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THE MACLEOD TIMES

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS STRICTLY NON-SECTARIAN

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A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

LEAGUE PROVISION FOR DISARMAMENT

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 5.—The special committee on the limitation of armaments which recently presented its report to the executive committee of the League of Nations Union expressed the opinion that the spirit of Article VIII. of the Covenant was that reduction of armaments should take place by mutual agreement between the members of the League.

As an analysis of a state's army estimates could not be sufficient for a decision as to the armaments necessary for that state, the committee accordingly recommended that the League should submit a questionaire to its members inquiring what armaments by land and air they severally required for the following purposes: (1)Preserving order at home; (2) preserving order in colonies and overseas dependencies, and for protecting those territories from invasion by uncivilized neighbors, but not from aggression by hostile civilized states; (3) protecting the country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by rival states, and for the enforcement by common action of international obligations.

Size of Required Armaments

Attention of the states to whom the questionaire would be addressed should be called to the fact that the Versailles treaty determined in detail what armaments Germany required for preserving order at home, and further, that this limitation was specifically imposed, "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations (preamble to Part 5 of the Treaty). It was considered that European states in general would not require a larger army than Germany, in proportion to population, for preserving order at home.

The armaments required for the protection of a country and its overseas dependencies from external aggression by rival states would depend, the committee considered, mainly upon the surplus forces of those rival states after they had made provision for their needs under the first and second heads. The committee anticipated that it should be possible to obtain by negotiation very considerable reduction in the original estimates submitted under Heading 3. It was also pointed out that certain European states could not be expected to complete the reduction of their armaments until the observation of the terms of the treaties of peace as regards armaments was more assured.

Hope for Early Conference

With regard to the question of the limitation of naval armaments, the committee welcomed the proposals for calling a conference of naval powers. It hoped the conference would meet at an early date and that the participating powers would not enter upon any new naval construction until the conference had reported. The committee considered that the League of Nations Union should call on the British government at such a conference to propose that, as between the great naval powers, a number of capital ships should not be exceeded by either side should be agreed upon.

While welcoming the recent statement of His Majestiy's government that Great Britain desires only "a one-power standard" and its repudiation of the idea of competitive building, the committee points out that the announcement of such a standard by itself will not stop, and may even stimulate competitive building. The desired result would, however, be secured by adding to the "one-power standard" an agreement as to the maximum, number, size and armament of the capital ships which the great naval powers should maintain, and as to the replacement of capital ships when adolescent.

League Code Recommended

While the foregoing paragraphs represent the view of the committee as to the steps that may usefully be taken at once in the direction of the reduction of naval armaments, it invites attention to an interesting and important memorandum presented to them by one of their members, Rear Admiral Hopwood, on the extent to which naval armaments might eventually be reduced.

The report further recommends that the League of Nations should institute a code prohibiting the employment of certain methods of destruction and regulating the conduct to be observed toward prisoners, wounded, and non-combatants. It is proposed that it should be the duty of the League to declare any nation uncivilized when infractions of the code were proved against it, and to insure also that guilty individuals should be brought to trial immediately hostilities ceased

On the question of an international force and its relation to national forces, the report expressed the committee's opinion that the formation of an international army at the disposal of the League was not practicable at present; that the Council of the League should have the authority and the resources necessary to enable it to form the police force or forces by land, sea and air, as required, for the control and protection of specific territories or districts.

International Police

It was added also that an international police force by land, sea and air, for general purposes, would be of great value to the League, but that such a force should be allowed to develop gradually out of the police force indicated in the preceding paragraph.

The committee recommended that the report be submitted to the British government and to the League of Nations. The signatories include the names of Generals J. E. B. Seeley, Hubert Gough, Frederick Maurice and Rear Admiral R. A. Hopwood. The interesting memorandum presented by Rear Admiral R. A. Hopwood states in part:

"Limitation of armaments, so that each nation is restricted to a fixed expenditure, must rest on agreement as to relative strength. Even if this could be reached, it is conceivable that in time (natural) science might provide some cheap form of destructive agent so that the actual relative strengths would be completely changed.

Fleets Attributable to Prussia

"The most common reason given for the upkeep of large fleets is that of maritime interests. The remedy seems to lie in abolishing this reason.

"The modern fleets are the direct result of Prussia, who has ceased to be a reason for their perpetuation It is worth considering whether a solution might not lie in the direction of, not the abolition of, navies, but in changing their nature. . . .

"It would be essential that the proposals were given the fullest publicity, and as many disadvantages as could be suggested clearly pointed out. A clash of the great maritime powers would inevitably produce more or less disastrous effects on many small nations, who would bedirectly or indirectly involved through no fault of their own.

"The whole-hearted acceptance of what might at first appear national disadvantages for such a reason as this should probably constitute the surest guarantee of good faith, and might thereby create an atomsphere of good will which would be far more powerful than any material safeguards."

DOMINION & THE NEXT CONFERENCE

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 8.— Despite certain misunderstandings between England and the United States, there is no doubt that the new world promises to do its part to save civilization by calling the forthcoming conference at Washington. The centre of politics is thus passing from the Old to the New World. The United States is the one great nation which, though well in the war, was least shaken, and this fact alone has placed it in an unassailable position today. It is a nation to be reckoned with which has the power if wielded properly—of which the world is generally assured—of sealing peace in such a way that it would be peace real and actual.

The United States is not war-worn, and its efforts on the field, fine as they were, are as nothing compared with its present powers in preserving world peace. President Harding recognizes this, and has already shown that his country means to prove its sincerity by his imaginative force in inspiring and calling a great Pacific conference.

Europe is irritable; the East has yet to make itself better understood by the West. The British Dominions as part of the Empire, are struggling to rehabilitate themselves after Armageddon, and they are making a gallant effort. It is, therefore, to perhaps the greatest of countries and to the English-speaking world to initiate a plan whereby the possibility of further world upheavals may be made remote. The Old World may be conceived today to be preoccupied in its attempt to fashion something tangible and lasting out of the wreckage, and its time is fully occupied. It is, further, beginning to realize that to do this it must co-operate with all its neighbors, whether former enemies or not, and that unless this problem is settled it will be a long day before prosperity or even a normal state of affairs is reached.

Detrimental Post-War Reaction

The aftermath of war has been deplorable, and instead of immediate or early settlement of domestic difficulties matters become well nigh impossible . The reaction that set in after the armistice, when the sword had been sheathed, nearly proved the undoing of Europe; and this was as much applicable to Britaih as to remote remnants of Europe. The big boom in trade, artificial to breaking point, was followed in England by phenomenal depression, aided by industrial trouble and financial embarrassments; and in addition the position in Ireland was desperate.

The manual workers were roundly abused, and it is certain that workers in all ranks were less inclined to put forward their best efforts, or at any rate they did not do so. Instead of world peace implacable barriers were being erected all over Europe, and worse still, local barriers loomed up in the United Kingdom. The sorting out of people of all races was a stupendous task, but stupendous as it was, it did not baffle those who were out to solve it. Three years after the armistice the leash seems to be less tense, and levels are being reached. The threatened wave of Bolshevism has to a considerable extent subsided, and the polictial outlook, if not yet clear, is at least not opaque.

The position in the labor world being somewhat easier, with promise of better understanding and therefore better feeling, has enabled those in high authority to assume once more their place in the public eye, and to gain confidence with their supporters. The result of this is that affairs extending beyond the United Kingdom have again come into focus, and can be examined and viewd from the right perspective.

Anglo-American Misconceptions

An insignificant element has occasionally leveled exaggerated remarks at the United States, and let it be frankly admitted that on the other hand America has not always had or made use of reliable reports concerning the United Kingdom. One big factor, however, is outstanding. To reiterate, America holds the future peace of the world, and her president means to put it to its great ends. What, it may not unnaturally be asked, about the League of Nations? Cannot this unique assembly guide the world into the haven of rest and quiet? Let it be remembered, however, that the United States is not in the League and has affirmed its intention to remain outside; but who wants better evidence of America's wish for general peace than the President's Pacific conference? The United States is regarded as the one country with power to inspire peace from relatively disintersted motives.

The British Dominions, ready and eager to listen, welcome the proposed conference with all the enthusiasm of ones who have endured ordeal by battle. Moreover, in the early stages of their careers they gladly turn to the great democracy for a lead in a problem of the first magnitude to the Empire and the world generally. Australia is so relieved that she demands the early return of her prime minister, maintaining that his work in England has thus been considerably curtailed. The other dominions, too, welcome the move, for they are the first to see the value of a great Pacific conference and they welcome a lead from a great power that was herself once a British colony.

The dominions realize more than any the inestimable value of such a conclave. They know that if handled in a statesmanlike manner the Pacific conference will be second only to the Peace Conference, and will in fact be a real peace conference. The international status of the British dominions will be definitely established or indefinitely set back by their recognition or otherwise on a basis of equality with Japan and other power. The destiny of Australia, may, therefore, well be in the hands of the delegates, and it is therefore advisable that Australia should be represented. It is generally conceded that the dominions have won for themselves a place in the Council of Nations, and a Pacific conference would not be complete unless they were represented. A Pacific conference is regarded in the dominions as the greatest of all gatherings, and it is felt that such a friendly exchange of views would do more by example to renew the world friendships and make for lasting peace than any other conference or council hitherto held.

VITAL PROBLEM OF LIQUOR IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 8.—The urgent need of the increased efforts now being made by British temperance workers to combat the drink habit is clearly shown by official statistics as to the operation and administration of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquor in England and Wales for the year 1920. The outstanding fact is that convictions for drunkenness reached the high figure of 95,763, an increase of 37,815 or 65.26 per cent., over the previous year.

During the war convictions steadily diminished, until in 1918 they had come down to 29,075. Undoubtedly this result was largely due to the restrictions imposed by the liquor Control Board. In 1919 certain relaxations were made, and drinking increased month by month until the figures for December were higher than those for any month since December, 1915. Although in 1920 there was practically no change in the regulations for the sale of drink, drunkenness continued a little below the high-water mark of the previous December, and it was three times as great as in 1918. Happily this total, big as it is, is little more than half of that of 1913, which was a record year.

Fewer Wartime Arrests

In estimating the sifinicance of these figures it must be remembered that not only was the sale of liquor severely controlled in 1914-19, but large numbers of young men were out of the country and there were fewer arrests and convictions. Then, too, people have far more money to spend today than they have had for years past, while, as The Times points out, "during the war the people as a whole did, in drinking as in other matters, feel it their duty to live a life of self-denial. With the passing of the war clouds, an orgy of spending began. In the inevitable reaction that was natural enough. But it cannot go on. The country cannot afford to spend its substance on riotous living. Self-restraint and self-denial are just as necessary to the well-being of the country now as they were then. In that respect there is no difference between war and peace."

While convictions for drunkennes have increased, the number of licensed premises has decreased. On January, 1920, there were in England and Wales 83,432 premises licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption on or off the premises, and 22,192 for consumption off the premises—together about 28 licensed premises for 10,000 persons; the proportion being slightly less for Wales than for England.

Gradually Fewer Licenses

The decrease of licenses has been proceeding for many years. In the ten years 1895-1904 the average annual decrease on on-licenses was 386. For the 15 years following the passing of the Licensing Act of 1904, the average was 1070, and during 1920 the decrease will probably prove to have been about 806 on-licenses and about 146 off-licenses. The number of licensed premises closed with compensation, out of the fund provided by the taxation of the trade was 526, which is above the figures for 1916-1919, but only two-thirds of the average for 1905-1914.

The loss of efficiency in this method of abolishing redundant licensed premises is due mainly to two causes: failure on the part of the compensation authorities to raise the funds authorized by the act, and increase in the cost of the licenses. The total amount received into compensation funds for the year was £828,551, and the average amount of compensation paid per license was £1390, this figure being the highest on record.

Against the decrease of licensed premises must be set the growth of clubs registered for the sale of intoxicants. Last year their number rose by 800, bringing the total up to 8994, the highest figure reached since the system of registration has been in operation. This question came up for discussion in the House of Commons during the debate on the Finance Act. Replying to complaints that the liquor tax on clubs was excessive, Sir R. Horne said the amount of duty paid per club in England was £40 and per public house £43; in Scotland the figures went £15 and £31.

Nature of Workinmen's Clubs

Some speakers contended that workingmen's clubs were not drinking resorts but centres of recreative and educational activity. Mr. A. Hopkinson, however, declared that it was hypocrisy and cant to pretend that the vast majority of workingmen's clubs were anything but a device for getting round the licensing law. The Westminster Gazette infers from the growth of clubs that "the British workingman is becoming disatisfied withe the fare offered him by the average public house, and is seeking some more acceptable provision of drinking facilities combined with the possibility of obtaining meals."

In the adjourned discussion in the House of Lords on the Bishop of Oxford's liquor (popular control bill, Lord Buckmaster said that the licensing statistics showed that drunkenness was increasing by leaps and bounds and demanded immediate attention. The question of temperance reform could not be allowed to sleep. Defending local option, he pointed out that the whole basis of government depended upon the minority accepting the verdict of the majority.

The Bishop of London quited statistics showing that prohibition in the United States had been followed by a great decrease in drunkenness and that in Britain control of the liquor trade during the war had the same result, while each of the successive relaxations of the regulations since the armistice had been followed by an increase of drunkenness, except during the time of trade depression. It was he said a serious commercial question whether British trade and industries would be able to compete with what was practically a sober nation across the Atlantic. One British firm, having found such competition impossible, had made a rule requiring that every man entering its employment must have been a teetotaller for 12 months.

Pleading for local option for Wales, Lord Clwyd said that while the Central Board had been bitterly attacked, he was convinced that the country owed a great debt of gratiude to it and that many of its regulations would find a permanent place in the British licensing system.

The Wesleyan Methodist conference has passed a resolution favoring prohibition, and started "a vigorous, exhaustive and extensive" five-year temperance campaign. The Rev. Henry Carter says there will be no attempt to coerce men; it will be an educational campaign; an attempt to win by an appeal to reason, intelligence and conscience.

WELL BROUGHT UP

The business man had decided to try a girl secretary and was interviewing applicants for the job.

He eyed, rather suspiciously, a fair young thing who wore a V-cut blouse, a short skirt, grey silk stockings and a lot of gaudy "jewelery."

"I—er—hope you were carefully brought up?" he stammered nervously.

"Oh, rather, Old Bean," replied the damsel. "Old Bill, who works in the lift, is an old flame of mine; he wouldn't hurt me for worlds."

If there are any more public men about to issue writs against the Farmers' Sun, the service of a traffic cop may be necessary.

LASTING EFFECTS DOMINION SESSION

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 5.—The close of the great gathering at Downing Street of statesmen from all parts of the British Empire marked definitely an important step forward in the development of the new status of the Dominions and their relations to one another, and all to the mother country and foreign nations. All the matters discussed were of importance, and some of paramount interest, including as they did questions involving delicate negotiations in regard to foreign affairs, the outcome of which and the part therein which the dominions will play, might lead eventually to another Armageddon or, happily, to disarmament and permanent peace.

There has been amongst imperial constitutionalists considerable controversy in regard to what would appear at first sight a subject of very minor importance, and that is the name of the gathering. This is of more consequence than the majority of people would think, for the popular view as to the importance of these periodical gatherings is more or less impressed by a name commensurate with the dignity and personnel of the meeting. Heretofore these gatherings have been known as the imperial conference, but this year the title "imperial cabinet" was conferred by Mr. Lloyd George when referring to the matter in the house of Commons. The word "cabinet" has in England been associated with the supreme executive council of Great Britain, and to the extent that it implies that the imperial "cabinet" has executive authority, it is a misnomer. During the war there was in existence the "imperial war cabinet," which possessed absolute executive authority and certain of the dominions were represented thereon. The notion of calling the present series of meetings a "cabinet" originated from the war cabinet, and the phrase "imperial peace cabinet" was frequently used before the statesmen actually met. So long as the powers of the imperial gathering are definitely specified, there would appear to be no harm, and certainly some dignity, in retaining the word "cabinet."

Canada Named for Meeting

Various question in regard to future meetings have been raised. One of these relates to the venue of the gatherings, and it has been mooted that Canada would be a suitable country in which to hold the next "cabinet." If this were agreed to, Ottawa would be the city chosen, but there are serious objections to the selection of any place other than London, which is not only the centre of the Empire, but also of the world. In these circumstances it is more than likely that the headquarters of the imperial cabinet will continue to be in London.

Another important point related to representation. It is obviously difficult for the dominions' prime ministers to arrange personally to leave their countries for months together in order to take part in the discussions and the question has therefore arisen as to whom the important and onerous duty of representing each dominion should be entrusted. A short time ago it was urged that some of the dominions should have in London as their charges de affairs ministers of cabinet rank who would be resident in the British metropolis and whose status would enable them adequately to present the attitude and views of their countries to the imperial Prime Minister. Although much has been spoken and written on this form of colonial representation, nothing practical has been done, and the various high commissioners have still in their hands, nominally, the external affairs of their respective countries.

