter of "consolation," the world is coming to an essentially sane attitude. The old-fashioned would-be consoler, who was so certain that she knew the Divine purpose or judgment in the case of a calamity, is disappearing, and no one will mourn her departure. A Canadian woman who has lived in a large city during most of her life recently returned from a visit to a small village, exclaiming, "It was a charmingly pretty spot, and the drives were delightful. But the way in which each caller wanted my poor sister to recite every detail connected with her husband's death was too much for me. I prefer neighbours who mind their own business."

The curiosity, which is frequently exhibited by those who visit friends in trouble, is not necessarily unkindly; but the world is learning that the truest sympathy is expressed in few words and often merely by a comprehending hand-clasp. To many who are suffering from bereavement, the questions of the inquisitive consoler are an irritation amounting to torture. May we remember that, in times of crushing sorrow, platitudes and exhortation against worry are wasted, and that a sympathetic silence is pure gold.

Oriental Objection to Girl Labour Law

THE question of the employment of white girl labour in Oriental business-houses is a live question in the larger Canadian cities, but especially in Western Canada. There a large number of Chinese and Japanese are owners of laundries, eating-houses and even general stores, and these have been accustomed to employ white girls. Recently the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan passed an act forbidding the employment of white girls in such establishments. This law came into force on May 1st, and the first trouble came in Moose Jaw. This city has more Chinese and Japanese residents than any other city in the Province. The Chinese would not likely make trouble of their own accord, but led by the Japanese they are assisting in the discussion. The Japanese take the ground that their rights are being curtailed, they being naturalized British subjects. They are prepared to contest the act as a question of international law before, if need be, the Canadian Supreme Court or even the British Privy Council.

Without prejudging these claims, it may be pointed out that every Province of Canada has exercised the right to regulate child and female labour. It hardly seems likely that the Dominion Government or any court of competent jurisdiction would deny the right of Saskatchewan to enact legislation which it believes to be in the best interests of the social life of its people.

Events of the Week

THE Local Council of Women in Vancouver are taking an interest in improved building regulations in that city, especially advocating adequate sitting-room in boarding and rooming houses. They are also advocating women sanitary and food inspectors for the city health department.

Mrs. Mary Riter Hamilton has been exhibiting her pictures in Winnipeg under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. She was as kindly received by the art lovers of Winnipeg as she had previously been in Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cameron were local patrons.

On Saturday, 11th, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King addressed the Women's Canadian Club, St. John, on "The Celebration of One Hundred Years of Peace Between the Anglo-Saxon Nations on the North American Continent." Incidental tribute was paid to Lady Tilley, who occupied a seat upon the platform by the side of the president of the club, Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, as one of the inspirations of the speaker's public work. For the rest, the meeting partook of the social nature.

The Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, was recently the scene of a fancy

dress ball of "Ye Olde Tyme" flavour, the host and hostess being Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Macdonell, and, the guests appearing in all the bravery of quaint habits, powdered heads, rouge and "patches." Over a hundred persons were entertained.

Miss Marie L. Southall, A.T.C.M., is a gifted and ambitious young violinist of whom her school may reasonably be proud. Miss Southall's recent recital at the Toronto Conservatory proved her



MISS MARIE L. SOUTHALL,
A Talented Violinist, Whose Home is in Toronto.

marked ability and reflected much credit upon her teacher, Miss Lina Adamson. The young lady's name appeared on the programme for the Conservatory Commencement Concert, May 21st, at which she played the Mendelssohn Concerto.

A Country Fair was given in the Guild's gymnasium under the conduct of the ladies of the Board of Directors of the Hamilton Y. W. C. A. The characteristic blandishments were exercised on the public, and the affair realized a substantial profit.

The Duchess of Connaught was guest of honour at the annual meeting at Montreal of the local Council of Women. Lady Drummond delivered a brilliant address, on the occasion of Miss Derick's being presented with a token of esteem by her community of admiring fellow-workers. Mrs. Walter Lyman read the year's report.

William Alexander Coote, the distinguished Eng-
(Continued on page 24.)



The Newly-opened Home of the Young Women's Christian Association at Saskatoon.



Courierettes.

THIS is an age of miracles in business, but we defy anybody to obtain moving pictures of some office boys we know.

King George and Queen Mary saw a sham battle at Aldershot. Now, if Emperor Bill would only be satisfied with that kind of fighting, the dove of peace would sleep better.

Right on top of the Gouin victory in Quebec the Toronto Globe again asks for poems telling about some outstanding bit of history. Draw your own conclusions.

A Harvard professor prophesies a noiseless world as the result of science. This means the abolition of politics and grand opera.

The price of writing paper has gone up twenty per cent. Another proof of the high cost of loving.

A woman wants separation from her husband because he left her, while on the honeymoon, to go on a hunting trip. Foolish man, he went after the wrong deer.

Ald. McBride's Latest.—Ald. Sam McBride, the talkative member of Toronto's City Council, was vigorously denouncing the granting of licenses to Chinese laundries at the last session of that body.

Ideas flow so fast into the McBride brain that the McBride tongue sometimes trips, and this time the alderman pictured the Chinese as being a menace to the health of the community.

"They are," he declared, "addicted to tuberculosis."

"What's that, Sam?" asked a fellow-member. "A disease or a habit?"

Signs of the Times.

If you hear a sweet girl, wearing a white veil, say softly, "I do," it is a sign the Ananias Club has gained another member.

If you see a jolly-looking chap who weighs 289 pounds, it is a sign his intimate friends call him "Skinny."

If you see a large crowd in front of a newspaper bulletin it is a sign the home team is winning.

If you hear a woman telling other women about the excellent qualities of their mutual female friends it is a sign that you should consult an aurist.

If you see a fat old gentleman slip on a banana peel and crush his silk hat it is a sign that he isn't going to sing.

If you meet a nice young lady wheeling a fine pair of twins on the avenue it is a sign she is not the mother but the nurse.

If you see a story on the sporting page about a star lacrosse player getting \$5,000 for the season it is a sign that he will get as much as \$32 in real money.

If you see an angry woman with a switch in her hand and a yelling youngster wriggling on her lap it is a sign that she is about to start something.

If you observe that a meek-mannered chap hurries home at Saturday noon and hands a little brown envelope to a woman it is a sign that he is married.

If you find a man buying a sirloin steak, a peck of potatoes, a pound of butter and a dozen eggs in a store it is a sign that his rich uncle has just died.

If you discover a hole in the ground, with bits of canvas, splinters of wood, broken wheels and wires lying about it is a sign some aviator came down too soon.

A Nervy Veteran.—There can no longer be any doubt of the courage of the men who fought in the Civil War. Samuel J. Killow, a Confederate army veteran, has just married his tenth wife.

Unkind Kindness.—Where ignorance is bliss, someone is sure to try to "put you wise," is how a business man starts the telling of an experience he had one day last week.

His story goes on as follows: I was sitting in the office when — came in. Now, — I have always regarded as a decent sort, but this time he did me deep wrong.

"Those matches you are using," he said, "are not nearly as good as the kind I use. Yours are too thin and often when you strike them they break and the lighted head flies where it might start a fire."

"I don't remember ever having had that experience," I said. But — wasn't gone half an hour when one of the matches acted exactly as he said. And on the street a while later my last match broke off so close to the head

taken by the four and had to submit to a burlesque of being mobbed.

So realistic was the dash to seize the umpire that one spectator pleaded with the supposedly angered fans to not hurt the official.

"He was doing all right," said the pleader, and he naturally felt a little silly on realizing how he had been fooled.

The Answer.—"Why is an automobile like a child?"

"Because it runs about so much?"

"No—it needs something new every other day."

The Sure Harvest.

POTATOES may suffer from awful blight

And yield but a sickly crop; And tender flowers, set out too soon, By frost may be made to drop.

The yield of wheat may disappoint, And tomatoes by rot be struck; The bugs may make it look as if vines Are playing in horrible luck.

The neighbour's chickens may scratch up your seeds,

And peach trees, it seems, may freeze; But there's never a failure of one spring crop—

The honorary LL.D.'s.

Heavy Consumer.—"Cheaper than ready-mades," said a man who was making his own cigarettes.

"The rate you smoke them," said a friend, "you ought to buy by car-lot."

An Actor's Bad Guess.—Some of these days some legislative body will pass a law to prevent actors giving interviews to newspapers.

Few classes of men more regularly look foolish in print than actors, and sometimes it is due to the good sense of the interviewers that they do not seem more so.

A case in point happened in Toronto recently when an actor was giving material for copy to a dramatic critic.

Thinking to make a hit locally, the actor remarked, "About this Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, do you know I don't think you Canadians will be able to get him back across the line. You know you Canucks turned down reciprocity very hard, and the Yankees are apt to hold Nesbitt over there just to get back at you."

Nesbitt was back a couple of days after, and his capture and extradition were entirely due to the good offices of the Chicago police and the United States authorities.

Concerning Plumbers.—In a big office building in Toronto last Sunday a leak in a water pipe was discovered, and, as two floors were being flooded, there was a hurry-up call for the office heads and a plumber.

