Australia's War Memorial to Teach the Lesson of Peace

All aspects of the Glorification of Arms Is To Be Avoided—Object Will Be to Emphasize War's Sufferings and Hardships

Canberra, Aust.—Australia's national war memorial will take the form of a War Memorial Museum which will be erected at Canberra, the federal capital, at a cost of about £250,000. Though it will contain a priceless collection of war relics and records of the achievements of the Australian Imperial Force during the Great War, the intention is that every aspect of the glorification of war shall be avoided, and that in collecting and classifying the articles and records in the museum, the object will be to show the hardships and sufferings of the war period.

In this way it is hoped to make the memorial a monument which will teach a lesson of world-wide peace.

A special committee of the Federal Parliament is at present investigating the project, and important evidence was recently given before the committee by Charles E. W. Bean, official war correspondent for Australia, and editor of "The Official History of the War."

Describing the plans of the proposed building, Mr. Bean explained that the building would be one of monumental beauty on a site on the slopes of Mount Ainslie. From this position it will be visible from every part of the federal capital city. It would resemble somewhat Napoleon's Tomb in Paris. A feature of the building would be at the Hall of Memory in which will be inscribed the name of every Australian soldier who had fallen in the war, including Australians who had fallen while serving with other allied forces. The ranks they held would not be shown.

It is expected that the staff engaged upon the task of classifying the records will be occupied for three years upon this work. The British, French, Canadian, German and Turkish Governments have so far offered access to their records for this purpose. The German Government, in particular, has been most courteous in allowing the Australian authorities access to all its records and photographs.

On the ground floor of the building will be rooms for the display of maps, famous war messages and personal relics, and in order that these might be kept in the best possible state of preservation, the authorities have been in communication with the savants engaged in the task of preserving the relics taken from the tomb of Tutenkh-Amen in Egypt. There will also be courts containing naval displays, relics from Gallipoli, Palestine and the western front, an airplane court, and one containing a number of actual war models. At a conservative estimate, the value of the pictures which will be displayed will be about £50,000.

Only a sufficient number of guns to show the different types used in the war will be shown. One of these will be the large 15-inch gun which was formerly on view at the Central Railway Station in Sydney. This was the German gun which caused most of the damage to the city of Amiens, and it was captured by the British Air Force, British Cavalry and the Australian Infantry.

Most of the exhibits which will be in the museum have already been displayed alternately in Sydney and Melbourne, and it is estimated that they were visited by 800,000 persons in Melbourne. Since they have been in Sydney 1,250,000 visits have been made.

Those who have seen the exhibits agree that nothing could more strongly teach the lesson of peace.

Reducing England's Taxes

WINSTON CHURCHILL on his way to Westminster.

FLOWERS and VEGETABLES

No. 16

Hot Weather Planting

Throughout most of Ontario it is not too late to plant a number of vegetables. Chief among these will be those of the squash type. Marrows and summer squash may be planted any time up to the 1st of July. The same holds true for watermelon, citron and muskmelon. With the first-named group the fruits should be picked when about half-grown, the flesh being tender then and easily cooked. With the melons it is simply necessary to safely pick. The soil for these plants should be warm, well-drained, well-enriched, and very rich. This is also a good time to plant lima beans, which will give a good crop if sown before the end of June. Lima need richer soil than string beans, and there must be plenty of humus to retain the moisture. Pole limas give larger yields than the bush varieties, and usually do best with the amateur. They need seven feet of climbing space. Bush limas should be planted in hills eighteen inches apart each way. Water well in dry weather with the nozzle of the hose. Soak, do not sprinkle, and keep the water off the leaves.