Commissioners' Power Limited

The powers of these high commissioners are, however, limited in scope, and even on minor matters they are so trammeled that reference to their colonial headquarters is necessary before any decision can be arrived at. So much is this the case that the post of High Commissioner is frequently looked upon both by the occupant and those by whom he is appointed as a sinecure—a restful and picturesque backwater, combined with certain high social advantages for himself and his family, to which the politically worn and harried chief of a dominion looks with longing and inquisitive eyes and to which he, in conjunction with his cabinet, eventually and solemnly appoints himself, when his immediate horizon darkens with the political dangers engendered by his opponents. These men, worthy in many ways no doubt, are not likely to prove successful advocates of their country's policy in the somewhat strenuous atmosphere of the imperial cabinet, and so, until definite plans for proper representation are made by the dominions, it seems likely that the premiers themselves, in spite of their preoccupations at home, must make the journey to the mother land for each meeting.

In regard to this year's cabinet it has been felt by many that second in importance only to foreign affairs is the question of co-ordinating naval defenses, and it is understood that a policy agreed to at the 1917 meeting that each colony should supply its own ships and naval bases has been confirmed. Should there ever be another war, it is realized that attacks on merchant shipping will be on a more extensive basis than ever before, and it is felt, therefore, that the dominions should undertake control in the vicinity of each particular colony's communications and coastal trade.

Sea Communication

The indications are that having accepted the basis of separate navies, the imperial cabinet concentrated their energies toward mutual co-operation and co-ordinating the efforts of the colonies chiefly to maintaining open sea communication in time of war and organizing navies sufficiently strong to be able to successfully combat any enemy who might appear.

The present system of small financial contributions toward the maintenance of the imperial navy will disappear and each dominion will, in so far as it is economically capable, build and equip navies adequate not alone for local protection, but also to enable their forces to take concerted action for the protection of maritime frontiers of the Empire.

It is no exaggeration to say that the British commonwealth is in a state of flux in regard to many questions of great magnitude, but if the present enthusiastic loyalty, common to all the dominions, to the person of the King and to the throne is maintained at anything like the level of the sentiments stated and practically demonstrated, even in the remote outposts of the Empire, then the future of the British Commonwealth is an assured and happy one.

MAGYARS LOATH TO YIELD BURGENLAND

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 8. — The transfer of the territory known as Burgenland, or western Hungary, is being openly resisted by Hungarians and the Austrian gendarmerie advancing to take over Burgenland from the allied commission has met with stout resistance. For some time the Hungarians have been endeavoring to open negotiations with the Austrian government with a view to retaining possession of the important town of Oedenburg, but the Austrians have maintained the attitude that the territory in question was in the hends of the Allies and an alteration of the terms should be made through the allied commission.

According to recent reports the Hungarians have now surrounded Oedenburg and refused to hand it over. If such is the case, it is pointed out that as the Austrians are hopelesly outnumbered, there are all the potentialities of another Zellgouski coup.

Meantime the threat of raising an economic barrier between Austria and Hungary is being put into effect, although the Horthy government repudiates all responsibility either for the presence of the irregular troops round Oedenburg or the refusal on the part of merchants to allow foodstuffs to enter Austria. The entente officers are now taking charge of affairs in the disturbed district, and representations will be made to the Hungarian government to assist in the peaceful handing over to Austria of the territory in question.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 8.—Magyar obstinacy and reluctance to hand over Burgenland to Austria in accordance with the Trianon treaty will not be maintained, according to Tzecho,Slovakian observers, and there is not the slightest prospect of an alarming situation developing. This confidence is founded on the knowledge that the little entente can call adequate forces into the field to deal with any government likely to upset the balance of peace in southeastern Europe if the entente powers felt compelled to request it to do so. The Magyars are fully aware of this.

Moreover, the Inter-Allied Commission has taken a firm stand, and the Magyar government has disowned the irregular bands which are preventing the transfer of Burgenland territory to Austria, thus making it easier for Austrian troops to be employed to deal with the situation. These facts are sufficient, Tzechio-Slovakian authorities consider, to warrant optimism regarding an early solution of the present difficulty.

The presidents of Austria and of Tzechio-Slovakia met at Halstadt recently and discussed the Burgenland affair and other matters affecting the interests of their respective countries. According to a statemnt of John Schober, the Austrian chancellor, before the Autsrian Parliamentary Committee for foreign affairs, he will meet Dr. Benes, the Tzechio-Slovakian foreign minister, during September, and at this meeting the question already discussed by the two presidents will, it is hoped, be definitely solved.

BUT A SLIM CHANCE

Uncle Holdcoyne: "Tommy, if I gave you a nickel what would you do with it?"

Tommy (who knows Unkie): "Well, I don't suppose it would do any good, but I'd try to pass it."

For three hundred years French has been the language of diplomacy, and on that account France is disappointed that English is to be the official language at the Washington conference. But we might point out that the sort of diplomacy that French has been the language of for three hundred years is not desired at Washington.

CANADA'S WEALTH OF TIMBER AREA

MONTREAL, Quebec, Sept. 8. — That Canada's advantages in the possession of vast forest resources and extensive water power are such as will continue to insure the Dominion supremacy as a producer of timber and other forest products for many years to come is the opinion of Edward Beck, who, as representative of the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association, has just returned to Montreal after four months spent in investigating the forest resources of Europe and the conditions under which they are operated. Mr. Beck's investigations took him to Sweden, Finland, Norway, Denmark, France, and Great Britain. Canada's advantages in this respect were so great, said Mr. Beck, that they would never be challenged successfully if judicious means were employed for their maintenance.

"Scandinavian forests are pigmy in extent in comparison with Canada's," said Mr. Beck to an interviewer in Montreal, "but over there they have learned how to make the best of what they have. Sweden undoubtedly leads in progressive forestry, an intelligent legislative control, in the maintenance of educational institutions for the promotion of forest science and in the liberality of public expenditure on forest upkeep; but Norway and Finland are also well to the fore in this regard. Their intensive methods of cultivation which enable them to produce on a given area a yield three or four times greater than that ordinarily obtained from Canada's uncultivated forests, may not be altogether applicable to conditions as they exist here, but their system of management and the support given by the state to the forest industry, under both public and private ownership, is well worthy of emulation by the provinces of the Dominion.

Foreign Forest Policies

"Practically all of the progressive forest policies of the countries visited owe their existence to the state. In nearly every case, the state, realizing the importance of perpetuating the forests as well as the infeasibily of private capital, however willing to meet the situation, is making generous financial provision for reaforestation as well as legislating to the same end. Even in Great Britain, where forest products play but a minor part in the domestic economy, the forest commission is devoting a considerable proportion of the £3,500-000 voted by parliament for forest regeneration to assisting private owners to replant their waste lands."

Trade conditions in the pulp and paper industries, in which the Scandinavian countries are Canada's most formidable competitors, Mr. Beck found to be no better, if as good, as they are in the Dominion. The business was virtually stagnant throughout the summer and lack of orders and industrial readjustments and disturbances were mainly held responsible. Some Scandinavian mills which in 1920 took on long term contracts at profitable prices to supply pulp to Great Britain and France have found it impossible to carry them out in the face of falling prices. Many of the mills are wholly or partly shut down. Most of the manufacturers were exceedingly pessimistic as to the future. In Finland, whose money was worth less than that of any other European country, except Austria and Germany, the mills were more active, export trade to the United States keeping them going. But the manufacturers there said that the benefit was a dubious one, as they had to pay so highly for needed imports that their profits were entirely absorbed.

Tariff Protection

"British paper makers," said Mr. Beck, "expect to benefit by pending tariff legislation which undertakes to give protection to certain so-called 'key industries' in the United Kingdom, among which paper making is classed. They have also recently been granted a substantial tariff preference by Australia and are out to recapture that market, which was largely supplied by Canada during the war.

"Just before leaving the British Isles I was informed that there was some revival there, and in France in the demand for Canadian pulp."

GOOD INTENTIONS

"Does I hear right, Sam? Is you shootin' craps again?"

"'Tain't mah fault, honey; what I aims at is nacherals, but what I shoots is craps."

Another big riot is on in India, and perhaps another Punjab "massacre" may be necessary. If India is to have full education in self-government, as is determined by the nationalists, many such uprisings by natives who mistake their status will occur in the course of progress.

President Ebert says that public morals in Germany are breaking down. This is the old German propaganda, designed to create the impression that there are public morals in Germany.

1752.

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Quick Vegetable Salads

(By Marly Lee Swan, the well known writer and lecturer on cooking.)

Asparagus Salad

Cut cold boiled asparagus into short pieces and mix gently with cream salad dressing. Serve on beds of crisp lettuce leaves.

Beet and Green Pea Salad

Mix green peas with cream dressing. Place in shells made by scooping out beets. Garnish and serve on bed of crisp lettuce.

Lettuce, Tomato, String Bean and Chive Salad

Scoop out tomatoes; stuff with string beans moistened with dressing and seasoned with finely chopped chives. Place on bed of crisp lettuce leaves.

Lettuce and Pimento Salad

Arrange crisp heart lettuce leaves in a nest on a salad plate. Sprinkle with finely chopped canned pimento. Allow ½ cup pimento to 1 large head lettuce. Pour vegetable salad dressing over the salad just before serving.

Lettuce, Asparagus and Radish Salad

Arrange on bed of crisp lettuce leaves on serving dish. Near outer edge arrange a ring of radishes (sliced thin), and arrange a mound of asparagus tips in the centre of this ring. Place a radish rose or tulip in the centre of the asparagus mound.

Cucumber Salad

Pare a long, firm cucumber. With a fork make 9 or 10 lengthwise incisions at equal distances, so that the cucumber will have deep scores or incisions about ¼ inch apart. Then place the cucumber on a bed of lettuce leaves. With a knife cut in thin slices crosswise, taking pains not to cut quite through each slice. The cucumber will then present an appearance very much like an ear of corn. Sprinkle with French dressing and dot with paprika or finely chopped parsley.

Lettuce, Tomato, Tarragon and Chives Salad

Chill tomatoes and then cut them in halves. Sprinkle with powdered tarragon and finely chopped chives.

Lettuce, Artichoke and Powdered Tarragon

Arrange a mo[illegible] of artichoke slices well seasoned [illegible]ing and powdered tarrag[illegible] bed of lettuce or cress leaves.

Asparagus and Cauliflower Salad

Break cauliflower into flowerets and place in the centre of a bed of crisp lettuce leaves. Surround with a wreath of cooked asparagus tips. Cover with cream salad dressing and garnish with finely chopped gherkins.

Vegetable Salad Dressing

Mix and shake 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon mustard, ⅛ teaspoon onion juice, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce, 2 tablespoons lemon juice and 6 tablespoons olive oil. Keep in ice box until ready to use and then shake again.

Tomato and Onion Salad

Peel and shred 3 or 4 tomatoes. Cut 1 mild onion into very thin slices and separate into rings. Combine the onion and tomato and sprinkle with oil and tarragon vinegar. Season to taste with salt and pepper and serve on a bed of heart lettuce leaves.

Potato and Nasturtium Salad

Rub inside of bowl with a bit of garlic. Mix 2 cups potato cubes with 4 tablespoons finely chopped gherkins, ¼ cup tender nasturtium shoots which have been cut into small pieces, and 1 tablespoon pickled nasturtium seeds. Mix with 3 tablespoons oil, 2 tablespoons vinegar and salt and pepper to taste. Arrange in a mound on a salad plate, sprinkle lightly with chopped parsley and garnish with a wreath of nasturtium leaves and blossoms.

I WOULD!

I would I were the mighty sea to roll
Messiah's glorious name from pole to pole,
Or the winds symphonious, which sweep the sky,
To sing of the Lamb who for mankind did die;
Or fire to light a flame in every breast
Until a world was of His love possest;
Or lightning, yea, to pierce the deepest gloom,
While thunders rolled as on His rising from the tomb;
Or light, to chase the shadows of the night,
Till the whole earth rejoices in His light;
But, Ah! my stammering tongue can scarcely sing
The loved name of its Redeemer King.
Then, O, my God! this hour I plead Thy grace—
Now grant to me the vision of His face.

—Frank H. Holmes.

The story of the escaping convict who caught the pursuing bloodhound and tied him to a tree should result in a revision of ideas most wholesome to literature of the Uncle Tom variety.

Hats For Fall Wear

(By Rita Stuyvesant.)

Lovely as the foliage is the first Fall millinery, with its vivid colors and its clever combinations. Autumnal tones in silk duvetyn create becoming hats and embroidery. Black satin with lace is combined into Spanish effects and the result is truly charming.

Everywhere the demand is for hats that one can wear well with bobbed hair, perhaps because there are so many bobbed heads to be hatted after the summer season. Hats with small head sizes and attractive lines, especially from the back view, are being made to answer the requirements of the younger set.

Red is among the favored shades for Autumn wear and lends color to a navy tricotine suit or frock. Soft crushable models that follow the trend of the summer sport hats, with gay worsted trimming, are now being seen, and occasionally one finds black silk embroidered motifs on the red duvetyn. Soft round crowns and tiny turnup brims are flatteringly youthful.

Harding blue duvetyn hats are in vogue accompanied by flat flowers and unusual veils.

For dressy occasions there alluring hats of black satin combined with black lace, draped mantilla style. A rather small shape of the black satin has a border of lace over the edge, concealing the eyes, with the charm of the Spanish costume. Then a long sash end of the lace will drip off the right side of the hat and hang off the shoulder. These hats go nicely with bobbed hair.

Black velvet hats are sprinkled among the selection of satin and duvetyn, and for tailored wear hatters' plush is again made up into the smartest of sailors, banded in black grosgrain.

How To Make Love's Course Much Smoother

(By Georgia Elliott.)

Every one who is in love has two lovers to think about—the imaginery lover and the real lover. And not only do these two loves exist all during courtship days, but they have been known to continue to be rivals of each other during married life.

Imagination plays a big part in all our lives. It affects our business life, our physical condition, and, worst of all, our everyday home life. How many times has our imagination pictured our financial ruin? How many times have we read of various diseases and imagined that we had all the symptoms? But when we allow our imaginations to play with our hearts, then the results are likely to be even more serious.

It has been said that "true love never runs smooth," but it would run much smoother for the majority of young men and women if they could cast away that imaginary lover and know only the real man and the real girl. "No man can serve two masters," and no man or girl can serve two loves!

The trouble with this imaginary lover is that he is not a bit like the real lover. In fact, the imaginary lover is about the worst enemy Cupid has to deal with.

Many a man spends several hours a week with his real girl and feels quite confident that he knows her fairly well. But love making, even for the swiftest, is a slow process. It takes a long time for two people to thoroughly understand each other. Heaven knows we don't always understand ourselves and the strange things we do.

Therefore, because a man wants to thoroughly understand the girl he loves, and because love is so slow to unfold all the tiny layers of the heart man begins to use his imagination. He creates a second love. Those two loves begin to take possession of his heart and soul; they become entangled, and we say "true love never runs smooth."

This same man, who wants to know his sweetheart so well, is constantly hunting and yearning for more truth, more light, more love! But does he study his real girl more keenly? Not a bit of it. He calls on his imagination and lets it supply all the little details which he burns to know.

He takes numerous peeps at this imaginary love of his, and after a while she holds as large a place in his heart as the real girl. He plans what he is to say to his sweetheart, but he really says it to his imaginary love, quite forgetting the real girl. And how that real girl longs and prays for him to say those very things! She little knows there is another girl, a sort of halo of herself, receiving all the messages which she has the right to expect.

Then think of the girls who imagine all kinds of things about the men they love. Man is so slow to tell the things about himself a girl is "dying to know." How many times he smiles and turns personal matters into a joke when woman would so welcome some fact or truth upon which to lay a foundation.

Because a man has sparkling eyes, a vivacious manner, and is a jolly good fellow; because he falls to say "I don't flirt with other girls; I only let myself go in your presence," a girl begins to wonder if, after all, this man is as fine as she thinks he is. How many other girls has he made love to? She sees her imaginary lover doing all kinds of things that displeases her simply because she has no idea about the real man.

Very few men declare their love "at first sight," even if they are fortunate enough to fall in love at a glance. Even the cases of "love at first sight," have to gradually unfold their great mystery. No matter whether we take an express or a local for our trip over the road of love, we pass over the same ground. And "understanding each other is one of the stations at which all trains have to stop and show up a bit.

The speediest love maker on earth still feels as if he knew so very little. And the worst of it is he wants to know it all. As far as woman is concerned, she would love to be a Pandora—to peek into man's past, present and future. But since she cannot do this, she gives full vent to her instinctive feminineness, which is merely another word for imagination in its highest development.

In order to keep this second love—this imaginary creature—out of lovers' fancies, all lover should have a little printed card to be filled out by each and exchanged. To be sure, it would be a sort of red-tape way of would crush the imagination and save many lovers from needless "much ado about nothing." This card might read something like this:

Do you think of me when I'm out of sight?

Is this your first love affair? If not, how many other affairs have you had?

Are you really and truly in love with me?

When we marry shall I always be "The Only One"?

The New "Handy Man"

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick, the distinguished authority on house efficiency.)