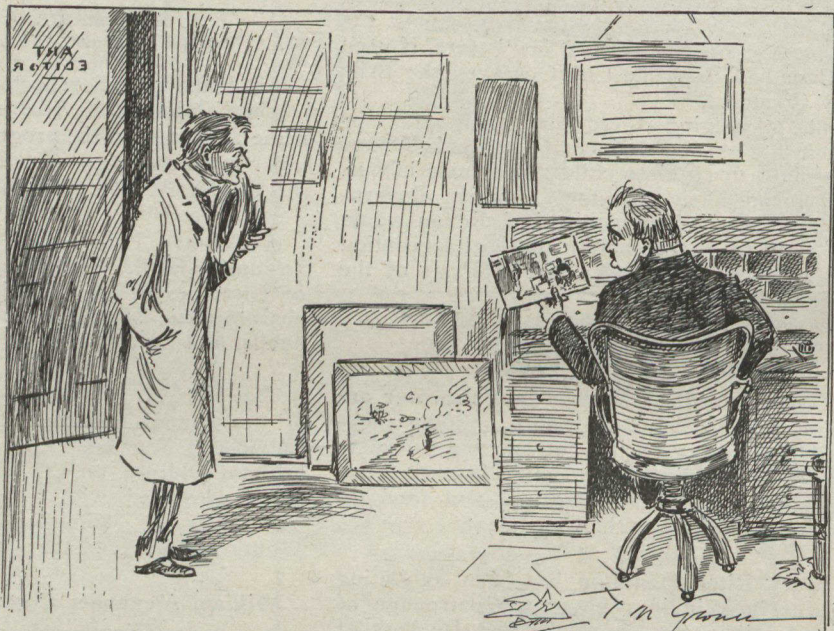
Going about the building, an office man, bare-headed, was asked by another office man, "Are you a plumber?" "Plumbers look more prosperous than I do," was the answer.

A little later, the man who had been mistaken for a plumber told of this incident and also of having been mistaken for a certain Toronto man who is known to be well-off.

"Well," said one of those who heard the tales of mistaken identity, "in either case you would have been in the millionaire class."

Score a Hit.—In a recent conversation wherein the retort—courteous and otherwise—was being handed out, a man who is good at the conversational come-back said, "Now, wait a bit; there's a lot to be said on this question."

"Well, don't say it," retorted a listener.



Editor—"Did you get this idea out of your own head?"

Artist (eagerly)—"Yes, sir."

Editor—"Do you feel any better?"

Drawn by T. M. Grover.

that I had to postpone smoking till I could borrow a light.

Now, I suppose I'll have to look up —, let him gloat in I-told-you-so fashion, and let him tell me which brand of matches he uses.

The Epidemic.—"In the spring the young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love." And the other day we heard the office boy plaintively whistling the tune of:

"Darling, I am growing older; Silver threads among the gold."

Umpire-Baiting.—A baseball game between teams representing Montreal and Toronto was a feature of the day spent at Espanola, Ont., last week by shareholders of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Co. and a number of brokers.

The game was for fun and so had unusual incidents. The first umpire left his job to pitch, and his successor was treated to such cries as greet a big league umpire when the fans become "peevied" at him.

At the close of one innings, four of the spectators made a mad dash for the umpire. That official was in no condition to make a fast run, so, after getting half-way to second base, he was over-



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The Language of Baseball

[Being a glossary of terms peculiar to the great game of baseball—all of them understood by the faithful fans; some of them comprehended but dimly by the man who sees an occasional game; and none of them in the least intelligible to that small number of negligible human creatures who have never known the fierce exultation that sweeps over the soul when the home team wins in the ninth with two men out.]

"UMPS"—Chap in navy blue who bosses the game and sasses the sassy players. An expert dodger of pop bottles.

"Play ball"—The declaration of war.

"Bonehead"—Player who commits a sin either of omission or commission on the field. If he doesn't know he is one the fans tell him.

"Inside ball"—The use of brains and brawn in conjunction.

"Error"—Failure to make a play perfectly, sometimes described as muff, bobble, fumble and fozzle.

"Fanned"—Player's failure to hit the ball in three chances.

"Strike"—When pitcher delivers ball over the plate and between batter's knees and shoulder. Players and umpires often differ as to what constitutes a strike.

"Stealing a base"—Base runner starts with pitcher's wind-up and beats catcher's throw to baseman. Sometimes called "pilfering (or purloining) a sack."

"Leading off"—Base runner leaves base a few yards in order to get start for advance to another base. Occasionally he's caught napping.

"Tipping signals"—Crime of which each team accuses the other. Mostly talk in the sporting pages.

"Stealing home"—Base runner covers the 90 feet between third base and home plate before pitcher can throw to catcher in order to nab runner. Not a frequent feat.

"Double steal"—Two base runners by signal start to steal a base at same time.

"Single"—A safe hit on which the runner cannot safely pass first base.

"Double"—Hit on which runner makes two bases.

"Triple"—Smash good for three sacks.

"Home run"—A long hit for the circuit—the ambition of every player when he comes to bat with the bases full. Called "homer," "circuit drive," "fence buster," and other endearing terms.

"Line drive"—A long, low, fast hit, generally just over the infielders' heads.

"Sacrifice fly"—Long fly to outfield, which, though caught, enables runner to advance a base ahead of the throw-in from the field.

"Died at first"—Cancel the crepe order. Just means that the batter was thrown out at first base.

"Sliding"—Trick of players to prevent basemen from touching them with the ball when trying to steal.

"Double play"—When two base runners are put out on one play.

"Triple play"—Three base runners retired on one play. Generally done when fly is unexpectedly caught, with two base runners having started for home plate. Play seldom seen.

"Cutting the corners"—Trick of pitchers in shooting the ball just over the corners of the plate. Takes good control to do it.

"Smoke"—Speed of pitcher's delivery. Ask players who have been hit behind the ear by an inshoot about "smoke."

"Southpaw"—A left-handed pitcher.

"Clent dispenser"—Pitcher, otherwise

known as heaver, twirler, mound artist and pellet pusher.

"Spitball"—Pitcher puts saliva on ball to throw this curve, and result is that batter generally hits pop fly.

"Inshoot"—Pitched ball that curves in toward batter when nearing the plate.

"Outshoot"—Pitched ball that curves outward.

"Floater"—Pitched ball that is thrown with motion suggesting speed, but which "floats" slowly to the batter. Hard to hit.

"Drop"—Pitched ball that takes decided drop approaching the plate. Sometimes called "fadeaway."

"Hop"—Pitched ball that has a slight jump upward as it nears the batter. Few can control it.

"Outguessing the batter"—What the pitcher is always trying to do—to give the batter the unexpected kind of ball.

"Change of pace"—Pitcher's trick of changing quickly from slow to speedy delivery, and vice versa.

"Mixing them up"—Skilful pitcher varies his style, using all his assortment of curves and shoots and floaters.

"Walk"—Four balls given to batter, entitles him to walk to first base. Called also pass, stroll, parade, free transportation, etc.

"Forced run"—When bases are full if pitcher passes batter, man on third is entitled to score. Then pitcher is "yanked out" in majority of cases.

"Hugging the sacks"—Base runners afraid to take lead off bases when catcher has sure and strong throwing arm.

"Slugger"—Batter who hits hard and generally for extra bases.

"Keystone sack"—Second base; half-way home.

"Dangerous corner"—Third base, the nearest home.

"Foul tip"—The cause of the catcher having false teeth before he took to wearing a mask.

"Hold-out"—Player who wants more money and refuses to sign contract until he is strapped and has to.

"Kill the umpire"—The cry of the crowd when the home team loses.

"Box score"—A mysterious mass of figures and letters, studied and committed to memory by rabid fans. Also cursed by the compositors.

"Coaching"—Vaudeville entertainment thrown in by some players and managers to please fans.

"Warming up"—Pitchers practise before the game so they can start with supple muscles and good speed.

"Runs"—The counters that win championships.

"Jinx"—Hoodoo, hard luck. Ball players are very superstitious.

"Scratch hit"—The nearest thing to an out. Generally comes in the ninth inning of an otherwise no-hit game.

W. F. W.

Proof.—She—"So you are sure that your new play will be a success?"

He—"Positive; why, even the manager blushed when he read it."—*New York Globe.*

The Limit.—"I've spent all my money, my race horse is lame, my wife has eloped with my jockey. What more can happen, I wonder?"

"Your wife can come back."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Delaying Unhappiness.—*Sillicus*—"Do you believe in long engagements?"

Cynicus—"Sure. The longer a man is engaged the less time he has to be married."—*Philadelphia Record.*

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1018 Do You Remember the Last Waltz?
Irving Gillette
1019 Seated Around an Oil Stove. Murry K. Hill
1020 The Darkies' Ragtime Ball
Collins and Harlan
1021 'So So' Polka—Xylophone Duet
Charles Daab and William Dorn
1022 Say 'Au Revoir.' But Not
'Good-bye'. Will Oakland and Chorus
1023 They Gotta Quit Kickin' My Dawg
Aroun'. Byron G. Harlan and Chorus
1024 Jimmy Trigger—Soldier. Golden&Hughes
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From Milwaukee". Maurice Burkhart
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Premier Quartet
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Municipal Debentures represent absolute security, as they are legally restricted in amount, and are secured by taxable property, representing from five to ten times the amount of the loan.