Oriental Poppies, and Others

At this season one always envies the gorgeous display of Oriental Poppies in a neighbor's garden. These huge, globes of brilliant color may now be secured in a variety of shades ranging from almost white to a deep scarlet. This is the proper time to plant the seed, and better results will be obtained from getting these perennials started in this way than if roots are secured. The poppy does not take well to transplanting, and where at all possible they should be planted in their permanent bed. The silky Iceland Poppy to bloom next spring with the late tulips should also be planted now. If the weather is favorable a few of them may bloom this fall. Give them a well-drained bed and full sun. The little Alpine Poppies for the rock garden may also be planted at this time. As poppy seed is very fine, it is best mixed with a little sand and broadcast. With this flower, as with all others, it is important to secure seed from tested varieties from the gardens of reliable seedsmen. Seed gathered in the ordinary garden, where no precautions are taken to protect from bees and other insects which mix pollen indiscriminately, is apt to produce flowers of disappointingly weak shades.

Time to Plant Celery

From now until the middle of July the celery plants can be set out. Unless about to start on a commercial scale, gardeners are advised to buy plants which will be on sale everywhere about this time. For a continuous supply, set out a few plants every week or two up to July 15th, with the bulk going in about the latter date for fall storage. Celery can be grown on any rich, well-drained soil, provided it is not too compact. Well-drained muck will give the best results. Heavy applications of manure are needed on loam soil with the nitrate soda as during the early stages of growth. Water plants well before removing from flats, and if possible have soil moist into which they are being transplanted. Plant six to eight inches apart in rows up to three feet in width. Cultivate early and keep up during the season. Water when necessary so that plants will grow quickly and be tender. To bleach place a board along the rows on both sides and hill up with earth. Be careful to avoid getting earth in the inside of plant, as this will cause rot.

Radium Poisonings May Not Be Fatal

Doctor Says Five Poisoned Women May Regain Health

Newark.—In a report of Dr. Frederick B. Flinn, of the staff of the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University made public recently, it was disclosed that the five women suffering from radium poisoning, who are suing the United States Radium Corporation for $1,250,000, may not die and may regain a certain measure of good health.

The report, which was written at the request of Chancery Court, made clear that all the women had been poisoned by radium, as they claimed. This was shown by the reduction of white corpuscles count of their blood, a condition which lowers the normal body resistance to infection and causes softening of the bones.

Dr. Flinn said that radium poisoning does not necessarily cause death, though persons suffering from the disease may become weakened and possibly maimed.

Our idea of a companionate marriage is one that has reached its golden wedding day.

Sunday School Lesson

June 3. Lesson X—Jesus Facing Betrayal and Death.—Mark 14: 17-25, 32-36. Golden Text—Not what I will, but what thou wilt.—Mark 14: 36.

ANALYSIS.

I. THE SON OF GOD NOT ONLY REJECTED, BUT BETRAYED, 17-21.

II. JESUS MAKES THE LAST SURRENDER TO GOD, 22-25, 32-36.

INTRODUCTION.—His rejection by the elders and the chief priests and the scribes, though inflicting a deep and awful grief on the soul of Jesus, was not the bitterest ingredient in the cup which Jesus had to drink. "Sorrow's crown of sorrow" came to him when at this moment one of his own chosen followers, in whom he trusted, went over to his enemies, and betrayed him. It will always be a mystery why Judas, stooped to so inexplicable a crime. His act, whatever be the explanation, marked the full culmination of the Saviour's cup of grief.

And so we understand better the meaning of the great surrender which Jesus made at the Supper and in the Garden. Flesh and blood shrank from the last terrible agony of betrayal and crucifixion, but Jesus knowing that it was the Father's will that he should drink the cup, gives up his own will to God.

I. THE SON OF GOD NOT ONLY REJECTED, BUT BETRAYED, 17-21.

V. 17. Jesus had earlier in the day arranged for this last solemn meal with his disciples. The Passover Feast had become very holy and dear to him in his earthly life, and he longed for one other opportunity to observe it with his disciples, Luke 22: 15, 16. If this meal was the Passover meal, his hope was actually fulfilled. But if, as many scholars think, the meal which Jesus actually partook of with his disciples fell on the evening before Passover, his wish was not granted. He died, according to the Fourth Gospel, on Passover Day.