It is very rarely that I am enthusiastic over a new utility, because so few that I have tested in the course of my ten years at my household experiment station have proved 100 per cent. in all points. But I have recently been using a new machine which seems so marvelous, and which so well fulfills all my demands of helpfulness, that I feel it deserves mention.

How many times have women not said to me: "Oh, if I only had a clamped beater," or, "If there were only a stationary bowl for mixing," and so on. Here is one utility which combines all the requests for a stationary fixture and a bowl which clamps to the table. In addition it beats, churns, chops meat, nuts or other food, turns the ice cream freezer, bread mixer or other revolving devices, strains soup or anything else. Indeed, this "White Bertha," as we call her in our household, does everything but scold and get drunk.

We call her "White Bertha" because she is painted white or, rather, is made from white enameled steel, and because her efficiency reminds us of the "Black Berthas" of all days. We might just as well have called this device a "he," I suppose, only the tendency is to speak of all power machines, like an engine or a boat or anything which has strong motion, as "she." (Let impulsitive persons think up reasons why.)

"Bertha" is heavy, but is so made that as she rests on her substantial base, she is firm and immovable. I can think of no better way in which to bring her to my readers' minds than to say that she looks like a small-size coffee-mill or meat-grinder, such as one sees in either the grocery store or the butcher's.

Like these larger devices, she has a motor concealed within her, and it is this motor that furnishes the power to do all the wonderful things of which "Bertha" is capable. In the main part of the frame is set a support on which rest the various-sized bows or utensils of metal in which the soup is strained or the bread mixed. Under the motor is a shaft to which may be connected the beater, the whipping tool or whatever tool is necessary to each operation. To this shaft also is connected the ice cream freezer when it is used.

Like all other home electric devices, "Bertha" has a cord and plug which may be quickly connected to any light socket. That is, she operates just like a washing machine or a vacuum cleaner—a mere touch and she begins her work.

And such work—no first-class maid could do so well or so quickly. When "Bertha" was first sent to me it was the Christmas holiday season, and we were about to make our large quantity of holiday cakes and cookies. Anyone known what the labor of making about 200 cookies and many small cakes is when the beating and the mixing have to be done by hand. But with "Bertha" I just dumped all the ingredients into the capacious bowl, turned on the current, and, presto!—there came a slow murmuring, and "Bertha" went to work with a will.

She kneaded bread, she beat eggs, she mixed cake batter, she chopped nuts and shredded fruit peel. If you wished her to go slow she was p't on first speed; if faster, then on second or third speed, just like an auto.

We had decided in our holiday menu to make a cream soup as last course. That generally means the task of straining a vegetable pulp and the soup after it is thickened, as it is only by several strainings that a cream soup achieves that wonderful even smoothness. But with "Bertha" we put all the vegetables into the top of the deep 3-inch strainer which fits over the bowl, and started the motor, after having inserted into the shaft a small wooden roller which did the rolling or pressing of the pulp over the strainer.

In about fifteen minutes I had over a gallon of perfectly strained soup in the large bowl, and all the refuse neatly stacked on top of the strainer. What a contrast to the handwork with a messy potato-masher and unsteady bowl.

In our home we always make bread twice a week. I, of course, had a hand-mixer or bread-mixer of the usual type with clamp and beater. But even here what a difference between hand-turning and the ease of putting all the ingredients into the mixer at once, turning on the current and letting her go.

Also, in most cases where recipes call for eggs beaten separately, I tried the plan of not doing this separate beating, but of placing the eggs and all the other ingredients into "Bertha" at the first. In the texture and quality of the food I can notice no appreciable difference, even in such foods as daffies, where the folding in of the egg whites is an important point.

In our home the popular slogan "Let George do it" has become transformed into "Let Bertha do it"—and she surely does. Like everything else, now that she is with us we cannot see how we could get along without her. We would no more go back to handbeating and handmixing and chopping than we would go back to handwashing on a washboard.

Of course, "Bertha" is not a necessity in a small and informal family. But in a family of from four or more adults she is invaluable. For boarding houses, tea rooms and similar eating places she would save her cost in service in six months. Also recall that while her first cost is considerable, she would save the first cost of the usual beaters, bowls, bread-mixer, freezer, etc., since these utilities come inclusive with her.

That time will come when electric equipment of a stationary kind is part of the fixed or regular equipment of every kitchen. Just as now in the best houses we no longer move the stove or refrigerator or the window shades, so in a few years the landlord will be forced to equip each kitchen electrically with stationary equipment of this newer kind. With such a utility there is no "servant question" for at least a dozen tasks of the home. Just as the vacuum cleaner has replaced the broom, or the washing machine the undependable Liza, so this "White Bertha" or a device of the same order, will later be found in every home where efficiency is desired.

"But the cost." Well, we all are spending more today than yesterday, and undoubtedly will continue to do so. Electric light and service costs more than candles—ah, but does it? The first electric light may have cost more per candle power or per hour than the tallow dip—but when we have an increased consumption and a wide national demand, then the price becomes lower, because manufacturing costs can be lessened. In other words, just as soon as enough women and housekeepers demand more electric equipment and keep on demanding it, the cheaper it will become.

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The Rhyming Optimist

By Aline Michaelis

GINGER

The folks used spices by the ton back in our grandmas' day, but now the vogue of cinnamon has almost passed away. On peppermint we do not feed, nor chew on sassafras root; for cloves we have no further need, and spice cakes follow suit. But there's one spice we keep on hand—the habit's hard to kill—and everywhere throughout the land we've lots of ginger still. You see it in our girls and boys, so full of fun and play; just brimming o'er with mirth and noise through all of every day. You see it in the pretty maid who flits demurely by; on Peacock Alley's gay parade there's ginger in each eye. You'll also find this precious stuff where all our workers roam. Much ginger? Well, they've quite enough to bring the bacon home. Our ginger keeps things on the go for every class of men; it helps the farmer wield his hoe; the poet push his pen. I used to picture sunny Spain as worth the highest praise, a place untouched by greed of gain, a place of dreamful days. But one would have a dull career with naught to do but loaf; ear many moons could wane I fear I'd be a stupid oaf. And so I'm mighty well content to miss that charming land and stay upon this continent and work on every hand. Though grandma's spicebox is passee since eighteen-ninety-eight, I'm glad that ginger holds its sway in every town and state.

Macleod War Memorial Committee Asks For Important Information

Below is a list made from such records as we have on hand of those who were killed in action and died of wounds in the Great War, 1914-18. As we are very anxious to get a complete and correct list as soon as possible in connection with the proposed war memorial, will anyone who know of someone who should be included on this list or any name that is on the list and should not be there, please advice Mrs. Ray Baker, Macleod, secretary Joint War Memorial Committee.

We wish to have this memorial erected this year, and subscription lists will be started immediately to raise the necessary $1000 needed to complete the fund, and we have no doubt but that the people of Macleod and district will be generous as far as lies in their power financially so that work may be started on this soon.

Macleod and District killed in action and died of wounds in Great War, 1914-1918:

Alcock, J.; Adderley, E. J.; Beach, O. M.; Barnes, R. B.; Brown, F. W.; Brownlee, H.; Campbell, D. J.; Campbell, Jack; Campbell, Wm.; Connolly, Wm.; Cuthbert, Geo.; Clark, Geo. E.; Davis, Chester (died); Dowson, T. H.; Diamond, E.; Evans, Harry; Edgar, Wm.; Evans, H. C.; Foster, J. C.; Ferguson, Walter (died); Gillan, Pat; Graham, Jas. (died); Grant, Alpine; Holder, J. G.; Hincks, S.; Hawthorne; Harris, Chas.; Harris, A. R.; Hewson, Wm. C.; Hewitt, Elwood; Hayman, A. T.; Higgins, Gerald; Jones, J. W.; Lewis, Albert; Mee, J. W.; Mountain Horne, A.; Macleod, Colin (M.C.); Macleod, Geo.; Maunsell, E. F. W.; Murray, Alex; McLean, W. G.; McBride, Jas.; McComb, F.; Plant, H.; Ross, W. A.; Ryan, Bliss; Robertson, P (V.C.); Simpson, O. M.; Shield, J.; Shelton, E.; Scougall, W. M.; Smith, Alex (died); Sanderson, A. E. G.; Sutton, P. O.; Tangi, Tominskue; Trowell, R.; Tonkin, S. A.; Taylor, George; Thompson, J. B.; Wilson, G. H.; Watson, H. A. (died).

Added since publication of above list: Lewis, Frank; Renton, Sidney; Oliver, Ted; Blackstead, J.; Palazzo, Antonio; Farr, Chas.; Chapman, Willis.

Added June 18th: McDonald, Archie; Colton, Robert; Gautier, Nelson; Watts, S. J.

Note: This list will appear in the Macleod Times for several weeks and names will be added as information comes to hand.

A Portuguese prince is to be buried in a coffin costing $100,000. He'll be actually valuable at last.

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CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

NEW EUGENE O'BRIEN PICTURE HAS MANY ODD COMEDY TOUCHES

"The Wonderful Chance" Will Appeal to Sufferers of Tipping Evil

There is a scene in Eugene O'Brien's latest Selznick picture, "The Wonderful Chance," which is announced to be shown at the Empress theatre next Wednesday and Thursday, that will warm the cockles of the hearts of all members of the Anti-Tipping Society, cause a contented smile to spread o'er the faces of the S. P. U. G. (Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving), and create a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among such spectators in the audience who are waiters, bell-hops and hat-boys. It is just a little unconscious comedy touch injected into a dramatic situation by Director George Archainbaud, but it is one of those things that separate genius from mediocrity in the art of dramatic production.

Eugene O'Brien in this H. H. Van Loan story appears as "Swagger" Barlow, a clever crook. Unknown to himself, Barlow is a double for Lord Birmingham, who has engaged a suit at the Ritz. Barlow, in dodging a detective who is following him, enters the lobby of the hotel, and is immediately taken for the Englishman.

A bell-boy "rooms" him in the most approved style, viz., pulls up the shades, opens the windows a trifle, turns on the light in the bathroom and after glacing around finishes with the customary: "Is there anything else, sir?" and expectantly waits for the tip. Barlow, who is naturally puzzled over the entire situation, absentmindedly answers "No, thank you," and does not tip the boy. The expression on the boy's face defies description, but it will be easy to pick out of the audience, by the satisfied grins on their respective faces, those long-suffering travelling men and women who have so often heard the familiar sentence, "Is there anything else?"

WILL ROGERS AGAIN EXHIBITS HIS ABILITY AS AN ACTOR

Goldwyn Star Makes Another Big Hit in His Latest Starring Vehicle, "The Strange Boarder"

"The Strange Boarder" is the latest Goldwyn starring vehicle for Will Rogers, which may be seen at the Empress theatre for two days commencing Friday.

The picture is adapted to the particular branches of the acting art in which Mr. Rogers excels, comedy drama. It is the story of a rancher who for the sake of advancing himself financially, that his little son may enjoy the fruits of his work and sacrifices, sells his ranch and becomes the prey of financial sharks and loses all that he possessed. The Goldwyn star is equal to the suddenness of the change from portraying pathos and taking up the comedy role that his part in "The Strange Boarder" demands. His versatility has, with his many other qualities, brought him into the limelight as one of America's foremost screen actors. Mr. Rogers always puts that little natural touch in his work that compels an audience to feel that they have a real sympathy with his characterizations in all his pictures.

Before becoming a screen actor Will Rogers was well known as the Follies comedian. It was on the vaudeville stage that he proved his claim to originality. Night after night he would stage new acts, based entirely on the news contained in the morning newspapers. His popularity as a hero of screen dramas is now universal, and it says a lot for the company who had the foresight to see his possibilities as an actor of the silent drama.

No system of tests yet devised is sufficient to give any real indication of the impression a player is going to create when he is tried in five-reel production. The first picture, however, tells the tale. Either an actor is or is not suited to studio work, and if he is not, no amount of boosting is going to make him popular. Mr. Goldwyn and his associates now are sure that they have brought to the screen a remarkable comedian on an entirely distinctive type. Also in common with other picture men, they feel that the most imperative call is for comedy films marked by a fresh individuality.

The question was whether Will Rogers could "get across" when robbed of his clever monologues. The most critical audience of directors and writers that could be summoned on the coast was unanimous in its declaration that this new discovery has solved the problem of screen comedy without losing any of his laugh-getting powers.

CANADIAN ACTOR PLAYS OPPOSITE VIOLA DANA IN "CINDERELLA'S TWIN"

Wallace MacDonald plays the leading male role opposite Viola Dana in "Cinderella's Twin," the tiny Metro star's latest screen vehicle, which will be shown at the Empress theatre commencing Monday.

Mr. MacDonald has the role of Prentice Blue, the "Prince Charming" of the romance of Luther Reed, which recounts the adventures of a little kitchen maid of whom circumstance makes a modern Cinderella. Mr. Reed contributed the original story and also prepared the scenario. The director is Dallas M. Fitzgerald.

Mr. MacDonald recently finished playing the lead opposite May Allison in her new Metro picture, "Are All Men Alike?" adapted from Arthur Stringer's novel, "The Waffle Iron." Prior to that he was co-starred in a Vitagraph special. He is a leading man whose following is very large.

Wallace MacDonald was born in Mulgrave, Nova Scotia, Canada, and not long after he had completed his education in the schools of Sydney, N. S., began his career by joining a stock company at Vancouver, B.C., and later played before San Francisco audiences with the same company.

His stage career gave him wide experience, as he also played in stock companies in Arizona and Texas. But the lure of the motion pictures captured the Canadian actor, and he forsook the speaking stage for the silver sheet. His rise in the motion picture world was rapid and he appeared in a number of pictures in prominent parts. He has been leading man for Pauline Frederick, Mae Marsh, Mabel Normand, Marguerite Clark, Mary Miles Minter, Olive Stewart and Anita Stewart.

For Triangle he was in "Marked Cards," "The Shoes That Danced," Mlle. Paulette" and "Madame Sphinx" for Goldwyn, "The Saintly Show Girl"; Vitagraph, "The Princess of Park Row," "Next Door to Nancy" and "An Investment in Petticoats."

During the world war he served with the British forces. Mr. MacDonald is an enthusiastic sportsman and a devotee of all forms of atheltic sports. He is an expert horseman and spends much of his time between pictures in taking long rides over the country. Also he has won quite a few prizes in swimming contests.

The popularity of Eugene O'Brien grows apace with each succeeding production, and it is expected that this new Selznick picture, "The Wonedrful Chance," which will be shown at the Empress theatre next Wednesday and Thursday, will delight the many fans who have long considered this star their favorite screen player.

In "The Wonderful Chance" O'Brien is seen as "Swagger" Barlow, a gentleman crook, a character that is somewhat reminiscent of Jimmy Valentine, although this H. H. Van Loan story is along entirely different lines.

The picture opens with Barlow being released from Sing Sing and resolved to go straight. To save the life of a pal he tackles one more "job." He gets away with it, but is practically forced into another adventure which to him appears to be "the wonderful chance." Just what the chance is and what it developed forms the basis of the plot of one of the best pictures Eugene O'Brien has ever had.

In the cast will be found such prominent players as Martha Mansfield, Ida Darling, Warren Cook, Joe Flanagan, Tom Blake and others. George Archainbaud directed.

VIOLA DANA IN NEW CINDERELLA VERSION

"Cinderella's Twin" Coming to the Empress Theatre

Loveable Cinderella is with us again—or rather her new twin sister, whimsically appealing and sparklingly fresh. She will be seen at the Empress theatre for two days beginning Monday, when the Metro special, "Cinderella's Twin," will be featured as the attraction of the bill.

Which is cause for rejoicing. For rumor hath it that this picture is one delightful concoction with all the old never-failing charm. And piquant little Viola Dana is there as the star—the scullery maid who goes straight into a twentieth-century mansion to find the heart of the man she loves.

It has twists aplenty. One of them is the situation where Connie McGill, the little maid suddenly has to flee the splendor of a ball room, and in the act drops her slipper, which contained the key to a safety vault holding the jewels sought by thieves. Her Prince Charming gets the slipper, and arrested into the bargain for the theft.

In the old story, a fairy godmother does the trick; in the modern version a gang of unscrupulous thives assist the little maid to see the brilliant life. It tells of Gonnie who is given to dreaming, and has for her hero a social light she saw photographed in a magazine. Her dreams come true, but only through a band of thieves, who make her a tool and are later frustrated by her action.

"Cinderella's Twin" is from the original story by the well known writer, Luther Reed, as scenarioized by himself. It is directed by Dallas M. Fitzgerald, under personal supervision of Metro's Production Director, Bayard Veiller. The motion photography is by John Arnold, and the art interiors are designed and executed by A. E. Matnz.

The supporting cast includes Wallace MacDonald as the leading man, Ruth Stonehouse, Edward Connelly, Edward Cecil, Gertrude Short and Victory Bateman.

ATTENTION!—MEN

Irene Rich, who comes to the Empress theatre Friday and Saturday, in the Goldwyn Picture, "The Strange Boarder," featuring Will Rogers, is never happier than when swimming some distance off shore in the Pacific ocean. She is almost as much at home in the water as on the land.