The interest return from Municipal Debentures is from 4% to 5½%, which is considered good, and no equally safe investment can be found which pays more.

Let us send you our descriptive list of investments, paying 4% to 5½%. A request will bring it by mail.

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London, Eng. Toronto, Can.

PELLATT & PELLATT

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Toronto
Stock
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401 Traders Bank Building
TORONTO

BONDS AND STOCKS
also **COBALT STOCKS**
BOUGHT AND SOLD
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Private wire connections with W. H. GOADBY & CO., Members N. w York Stock Exchange.

The Title and Trust Company, Bay & Richmond Sts.
TORONTO

Executer, Administrator,
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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid Up \$7,500,000
Reserve Funds \$8,820,000
Total Assets \$114,000,000

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BAHAMAS Nassau
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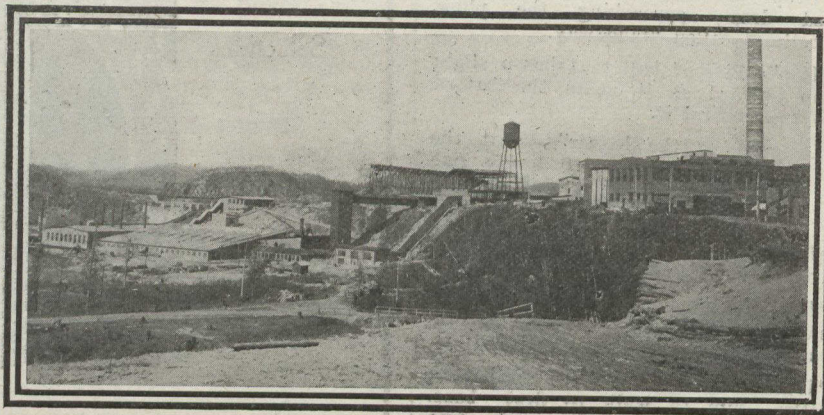
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at all Branches

MONEY AND MAGNATES

Seeing a Pulp and Paper Plant.

SOME idea of Northern Ontario's pulp possibilities was gained on Wednesday of last week by many shareholders of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Co. and a number of brokers. The party—over two hundred in number—were chiefly from Toronto and Montreal, and in perfect weather they inspected the company's plant at Espanola. Also they looked about the little, hill-sheltered settlement near the plant—35 cottages, 14 frame houses, 30 moderate-sized brick houses, four large brick houses, a surprisingly good hotel of 58 rooms and two churches and other buildings.

Starting at the building where a continuous procession of logs is cut into short lengths preparatory to being transformed into pulp, the party learned that in the company's concession of 6,000 square miles the longest haul for

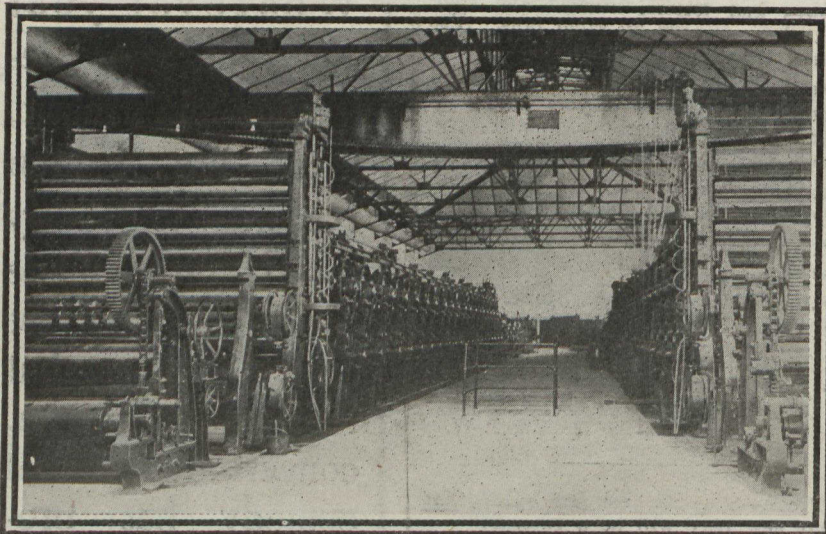


General View of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Company's Plant. The Concrete Chimney Is About 250 Feet High.

logs is two miles and that it will be many years before such a haul is made necessary. The various parts of the plant were much praised by members of the party possessing technical knowledge of the machinery and its operation.

During the fall and winter months, the company operates logging camps on its concession, where the logs are cut into 16-foot lengths and hauled to the banks of the lakes and streams, tributary to the Spanish River. In the spring, when the ice breaks, the logs are rolled into the water and are driven down to the booming ground at the mill. The logs are then conveyed by an inclined log haul to the sawmill, where there are eight circular saws so arranged that the 16-foot logs in passing over the saw table are cut into two-foot blocks. The blocks drop into a conveyor, which runs over a trestle, 60 feet high and 600 feet long, under which the winter's supply of wood is stored. A cross conveyor runs from the end of the trestle to carry the wood into the barker room, where the rough knots and bark are mechanically removed. The barked wood is conveyed to the grinder room by a gravity slide, which empties into a water tank, extending around three sides of the grinder room. The wood is placed in the grinders, which are directly connected to waterwheels, and ground into pulp. This pulp is reduced in consistency by the admittance of water and is pumped up into centrifugal screens, which retain all the splinters and coarse matter.

The pulp required for the paper mill is pumped up to this mill in a liquid state, and the balance is run over "wet machines" which collect all the fibres



The Huge Series of Rollers Which Dry the Paper and Give it Finish.

and press them into sheets. The sheets or laps are piled on trucks with a wire mat between each lap, and the trucks are placed in hydraulic presses which squeeze out of the pulp as much water as possible and leave it approximately 58 per cent. dry. This pulp is tested and trucked to the loading sheds ready for shipment.

The liquid pulp, which is supplied to the paper mill, is pumped into the beater room, where sulphite, china clay, alum and colouring matter are added. This mixture, which is of the colour and consistency of milk, is thoroughly beaten up and passed through refining engines and run through screens on to the paper machines. The stock flows on to a sheet of wire cloth, called the Fourdrinier wire, which collects the fibres and allows the water to escape. The frame carrying the wire vibrates so that the fibres are thoroughly interlaced and a fabric formed. The wire carries this wet paper along to press

Investment Series

Talk No. 7

Study Investment Opportunities

Form the habit of keeping yourself informed on the standing of securities and the enterprises back of them.

Then when the time comes for investing, you will have formed your judgment as to such securities as seem promising to you. Let your investment house critically examine your selections—eliminating such securities as from their knowledge, would be poor investments, indicating the best of your choice and perhaps suggesting others that they know to be good, thus combining your judgment and their knowledge.

That you may so study securities, arrange to be put on the mailing list of a reliable, successful and progressive investment house.

Our Security Reports

are sent from time to time, as issued, to our clients and to those who, as possible investors, wish to keep informed on securities dealt in on all markets. May we not put your name on this list? It will obligate you to nothing and will be of undoubted value to you.

F. H. Deacon & Co.

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Investments

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7

F. H. DEACON

J. C. FRASER

Bonds for Investment

Our May List gives particulars of different bonds yielding from 4.60% to 6%, with excellent security.

A copy will be gladly mailed on request.

Murray, Mather & Co

85 Bay Street, Toronto

Chief Office for Canada: **TORONTO**
ALFRED WRIGHT, Manager.



IRISH & MAULSON, Limited
Chief Toronto Agents.

rolls and it is carried on felts to more rolls, from which it passes over forty cylindrical dryers.

By the time the paper reaches the last dryers, it is thoroughly dry and it is then run through heavy calenders to give it a finish, after which it runs on to a winder.

The paper machines will produce 100 tons of paper per day.

On and Off the Exchange.

IMPORTANT meetings of two of the more substantial of the Porcupine companies were held during the week. The additions to the board of the Jupiter Company were of such a character as to indicate a willingness upon the part of prominent men to associate themselves with Porcupine enterprises. The report of Consulting Engineer Brigstocke upon the Jupiter, while very conservative in tone, was broadly optimistic, although it probably did not satisfy those who were looking for news which would produce a rapid market movement at once.

It would be difficult to conceive of anything, in fact, that would cause excitement in the Porcupine market just now. Public confidence has been so abused by the promoter that it will be long before those in charge of the market will be able to attract interest to it again. There is nothing to be gained by forcing the situation. What the Porcupine stocks require is a long period of rest and not the tonics which the promoters are continually prescribing. Meantime, as frequently happens, actual mining conditions are improving as market values are depreciating. Developments on the Hollinger, Dome, Jupiter and Plenary have all been exceptionally favourable. The wild-cats are not getting any worse; in fact their condition is improving, as no more money is being wasted upon them.

Silver "Comes Back."

THE most interesting feature of the mining situation at present is the revival of interest in silver. With prices ruling at over sixty-one cents for an ounce of the white metal, properties that were discarded in Cobalt when silver sold at forty cents are being reopened. The shipping mines are paying more attention to getting out ore than the developments of their properties so that they will obtain all the advantage of the high prices. The abandoned prospects of Gowganda and Elk Lake are coming back to life, and at least ten properties in Gowganda are being actively worked. Time has demonstrated the expensiveness of gold as compared with silver mining in this country. Most of the silver mines have paid from the start, whereas fifty per cent. of the claims abandoned in Porcupine were failures because of insufficient capital.