Vs. 18, 19. The announcement by Jesus that one of the disciple would betray him to his enemies filled the company with amazement and dismay. Nothing so inconceivable had ever fallen on their ears. Not knowing what this "betrayal" could mean, they all—Judas included—protested, saying, "Is it I? Surely you cannot be speaking of me!"

V. 20. Jesus does not name the traitor, nor give any hint who he is. He contents himself with the statement that the traitor is one of those who now recline with him at the table.

V. 21. He repeats what he had so often said before, that the Son of Man has to suffer and die, but he dwells sorrowfully on the awful fate of the man who, being his follower, gives him up. When he says that "it were good for that man that he had never been born," is he referring to the tragic results produced by remorse for such an act? What tragedy is so awful as a remorse which can never find relief?

II. JESUS MAKES THE LAST SURRENDER TO GOD, 22-25, 32-36.

V. 22. We can only consider the Last Supper here in so far as it illustrates the wondrous nature of our Lord's last surrender of himself to God. As the meal went on, Jesus took a loaf of bread, and after a prayer of thanksgiving, broke it, and handing the pieces to his disciples said: "Take, eat." Up to this point there was nothing unfamiliar in the act, for such ritual acts took place at many religious meals. But now came the extraordinary addition to the usual words: "This (bread) is (or represents) my body." Jesus means: "As this bread is broken, so I give my body to be broken (or crucified), for you."

Vs. 23, 24. Thereafter Jesus takes a cup, and the same ritual is repeated. He offers a prayer of blessing, gives the cup to his disciples, and they all drink of it in turn. This, too, was a not unusual rite, but now Jesus adds the astounding words: "This (cup) is my blood of the new covenant, which is shed for many." Who are the "many"? The many whom he came to save, but who still remained impenitent. Jesus knows that his dying for them will accomplish the redemption which in his life he had sought to effect, through faith and repentance.

V. 25. The solemn warning follows that, before another meal together, Jesus have suffered on the Cross. This supper, therefore, point forward to reunion in the kingdom of God.

Vs. 32-36. If the Supper shows the triumphant spirit of Jesus' glad surrender, the scene in the garden exhibits the cost to flesh and blood at which the victory was won. Jesus still desires his disciples to be with him, but the point has come where they can no longer share the awful experience on which he is entering. He wears the aspect of one "sore amazed" and in terrible distress. Saying, "My soul is mortally stricken with grief," he leaves them and passes on into the thickening shadows of the darkened garden. There at last the final surrender of the Son of God takes place. Flesh and blood cries, "Abba, Father, Take this cup away!" But the spirit triumphs: "Not what I will, but what thou wilt." These words are written over and under the whole life of Jesus.

Says Immigration Laws Too Strict

English Editor Urged Changes in Medical Inspection System

Winnipeg.—Many British persons who are willing to migrate to Canada are held back through the rigidity of system of admission to this country, according to Edward Salmon, editor of the United Empire, and, Fellow of the Royal Institute, who arrived here recently.

A more satisfactory system of medical inspection would have to come before there could be realized the necessary and possible flow of British settlers to this country, Mr. Salmon said. The present system of medical inspection by a few Canadian doctors in the Old Country, penalized those in outlying districts and made it prohibitive for them to journey in to be examined.

Mr. Salmon serves on a central immigration committee, representative of 30 British organizations all actively engaged in immigration.

Canada Firms May Bid for Warships

Canadian Shipyards Get Chance to Build New Destroyers

Ottawa.—It was learned that the calling for tenders for two new destroyers for the Canadian Navy, included or as has been made to include, bids from Canadian shipyards such as are equipped for construction of this sort.

There are plants, notably the Canadian subsidiary at Montreal of a large armament firm, where such craft could be built although, relatively, the cost would be considerably higher than in Great Britain.

In any event, the call for tenders now extends to Canadians as well as British naval builders. The outlay will be about $3,000,000.

Keep Prince Carol Out.