"All my worries and troubles simply dissolve into thin air when I hit the water," says Miss Rich. "I feel as I suppose some men feel when they've absorbed about three drinks; not a care in the world, and I could just go on and on. I never seem to get tired."

Miss Rich has another hobby; it is shrubbery and flowers. "I simply cannot pass a place where attractive shrubbery is for sale without spending my last cent for it," she laughed. "And then I go home and debate where it will look best, and set it out, and care for it; and buy some more the first chance I get."

MOCKING BIRDS OF FLORIDA

There's a song among the blossoms
Of the fragrant orange trees;
And it ripples o'er the waters
Where the cypress to their knees
Wade along the winding river
As in majesty it flows;
There's a carol in the sunlight
Kissing orange bloom and rose.

It's a song of southern summers
And it thrills the Southern heart!
Born it is of oleanders
In the countryside and mart;
Born it is of sweet magnolias
By the hammock and the knoll!
And it's there against the sunrise;
There beneath the moon's white bowl!

'Tis the mocking bird that's singing
In the flow'ry days of spring;
'Tis his clear song ringing, ringing,
Where the yellow jasmines cling!
And I listen from my casement
Gazing toward the starry west,
Taking with me out to dreamland
Notes the sweetest and the best.

—Leslie Clare Manchester.

Red Cross Notes

St. Paul de Metis is organizing a Red Cross unit and the people hope they will be able to establish a Nursing Centre.

Red Cross work of health education, although slow, is gradually winning in the foreign districts of the province. The parents of children trust the organization, having been convinced by the cures which have been made.

Dr. Orobks of Edmonton has volunteered his services to the Red Cross for work among the Russians in the province.

Smoky Lake has organized a Red Cross branch. They have asked the provincial headquarters to aid them in getting a public health nurse for the district.

The district of Clyde has organized a unit with the following officers: President, Mrs. M. Nickerson, vice-president, G. McLachlin, M.L.A.; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. J. M. Saisbury; secretary, Mrs. N. E. Nealy.

Westlock, the home of the new premier of the province, Hon. Herbert Greenfield, has organized a branch of with the following officers: President, A. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. C. G. Brook; junior superintendent, Mrs. J. Shutt; secretary, Mrs. H. Skinner; treasurer, G. D. Travers.

ONE KILLED WHEN FREIGHT TRAIN AND SPEEDER COLLIDE

Austrian Section Hand Meets With Fatal Accident at Coleman Saturday

COLEMAN, Sept. 6.—A collision between a truck motor and a C.P.R. freight on the track at the rock cut west of Coleman at 7.25 Saturday night, caused the death of J. Manik and slightly injured J. Patruchuk, who were on the speeder returning from Bush Town, Coleman. The latter jumped off in time, but the former was too late. The men evidently did not hear the whistle of the train as it was rounding the curve. As a result of the collision the engine of the freight was derailed and the passenger train due to arrive at Lethbridge at 2 a.m. was delayed ten hours.

BELIEVE INNOCENT MAN HAS BEEN EXECUTED

George H. Brandon was executed in Trenton a few days ago protesting his innocence with his dying breath and resisting until he had to be manhandled into quietness. The horrible circumstances of his death have heightened interest in his case, which for months has been one of the chief topics of conversation in New York and New Jersey. There seems to be a general belief that Brandon was an innocent man. Great pressure was brought to bear upon Governor Edwards to grant him a pardon, or to rule that newly-discovered evidence might be presented. The governor, however, remained obdurate, and now it is declared publicly that his action has left an indelible stain upon New Jersey justice. The story of the case is presented by the New York Tribune:

At 1.15 o'clock on the moonlit morning of August 22, 1918, Arthur Kupfer, a young paymaster, and Edith Janney, a 19-year-old acquaintance, both residents of Perth Amboy, left an inn on the outskirts of Rathway, to go home in Kupfer's automobile. Their visit to the inn had been an innocent and friendly one. The proprietress of the place knew both Miss Janney and her family.

The Murder

At 2.07 o'clock, or 52 minutes afterward, the Rev. Frank H. Moore, superintendent of the State Reformatory at Rathway, was awakened by the sound of shooting. Leaping from bed and without stopping to put on his glasses, he looked out on the road, which passes under his window. In the moonlight, according to statements made a little while later, Moore saw an automobile stopped, and a man carrying another toward a ditch. Upon depositing his burden at the roadside this man returned to the car, and it was driven off at high speed by a third man, who had remained at the wheel. The man left in the ditch was Arthur Kupfer. Within an hour, or thereabouts, he died from a bullet wound in the heart. At dawn the body of Miss Janey was found beside a road in the village of Linden. She had been shot through the head.

The Accuser Accused

For almost two years the police made no headway in the investigation. Then they received a communication from John Lamble, alias George H. Brandon, a prisoner at Auburn, under a sentence for burglary, that he knew the murderer. He offered to reveal his name in consideration for his own liberty and a job. An arrangement was arrived at and Brandon named Charles Pechaud, a fellow convict. He said that Pechaud had confessed to him. Pechaud, when accused, admitted being on the scene of the murder, but said that he was a companion of Brandon and that it was the latter who had murdered the two for the purpose of robbery. At the trial Pechaud was accepted as State's evidence and stuck to his story. Dr. Moore identified Brandon as the man he had seen, despite the fact that he had seen him only once before and then without his glasses and in circumstances of some excitement, until he had seen him in prison.

A Treacherous Lawyer

The State also introduced evidence in the form of finger prints from the rear door of an automobile purporting to be Kupfer's car. The door was not reproduced. Protographs of other finger prints, identified as those of Pechaud, were produced from the windshield of the car. These were held to confirm Pechaud's story to the effect that he rode in the front of the car and Brandon in the back, from whence he had fired the shots. Brandon's defence was that he had never been near the scene of the crime. He was found guilty and sentenced to death. His lawyer, Frank M. McDermit, did not prosecute the writ of error which he had secured, and admitted that his inaction was due to the fact that Brandon's money had run out. For this outrageous conduct he was disbarred. The action of McDermit attracted more atention to the case of Brandon and another lawyer took it up.

The Inexorable Law

New evidence was unearthed. Witnesses were prepared to come forWard in support of Brandon's alibi. Men who had worked in a New York City garage with him, and Miss Dorothy Brodell were ready to swear that at the time of the crime he could not have been in Ney Jersey. Another witness was ready to testify that Dr. Moore, when summoned to identify Brandon at Auburn, did not recognize him until he had been pointed out. There was other evidence to show that the former lawyer had almost criminally neglected and bungled the case. Unfortunately for Brandon, the New Jersey law says that after a case has been tried, any new evidence upon which it is desired to have a new trial, must be submitted within six months. The six months had elapsed and this new testimony could not be considered. The Governor, however, had power to intervene and he refused to do so. The net result will be a large increase in the number of people who disbelieve in capital punishment.

OUR HEROES AT REST

They are not dead, they only sleep,
For death can vanquish only clay,
And kindred spirits should not weep,
For more than living dust were they.
They are not dead, they only rest;
So rough the road, so far the goal,
God cried the halt, and He knows best
When to relieve the weary soul.
So long the march, so fierce the fray
And foul the ways of murd'rous foe,
That when they tired at close of day
He gave them rest who bade them go.
Their call was not of earth—oh, no;
It was the call of Freedom's God
Unto His sons to rise and show
That man is more than slavish clod.
Their names shall never pass away;
Their noble deeds in sight of God
Accomplished in the light of day,
Rest not beneath the tortured sod.
The story of their fame shall ring
When wives and mothers cease to weep,
And poets yet unborn shall sing
The glory of the brave who sleep.
Their missionary deeds shall preach
Freedom to slaves in earth's dark parts;
Oh, may they, too, a lesson teach
In nearer lands to sluggish hearts.
They rest in peace at God's right hand,
They live in every noble heart;
And true men now should bravely stand
And take each resting soldier's part.
I do believe their only grief—
If grief a place in heaven hath,
Is this: that some for comforts brief
Should basely sidestep duty's path.
They are not dead; they are the guests,
The honored guests of Him on high,
Who planted valor in their breasts—
They're only dead who fear to die.

—T. P. O'Connor.

WHO IS ENGLAND ?

When you're down and out and hopeless and a demon at your side
Whispers, "What's the use of trying?
Just sit down and let things slide,"
Just sit down and think of England,
she whose cradle was a grave,
She who had to win to freedom from
the bondage of a slave.
Tell yourself her tale of glory, then
let England's dead reply
To the question of your spirit, "Who
is England, if not I?"
England, if not I?"

England, once the least of nations,
where the Roman eagle flew,
Where the sons of Thor came burning,
where the mighty Norman slew,
See how now, supreme in splendor,
leading all the world's advance,
First to crush the Prussian serpent,
first to save the soul of France,
Standing like a granite lighthouse
where the fiiercest waves are hurled,
In herself secure and giving light to
all the the trembling world.
What is England's glorious story but
the story one by one,
Of her children sternly minded that
their duty should be done?
Each forever holding firmly to the
simple rules of right,
Each with dauntless heart believing
wrong can never win a fight.
These were England, and they fashioned all the grandeur that we see,
And their blood that won the triumph
flows for God in you and me.

INTRODUCING SAMUEL PEPYS

There are people, I'm told—some say there are heaps,
Who speak of the talkative Samuel as Peeps;
And some, so precise and pedantic their step is,
Who call the delightful old diarist Pepys;
But those I think right, and I follow their steps,
Ever mention the garrulous gossip as Peps.

STOLEN BASE NEARLY OBSOLETE IN MAJOR LEAGUES

The stolen base, once one of the bigest factors in the attack of world championship baseball teams, has been thrown into the discard by the major league managers of today.

Records show that there were nearly three times as many stolen bases in the American league and nearly twice as many in the National League nine years ago as there were last year, and indications are that the decrease this year over nine years ago will be still greater.

Many Reasons Given

Many reasons for the decrease are advanced by managers and men who formerly were noted for their daring on the paths. While all agree that heavy hitting has helped in the tendency to make the stolen base extinct, some also blame the ineffectiveness of pitchers, failure of umpires to enforce the balk rule, and the scarcity of fast men.

Ty Cobb, the greatest base runner in history, says that the stolen base has been discarded only temporarily and will return soon. Ty Cobb declares that the game moves in cycles and that following the cycles of great pitching and great base runnings, we now have the cycle of great hitting.

Speaker Blames Pitchers

"With the sluggers of today, base stealing is a back number," said the Detroit manager, whose stolen base mark formerly was close to the 100 figure for a season. "But the hitting will pass. Then we'll again return to the cycles of pitching and base running. Five years from now my base running marks may be eclipsed by some youngster now in grammar school."

Tris Speaker, manager of the world's champion Cleveland Indians, combines ineffectiveness of pitching with heavy hitting as the reason for the lack of stolen bases.

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PAINTER and DECORATOR
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Delicious Ice Cream, Graham and White Bread, the Best Cream Puffs in Alberta. Soft Drinks and Confectionery
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The City Caterers
606 Third Ave., South Lethbridge. Phone 1627

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IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA
VIOLET RAY TREATMENTS—ELECTRIC HAIR CUTTING—ELECTRIC HAIR DRYING—ELECTRIC MASSAGE—ANTISEPTIC STERILIZERS—ELECTRIC FAN FOR FRESH AIR—AND NO FLIES.
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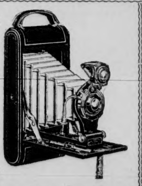

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1921

THE TRAGEDY OF KITCHENER

Lord Esher's book on Lork Kitchener reveals one of the individual tragedies of the war. In brief, Lord Esher, who was Kitchener's friend, says that when the war came Kitchener was too old for it. Perhaps he knew from the first that he was too old; perhaps he did not know until he had buckled on the harness and found it oppressively heavy. Nevertheles he stuck gallantly to a task that was too great for him, and in the early days did valuable service. Perhaps it was not merely age that handicapped Kitchener. Foch was not much younger; French was older, and Joffre of about the same age. The trouble was that the problems presented by the war were unlike any other problems that Kitchener had faced and solved in his time. His military victories had been won, as a rule, against less highly developed races than those he represented. He had been able to bring to bear the rifle against the bow and arrow. He had always the greater potential resources on which to draw. He had months to plan his campaigns and years to carry them out. Moreover, he was always the supreme authority. No questions were asked of him. He was merely expected to give victory, and victories he gave which never will be forgotten.

Kitchener was used to carrying out his plans far from civil authority. When he entered the cabinet he found that he was expected not only to produce amazing results, but to convince his colleagues in advance of the certainty or at least the probability that the wonders would be wrought. He found himself incapable of giving reasons for his decisions. He lacked the faculty of persuasion which Lloyd George possesses in so marked a degree. He found no help when he went to the war office, says Lord Esher, but he did create a great army where none before existed. He remedied the state of affairs as regards the wounded, and granted every request that the British Red Cross made to him. Occasionally by some flash of genius he silenced those critics who were beginning to think that he had been overrated, and it was on this account that when he went down on the Hampshire the loss was regarded as a well nigh irreparable national calamity. Lord Esher suggests that had he been twenty years younger, "the lithe, wiry horseman of the Sudan," the control and course of the war might have taken a different shape. Lord Esher has contributed more than any other writer to a general understanding of Lord Kitchener, and though he shows that the task imposed upon him as Secretary of War was overwhelming, he does not rob him of the essential elements of greatness.

Now that recruiting for the Spanish Foreign Legion in the United States for service against Morrocco has ceased, some interesting parallels are suggested. Spain, it should be remembered, has sought recruits not merely in America, but also in Europe. The effect may be to spur on the Moroccans to fight harder because foreign mercenaries are employed against them. The war is not a popular one; it does not appeal to the finer feelings of men as did the recent one, when men flocked from everywhere to the British colors and to the tricolor. And mainly because of that circumstance, the whole question of mercenary soldiering is raised in a new and acute guise. Today it may be, what are the Moroccan chiefs thinking about the mercenary idea in the Spanish army; tomorrow, what is the League of Nations thinking about it?

THE RURAL HOME

The rural home is rapidly coming to its own. There are, however, a few more lessons to learn and a few more encumbrances to be discarded From an article making a plea for the country home the following may be noted: "Several narrow misconceptions have had to be or must still be removed; one is that agriculture and farmers exist in order that other people may live in comfort in cities and towns. There is no doubt that such an assumption lingers in many minds. Ideas are suggestive, and there is a very practical suggestiveness about ideas of this sort, for example, such ideas suggest to many of the brightest and best country youths that the farm is no place for them. "From the country," is considered in some quarters as prima facie evidence of boorishness and ultra conservatism. There is a natural reticence about those bred on the country which lends itself too easily to suggestions of class inferiority.

The vital spot in the country is the home. If the boys and girls who are born there are to remain loyal to it, the home must be proof against of the enticements that lurk about and be forearmed against them. The springs of life are there, and they must be kept free from invidious suggestions about the preponderating advantages of city or town life. The country home is one of the most valuable assets a nation has. The next generation of leaders will come from there. The rural "boards" should see that teachers, preachers and papers touching the homes believe thoroughly in them, and will remain loyal to them at all times. The home should on its side be alert to the best interests of life.

WORK OF THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION

Viewed from many angles, the work of the Rockefeller Foundation is one of the most helpful manifestations of human progress now before the world. Working from the premises that science knows no national boundaries, it is endeavoring "to keep open the channels of communication by personal migration and by printed pages, to encourage the training of specialists, to foster the growth of institutions, to stimulate research, to encourage the application of scientific knowledge to the needs of nations, communities and individuals." Enough has already been accomplished to mark the Foundation as an outpost in the mighty conflict directed towards the conservation of manhood.

President George E. Vincent, in his annual address divides the work of the year into nineteen heads: Aided six medical schools in Canada; gave a large sum ($5,000,000), to a medical training centre in London; appropriated a million francs for the Queen Elizabeth Foundation for medical research in Belgium; agreed to contribute towards the complete rebuilding of the medical school of the University of Brussels; provided American and English journals and medical supplies for eleven medical schools and libraries in five European countries; continued to construct and maintain in Pekin, China, a modern medical school with a pre-medical department; added thirty-one hospitals in China towards further training of doctors and nurses; supported school of Hygiene and Public Health of the John Hopkins university; contributed to the teaching of hygiene in the medical school ta Sao Paulo, Brazil; provided fellowships in public health and medical education for ninety individuals who represented thirteen different countries; brought to the United States commissions of medical teachers and hygienists from England, Belgium and Czechoslovakia; continued to support a campaign against yellow fever in South and Central America and in West Africa; aided government agencies in the control of malaria in ten states; prosecuted hookworm work in nine southern states and 18 foreign countries; helped to expand anti-hookworm campaigns into more general health organizations in counties, states and nations; brought a wartime anti-tuberculosis work in France to the point where it could soon be left entirely in French hands; assisted the government of Czechoslovakia to reorganize its public health laboratory system; rendered various services in organizing committees to study the training of nurses and hospital superintendents, lent experts for conference and counsel, sent officers abroad to study conditions, etc.; brought to a close its participation in war-time emergency relief by giving a million dollars to the fund for European children.