Buoyant Copper Shares.

CANADIAN holders of Granby mining stock are to be congratulated upon the probability of their patience being rewarded in the near future. The decision of the Granby directors to proceed with the construction of the smelter at its Hidden Creek property without resorting to new financing should be very satisfactory to holders, for it means that Granby should be able to produce 50,000,000 pounds of copper per annum before the close of 1913, with a capital of but 150,000 shares. Earnings, now at the rate of \$100,000 per month, accrue fast.

It is estimated by the management that the Granby can produce its Hidden Creek copper for eight cents per pound, so it is figured it can produce 50,000,000 pounds per annum at a total cost of not more than nine cents per pound laid down in New York, which would permit of earnings of \$20 per share on fifteen cent copper, and additional earnings of \$3.33 per share for every one cent advance in the price of copper.

The presence of Granby stock in Canadian strong boxes is a relic of the old British Columbia boom, Granby being one of the few investments to survive.

Offering Cold Tire Setter Stock.

G. E. OXLEY & CO., of Toronto, are offering \$24,000 7 per cent. cumulative preference treasury shares with 25 per cent. bonus in common stock of the House Cold Tire Setter Company. On the directorate are Julius F. House, manufacturer, Toronto; T. Herbert Lennox, M.L.A.; T. B. Chalk, carriage manufacturer, Port Hope; and T. H. Brunton, police magistrate for York County. The company has taken over the business formerly owned by Mr. House, by the issue of \$54,000 in common stock. The assets are estimated at \$57,000. The company has been engaged for the past seven years in the manufacture and sale of cold tire setters and power hammers, all covered by patents.

The Commercial Outlook.

AS to the commercial outlook in this country, while our security and commodity markets have been operating entirely independent of the United States there is no doubt but that an improvement in business over there would be helpful to us. Our steel industry particularly has suffered severely from American competition—a rivalry which good times in the United States would remove. Taking a long look forward there is little doubt that the influence of politics upon the general business and financial situation will be subordinated in the United States to the influence of economic conditions there and in Great Britain. Money continues easy, and the recent reduction in the foreign bank rates gives evidence of the feeling of confidence with which the banking communities of Europe are looking to the immediate future. The foreign trade of Canada and the United States continues to expand, and granting a favourable outcome of the year's farming there will be much on which to base the expectation of a period of more profitable manufacturing and trading than that through which the republic has lately been passing. Viewed more narrowly, however, and with particular reference to the stock market, it is necessary merely as a matter of ordinary precaution to take count of the possible adverse influence of political events which may further emphasize the prevailing spirit of radicalism which so many regard with concern.

Our Money Outlook.

THE return of Canadian chartered banks for the month of April is interesting in view of the dire prophecies of a period of current stringency later on. The congestion in the marketing of the western crop tied up a

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Head Office: TORONTO

Paid-up Capital, \$15,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$12,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L. President.
ALEXANDER LAIRD General Manager.
JOHN AIRD Assistant General Manager.

This Bank having branches in all the important cities and towns in Canada, as well as in the United States, England and Mexico, is enabled to place at the disposal of its customers unsurpassed facilities for the transaction of every legitimate kind of banking business.

Remitting Money To Foreign Countries

All the branches of this Bank are equipped to issue on application drafts on the principal cities and towns in the world, payable in the currency of the country on which they are drawn (that is drafts drawn on points in France are made payable in francs, etc.).

These drafts provide an excellent means of sending money to different countries.

J. W. FLAVELLE, President. Z. A. LASH, K.C., Vice-Presidents.
W. E. RUNDLE, General Manager. E. R. WOOD,

4 1/2 %

It is a rare advantage to secure absolute safety, with 4 1/2 per cent. interest, on sums as small as \$500. This Company accepts such sums for investment, and guarantees the safety of principal and interest.

National Trust Company Limited

TORONTO
Montreal Winnipeg Edmonton Saskatoon Regina

Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited

6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

Price 98 1/2 to Yield 6 1/8 %

The assets securing the Bonds are conservatively estimated at about six times the Bond issue.

During its first year of operation this Company showed profits of \$309,263.19 from the wood and pulp mill operations alone, against which there was only \$106,627.54 in bond interest and other charges, leaving net profits for the year of \$202,635.65.

The earnings of the Paper Mill, now in operation, for the ensuing year should be well over \$400,000.

Special Information on request.

Dominion Bond Company

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TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA LONDON, ENG.

THE STEEL CO. OF CANADA

LIMITED

PIG IRON BAR IRON BAR STEEL

RAILWAY TRACK EQUIPMENT

Bolts and Nuts, Nails, Screws, Wire and Fencing

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To yield 3.90%

MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES

To yield 4% to 5½%

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To yield 4¾% to 5%

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

To yield 4¾% to 5½%

**PROVEN INDUSTRIAL
BONDS**

To yield 5½% to 6%

A copy sent on request.

**THE
DOMINION SECURITIES
CORPORATION LIMITED**

ESTABLISHED 1901
HEAD OFFICE 26 KING ST EAST TORONTO.
MONTREAL LONDON, E C ENG.

great deal of money throughout the winter, and these funds are being released at a time when bankers are beginning to think of the requirements of the grain houses when the crop of 1912 begins to move a few months hence. That there will be an easier period in between the two crops is indicated by a decrease in April in the note circulation of the banks. This is only temporary, however, and should the crop fulfil present expectations as to a larger and earlier harvest than last year there will be a more severe strain upon the circulating medium than we have ever experienced. It is to be hoped that Parliament will extend the operations of the emergency circulation regulation by a month at each end. This would relieve the pressure, but excellent as the emergency circulation regulation is, some more comprehensive measure must be provided if the banking capital of the country is to be adequate to its requirements.

More Banking Capital.

THE Imperial Bank is following the larger institutions in increasing its capital to provide for the business offering it. The bank which, as previously stated, earned sixteen and one-half per cent. in its last fiscal year, at the end of that period had brought its paid-up capital up to \$6,000,000, leaving a margin of \$4,000,000 to issue before it reached its authorized capital.

Amsterdam a Buyer Here.

FOREIGN buying of Dominion Steel common is removing the last chance of a bounty on the product. The common stock in the corporation, which began its existence as the water in the enterprise, but which, through the reinvestment of earnings has become of value, appealed to the Old Country people who took the issue of \$7,000,000 of preferred stock with such enthusiasm not long ago. It will be a good thing for this country to have almost as broad a market for Dominion Steel as exists for Canadian Pacific, especially as the steel industry is apparently to continue to benefit by good management.

Immigration from the U. S.

AN examination of the figures of the Immigration Department for the past seven years reveals some interesting information. The most striking feature is the immigration from the United States, and the fact that these immigrants come from almost every State in the Union. It may surprise many people to notice the number that come from the States of Washington and Oregon. The Massachusetts figures are largely those of French-Canadians returning to this country. From California to Boston—every State in the Union took up homesteads.

The details are as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| 1—North Dakota | 78,786 |
| 2—Minnesota | 66,735 |
| 3—State of Washington | 50,717 |
| 4—Michigan | 24,904 |
| 5—Iowa | 21,757 |
| 6—Massachusetts | 21,468 |
| 7—Illinois | 20,188 |
| 8—New York State | 19,777 |
| 9—Wisconsin | 15,805 |
| 10—Montana | 15,515 |
| 11—South Dakota | 11,735 |
| 12—Idaho | 8,365 |
| 13—Nebraska | 7,967 |
| 14—Oregon | 7,656 |
| 15—Ohio | 6,372 |
| 16—Pennsylvania | 6,301 |
| 17—Kansas | 5,826 |
| 18—California | 5,276 |

Calendar year, 1911—
131,340 United States.
144,076 British.
63,376 Continental.

Many of His Kind.—“You must take exercise,” said the physician, “and, by all means, worry less. Play golf.”
“Doctor,” replied the patient, “you mean well, but a man who plays my kind of a golf game can’t help worrying.”—Washington Star.

Her Father’s Answer.—“What did her father say when you asked for her hand?”

“Said he’d been wondering what I had been passing him two-for-a-quarter cigars for so regularly of late.”—Detroit Free Press.



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“MEGANTIC”

Finest and Most Up-to-date Steamers From Canada. Accommodation Includes Lounges, Ladies’ Rooms, Smoking Rooms, Elevators. String Orchestra Carried.

MONTREAL LAURENTIC May 25; June 22; July 20.
*CANADA June 1; 29. July 27.
MEGANTIC June 8, July 6, Aug. 3.
*TEUTONIC June 15. July 13. Aug. 10.

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LOAN COMPANY**

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Debentures for sale bearing interest at FIVE per cent. per annum, payable half yearly.
Capital and Surplus Assets, \$1,400,000.00
Total Assets, - - - \$2,800,000.00

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Davidson & McRae

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAIL-
WAY LANDS and TOWN SITES

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Canada and LONDON, England.

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Perrier
“The Champagne
of Table Waters”

PEOPLE AND PLACES

Historical Society's Programme.

THAT the thirteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Historical Society, which is to be held in Napanee on June 5, 6 and 7, will be a fitting start for the ceremonials in connection with the centennial celebration of the War of 1812 is the belief of the officers of that organization.