Under each of these heads is sketched the story—a story that is not without heroes—of the men who constantly offer their lives for humanity, in the cheerless laboratories of science or as members of expeditions to fever-infested zones—a story that offers sidelights on the stewardship of fortunes, a story that even reaches far out with hands of mercy ministering to common need, uniting east and west. At no time does Dr. Vincent lose sight of the fact that the important factor is not the money, but the men and women who are pouring their lives into this task. Indeed, he does more in stating that the goal of health for humanity can only be reached when prevention is accepted not merely as a governmental policy, but also as the guiding principal in individual lives.

THE MEAT MARKET PROBLEM

Some butchers say that meat at retail stays high because the public still has the porterhouse and tenderloin habit. The best cuts are insisted on. This may be true, partly, but are most retail butchers not emphasizing the obstacles, and ignoring the reduction of wholesale prices? When live cattle sell as low as 4 cents a pound, and from 5 to 8 cents is common, can there be any good excuse for 40-cent steak? Even if offal, and less desirable cuts are not in demand, at 5 or 6 cents a pound the less is not large.

In Chicago the Meat Packers' Association is taking active measures to rectify conditions. The president of the National Live Stock Exchange asserts that the country is loaded up with dressed beef that cannot be sold, because retailers will not adjust prices downward in accordance with the wholesale level. The shipment of live cattle is to be retarded. The United States cattle-raiser is as badly off, under the circumstances, as his Canadian brother who is cut off from the American market. The problem with both is to induce more meat consumption, and thus put a little vigor into the market. Statistics of meat consumption show that the public has been eating much less meat, per capita, and high prices are the main cause. The cutting up of a carcass is quite an art from a money point of view, and butchers obtain widely different results. To make up for uneconomical cutting many of the retailers attempt to make sure of a profit by asking excessive prices on the good cuts, whereas by more skillful cutting they could get by with much less waste.

Deflation in the meat business cannot, however, affect only the packer and the retailer. The workingman is likely to find it better, for his purposes, to resume buying the cheaper cuts and have more stews and fewer roasts. With the price of common labor at about 30 cents per hour, or about $15 a week, severe economizing is inescapable.

AGE OF OPPORTUNITY

Oldtime Mosquito (to young Mosquito): "And to think that when I was your age I could sting girls only on the face and hands!"

The American airmen who perished in the disaster of the ZR-2 will be sent home by the British government on a warship, a mark of honor usually reserved for only the highest dignitaries, and an indication of the close relationship between the British and American navies.

A. T. LEATHER
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MACLEOD — ALBERTA

Service Garage
REPAIR SERVICE UNEXCELLED
ALL WORK GUARANTEED—PRICES REASONABLE

Everything For Your Car
TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES
TIRES AT NEWLY REDUCED PRICES
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FREE AIR — AUTO LIVERY — OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

"LOOK FATHER! A NEW PAIR OF SHOES"
I took them to Lemire's to have them heeled and soled and now you have a new pair of shoes for one third the cost of new ones. They do all kinds of shoe repairing at very reasonable prices. Mother and I will have our worn shoes repaired by them also."
J. A. LEMIRE
Shoe Repairer — Macleod

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MERCHANT TAILOR
CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING

BREAD
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOOD—EAT MORE BREAD
IT IS NO TASK TO EAT
BAWDEN'S BREAD
THE BEST BREAD ON EARTH
UNIFORMLY GOOD
ALSO
CAKES
THAT REPRESENT THE ACME OF THE BAKING ART
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BAWDEN'S BAKERY

BEST EQUIPMENT
BEST SERVICE
Widest Range of Seasonable Foods
Ice Cream, Candies, Soft Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars
THE SILVER GRILL

J. S. LAMBERT
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PALACE CAFE
FIRST CLASS MEALS
Tobaccoes, Cigars
Smokers' Sundries
Ice Cream — Soft Drinks
Choice Candies
ROOMS TO RENT

Great West Saddlery
Harness-Trunks-Valises
Macleod - - - Alberta

WILSON'S FLY PADS
Kill them all, and the germs too. 10c a packet at Druggists, Grocers and General Stores.

CUTTING THINGS FINE

A schoolmistress was giving a practical lesson on fractions.

"Children," she said, "here is a piece of meat. If I cut it in two, what should I have?"

"Halves," said the class in chorus.

"And of I cut it again?"

"Quarters," came the reply at once.

"And if I cut it again?"

"Eighths," said half the class, the other half maintaining a dignified silence.

"Good, and if I cut the pieces again?"

Dead silence in the class, but one hand was raised in solitary state at the back of the room.

"Well, Brown, what is the answer?"

Please, ma'am, hash!"

FRAGMENTS OF FRANCE

Just look upon the fragments—
Look at them today,
The remnants of some regiments
That proudly marched away—
Some are lame, some lost a limb,
Some of them are blind,
Loudly, then, their praises sing,
You—they left behind.

They're marching down to the Ex.
To cheer their pal—Lord Byng,
For all the boys in that parade
Are more than proud of him.
So when you see them passing by,
Don't say, "there's Mut and Jeff"
And when you see the blinded eye,
Just think of the C.E.F.
—Wm. C. Hill,
147 Hastings Ave., Toronto.

SEPTEMBER

Such beautiful days has September,
A-flood with a wonderful sun,
A glory of gold o'er the greenness
That lingers when summer is done.
The fruit of the vine and the orchard,
The corn and the buckwheat in bloom,
The bright golden-rod and the asters
Where "the bee finds a bed and a room.

The glamour and gold of the sunshine
O'er the woods and the fields and the streams,
Lure and lead us to joy in the open,
To revel in nature and dreams—
That when days of the winter o'ertake us,
We'll have stored in the heart's deepest room,
The sunlight and gold of September
Where flowers of the spirit may bloom.
—Helen B. Anderson.

EMPRESS
PROGRAMME

FRIDAY & SATURDAY
WILL ROGERS
in
"The STRANGE BOARDER"
Stranded in Chicago—Swindled—Betrayed—Jailed — and still be kept smiling
EDDIE POLO
in
"THE KING OF THE CIRCUS"
Episode 15:—
"The Woman in Black"
COMEDY:—
"A STRAIGHT CROOK"

MONDAY & TUESDAY
NEXT WEEK
VIOLA DANA
in
"CINDERELLA'S TWIN"
He tried to find the girl who dropped the slipper—but the police found him first. The old Cinderella love story with a surprising twist.
Also
"Canadian Pictorial" No. 104

WED. & THURS.
NEXT WEEK
EUGENE O'BRIEN
in
"THE WONDERFUL CHANCE"
Startling things happened when 'SWAGGER' BARLOW a master crook, got his chance to appear in select society.
Also
Special Christie Two-Reel Comedy:
"YOU'LL BE SURPRISED"

COMING SOON
WM. S.HART
in
"THE TESTING BLOCK"

Business Items Of Interest To You

New China and Silverware just in at R. W. Russell's.

Be sure to read Reach & Co.'s Add. on Page 8.

Eat more of Bawden's bread; it is the cheapest food.

Big reductions in footwear at the U. F. A. store.

See the new line of fine stationery at R. D. McNay's.

The Palace Cafe for first-class meals, ice cream and soft drinks.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and Loans.

W. K. Mackie for shoe repairing at moderate prices.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Great West Saddlery — Harness, Trunks, Valises.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery — Phone 215 or 105.

See K.A.Y. for hail insurance before it is too late.

J. A. Lemire can make your old shoes look like new.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—Phone 218.—Geo. McFarquhar.

For preserving crabapples and pears go to the Macleod Supply.

J. W. Moreash, merchant tailor, also cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

A shipment of Ladies' Winter Coats has arrived at R. T. Barker's. Call and look them over.

New fall samples in Men's Made-to-Measure Clothes—See them at J. T. Marks.

See the new skirt lengths at R. T. Barker's. Fashionable new plaids and stripes.

List your lands adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch with Geo. H. Scougall.

List your lands with Hugh Mackintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Stand Off Flourmg Mills do gristing the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

R. W. Russell, optometrist, makes a specialty of the examination of children's eyes.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portaiture and commercial photography.

Cosey Corner Ice Cream Parlor for ice cream, fruits, candies, fancy china, school supplies and sporting goods.

Summer hats—straw shapes and children's hats at greatly reduced prices at Miss A. M. Wilson's.

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You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs —you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

Berlin cafes are now permitted to keep open two hours longer at night. Germany is certainly doing her best to attract the American tourist trade.

It is now asserted that Caruso's mother was an Irishwoman named Jessie Donaghue, born in Sligo, which makes some amends for the discovery that St. Patrick was a Scotchman.

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LOST—one bay gelding, crossed flags brand on right shoulder, three white stockings; also one black gelding, branded as above, star in forehead. Ten dollars reward for return or information leading to recovery. William Toporiwiski, Hardieville P.O., Alta. 27-1t-p$1.25

LOST—Large wool shawl—dark and light grey check, on 16th August. Reward. Leave at Times office. 27-1t

An actress charges in her divorce suit that her husband burned all her clothing; but it probably didn't make what you might call a conflagration at that.

A 17-year-old boy was fined $10 at Calgary this week for going swimming in sight of a public road without a bathing suit. What a modest road —or perhaps the road wasn't the complainant.

ANY PERSON found shooting or trespassing on the Rowe Farm (known as the Franklin Ranch), will be prosecuted. 25-3t

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CANADA'S DEBT TO SCOTCH PIONEERS

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Sept. 8.—The Canadian prime minister, Arthur Meighen, fulfilled a number of engagements in Edinburgh before his departure for the Dominion. He received the freedom of the capital city and had bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws of Edinburgh University.

At the freedom ceremony Baillie Barrie, the acting chief magistrate, said the Corporation of the citizens of Edinburgh were proud to avail themselves of the opportunity of admitting to their burgess roll one who had played so prominent a part in the affairs of the great Dimonion of Canada. They were apt to think of Canada's sons as being of the old pioneer type, but while the old time qualities of endurance and grit were still present, they must not forget the studious and acute intelligence and the deep culture which were also present in the vast continent, and in Mr. Meighen Canada had an outstanding personality among the prime ministers of the Empire.

The wonderful progress and development of Canada, the speaker said, formed one of the romances in the history of the Empire. Scotsmen had played a great part in the development of Canada, and it was an interesting fact to Scotsmen that the first two prime ministers were Scots—Sir John Macdonald and Sir Alexander Mackenzie. Billie Barrie said they were proud of the record of Scottish people in the building up of the Dominion, and he instanced Lord Strathcona and Lord Mount Stephen as men who had done much to open up and develop the great agricultural and mineral wealth of the country.

Edinburgh a Real Mecca

Mr. Meighen, in reply, said that across in Canada Edinburgh was regarded as one of the real Meccas of the world, as one of the few places that had both a brilliant present and afascinating past. It was difficult for him to describe how citizens in a far-off land looked upon the historical places of these citizens. As a citizen of Canada, even though his ancestors had never been traced east of the Irish Sea, he knew how to appreciate the obligation Canada owed to Scotland. From these rugged hills Canada had drawn unnumbered thousands of the most rugged of her men, and from Scotland's towns and countryside they had gathered an equal stream of talented and noble women.

They would still, of course, have had a Canada, and a fine Canada, if they had never had immigration, but it would not have been a Canada such as they had today; it would not have been so strong; it would not have been so British. As a citizen of the Empire, too, he was glad that there was a Scotland. Under every sky Scotsmen had played their part, giving the world an illustration of how to combine devotion to peace with dauntlessness in war.

Honor to His Country

To realize at last his long-deferred hope of seeing Edinburgh. Mr. Meighen said, was a peculiar pleasure in itself, but to be admitted at the same time as a freeman in such circumstances of cordiality and ancient dignity was a distinction so great that even pleasure was submerged in gratitude and pride. He thanked them with deep sincerity for the kindness they had shown to him and the honor they had done to his country.

At the subsequent laureation ceremony which took place at the university, the vice-chancellor, Sir Alfred Ewing, presided over the proceedings. In presenting Mr. Meighen for the honorary degree of LL.D., Professor MacKintosh said that town and gown joined hands that day in doing the honors of the Scottish capital to a distinguished visitor from overseas and Canada's able representative at the imperial conference. While he represented the oldest of the dominions, Mr. Meighen was the youngest of the prime ministers of the Empire.

The principal, having performed the capping ceremony, said the links between the mother country and the dominions were bonds of sentiment and affection, bonds which they believed could never be broken, possessing a far greater potency than could be possessed by anything that could be formulated, and possessing only infinitely greater promise for the future.

Canada's Debt to Pioneers

In his reply Mr. Meighen said that more perhaps than any other race the Scottish men and women of early days in Canada set their hearts on education, and it was the simple truth to say that whatever of moral and intellectual virility Canada enjoyed, she owed to severe self-discipline and the passion for education of her pioneers. The early growth of the Canadian universities had its explanation in that fact.

Even before Canada received her present political institutions, there were established several universities modeled very much after those in the mother country. The one he called his own owed its discipline to the energy and devotion to learning of a Scotsman. Compared with Edinburgh University, its tradition was short, but when one remembered that the British flag had flown over Canada for only 160 years, a university with a charter a century old was no longer juvenile. It had grown to extraordinary dimensions and was, if measured by the number of students within its pale, the largest in the world.

He hoped the glamour of the practical would never be allowed to obscure the lofty but fundamental purpose of every seat of learning, the cultivation of the understanding and the purifying of taste. Only in that way could they cause the light to shine, only in that way could they diffuse those better things that interest, invigorate, inspire, sustain, comfort in adversity, and temper in triumph; only in that way could they contribute to the production of those finer fruits of literature and art by which people were so wont to judge the human standard of a nation, and which survived without concern of time long after the nation itself had passed away.

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NEW STEVENSON MATERIAL FOUND

More than a hundred poems and a score of letters hitherto unpublished, as well as other literary material, are shortly to appear in a new edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works. There is also a play in three acts which has hitherto been available in a privately printed edtition of twenty copies, and a few short stories. Some of the letters are said to be well up to the Stevenson standard. Of peculiar interest to students of stevenson will be his earliest writings. At the age of five he wrote a story about Moses and won a Bible picture book for it. Indeed, from five he was always writing at intervals, though not a great deal of his early output has been preserved. Interesting, too, is the diary kept by his mother, who chronicled the minutest observations of the youth as though she had a presentment that the time would come when the world would be interested in them.

Stevenson's Character

The diary gives a picture of the Calvanistic surroundings in which he was reared, but we do not gather that they made any profound impression upon him, for Lloyd Osborne has written:

"His early life had been tempestuously intermixed with those of many women, and I never heard him express a wish that it might have been otherwise; on occasions he could swear vociferously, and when roused he had a most violent temper; he loved good wine and the good things of life; he often championed people who were not worth championing, impulsively believing in them, and getting himself, in consequence, in a false position. He was unduly quick to accept responsibilities or tasks that soon grew extremely irksome, and which, with a moment's reflection, might easily have been avoided. He gave away money with a royal hand, and often to arrogant imposters."

Nor were his religious beliefs by any means orthodox. He held the views of Tolstoi. He used to say that he wanted no passbook to Heaven with the items regularly by an administrative angel. It was characteristic of him to say that "Christ was always such a great gentleman; you can always count on His doing the right thing," and he used to mention the marriage feast at Cana with special pleasure. "What a charming courtesy to these poor people—to help their entertainment with a better wine."

His First Effort

At the age of two his mother records that he used to beg to be told the story of Cain and Abel and Daniel in the lions' den. In another year his favorite game was playing church, an overturned chair being the pulpit and himself the preacher. Shortly afterward he set his face against dolls and toys. At the age of five it is interesting to note that he dreamed that "he heard the noise of pens writing," and perhaps in response to that suggestion he composed the following poem:

"No sun in the sky
While night comes on.
Then stars and moon come out,
And then another day
The sun comes out again."

Treasure Island

His next essay was the history of Moses, which is really a commendable piece of condensation following closely the Biblical text. Now and then he permits himself an independent observation, as when Moses rears up the brazen serpent. "That should put us in mind of Jesus," he writes, "because the old serpent, the Devil, bit us; that means made us naughtey, and when we look at Jesus that makes us better—not to look at Jesus with our eyes, but to look with praying." Osbourne relates the circumstances of the invention of "Treasure Island." It appears that he had come across an old map taken from a sea chest, and one morning Stevenson found him looking at it. He studied the map with interest and began to elaborate it and write down the names that since have become famous, Skeleton Island, Spyglass Hill, and then "Treasure Island" itself, which he wrote at the top right-hand corner.

The Collaborators

Stevenson took the map away with him, but the next day Lloyd, then a youngster, was called up to his bedroom, to find the map spread out on the bed and to listen with rapture to the first chapters of the great story. Osbourne has some protests to offer in the introduction to the edition against the common assumption of literary critics that in the books he and his stepfather wrote in collaboration, all the bad things were Osbourne's and all the good things Stevenson's. Their practice when collaborating was to discuss the outline of the story and the characters. Then they would plan the first chapter, which Osbourne would write. Then he would read it to Stevenson, and if it passed muster it would be laid aside and the next chapter tackled. But Stevenson always re-wrote the book from cover to cover before it was sent to the publishers.

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Municipal Electricity Department

IRISH CASTLE FOR BENEDICTINE DAMES

Ypres was witness to perhaps some of the most frightful encounters of the recent European struggle. Nothing now remains of its monuments of mediaeval Flemish art, its magnificent Cloth Hall and of its stately churches, striking memorials of the days of the city's greatest prosperity. In the midst of all that has been levelled by the "red artillery" of the invader, the Benedictine community continued for well nigh 250 years to lead a life of prayer and contemplation and scholastic labor. The original annals of the abbey, many of which have been badly charred by the flames, point to the fact that in the year 1665 a small band of Irish Benedictine Dames, professed at the Monastery of Ghent, established with episcopal sanction, a monastery and school at Ypres. It was a tranquil seclusion, where a monastic education was given and where Irishwomen might pursue their religious life with a freedom denied them in their native land. Under the rule of Lady Abbess Butler, cousin to the Duke of Ormonde, the abbey had the patronage of the Stuarts, and on the invitation of James II. removed to Dublin in 1867; but the revolution and subsequent events in Ireland compelled the nuns to return to Ypres. There the abbey stood for more than two centuries and a half. The art treasures bestowed by the distinguished personages as well as the annals and documents accumulated and preserved by successive generations of the Daughters of St. Benedict, manifest the high esteem in which the monastery was held. It was the only religious house in Flanders which weathered the storm through the Austrian, French and Dutch invasions.

The Homeless Sisterhood

But the onslaught of 1914 brought a crisis. The ramparts of Ypres were levelled by German shot and shell, and the abbey was bombarded. Its inmates resolved to hold the conventual fortress till death, and it was only on stern orders from the civil authorities that the bolts of the inclosure were drawn back. It was indeed a day of desolation when the cloistered Daughters of St. Benedict found themselves homeless, wanderers on the road to Poperinghe. One of them describes the situation thus to the London correspondent of the New York World:

"We experienced much courtesy on the part of the military authorities, who did everything possible to facilitate our journey to England. There we were cordially received as guests of the Lady Abbess and the community of Oulton Abbey staffs. After a vain effort to return to Ypres, and later a brief stay at Highfield House, London, the interests of our community were taken in hand by Abbot Columba Marmion, who was then in Ireland with some of his monks from Marcdsous Abbey, Belgium.

Irish Benevolence

"Through the efforts of his prior, Dom Aubert Merten, formerly secretary to the late Abbot Primate of the Benedictines in Rome, the benevolence of the Irish public was extended in our favor, and we received as a gift Merten House, County Wexford. The late John Redmond, whose niece is a member of our community, and the late Barry O'Brien, were foremost among our benefactors: There we were able to continue our monastic observance, and several pupils begged admission to our school. Owing to the increasing number of vocations to our order in Ireland, as well as the great demand for higher education, we were obliged to rent Macmine Castle, close by, for the community. This was the only solution of our difficulty at the time, but the castle proved to be very unhealthy, owing to its position in the marshy valley on the Slaney. During an epidemic there we lost two members of our monastic family. Dom Aubert Merten, who is charged by the Holy See with the temporal and spiritual affairs of the community, succeeded in acquiring with the influential assistance of some of his friends, the magnificent property and Castle of Kylemore.

Unrivalled Beauty

"Thus was fulfilled the long-desired hope for the return of the Benedictines to their native land. The Archdiocese of Tuam was the place chosen by Providence for this Irish subiaco, under the patronage of an Archbishop who falls in no wise short of the traditions of his saintly and scholarly predecessors. The castle is worthy of the great order. It is a huge Gothic structure with spacious salons and endless suites of rooms. There is perfection in every detail, from the stately battlements and towers which rear their heads in solemn grandeur over the shimmering lake beneath."

The beautiful church in the grounds is an example of the pure Gothic style. The property, costing £41,000 (of which sum £35,000 was borrowed at 6 per cent. interest), extends over 10-000 acres, the greater part of which is to be distributed and sold to the poor people of Connemara. The mountains, lakes and rivers it comprises are perhaps unrivalled for scenic beauty.

A New Hampshire preacher says that men should be required to wear smoked glasses to keep them from staring at the women. Why not require the women to wear glasses—or something?

A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

DECAY OF PARLIAMENT BEWAILED BY BELLOC

Hilaire Belloc, from whom not much has been heard since the war, is of opinion that the British House of Commons is on the road to perdition, and he sees no way to save it. There has been quietly going on a revolution which has had the effect of changing the whole character of England, so that the Commons, which once represented what was best in the state, has ceased to do so. Britain is no longer an aritsocratic state, using the word in its broadest sense. A house composed chiefly of squires and merchants is no longer representative of it. One of the reasons for this change is the gradual growth of the urban as compared with the rural population. The majority of Englishmen no longer live in the country. They dwell in towns, and the industrial towns of the Midlands, he says, now give the tone to the whole country. They have lost entirely any trace or remnant of the traditions of the old aristocratic organism. London preserves it only here and there in scattered districts and groups of her seven million inhabitants.

A Sad Case

The writer thus sets forth his case: The thesis: The House of Commons was formed by, and is essentially part of, an aristocratic State. England, having ceased to be an aristocratic state, the House of Commons is ceasing to function.

2. The name "House of Commons," originally attached to something quite different from what we have known as the House of Commons for the last three centuries.

3. The institution we know as "the House of Commons" arose from the Reformation, and was inseparable from and created by aristocracy; for aristocracy was the main political produce of the Reformation in England.

4. Parliaments must be oligarchies. Oligarchies only work as aristocracies. The aristocratic state demands aristocratic action and temper, both in those who govern and in those who are governed. These are lost to both in modern England.

5. The aristocratic character of the state has broken down because the aristocratic temper has departed both from those who are governed and from those who govern. Their loss of aristocratic temper is evident in the condition to which the House of Commons has at last fallen.

6. The aristocratic spirit, which has quite disappeared from the House of Commons, is disappearing also in the governing class as a whole.

7. The aristocratic spirit is disappearing also from the governed.

8. The House of Commons cannot be reformed from within, for decaying institutions do not reform themselves. It cannot be reformed from without, for any such external reform would either destroy its sovereignity or leave it open to renewed corruption.

Man the Lifeboats

The House, therefore, would seem to be in a sorry plight. Mr. Belloc is not entirely without hope, but he says that something must be done immediately to prepare for the situation that is bound to arise when the aristocratic state finally passes. Either there must be a return to monarchy, he says, or the formation of a new confederation of states upon this hemisphere, made up of most of the former divisions, arranged upon some principle of equal representation and governed by one responsible central authority. In either case, he says, there should be a group of councils supporting whatever form of central executive may be decided upon. It is suggested that the councils should represent the Legal Guild, the Trade Unions, the Medical Guild, the Educational Guild. Mr. Belloc's preference is for a monarch, but he says that he does not mean a king in the conventional sense. He explains, "I mean any man or woman, or child, but normally an adult man, in possession of his faculties, who is responsible ultimately to the Commonwealth for the general conduct and preservation of the Commonwealth at any moment." This monarchy would not be hereditary. We infer that the writer means by "monarch" something like the President of the United States.

The American Model

Indeed, Mr. Belloc does not disguise his admiration for American political institutions, and says that in the United States is to be found at least a "partial monarchical principal." He says, "The institution appears not only in national affairs, but in all the large cities. It produces the mayor of the American city, the governor of the American state, and the president of the American republic—all monarchs, if ever there were such." It produces also the mayor of an English city, and an American commentator suggests that it produces also the ward boss, and plain John Jones with a ballot in his hand. That the alleged decay of aristocracy in England would result in a monarchy is by no means certain, for, as is pointed out, that did not happen to Carthage, or Venice, or Holland. Mr. Thomas Quinn Beesley, an American critic, suggests that the result will finally be a confederation of Dominions or a limited democracy such as a republic of federated states.

Determined by Patriotism

He says, "In any event, the determining factor will be popular patriotism. This has never wanted in England or wherever on the globe are gathered any men and women speaking the English tongue. The capacity for constitutional thought and constitutional government is instinct in the race. Power of corporate organization is native to the Anglo-Saxon genius. Expressed in the form of patriotic devotion to the national interest, it is the one link that binds the present British Empire and the old England of the Middle Ages together. It has been for a thousand years the solvent of the otherwise unsolvable. It is not yet actively, or at least generally, in play as a definite force in the great English debate. The supreme effort of the world war called it so far in one direction that it is at present unready for an equal exertion in yet another."

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She found the strange boarder possessed of a great soul—awonderful optimism, a profound belief in the better nature of—even boarders.

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H. A. CRAIG, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta.

J. C. HOOPER, Principal, School of Agriculture, Claresholm, Alberta.

Telegraph News

WORK ALL WINTER ON L. N. DITCHES

If Weather Favorable and Men Available—Good Prices on Steel Work

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Sept. 5.—If the coming winter is an open one the heavy machinery on the excavation work of the Lethbridge Northern may operate continuously through the spring. The earth is dry now, which means that frost will not tie up the dirt moving. The only obstacle that might interfere in the opinion of Secretary Dunning is the possible refusal of the men to work in the winter months.

In July approximately 650,000 cubic yards of earth were moved. This is about the same amount as was moved in June. July would have smashed the previous month's record had more men been available. The contractors at no time in July worked at a maximum.

Satisfaction is expressed at the very reasonable price on the steel work by the Dominion Bridge Company of Montreal. "We are getting very favorable bids on all of our work," said the secretary, "and the work is moving along fine. We cannot complain in the least. I think we have been very fortunate with most of our bids."

A. G. Creelman ... Calgary, who has the contract for the cement work and timber structures at Willow Creek, has established a camp and is now busy.

September 17 the contracts for the concrete and timber work on the head works and crossings of the Old Man river will be let.

The Lethbridge Northern officials are now housed in their splendid new offices in the new Standard Bank building. The quarters are none too large; in fact a congestion is anticipated when the engineers now in the field come in for the winter.

FOSTER, DOHERTY, CALDER AND REID TO QUIT CABINET

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—With the return of the Premier to Ottawa tomorrow, the more serious preparations for election will be begun. Much work has to be done. Primarily stands cabinet reorganization. Expected some months ago, the reorganization has on several occasions been delayed; but it is expected that the Premier will now take advantage of the opportunity and go to the country on a fully reorganized cabinet.

Four to Resign

The changes probably will mean the resignations of Sir George Foster, minister of trade and commerce; Hon. J. D. Reid, minister of railways; Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice, and Hon. J. A. Calder, president of the privy council, with possibly one or two others. Younger men no doubt will be brought in. In this connection the names among others have been mentioned of J. A. Stewart, member for Lanark; Captain Manion of Fort William, and H. H. Stevens of Vancouver. But it is possible that the Premier will also seek new blood for his cabinet outside present members of parliament.

New Alignment Old Line Parties

The announcement of an election has let loose a flood of rumors. The Premier's emphasis in his London speech on the issue of protection and free trade is taken in some quarters to indicate that a new alignment of the old parties will be sought. Nor would some such outcome occasion great surprise. The strength of the government will be directed against the fiscal doctrines of the National Progressives. Such a campaign, it is expected among government supporters, would secure a large proportion of the protection vote in the east. But the campaign is only in its initial stage, and none profess to guess where its developments may lead.

From present indications candidates will be representative not only of the four parties officially in the field, but of almost every conceivable point of view. There are independents innumerable, and women candidates, as well as the women's vote, may play a considerable part.

The cabinet council has been called for today, but it is improbable that anything will be handled beyond routine. A number of appointments are pending, but they will await the return of the Premier.

MONTANA MISER STARVES TO DEATH

Emil Warner, Who Formerly Had a Ranch in Sweetgrass, Hills, Had $8,500 Cash

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Sept. 2.—Dying of starvation with $8,000 to his credit in a Great Falls bank, and $350 in cash on his person, Emil Warner, famous miser of the upper Judith river country, Montana, was found by two riders of the Highland Livestock company in his cabin last Sunday, his terribly emaciated body sitting on the floor near the bed, partly undressed, with his head on his knees. Despondency over the murder of a neighbor-inghomesteader named Bark over 30 years ago, is given as the reason for Warner's seclusion. Hundreds in the Judith basin believe that Martin committed the crime.

The account which Warner had in the bank is thought to be the proceeds of a sale of cattle made several years ago, when he was in the stock business in the Sweet Grass Hills country southeast of Coutts. Many of the old-timers along the border on the Alberta side remember Warner. He was a character in the cattle country for many years.

In late years, so miserly was Warner that he would not even use decent clothing or bedding, but slept winter and summer in bedclothes composed entirely of gunny sacks. His diet consisted of oatmeal, sour dough bread and potatoes.

HOWELL HARRIS, PIONEER OF THE '70's, DIES IN MONTANA

Noted Old Timer Who Rode Ranges When Buffalo Roamed Free Buried at Fort Benton—Known to Thousands

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., Sept. 2.—One of the real old timers of the Lethbridge district, whose name was a household word in the homes of the pioneers of Southern Alberta and Northern Montana, passed away in Montana on Monday last in the person of Howell Harris. Burial was made in Fort Benton, where Mrs. Harris is now residing. The late Mr. Harris was 78 years of age, and had a host of friends in Southern Alberta who will grieve to hear that he has passed beyond.

To write the story of the late Howell Harris would be to tell of the development of Alberta from the day of the buffalo herds to the present. Many stories have appeared in the Herald as told by Mr. Harris of the days when the buffalo roamed the plains of Southern Alberta. He has told of the days when they were so numerous that in the migrating period of the year it was impossible to get through. He has told of visiting the spot where Lethbridge now stands in the early seventies, and considering that Lethbridge was not established in 1884, that is a long time.

With I. G. Baker Company

The late Mr. Harris is best known to the younger generation of old timers as manager of the Circle Cattle company, but before the days when the circle herds roamed the ranges on both the Alberta and Montana sides of the line, Mr. Harris was engaged with the I. G. Baker company, the pioneer riders of Fort Benton, Montana, Macleod, Alberta and Lethbridge. This company was later bought out by the Hudson's Bay Co. their rivals for the trade of the Indians in these parts, and that was how the Hudstons Bay company came to Lethbridge. While the I. G. Baker company, whose headquarters were at Fort Benton, Montana, Mr. Harris made many trips into Southern Alberta, and it was on one of these trips that he first saw the site of Lethbridge. At that time he was engaged in freighting. After the Baker company sold out their commercial interests, Mr. Harris came to Alberta to look after their ranching interests. Later the ranching concern became known as the Conrad Circle Ranching company with W. G. Conrad, C. E. Conrad and I. G. Baker as the three stockholders. The cattle of this company ran in thousands on both sides of the line, and it was one of the really big outfits of this part of the west. As settlement crept in on the range the herds of the Circle began to dwindle, and along about 1907 there were few left, though the company still owned considerable land on both sides of the line. Some time after the cattle business of the company was wound up, and Howell Harris' life as a cattleman practically came to an end.

Ranched at Bow Island

Following this, Mr. Harris bought himself a ranch near Bow Island which he managed successfully for some years, but failing health caused him to spend more and more time in California. He was a man who had lived the hard life of the ranges in the days when cow punching was the thing, and he resolved to take it easy in his declining years. During the past couple of years he has been living in Montana, his old stamping ground at Fort Benton, headquarters of his old company, calling to him. It was among the scenes of his vigorous youth in Montana that he closed his eyes and his remains were laid to rest at Fort Benton.

While living in Lethbridge Mr. Harris resided on 12th St. South, and his light-colored Stetson was a familiar sight on the streets. Hundreds of old timers throughout Southern Alberta will hear with regret of his death.

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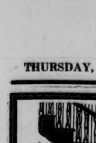

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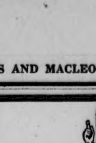

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LIQUOR LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has adopted newspaper work as a profession, and seems to have opportunity, he is reported rich. Much of his work so far has been done in Canada for American publications, and we noted the other day that he had the great satisfaction of acting as Caddy for Lord Northcliffe. Like other Americans, he has been fascinated by the operation of the British Columbia liquor law. As a man not unfamiliar with large concession deals, he has looked into the question of profits, and learns that the government is making about $25-000 a day net, the year's revenue being estimated at about $9,000,000. This, it will be admitted, even in these days of inflation, is a comfortable sum for a government to have on hand, especially when it knows that the people who have contributed it feel that they have had value for their money. The large profit made by the government will prove a potent argument if the question is again revived of depriving the citizens of their potables.

Flags Denote Stores

Last fall the people of British Columbia voted upon the prohibition issue and declared themselves in favor of government control, but it was not until April that the government had prepared its scheme and put it into force. The business is in the hands of three commissioners, who are appointed, as we learn on the authority of Mr. Vanderbilt, by the "Lieutenant-Governor-General of Canada, who at present resides in Victoria." This board determines the number and location of liquor stores, the prices for which the liquor is to be sold, and all other matters appertaining thereto, just like the Ontario License Board. The stores are recognizable by blue and white flags flying from them, the blue presumably representing austerity, and the white purity. The interiors are described by Mr. Vanderbilt as somewhat resembling those of wine stores in France, the walls being lined with shelves and the shelves densely populated with bottles.