The delegates will be welcomed by Mayor W. T. Waller, and the papers to be given include the following:

"Local Historical Topics"—Walter S. Herrington, Napanee.

"Sir John A. Macdonald as a Lawyer"—John A. Macdonell, Alexandria, Ont.

"An Episode of the American Fur Trade"—Reuben Gold Thwaites, Madison, Wis.

"The Need of a Home for the Ontario Historical Society"—Clarence M. Warner, Napanee.

"Kingston's Share in the War of 1812"—George R. Dolan, Kingston.

"Review of the Events of the War of 1812"—J. Castell Hopkins, Toronto.

"The Results of the War of 1812"—James H. Coyne, St. Thomas.

"The Effect of the War of 1812 on

bers of Bethel Methodist Church that they would erect a building in one day, the church to be known as El Bethel. There were those who doubted, but when more than two hundred workmen, well organized, gathered at the scene it became apparent that the undertaking might be accomplished.

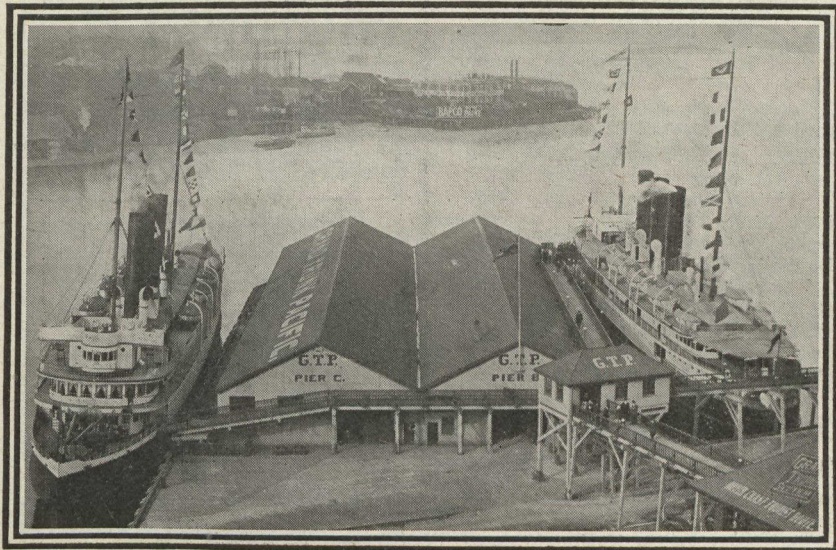
It is estimated that 5,000 persons visited the building during the day. Motion picture machines played upon the building at every stage of its erection. At night the building stood completed, painted, papered, and furnished throughout.

The other item told of arrangements made to replace the \$20,000 tabernacle of the Latter Day Saints recently destroyed by fire at Magrath.

All the faithful will give toward a fund all the eggs laid by their hens on the Sabbath. It is expected that sufficient money will be realized by harvest time to rebuild the structure.

Big Exhibition's Prize List.

THE prize list of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, August 24 to September 9, shows the usual lib-



G.T.P. Steamships "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George" at That Railway's Terminus at Victoria, B.C.

the Settlement of the Canadian West"—Lawrence J. Burpee, Ottawa.

A Short Historical Talk, by Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto.

"The Economic Effect of the War of 1812 on Upper Canada"—Adam Shortt, Ottawa.

"Collections of Historical Material Relating to the War of 1812"—Frank H. Severance, Buffalo, N.Y.

The programme includes also a garden party at the residence of Mr. Walter S. Herrington and a boat trip to points of historical importance on Quinte Bay.

Hotel for Working Girls.

VANCOUVER'S W.C.T.U. has an active organization which was formed to own and operate an hotel wherein working girls and women will be provided with inexpensive quarters.

At a recent meeting of this organization it was decided to rent a house and open it at once, pending the more leisurely purchase of a site and erection of a building.

This step was decided on because of the pressure of the present need and the zeal and ability to meet such a necessity.

The "Look Out Committee" has already examined a number of houses in the central portion of the city in search of a suitable building.

Church Activities.

THE news of Western Canada recently included two unusual items concerning churches.

At Spartanburg, B.C., a church, not a stone or stick of which was standing at sunrise on a recent day, was worshipped in during the evening by a congregation that filled the building and overflowed into the street.

It had been announced by the mem-

eral prizes in all departments of live stock, agriculture and home work, amounting to a total of \$55,000. It is also evident that the list has been carefully revised to have it in keeping with up-to-date conditions.

A few of the innovations are provision for competition in breeding horses for strings of five horses; a number of sections added to provide for the newer breeds of poultry; \$100 in prizes for onions, tomatoes and celery in baskets. The last named is a Government suggestion meant to encourage export of these commodities.

On the whole, the list shows a distinct advance on its predecessors, and, as the attractions will include a review of cadets from all the overseas dominions of the Empire, the Scots Guards Band and a brilliant historical spectacle, the Siege of Delhi, it is safe to predict another record year for the Canadian National.

Sermon Saved His Life.

TO have saved his life by preaching a sermon is the unusual experience which Rev. Mark Turnbull, former rector of St. George's Anglican Church, Goderich, Ont., had recently.

Mr. Turnbull had been in Mexico a couple of years, but finding that the climate did not agree with his health, gave up his position and started back to Canada during the recent revolutionary disorders.

With him he carried a number of important papers entrusted to his keeping by officials of the United States Government, as well as a number of sermons.

Mexican bandits boarded the train before the boundary was reached, and searched all the passengers. Coming to Rev. Mr. Turnbull they found the papers, promptly removed him into the

Pleasure
Cars

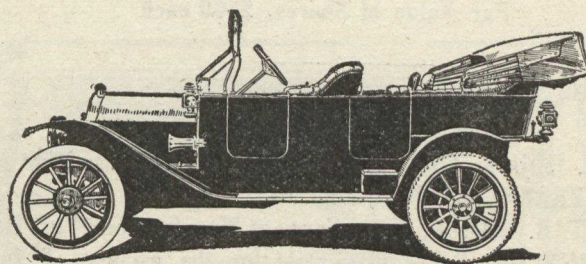
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"The Car With The Good Disposition"

Five Facts About the Invincible Schacht

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- ☐ Not a car of mushroom growth, but developed carefully and honestly for eleven years by men who know.
- ☐ The least expensive and best car, part by part, in its class sold in Canada to-day.
- ☐ Power efficiency higher than the rated horsepower.
- ☐ Unequaled range of speed, 5-50 miles per hour on high gear.



Model J. M., 50 H. P.

- ☐ Motor cast en bloc, 4 1-2 inch bore, 5 inch stroke, 50 H.P. Self-starter. Presto.
- ☐ Ignition, Mea Magneto, Dual, the most efficient and compact system in the world.
- ☐ Left hand steer, right hand control, giving quicker view of road, allowing use both front doors.
- ☐ Connecticut Shock Absorbers, front and rear.
- ☐ Warner Auto-Meter, the aristocrat of speed indicators.
- ☐ Full Floating rear axles.
- ☐ Top and Windshield.
- ☐ Price Fully equipped, \$2,550. Roadster \$2,300

The Schacht Motor Car Co., of Canada, Limited

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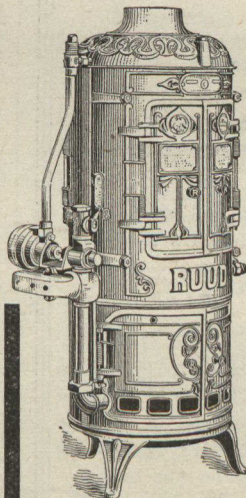
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we can show you that you can afford

THE "RUUD" Instantaneous Automatic
Gas Water Heater : : : :

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Its individual excellence of flavor is unapproachable---
even imported ales don't have such a pleasing flavor.

Try it. Try it. Try it.

Brewed and bottled only by

DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY, Limited, Toronto

Offering \$24,000.00

7% Cumulative Preference Treasury Shares

With 25% Bonus in Common Stock

The House Cold Tire Setter Company

Limited

Incorporated Under the Ontario Companies Act

CAPITALIZATION

| | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 7% Cumulative Preference Stock (Treasury) | Authorized. \$40,000 | Issued. \$24,000 |
| Common Stock | 60,000 | 60,000 |
| Par Value of Shares, \$100 each | | |

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AUDITORS:

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In recommending the purchase of these Preference Shares to the conservative investor, we draw attention to the following:

- (1) Preference Shares are preferential both as to assets and cumulative dividend at the rate of 7% per annum, and share with the Common Stock up to 10% per annum.
- (2) The first dividend on the Preference Stock will be paid on November 1st for the half-year ending October 31st. Thereafter all dividends will be paid half-yearly, on May 1st and November 1st.
- (3) The Company has taken over all the assets, good-will, patents and business formerly owned by Mr. J. F. House, by the issue to him of \$54,000 in common stock of the company.
- (4) The assets, comprising real estate, factory, plant and stock on hand, amount to \$57,000, not including good-will or valuable patents owned by the Company. The Preference Stock now being offered amounts to less than 43% of the physical assets.
- (5) The Company has been engaged for the past seven years in the manufacture and sale of cold tire setters and power hammers, all covered by patents. There is a wide and increasing market in Canada for these machines.
- (6) For the past three years the average net earnings of the Company have been sufficient to pay an amount equal to 7% on the entire capitalization. The management estimates that with the new additional treasury capital the net earnings should show an amount equal to 10% on preferred and 21% on common shares.
- (7) We consider this one of the best small industrial issues ever offered to the Canadian public. We cordially invite the inspection of the factory at 201 Church Street, and the closest investigation into the proposition.