Sold by Permit

The liquor can be sold only to persons having a permit to buy, but apparently anyone can get the permit so long as he is of legal age. There are three different permits. A person who has lived in the province for a month can buy a permit for fifty cents, which will entitle him to buy two quarts of strong liquor and 12 quarts of beer. He can buy these as often as he cares to. When he has lived in the province for three months he graduates into another class, and by paying $2, can buy four quarts of hard liquor and unlimited quantities of beer. When he has been there six months he receives a sort of degree which enables him to buy unlimited quantities of all kinds of liquor. He parts with $5 for this privilege. Visitors are given special permits, which cost them a like amount. The object of these fees, obviously, is to encourage persons to settle in British Columbia permanently.

Drunkenness Reduced

The law, we are informed, has reduced charges of drunkenness and vagrancy by 50 per cent., but this is probably due to the fact that penalties for the infraction of the law are extremely severe. One can be sent to jail for five months for intoxication, and one who violates any provision of the Act is liable to a six months' sentence for a first offence, anywhere up to twenty-one months, and not less than a year. No person, of course, may sell liquor, except druggists, who are permitted to dispense it. Liquor may be had also on doctors' prescriptions. Liquor can be drunk only on private premises. Hotel guests are permitted to imbibe, but must do so in their rooms. Drinking in the rotundas has been abolished.

Police Have Wide Powers

The police seem to have been given unusual powers. They can search suspected premises or suspected persons without warrant, and if resistance is offered they can break locks and make arrests. Their mere suspicions are sufficient warrant. Another curious clause says that if any person who has imbibed liquor to excess dies by accident or suicide, the person who furnished him with liquor may be sued for an amount not less than $100 and not more than $1,500. The prices charged by the government seem rather high when compared with those charged by the Ontario License Board. Beer averages about $4 a case for imported and $3 for domestic. White and red wines, sherry, port and liquears range from $2 to $6 a bottle. Gin sells from $3 a run at $4, and whiskey at from $3 to $5 a reputed quart. These prices explain the $25-000 daily net profit.

MURDEROUS MAFIA BAFFLES THE POLICE

Police in New York, Detroit and other American cities investigating crimes of mysterious murders among the Sicilians have been informed that these crimes were not the result of feuds, but have been perpetrated at the order of the infamous secret society, La Mafia. Almost invariably the victims of these crimes are themselves Sicilians. It is stated upon occasions that Americans are assassinated, and it is on this account that public opinion refuses to become greatly excited. When it does there result tragedies like that in New Orleans some twenty years ago, which ended in the lynching of eleven Sicilians, the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Italy—and the end of Sicilian murders in New Orleans. The trouble began with the attempt of a number of Sicilian merchants to get control of the New Orleans fruit, fish and oyster business. In order to frighten away other merchants not of Sicilian blood, black hand notices were posted on their doors. When these were disregarded, arson and murder were resorted to.

Murdered Police Chief

Chief of Police Hennesy had collected infommation in these cases and was about to close his net about members of the Mafia, when one night on his way home he was shot and killed. When the police arrived they found 12 sawed-off shotguns which the murders had thrown away. Arrests were made immediately and the accused prisoners were put in trial. The evidence against them was circumstantial, but in the public mind, inflamed against the Sicilians, it seemed ample. However, someone with a lot of money was given an opportunity to visit the jury, and the result was that the accused were acquitted. The jurymen left town on the next train. The morning newspapers carried a large advertisement reciting the facts of the case and calling for a mass meeting at the Henry Clay statue on Canal street to discuss the situation. The advertisement ended with the significant words "COME PREPARED!"

Eleven Men Hanged

At ten o'clock a crowd of several thousand people assembled, many of them carrying rifles. A prominent attorney made an address in which he declared the time had come when the people of New Orleans must decide whether they were to be ruled and terrorized by a band of foreigners. Someone shouted, "Fall in," and without further organization the crowd marched to the jail, where the acquitted Sicilians still remained in custody. The jailer was overpowered and the eleven men were marched out hanged to the most convenient shade trees and riddled with bullets. One of the suspects escaped by concealing himself in a heap of rubbish. Baron Fafa, Italian ambassador, at once took up the matter with the Washington government, because several of the victims were Italian citizens. The government could not act directly, because the matter was within the jurisdiction of the state authorities of Louisiana, but it communicated with the Governor and requested him to see that the lynchers were arrested.

Ambassador Goes Home

The governor replied that the action of the lynchers represented the desire of the peaceable citizens of the State, that justice had failed because it had been corrupted, and that a lynching was the only available means of securing justice, since there was no moral doubt of the guilt of the lynched men. The Washington government could take no further steps, so Baron Fava asked for his passports and left for home. The matter was only settled between the two nations when the United States handed over $50,000 as indemnity to the families of the lynched Sicilians. The New Orleans tragedy drew world-wide attention to the Mafia, and recent occurrences in the United States have revived interest in this most mysterious organization.

A Mysterious Organization

It has no available list of membership, no has not generally acknowledged, no regular meeting place or ceremonial. It came into existence about a hundred years ago as a means of the failure of the people of Sicily to receive protection from Algerine pirates and other outlaws. Gradually there grew up within them a contempt of all law and a hatred of law officers. They took the law into their own hands, executed their private vengeances and gave protection to others of their kind who did likewise. Their most effective weapon against the police is called the "Omerta," a conspiracy of silence. They will give the officers no help, even against their own enemies. If arrests are made the members of the Mafia will come forward with the necessary perjuries to secure an acquittal, but the day after the acquittal are likely to murder the man they have just befriended. Of late years, and especially in the United States, the Mafia has degenerated into a band of criminals, living chiefly on blackmail. Old tradition, perhaps, and a fear of the consequences restrains those upon whom they prey from giving information to the police. Hence the order flourishes, and in some cities is even an important factor in politics.

CANADA DEVELOPING LAND IN THE NORTH

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 8.—The mineral wealth of Canada's northland is spoken of in high terms by F. H. Kitto, official explorer of the uninhabited portion of the Dominion, who is visiting here to confer with provincial government officials relative to publicity work. He has just completed one of his annual tours, on this occasion to the Great Slave Lake, because of the oil rush in that vicinity.

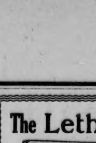
Besides the oil possibilities the mineral resources of the northland are beginning to attract attention. He found prospectors scouring the country in many directions. Twelve miles in from Great Slave Lake and 30 miles from Ft. Resolution he found a mine with an immense deposit of almost pure zinc lead. A gang of men are there now trying to discovr its exact extent. There are quartz and copper prospectors drifting in and scattering all over the country. Many of them are heading for the South Nahani river, where there are reported to be some very rich ore deposits.

Because of the rush of prospectors the Dominion government has constituted the Mackenzie territory a Dominion land district. Mr. Kitto established the main office for the district at Ft. Smith with sub-offices at Ft. Resolution, Ft. Simpson and Ft. Norman. Mr. Kitto says there is not the expected high yield to the Ft. Norman oil fields and he considers there is no reason why there should be, as the oil business there is essentially a game for big companies. If oil is found in quantities getting it out will be an undertaking for big interests and the smaller men will be barred.

Mr. Kitto points out that the most satisfactory way of travelling in the northland is by seaplane operating along the rivers. The rivers act as splendid guides to the airmen, many of them being three miles wide in parts. When good airmen who understand conditions in that country are employed, the air service toward the Arctic will be good, and another step will have been taken in the development of that country.

"ROD AND GUN"

"Rod and Gun in Canada," the popular Canadian sportsman's monthly magazine, appears in a new and improved size with its September issue. The many improvements include a larger size of page, printed with a coated paper that adds considerably to the appearance of the stories and illustrations. This number is rich with stories, articles and anecdotes dealing with wild life in the various parts of the Dominion. "The Great Mackenzie Basin" is the title of the leading article, which is written by F. H. Kitto and tells of his 12,000-mile trip from Edmonton, north along the Mackenzie through to the Pacific coast and then east to Edmonton. In addition to this articles this number includes thirteen stories and articles, which, together with the usual departments, makes an interesting issue of Canada's outdoor monthly. "Rod and Gun in Canada" is published monthly by W. J. Taylor, Limited. Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.



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Hearth Glow And Homespun

(By Polly Peele.)

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Extravagance Not Waste

"I can forgive people for being a bit extravagant if they can afford it, but I find it hard to forgive waste," said the nicest neighbor, "and——"

"Is it extravagance if they can afford it?" demanded the practical person, while the joyful shopper wanted to know "What is the difference between waste and extravagance, anyway?"

"I rather think it is extravagance, even if one can afford it, though I've no arguments to back my contention," the Nicest Neighbor laughed; "but I've heard tobacco that waste and extravagance are far from being the same thing."

"That beautiful mullioned bookcase you bought last week, my dear and joyful shopper," she went on, "was ag extravagance, but I'm sure it wasn't waste."

"It was extravagance," the shopper admitted; "we didn't need it a bit, but it has warmed the very cockles of my heart. My spirits were at the lowest ebb; my whole outlook was of a ghastly hue of indigo. Even my husband wasn't a cheerful sight to me, but now I see him through rose-colored spectacles again, and, really, everything glows. Queer, isn't it, how just buying something can change your whole viewpoint? I went abroad once for a year when I was in my teens with a party of other girls. My particular pal and I used to get simply gruesomely homesick, and the only cure we discovered was a sort of orgy of shopping. We threw common sense to the winds and bought foolish and frivolous things, knowing wewouldn't have a cent for chocolate or afternoon tea until the next remittance from home, but we gloated over our treasures, enjoyed our foolishness to the utmost, and our spirits rose in time."

"That was certainly extravagance, but I wouldn't callit waste," the nicest neighbor said. "It may be a crime, but it's not nearly as heinous a one as to throw half a dozen big boiled potatoes into the garbage can, as I've known some people do. Now, at home we always had delicious meals, and sometimes very expensive ones, but, though my mother would buy mushrooms and lobsters and what not, she wouldn't waste a crust of bread. We always had milk and cream and other things, though we lived in the city, but I never saw a spoonful of left over porridge thrown out or a cupful of green peas left in the refrigerator to turn mouldy and be thrown away later on."

I laughed reminiscently and recalled the remark with which an old friend used to pop little dishes of left overs into the refrigerator.

"I'll put that in there," she would say, "and throw it away day after tomorrow."

The others laughed, too, when I told them, but everybody went home with the nicest neighbor's words uppermost in her mind, and with a little more zest for keeping expenses down and having something left for one's other needs and for the needs of other people.

Bobbie and His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

Our church ladies is having a little song contest of our very own, sed Ma, & we have rote sum cute ballids.

I bet they are cute, sed Pa. I bet sum of them are kind of devilish, huh? sed Pa.

How you say that? sed Ma. We wuddent rite no ballid that cuddent be singed in church, sed Ma. Here is the chorus of one wich I rote, sed Ma:

Down life's lane we rome together,
You & me.
Thru the fair & stormy weather,
You & me.
Notwith-standing what may cum
No despair can make us dumm,
For I worship you, by gum,
You & me.

That is very stately, sed Pa. It sounds like Milton, sed Pa. If that old raskil wasent ded I wud suare he rote it, sed Pa; sounds awful majestick in that line, sed Pa.

You are always saying things to mak my lip quivver, sed Ma.

Yure lip nevver quivvers so much you can't tell me ware to git off wen I try to help you at anything you rite, sed Pa. You & the other alfabel daims at yure church mite as well mak yure minds up that it taiks a song riter to rite a song, sed Pa, jest as it taiks a carpenter to mak a house, sed Pa.

We nevver know what we can do in this wurld until we try, sed Ma.

& we nevver know till we try how many things we can't do at all, sed Pa. Now, taik yure case, sed Pa. You are a vary capabel woman in many ways, sed Pa. You are a wonderful cook, a clevver housekeeper, & a artist at dessining yure own gowns & hats, sed Pa.

Of course, sed Pa, you only dessine yure gowns & hats in yure mind & then go down to the swellest stoars to by something like them, sed Pa, but even that is wonderful in a way, & keeps lots of munny going around. But wen you try to rite a song, sed Pa, you fizzle & foozle to a frazzel, sed Pa. That is kind of crisp, isent it?—fizzel & foozle to a frazzle. I must remember that, sed Pa.

Sun day I am going to rite a reel song, sed Ma, & then you will keel oaver in my tracks, Ma sed, & thay can sing the song at my funeril, sed Ma.

Doant weep, my lady, sed Pa, doant weep. I know you can do anything you set out to do, sed Pa. You are the the britest wife I evver had, sed Pa, & the only one.

Then Ma beegan to smile onst moar & everything was hunkydory at our house.

For The Children

THE POOR LITTLE PRINCE

Part Seven

Now, before Prince Philip and Tingles, his magic dog, had left the cottage of the obliging old witch, she had made them promise that they would return to tell her how they had fared at the castle. There was no great need for haste, so the little prince remembered his promise and started off to the cottage of the old witch first of all.

"What luck?" asked the old witch as she greeted them. "What task has the naughty Grand Duke set for you you?"

"He has no task, but I have offered to go after the bag of gold that is guarded by the terrible dragon," Prince Philip answered.

"That is indeed a terrible task," the old witch declared, "but perhaps I can be of help to you. There is a meeting of the witches tonight and I will ask at the meeting what is the best way to get the bag of gold. Perhaps some of the witches will know."

"But are you allowed to repeat anything you hear at the meeting?" asked Tingles. Being a magic dog Tingles was well up in the rules that governed the witches.

"I am not," the old witch answered with a smile, "but there is nothing to prevent you two following me to the meeting and hearing what is to be said."

So it was planned that the little prince and his faithful magic dog would follow the old witch to the strange meeting to be held that night.

Sharp at 12 o'clock the old witch mounted her broom and off into the air she travelled. Little Prince Philip climbed onto the back of Tingles, and into the air after the broom leaped the magic dog.

Right up among the clouds went the broom with the old witch hanging on for dear life. It was much more pleasing riding on the back of a big dog like Tingles, the little prince thought, and no doubt it was, but the witch was used to her broom, and perhaps she thought differently.

All at once the broom started to go lower to earth. Tingles pursued right behind it. Prince Philip looked down and saw that they were travelling over a large body of water, but just a little to the right he could see a gaily lighted island. That was the meeting place of the witches he felt sure. There was the sound of buzzing in the air and the little prince was quite surprised to see many witches arriving from all directions. Quite a great number travelled on brooms; some rode on the backs of great birds, while others had flying horses to carry them there. It was going to be a most interesting meeting, that was evident.

Aminute after their friend the witch alighted on the island imagines and his precious burden amaed there, too.

"Come on," invited the witch, "I am going to introduce you to the other witches."

For the first time in his life the little prince felt a tinty bit afraid. What if the witches were angry at his intrusion? he thought.

(To be continued.)

Everyday Religion

PUTTING ONE OVER GOD

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

It was a high day among the gods of old Cathay. They were out for a triumphal progress through the sky. Many gods in as many sedan chairs were being carried in state from place to place, to the accompaniment of fearful and wonderful sounds which the Chinese describe as music. Chief among the instruments (tell it not in the land o' cakes), was the great-great grandfather of all the bagpipes of the world.

On such days those who have petitions to offer to the gods bring their sacrifices to the roadsides, and offer them as the gods pass by, that they may in return grant the petitioners prayers. In China human sacrifices have, as a general practice, gone out of date. In theory they are still the most costly, and therefore the most acceptable of all sacrifices.

This is where the wily Chinese farmer put one over the gods. He was praying for good crops and wanted the favor of the deities. Here is how he worked it. He placed a table beside the road along which the gods were to pass. In the centre of the table was a hole. When the sound of the bagpipes, drums, cymbals, tambourines, horns and all kinds and music announced the approach of the gods, the shrewd farmer concealed himself under the table and stuck his head through the hole in the top. There with closed eyes and never a sign of life it rested like the head of a dead man. The gods, being simple, naturally thought that it was a human sacrifice, of all the most precious, and were highly gratified. Impressed by such sacrifice, they presumably resolve in their wooden, earthen, or porcelain hearts to give that devout farmer an abundant harvest. As soon as they were safely out of sight the sly supplicant withdrew his head, carried the table to his house and returned to his work in his rice fields, chuckling over the way he had fooled the gods and duped them into giving him a good harvest at little cost to himself. It required but a small present to the priests to bribe them into keeping silence and not giving it all away to the unsuspecting deities.

It is astonishing how many wily Chinese farmers there are among the nations outside of China. There were multitudes of them among the Jews in the days of the prophets. They heaped their altars with offerings in public, and lived as profligates in private. There were lots of them among the old robber barons of the Middle Ages. They burned and robbed and ravaged all their lives, and when death drew near they built a church or endowed a shrine with some little fraction of their spoils. They were among the banditti of Italy half a century ago. They brought some trifle out of their booty to the church and offered it there while the blood of their victims was still upon their daggers. They are still to be found among some of the famous banditti of the modern commercial world. They grind the faces of their fellow men all their lives and in the end try to put one over God by giving benefactions to some philanthropic object. To the public these appear big. To themselves they are the merest trifles, for they cost them no sacrifice.