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baggage car and bound him with ropes, firmly convinced that he was a spy.

The leader of the bandits ordered the clergyman shot, and the members of the party had their rifles aimed when the intended victim thought of a plan.

"Before you shoot me I want you to give me a chance," he said in Spanish, with which language he is quite familiar. "To prove to you that I am not a spy, and that I am what I say I am, you pick out any sermon in that bundle, give me the text and I will preach the sermon to you."

The bandits brought out his sermons and gave him a text, and he preached four or five pages of the sermon to them in Spanish. The leader saw that he was what he represented himself to be, and released him.

Lady Police.

TO have lady police officers patrolling some beats in Vancouver is the decision arrived at recently by that city's Board of Police Commissioners, which authorized Chief Chamberlin to appoint two suitable members of the fair sex to work in conjunction with the police force in maintaining law and order in the city.

It was explained by the Police Commissioners that the duties of the lady officers would be to keep a watchful eye on the movements of recalcitrant girls who were likely to fall into the clutches of the law. Men will not have a chance to be arrested by the lady constables, but it is possible that the male members of the force will be informed of many things that may have escaped their notice.

A Record Ice Harvest.

TORONTO companies harvested this year the biggest ice crop on record in that city, and have 200,000 tons stored, valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

About ten per cent. advance in prices is to be made, the first increase in eight years. The reason given for the advance is that prices of plant equipment are much increased. To offset this advance in prices, the ice harvested this year is the purest and clearest of a decade.

Events of the Week

(Continued from page 17.)

lishman who will attend in the capacity of foreign guest of honour the annual meeting in London of the National Council of Women, has arrived in this country, and is making a tour of the cities Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton and Toronto. Mr. Coote is secretary in England of the National Vigilance Society, and has lately succeeded in establishing an international bureau.

Hon. Mr. Borden, addressing the Women's Canadian Club, in Convocation Hall, Toronto, dwelt on the efforts for peace between Canada and the country to the south, enlarged on the recognized potency of women as moulders of the national life, and made appropriate reference to the coming centennial celebration. On the platform were Mrs. Borden, Sir John and Lady Gibson, President Falconer, and Mrs. F. H. Torrington. The audience, which numbered 2,500, included a number of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Mrs. Dignam, by reason of her value to the body, was honoured in the bestowal of a purse of gold by the Women's Art Association on the occasion of its twenty-fifth anniversary. Mrs. Dignam made a brief but graceful response. And an enjoyable musical programme was rendered. Lady Gibson admirably occupied the chair, and Mrs. Borden by Mrs. Austin, dignifying a seat upon the platform.

The Hospital for Incurables and the Infants' Home and Infirmary came last week within range of the active royal interest—both enjoying the happiness of personal visits from the Duchess of Connaught and escort.

At the annual meeting of the London Women's Canadian Club Dr. Strong's child-welfare pictures were exhibited, attracting a large and representative concourse of the various local women's clubs. Lady Gibbons retired from the office of president; Mrs. C. F. Betts succeeded her in office in the general elections which followed.

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| Interest | 43,000 | 875,000 | Over 20-fold |
| Assets | 905,000 | 18,131,000 | Over 20-fold |
| Insurance in force | 9,774,000 | 71,000,000 | Over 7-fold |
| Surplus | 61,500 | 3,312,000 | Over 50-fold |

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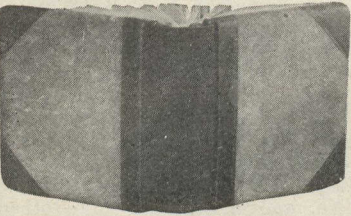
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Bread and Crumbs

(Continued from page 7.)

SOLASKI tried to pull Plotzstein along by the arm, but he still hung back. "I'm afraid to go," he said. "Maggie she usta wind it me around her fingers—maybe she wants—"

"You're crazy, I'm telling you! She's tickled to death you got married."

"Does she know?"

"Sure she does. I told her myself."

"Oi, then I'm going."

On the way, Solaski adroitly suggested that it would be fun to pretend to Rabonovitch that they did not know each other, and Plotzstein readily agreed. He scarcely heard what Solaski said. His eyes shone, and his face was flushed, and Aaron had hard work to keep pace with him. Presently he discontinued his conversation, and devoted his attention to keeping in breath; but that did not keep him from thinking: "I betcha he's still stucked on her, all right. Anyhow, I hope it I get it the fifty dollars."

"There, that's the store—with the taxicab in front. She's still there!" Plotzstein seemed again overcome, and Solaski had almost to drag him in. Rabonovitch and Mabel May were haggling over the last costume, their backs to the door, when Solaski's triumphant: "I'll take it the money—here's Oscar Plotzstein!" interrupted them.

"Haggarty!" Mabel May turned and rushed into his outstretched arms. "You dear old kid!" she cried delightedly, kissing him again and again.

Plotzstein seemed to devour her with his eyes, but he did not say a word. Presently she reached up and ruffled his hair with her jeweled fingers. "My old 'strewwel kopf!' Now you look more natural. How have you been? Oh, Haggarty, I—"

Solaski here elected himself to the office of chaperon. "I forgot it to tell you that he is married."

Mabel May slipped out of his arms. "Good!" she cried, laughing and clapping her hands. "I'm so glad."

But Rabonovitch, being married, and therefore preternaturally wise, detected a false ring in the laugh. "Aha!" he said to himself. "Mabel May loves her Haggarty, after all."

But if she did, Mabel May was proving herself a superb actress. She took both Plotzstein's hands, and looked bravely up into his eyes. "Oscar, I'm glad. For her sake, because she's got the best man that ever lived, bar none; and for yours, because you need somebody to take care of you and love you. Is she—"

"She's a Jewish girl, and her name's Rachel," said Oscar.

"Better still. I suppose you love her lots—Oscar?"

"She is my wife," said Plotzstein.

"Now I am happy. I can sing and dance with a light heart."

"What a lie!" thought Rabonovitch.

"I was afraid that maybe you was lonesome, and I'd not treated you right; but it's all right, after all. I wasn't the girl for you. I'm only good for the stage. Give my regards to Mrs. Plotzstein— Say, Oscar! She don't call you Haggarty, does she?"

"No—I never told her about that."

"Oh, good! Then you are still my Haggarty. Gee whilkins! It's getting late! I've got to skip."

She opened her purse and handed Solaski his money. "I'm much obliged to you. I—I got more than my money's worth." Then she turned to Plotzstein. "Haggarty, where do you live? I'm going to send you and your wife a solid silver tea set before I leave, for good luck and old times' sake."

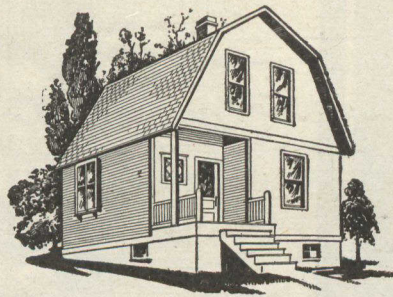
Plotzstein turned away, silent; but Solaski stepped into the breach and gave the address, which Mabel May took down in a steady hand in the tiny note-book attached to her frivolous gold chatelaine.

"Good-by! And—and—oh, Haggarty! I can't say what I mean, but God bless you!" She turned and almost ran to the door.

Plotzstein followed, and lifted her into the taxi, and stood talking to her while the chauffeur put the empty trunk on in front; and then the two in the store heard Mabel May's high, clear voice: "Good-by, Haggarty. Gee—but you were a good kid!"

"I wisht she hadn't been in such a hurry. I could 'a' told her to go to

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Samter's jewelry store for the tea set. He'd maybe give me a commission off it," observed Rabonovitch sorrowfully.

"Shall I call her back?"

"No. I betcha she's crying her eyes out."

"Why? Ain't she a swell actorine like she wants to be?"

"Yes; but just now she'd rather be Rachel Plotzstein than Sarah Bernhardt. And it only goes to show you that it's true what I told you about the crumbs."

"Mebbe so, Rabonovitch. I don't know it nothing about them there things—but whatcha think it now of the detective business? Do you make it fifty dollars in two hours every day?"

"No, and neither do you; otherwise you'd not be looking for a partner. All the same, I thinks it maybe I'll take it a chanet. Say, Aaron, if I put it in my five hundred dollars, do I get it my fifty per cent. out of this day's business?"

Lord Lockington

(Continued from page 16.)

acquaintance was upstairs in the built-out gallery which ran round two sides of the room.

This gallery had bookcases on its outer side, which were reached by ladders from the floor, and it had besides, as she could see from below, a passage running behind those bookcases, with more books on each side. As the outer bookcases did not reach to the ceiling, there was sufficient light for the gallery from the electric jets with which the room was well provided.

There was a fixed, carpeted ladder of steps leading to the gallery, and Edna thought to herself that, if only she had the courage—which she had not—to run up those steps, she would be able, in a moment, to solve the mystery of her unseen friend's appearance.

Not knowing whether she were required to make conversation, or whether she had better choose her book and retire in silence, she hesitated a few moments, and looked shyly at the handsome bookcase on the left, with its rows of well-bound novels in sets, its poets in sets, its essays and biographies in beautiful bindings.

Then the voice spoke again. "Can I help you with a little advice? What is it you want? You're not too old for fairy tales, I suppose?"

Edna looked up instinctively, astonished, and somewhat offended. But her friend laughed, and went on showing plainly that, unseen himself, he was watching her:

"Oh, don't look so cross! It's of no use, because it doesn't hurt me up here. I don't feel so much at your mercy as I did the other evening in the drawing-rooms when we were on the same level."

"I didn't mean to look cross. But I think I am rather too old for fairy tales," said Edna, smiling and blushing.

"Oh, I don't mean those about genii and magic carpets, and ladies who went to sleep for a hundred years. I mean those about young girls and young men, both equally silly, who fall in love and marry each other after having known one another a fortnight. That's the sort of fairy tales you're fond of now, isn't it?"

Edna took this as an aspersion upon her intelligence, so she said, gravely: "I like Thackeray, and George Eliot, and Charles Kingsley, and Scott, and, well, yes, I do like some others too that perhaps you'd call fairy tales."

There was a laugh, good-humoured and pleasant to hear, so that Edna's severity broke up again into a smile.

"And now tell me. Would you choose just the same book if you were alone as you will now you know there's someone looking at you and criticizing your choice?"

Edna felt so guilty at this question, as she had already been thinking that she would have to choose something very "solid" because she was being watched, that she looked up quickly, blushed more deeply than ever, and laughed self-consciously.

"I'm not quite sure," she confessed, demurely, "that I shall dare to choose just as if—as if I were all alone."

This answer evidently gave great delight to her hearer, and for some moments he continued to chuckle quietly to himself, while she, turning with a very red face towards the bookcase,

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began a careful inspection of the backs without touching any of the books.

But she was so much put out of countenance by the little dialogue she had just had with her unseen tormentor, that it is doubtful whether she could have told, off-hand, the names of any of the volumes at which she was looking so intently.

Then he spoke again, in a very demure tone in which she detected signs of his intense amusement.

"Well, have you found anything to suit you?"

Very nervously, she answered: "I—I haven't quite made up my mind yet. The books," she added, half turning round only, so that he could not see so much of her face as before, "are so beautifully bound, it seems a shame to take them out."

"Well, if they make you feel uncomfortable, turn to the left, and in the cupboard at the bottom of that bookcase you will find an assortment of old yellow-backs, not so beautiful to the eye, but perhaps, after all, more manageable in the hand than the dignified sets that frighten you."

"Thank you," said Edna, as she went to the old bookcase as directed, opened the cupboard which was unlocked, and kneeling down, began to hunt among the stacks of volumes she found there.

"I advise you to take an armful of those," said her unseen friend, "and to assort them out at your leisure. Some of them are worth reading, but many are not. And you will certainly not be able to give them a proper scrutiny while you know you're being watched from up here."

As her face was turned away, Edna was able to indulge in a little smile of amusement at this perfectly shrewd speech.

"Thank you," she said again, demurely, as she took out a dozen volumes and gave them a casual glance or two.

"They're a little old-fashioned, perhaps. You see, the collection was made some years ago, before your novel-reading time began indeed. And what seemed very dashing and spirited to us then, may seem tame and long-winded to you now."

Edna bowed her head in acknowledgment, but said nothing. She was wondering whether she could summon up courage to put a straight question, and she presently felt bold enough to risk it. Suddenly raising her head, with a sort of challenge in the movement, she asked: "And did you make this collection yourself, Lord Lockington?"

He covered her with confusion by laughing with great heartiness before he made any answer. Then he said: "Ah! You think that shows great cunning, don't you? You think you are forcing me to confession? Eh?"

Down went the golden head in redoubled confusion at this remark. "I—I beg your pardon. I—I thought—"

"That you would find out whether it was really Lord Lockington who was talking to you?"

As he still went on quietly laughing, she took courage and said more boldly:

"I do confess I should like to be quite sure. It's only natural, isn't it, that I should like to know whether I am talking to the Lord Lockington who has been so kind to me?"

"And will you think me very hard and unreasonable if I ask you not to press the point? In the meantime I will do all I can to satisfy your natural curiosity, not only about Lord Lockington and his whims, but about anything else that interests or puzzles you here. I quite agree that you have been treated rather roughly in being pitchforked into this place without much knowledge of any of the ogres you would find yourself surrounded by."

"Oh, no, not ogres. Everybody is very, very kind. I've been spoilt here, Lord I—"


She checked herself, not quite sure now whether she ought to continue to use that name in speaking to him. He put an end to her embarrassment by saying:

"Call me what you like—though I suggest that something more indefinite, such as 'Mr. Ghost!' or 'Old Incognito' would be more appropriate."

"I shouldn't like to say anything like that."

"All right. Call me just what you please then. But don't blame me if you feel uncomfortable, when I appear

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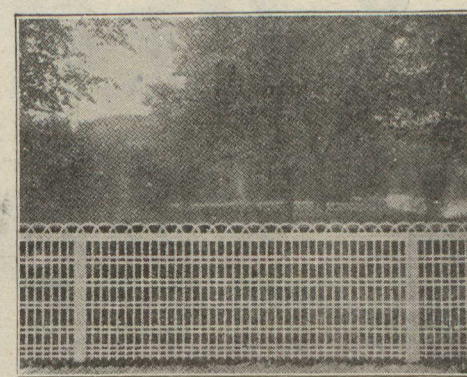


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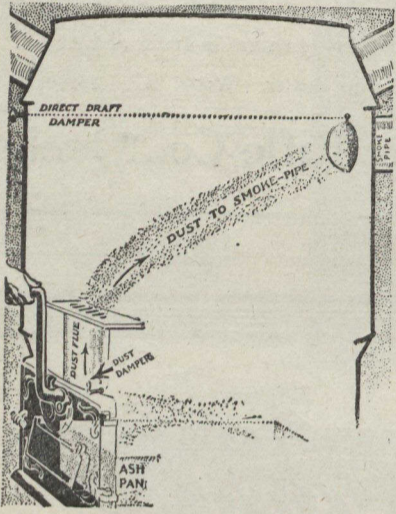
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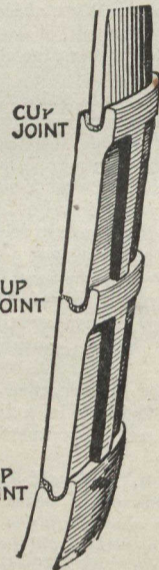
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before you as I've promised to do, if you find that you've been fastening a wrong identity on to me all this time!"

"No, Lord Lockington."

"Very well, then. Now what do you want to know, about the house, its owners, the neighbours, or anything?"

Edna hesitated. There was so much that she would have liked to know, but the questions she would have had to put were all too delicate for her to care to give them utterance. So, after a little pause, he spoke for her:

"I suppose you don't like to put them. So I'll put some for you. In the first place, do you, or don't you know the reason why Lord Lockington leads such an eccentric life?"

"No, I don't," answered Edna, in a very small voice, trembling with interest. "But I should dearly like to."

"Here goes then. He's not so much a bear by nature as you'd think."

"Oh, I don't think that, indeed."

"Ah! Well, he was what used to be called a devil of a fellow in his time. Does that shock you?"

"Oh, no, because I know it wasn't true."

"Many thanks—on behalf of Lord Lockington—for your good opinion. Well, as I say, he had so bad a reputation that people called him the bad Lord Lockington. Aren't you frightened yet?"

"Not a bit," said Edna, laughing and speaking shyly, but evidently intensely amused and interested also.

"And people pitied his wife for having married such a chap. Come, come now, a little alarm if you please, Miss Bellamy! After that, I really must ask you to oblige me?"

But Edna only laughed aloud, and said: "I don't pity her one bit."

"Hang it all, I'm afraid you've a low opinion of human nature."

"Well, that doesn't so much matter, as long as I haven't a bad opinion of Lord Lockington, does it?"

There was a pause. Although she heard a little sound which might have been a laugh, she did not think it was one. And when the voice spoke again, it was less playful, and almost tender:

"Well, then something happened which altered him—not for the better, though, I'm afraid. He met with an accident, a dreadful accident, which disfigured him. But haven't you heard this before?"

The tears were in the girl's eyes as she looked up: "No, never," she said, in a breathless voice.

"Well, he was a decent-looking chap before, and after that well, he was not; he was not presentable, in fact, and he hadn't the philosophy not to mind. Even if he had minded, though, he could scarcely have allowed himself to appear in public again. The sight would have been too horrible."

The girl's head was bent as she listened. One might have thought, by her absolute stillness, that she had not heard.

He went on: "The sight was too much for his own wife. She saw it once, and fainted, and she's never been near her husband since. Not, perhaps, that he wanted her particularly. There are events in a man's life which transform him, and this was one of them. He did not wish for sympathy, he did not wish for pity. He was too proud to care to excite either, or that disgust which would have been inevitable."