It is not the amount of any man's offering which counts with God. It is the spirit which lies behind the offerings. The widow's two mites were more than all the abundant givings of the rich, because they meant sacrifice to her. They were her all. But the rich man's gifts will also be acceptable if his life is in tune with the public offering he makes.

The blunder which people made of old, and which many are so stupid as to make still, is to think that God can be fooled like the senseless gods of the heathen, or bribed like the corrupt priests of paganism. It is not our sacrifice and sufferings, our rites and forms; not our creeds and names that God is interested in, but just what we are. How clearly the prophets saw this. Amos concludes a tremendous passage in which he discusses the sacrifices and offerings of a diseased people, with one brief sentence which is like a majestic cord of music:

"Let justice run down like waters and righteousness as a mighty stream."

Micah pictures God's entire indifference to offerings, and then sums up the whole duty of man:

"He hath showed them, O man, what is good and what doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."

Whatever you are, be honest. Do not try to put one over God. To His eye you are as transparent as the crystal lenses you use, so clear that you have even forgotten that they are there.

DEAFNESS
AND NOISES IN THE HEAD

If You are a Sufferer go to your local druggist and order Concentrated Sourdal, price $1 per tin. This new remedy gives almost instant relief, and quickly affects a permanent cure. It penetrates to the actual seat of the complaint and has completely cured many cases which were considered hopeless. If your chemist does not yet stock Sourdal do not accept any substitute, but send money order for a supply direct to the Sourdal Distributing Co., 38 Station Road, Croydon, Surrey, Eng., and a package will be mailed per return with full directions.

Macleod Supply Co. Ltd.

GROCERIES
FRESH FRUITS
China and Glassware

FOR PRESERVING:

Crabapples and Pears are now here. Do not put off getting these as season is early. We have an extra large box of Crabapples---weighing over 50 lbs.

" The Store of Quality "
Prompt Delivery Service Phone 8

Summer is Going so Must Our SUMMER HATS

All Trimmed Hats . . . Half Price
Straw Shapes for $1.00
Childrens Hats for 25c
Cotton Hats 75c

We carry a good line of plain and and fancy ribbons

MISS A. M. WILSON

Reach & Co.

We don't believe in bribery in business, but in hard times it has to be done. Many pocket books are lean, thin and attenuated and it will have to depend upon another harvest before they get fat and plethoric. Our prices are always low, but we will bribe you still further by giving you a liberal discount on all cash sales in the Dry Goods—Cash and more Cash is our cry—The disappointment both to debtor and creditor has been keen in their inability to liquidate obligations. You must not run down a store because the articles you want are not on the shelves. Many of you bounce about making remarks that this town is no good, the stores are rotten, because the goods they ask for the merchant cannot afford to stock. If those people instead of knocking the stores and town would be sympathetic and large hearted it would be possible to reason with them, saying that all the storekeepers capital is on the books for goods supplied to farmers for the past three or four years. So you see if this view of the case were taken it would mean that they could get something else suitable. Keep their money at home and helping to share the white man's burden.

Reach & Co.

GEO. McFARQUHAR
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Phone 218
Undertaking rooms on 16th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues, Macleod, Alta.

MOTHER! WHAT ABOUT YOUR BOY?

Send him to Sunday school if you desire that he should learn to shun evil and do that which is good and well pleasing to God. If you desire him to become a drunkard, a gambler, a thief or murderer, then encourage him to stay away from Sunday school. But I am sure this is not your desire.

Bear in mind the Salvation Army vally day, Sunday, Sept., 18th, 1921. Meetings, 3 to 7.30 p.m.. You are invited to come and bring your children. Please accept this invitation.

CAPT. R. BATTERSLEY.

HELP ! !

"I want to be procrastinated at the next corner," said the negro passenger to the tram-car conductor. "You want to be what?" demanded the conductor. "Don' lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myself befo' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off'."

A word to the wise is sufficient. Why miss the good things of life when the cost is so small in proportion to the benefits received.

Just try reading THE LETHBRIDGE DAILY HERALD for a few days and see if you are not pleased and benefitted by doing so.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

A THUOGHT FOR TODAY

The person who never makes a mistake never makes anything.

Mr. Wesley Walker of Waterton Lakes is spending a few days in Macleod.

Mr. F. Tatham of the Blood Reserve was in Macleod on business on Monday last.

Corporal J. Rogan of the A.P.P. was a visitor to Macleod this week. He is still the same old Jimmy.

Mr. Frank Sullivan of Boston, U.S., was a visitor to Mr. and Mrs. A. Young's residence on Monday last.

Miss Olive Young and Miss Betty Watson were visitors to the Meuth ranch at Monarch on Saturday last.

Mr. A. Young and Mr. T. B. Martin made a trip to the Cochrane Lakes on Labor Day and returned wit ha fine bag of ducks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McRory of Calgary were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young of Macleod for a few days last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Argue, Grenfell, Sask., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Young for several days. Mrs. Argue is a sister of Mr. Arthur Young.

Messrs. Raite and Pollard ventured forth in the early hours of Labor Day to waylay the poor little ducks. According to the bag they returned with they evidently did.

Miss Ada Benson, of Calgary, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Benson of Macleod.

On Sunday last a special Masonic church parade was held at Stavely. The service was conducted by the Rev. S. Middleton of Macleod, who is grand chaplain for the province. Those who accompanied the Rev. Middleton from Macleod included Messrs. C. W. E. Gardiner, G. C. Raitte, N. Dilatush and J. S. Lambert.

Mountain View Lodge No. 4 observed decoration day last Sunday. There were nearly twice as many present this year than last year. The visitors met at 3 p.m. and went by car to the cemetery, and decorted the graves of thirteen brothers.

Mr. A. G. Campbell of Calgary, inspector of the Colonial Investment & Loan Co., is here inspecting the different properties of the above company, and also completing arrangements for-putting in a quarter section of the celebrated Rosen rye, the seed of which is being procured from the Noble Foundation Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. Cutler, our noted piscator, has made several successful trips to the river within the last few days. He has arrived home with several large bags of grayling. His only complaint is the large number of empty bottles encountered on the river banks, which, in his estimation, should have been full, when they would have been more appreciated.

The regular monthly meeting of the city fathers was held at the Town Hall on Monday evening last. Present —Mayor J. L. Fawcett, Councillors McNichol, Macdonald, Gardiner and Thevelin. The minutes of the last regular monthly meeting were read and adopted. The health officer's report for the month was read by the secretary, accepted and duly filed. A building on 16th St. was assessed. After some short discussion it was decided to allow the Salvation Army the use of the old band uniforms. There were several discussions over different-matters appertaining to the town which were left over until further reports were obtained on same.

The local baseball team under the captaincy of Joe Marks visited Monarch on Monday to play in the baseball tournament. Once again Macleod showed their prowess at this game and walked away with the gravy. In their first game they whitewashed the White Lake aggregation, and meeting Monarch in the finals they managed to take the large end, in spite of the fact that Monarch had the redoubtable Seaman pitching for them. Ferguson, pitching for the Macleod bunch, handled the sphere in masterly manner and landed the Macleod boys on the safety ridge. Joe Marks was also playing and hit the Lethbridge pitcher without mercy. Please remember in this game Mulholland was not pitching, and Macleod still put another notch on the gun.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Maltby of Nelson, B.C., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Maltby at Macleod.

Dr. and Mrs. Fansett motored to Stirling for the week-end, visiting relatives.

Mr. E. G. Vrooman and Mr. A. Fraser of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation at Barons were visitors to Macleod on Sunday last.

The engineering force from Iron Springs, representing the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, arrived safely at Macleod en route to Banff. Mr. Koenen, in charge of the party, entertained his friends at the Club. The old timer, Jack Hunter, was as usual on deck. The boys hope to have good shooting for opening of the duck season.

The resignation of Hugh Mackintosh as trustee of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District was placed in the hands of Secretary Dunning on Tuesday of this week at the regular monthly meeting held in Lethbridge, and to become effective Dec. 31, 1921. It will be remembered that Mr. Mackintosh was appointed to the position of trustee by the minister of public works under the provisions of the act to fill out the term of George Chew, whose term did not expire until Dec. 31, 1923, but who was disqualified on account of not being a British subject. Mr. Mackintosh's object in resigning is that land owners of the district may express their wishes at a poll as to who the trustees shall be. Mr. Mackintosh's action shows a broad view in public matters, and many of the electors have expressed their determination that he shall be returned to the board in December.

Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Allen of La Grand, Oregon, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen of 23rd St. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are accompanied by their young daughters, Miss Grace and Miss Edna. It will likely be remembered that Mr. Allen was at Macleod some eight years since on the occasion of his brother Allen's serious illness. Mr. M. H. Allen says that irrigation has been the salvation of more than one in his state, and he believes Macleod's ultimate success depends on the realization of its irrigation project. Mr. Allen is foreman of the shops of the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Co., and is a man of affairs in the particular portion of Uncle Sam's domain in which he is located. Miss Grace Allen was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Allen some nine years ago and made many friends here. Miss Edna is enjoying her first visit to Macleod and says she is enjoying it mightily, which we infer to be a compliment to Macleod. Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen entertained their guests to a trip to the Cardston Temple on Wednesday. The party will return to their American home the latter portion of the week.

OBITUARY

The death occurred on Sunday, Sept. 4th, at Lundbreck, Alberta, of Beatrice Oral Marlow, aged 25 years. Mrs. Marlow was the wife of George Marlow of Macleod and was well known in this district. The deceased had ben sick for several months past, but her death came as an unexpected blow to relatives and friends. She went to Lundbreck a few days ago to spend a vacation with her parents, who reside there. She returned to Macleod on Tuesday last and went back again to Lundbreck the day following, when she was taken very seriously ill, suffering acutely from internal trouble, which proved fatal, and she passed away on Sunday, Sept. 4th. The late Mrs. Marlow is survived by her husband, Mr. George Marlow, contractor, of Macleod, and a daughter, Muriel, aged five years. The deceased was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Welsh of Lundbreck and was married to Mr. Marlow at Lethbridge six years ago. The funeral took place from the Presbyterian church at Cowley on Tuesday, Sept. 6th, and the interment at the Cowley cemetery. A large number of sorrowing friends and relatives attended to pay their last respects to the deceased and many beautiful floral tokens were in evidence.

BEAVER CREEK NEWS

Nearly all the grain in the hills is now in stook. In most places there will be a very poor yield, while in others the report is very good. By another week threshing will be in full swing and it is expected that there will be nearly as much threshed in the hills and vicinity as last year.

Though feed is somewhat scarcer this year than last, most of the ranchers will have enough feed to feed the stock through the coming winter.

Mr. Reardon is harvesting the first crop of sunflowers to be grown for feed in the hills.

Mr. T. M. Brown is at present putting up hay on his North Fork ranch. He reports the hay very light, but green feed and oats very good.

The Hunter Bros. claim they will have plenty of feed this year. They have nearly finished their new barn, which is in a commodious and excellent building.

The Beaver Creek Stock Association is proving a very good success; and several farmers are taking advantage of permits to get cattle in on the forest reserve for summer grazing.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Jones were business visitors to Macleod on Saturday last.

Miss Theil, who is teaching Porcupine Hills School was in Macleod last week on a visit to her folks.

Mr. E. Walker is now forest ranger and game warden over the Porcupine Hills branch of the Dominion Forest Reserve.

CANADIAN AIR FORCE

Mr. R. F. Barnes has been appointed recruiting officer for the Canadian air force.

All persons joining the air course receive a course of training at Camp Borden. This is an excellent opportunity to learn a trade free of expense during the winter months. Those who show ability may be attached to the permanent staff and receive double the rate of pay of their rank.

All wishing to join should call on Mr. Barnes at his office without delay, so that transportation to Camp Borden may be arranged.

Notice of terms of service, etc., will be handed to recruits prior to attestation.

Terms of Service

Enlistment is for four years with service on training duty of 28 days, exclusive of travelling time to and from home each two years, at a prescribed training camp and at a time mutually arranged between recruit and privincial secretary. Periods of staff duty at camps are optional to recruits, if suitable vacancies occur on the staff establishment. These periods extend from three to six months or leas if services are no longer required. The periods between periods of duty will be on leave without pay.

Rates of Pay

	Per day
Warrant Officer	$2.05
Flight Sergeant	1.80
Sergeant	1.45
Corporal	1.25
First Air Mechanic	1.15
Second Air Mechanic	1.00

Airmen employed on staff duties for more than the normal training period will receive double the above rates, up to twelve months' duty.

Period of paid service will be from departure from home to date of return home.

Dependents' Allowance

On active service or in time of peace when an airman is posted for duty for more than a month at any place more than fifteen miles from his place of residence, there shall be payable to or for the benefit of his dependent or dependents in the case of Air Mechanics, 1st and 2nd class, $30 per month; or Warrant Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, $35 per month; provided that no dependent has claimed any travelling allowance in respect of such tour of duty and that quarters for the airman and his dependent or dependents are not available at the place to which he is posted for duty.

Transportation

Transportation expenses between place of residence and camp, and vice versa, including berth, and families' transportation for members allotted married quarters, within establishment will be paid.

Travelling Allowance

Travelling allowance is at the rate of $5.00 per day when not supplied with berths or meals, and when supplied with berth only, is admissable at three-quarters the above rate.

Uniforms

Supplied to all airmen.

Medical Attendance, Accommodations and Rations

Supplied in camp to all airmen.

Married Quarters for Staff

A certain number of married quarters at camp will be available for the members of the staff who are desirous of taking their families, and rations may be had for the families on repayment at current ration values.

Promotions

On enlistment airmen will be given the rank of 2nd A. M. unless they give proof of a higher rank held in the R.A.F. On such proof being shown, the higher rank may be granted the recruit.

Promotion will be made from time to time within the establishment, on merit, and on the results of examination. Rank held in a previous corps will be considered.

Recruits should bring all documents relating to previous service with them appointed gradation will largely depend on such documents.

In one respect we suppose Bud Fisher lays it over all other artists living or dead. He has better horses. He paid $75,000 for one the other day.

Do you remember the quaint old days when we used to fear what we called "petticoat government"? The fear was removed when the ladies discarded the garment in question.

WANTED, Listings
Land adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch.

GEO. H. SCOUGALL
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

AUTO LIVERY
Phone 215 or 105
BILLY WILKINSON

CHINA----

New lines of the Finest English China.

JUST IN
Silverware

We have just received a large shipment of the very newest Tea Pots, Sandwich Plates, Bread Trays, Butter Dishes, Etc., Etc.

We are always pleased to show the newest and best in the jewellery lines.

R. W. RUSSELL
Jeweller — Optometrist

MADE-TO-MEASURE CLOTHING

THE NEW FALL SAMPLES IN MEN'S MADE TO MEASURE SUITS AND OVERCOATES HAVE ARRIVED

The public have been looking for a big drop in the prices. In this they will not be disappointed as the highest price this year is $62 00—a suit which a year ago retailed at $100.00.

I HAVE THE BIGGEST RANGE TO CHOOSE FROM

that was ever shown in Macleod, in "The Art" made by Cook Bros. and Allen, and the "Master Built" made by Lailey Trimble.

THE PRICES START IN AT $36.50

J. T. MARKS

SAVE MONEY ON FOOTWEAR

BUY YOUR SHOES At THE U.F.A. STORE

MEN'S HARVESTER SHOES	$2.95
MEN'S B. C. RIDING CONGRESS	$8.25
MEN'S SMOKE CALF BLUCHERS	$7.75
MEN'S BLACK CALF BLUCHERS	$7.25
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS	$7.95
MEN'S WORK SHOES	$4.95

MEN'S AND BOYS' TENNIS SHOES ..... REDUCED PRICES

CHILDREN'S SANDALS—sizes 4 to 1½—CLEARING BELOW COST

REAL MONEY SAVING PRICES

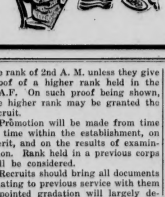
U.F.A. Co-Operative Associat'n
H. H. McLEAN, Mgr. MACLEOD

LADIES' WINTER COATS

First shipment of Ladies' Winter Coats just to hand, assorted sizes and colors---- Call in and look them over.

R. T. BARKER

The Smile Of Anticipation



that will inevitably irradiate your countenance when the food is placed before you will grow into a broader one of satisfaction after you have finished your meal here. Come and test the matter for yourself. You'll certainly want to repeat the experience.

CLUB CAFE

D. M. LEYDEN
Funeral Director & Embalmer
Orders left with the K.A.Y. Realty Co. will be promptly attended to
Day Calls—Phone 269.
Night Calls—Phone 14.

The shooting on the Rowe place (formerly Franklin), has been leased by Mr. Rowe to a party of townspeople and no other persons are allowed to shoot there. 25-34