Two little words came faintly from the young girl's lips: "Oh, no!"

"So he shut himself up, and only one living person has ever seen him since."

She looked up involuntarily, and her face was bathed in tears.

"I'm distressing you, I'm afraid. Shall I go on?"

"Ye-es, ye-es, please," sobbed she, softly.

"Well, that's all about him, all that matters, except that he's fond of music, and grateful to you for yours. Now, whom shall we pick to pieces next?"

She dared not ask about Lady Lockington; she thought she would have ground her teeth as she did so. So she said: "Oh, the man they call Thomas Kage? Are the stories—"

She stopped.

"The stories about him true? Some of them are. He's another queer fish. A fellow who is eccentric without so much excuse as the other, and who just escapes being looked at with quite

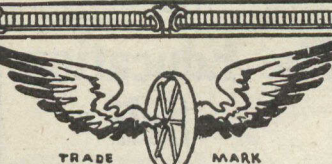


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so much horror as the other fellow used to inspire, because he hasn't quite so much pluck."

"Isn't it true, then, about his riding about the country at night, and frightening people by the leaps he takes? And driving a motor-car till it looks like a comet rushing through the air?" asked Edna.

He hesitated. Then he passed on as if he had not heard her question: "And who next?"

She did not like to ask any more. So he said, after a long pause: "You haven't asked about Lady Lockington. Don't you want to hear about her? Oh, she's a very great personage indeed, is Lady Lockington."

"She's very handsome, isn't she?"
"Well, you must ask her maid and her perruquier that question. But she's very lively, and fond of gaiety and excitement. And—she doesn't like pretty young girls, doesn't like 'em at all. If you should ever meet her, you'll know much on that head, certainly."

Edna looked down again, blushing. His meaning was perfectly clear, so that it was affectation to ignore it: he meant that, if Lady Lockington should arrive at the Hall while Edna was there, then that unfortunate young person would have a "rough time."

"And now whose portrait do you want sketched for you? The vicar's? A solemn and reverend man, not without a sense of humour, an excellent preacher, and a good specimen of his class in every way. Vicar's? Well, vicar's with a strong dash of house-keeper and a still stronger dash of censor of morals and manners. Harmless and estimable person of mediaeval information. Has perhaps heard of Browning, Spencer, and Swinburne, but it's unlikely. Has certainly never heard of anyone more modern."

"And Sir George Wyngall?" asked Edna.

"Why, what do you know about him?"
"I met him on the journey here."

"One of the fossil inhabitants of Lancashire. Species very little the more valuable for being nearly extinct. And how, pray, did you know that he was Sir George Wyngall?"

"He spoke to me. He was with an old lady."

"Oh, yes, an historic old lady. That was Lady Wyngall."

"He was very kind when we had to change trains."

"And did you tell him where you were coming to?"

"Yes."

"And did he look shocked?"
Edna laughed, but without saying anything.

"And now, as your silence has sufficiently answered my question, tell me if there is anything else you want to ask?"

Edna drew a long breath. "Why, yes, there is," she said, her voice trembling. "Only it seems so ungracious—that I don't quite like to say it."

"Fire away."

"I am very grateful to Lord Lockington for his kindness to me, and I think the beautiful things he has given me are the handsomest presents I ever received. But—"

"Oh, I know. Prudery, my dear child, prudery. If you think you ought not to receive little presents from a relic of humanity, you run the risk of being dreadfully shocked presently, I can tell you. I suppose it was that old figure-head of a housekeeper put these ideas into your head?"

"I haven't got any ideas in my head except that I'm very grateful, but that it makes me uncomfortable to be overpaid," said Edna.

"Let your little heart rest. You are not overpaid. You will never be overpaid. You have no need to be grateful: it is Lord Lockington who is grateful to you. You've brought a breath of youth and freshness into the musty old place, and if you'll only be content to live quietly and shut your ears to gossip and foolish old women, you will never regret having come here. Now I know you want to get away, don't you? Take your books and go back to your fire and your piano. Good-night."

The tone was kind and gentle, and Edna said with a smile "Good-night."

But when she got back to the White Saloon she was alarmed, for she saw

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that a paper she had left on the floor had been picked up, and she guessed that somebody must have been in and missed her. She had not long to wait before she learnt the truth.

Mrs. Holland came in shortly, with an expression on her face which betrayed, without any need of words, the fact that she knew Edna had been missing. However, as she did not ask any questions, but only said that Miss Woods was going to bring the dress home in the morning, Edna did not offer any explanation.

On the following morning she received her new gown, which was exceedingly handsome, and in the afternoon she put it on, and played the piano and sang in the great hall, arrayed like a modern painter's idea of a mediaeval princess.

She was conscious that, after all, she was pleased with her beautiful gown rather than overwhelmed by it; and, indeed, the rich hues of the satin, the magnificent raised embroideries in silk and bullion, were exquisitely harmonious with her fair skin and the shining coils and curls of her golden hair which Susan had arranged with special care to do honour to her new dress.

But the news of this transformation of the simply-gowned girl into the richly-dressed one, must have spread rapidly. For on the following day Mrs. Eastham called to see her in the morning, with the excuse of asking whether she would like to have the "Parish Magazine" sent to her regularly. And in the course of conversation the good lady asked whether it was true that Miss Bellamy had had a new gown given her, whether she really had a lady's maid of her own, and also whether it was true that she had seen and talked to Lord Lockington.

Edna grew crimson under this searching and abrupt catechism. "It's true that I've had a gown made for me that Lord Lockington wished me to wear when I was playing. And that one of the maids does my hair. I believe no one sees Lord Lockington," she added, rather shortly.

"Oh, well, my dear Miss Bellamy, I only ask these questions because I think you ought to be put on your guard," said Mrs. Eastham, repeating the formula used by the housekeeper. "It was told me that you had been heard conversing with Lord Lockington in the library, and though I was surprised, I thought it as well to—well—to ask you straightforwardly if it was true."

"I have never seen Lord Lockington," answered Edna; "but I have been given permission to go into the library to get books, and I have been there to get them."

"Oh, that's all right and quite satisfactory, of course. And I know you will understand that I only wished to do you a service in warning you of the sort of gossip that so easily gets about."

"Thank you," said Edna.

Mrs. Eastham proceeded to try to take advantage of the favour with the Viscount in which Edna was supposed to be, by telling her of various charities and institutions in the neighbourhood which were in need of help. But Edna, who knew that she was expected to try to interest Lord Lockington in them, gave no promise to that effect, merely expressing conventional interest.

She was very glad when the vicar's wife went away, though she remained in a state of irritation for some time afterwards. The day passed without other incident of an unusual kind, and so did the following day until dinner-time, when she fancied she heard the sound of wheels on the gravel outside.

Going down to dinner as usual, without taking much notice of the sound, Edna was struck with amazement when, on entering the dining-room, arrayed in her gorgeous new gown, she came face to face with a tall lady, dressed in rich furs, and wearing a very large hat in which was an immense plume of ostrich tips and ospreys.

The lady's face was very white in the white parts, very pink in the pink and her hair was of the colour of burnished copper.

The expression of her face boded ill for the girl, who was sure, before a word had been spoken, that she stood in the presence of the much-talked-of Lady Lockington.

(To be continued.)

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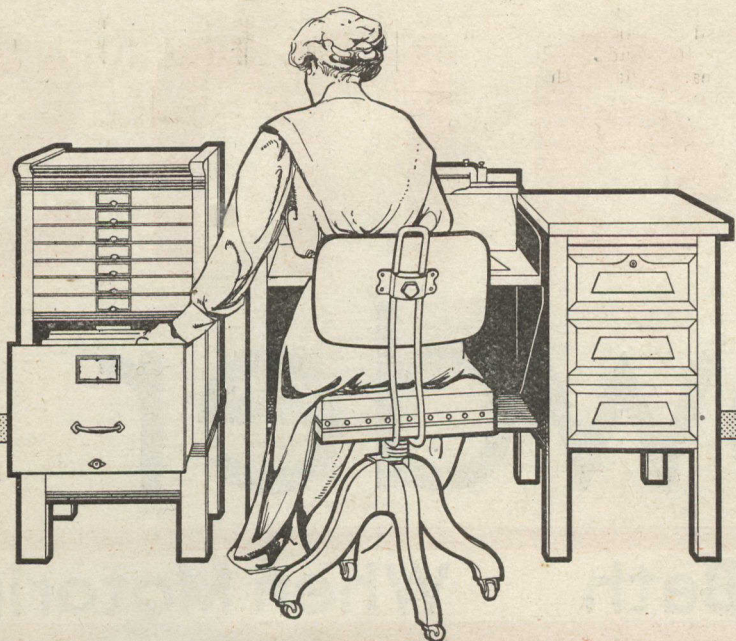


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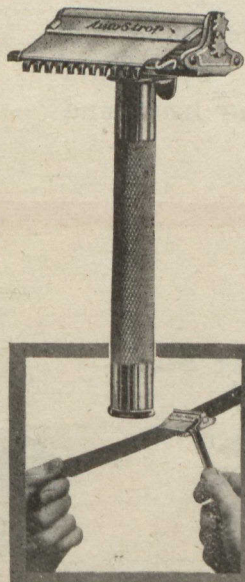
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