Washington Post: The British Government has invited Prince Carol of Roumania to leave England, and it is reported that he intends to come to the United States. . . . If Prince Carol should attempt to enter the United States he should be turned away. The hospitality of this country has been too often abused by foreigners plotting against governments friendly to the United States. The Government has been entirely too lenient in dealing with aliens who come here solely for the purpose of carrying on conspiracies.

The average New Zealander has $3,374.70. The average Canadian has a $3,371.70 car.

The Last Time Together

LINDY BREAKS "WE" PARTNERSHIP FOREVER

Col. Lindbergh flew his beloved "Spirit of St. Louis" from St. Louis to Washington, to be placed in Smithsonian Institute.

Hall Caine Has 75th Birthday

Noted Novelist, Knighted for Writing Propaganda During War

London.—Sir Hall Caine, novelist and dramatist, Greeba Castle, Isle of Man, celebrated his 75th birthday on Tuesday last. His full name is Thomas Henry Hall Caine, and he was knighted in 1918, but to the general public he is better known as Hall Caine.

Born at Runcorn, Cheshire, England, on May 14, 1853, Hall Caine spent his boyhood days in the Isle of Man, where he went to live with relatives when young. His early years were lived in conditions of poverty. When a young man he went to Liverpool where he obtained a position on the Liverpool Mercury. Newspaper writing, however, did not appeal to him; he wanted to write novels, and prompted by this ambition, he asked for and accepted, a reduction of salary in order that he might devote considerable time to novel-writing.

Subsequently Hall Caine came to London, where he lived with Dante Gabriel Rossetti, the artist, as a sort of secretary-companion. This position he continued to occupy until Rossetti's death, April 9, 1882. For nearly 50 years Hall Caine has produced plays and novels.

In 1895 Hall Caine went to Canada as representative of the Authors' Society and the Colonial Office in connection with the successful negotiation of terms with the Dominion Government with regard to Canadian copyright.

Knighthood was conferred on Hall Caine in recognition of his services as a writer of propaganda during the war.

It is understood that Sir Hall Caine is now engaged in writing his own version of the life of Christ.

Politics Interfere With Penitentiaries

General Hughes Wants the Two Operated Under Same System As R.C.M.P.

SENDS IN REPORT

Ottawa.—The recommendation of Brig.-General W. St. Pierre Hughes that those in charge of penitentiary administration should be empowered with authority to administer and discipline on similar basis to that of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has created much interest in Ottawa, and the annual report of Superintendent Hughes is perused this year with more than usual interest.

General Hughes makes eight other recommendations, but these are along the lines for which he has been pressing for many years and are planks in his platform of prison reform in Canada. The administrative recommendation is a new one and is believed by many in the capital to be an effort to get the penitentiary staff out of politics.

General Hughes will not discuss matter beyond the recommendations in his report, but there has been considerable comment in Ottawa for some considerable time that politics have been injected into the penitentiary administration and that appointments are being made on political grounds rather than on efficiency and fitness for the

Edmonton Graduates Have Fine Basketball Record

Commercial Class Team, First Formed in 1914, Has Played Since—Team Has Won 43 Games Out of 57 This Season

Edmonton, Alta.—In the the women's basketball championship of Canada the Commercial Graduates team of Edmonton, Alta., has a remarkable record. Not only have played two exhibition matches the Toronto Lakesides, considered of the strongest eastern teams, won the series 62 to 42.

The Grads' record of 53 victories in Edmonton and two of 11 out of 14 games away from marks their coach, J. Percy Page, one of the most successful basketball coaches in Canada, if not in the It is truly remarkable how he has kept the team at championship caliber each year, critics claim that this year's team which meets the University of Columbia in the western finals, strongest and best-balanced combination that has ever represented capital city of Alberta.

In a recent match with the Brownies, in defense of the Underwood International Trophy, and Gold proved every substitute to be a star.

The Misses Gladys Fry, Mary McBurney, and Mildred Mc left the opposition gasping for industry, speed and accuracy. In the final game the grads, from behind in a spectacular win the series, 70 to 38.

First Formed in 19

In 1914 two commercial classes about 60 pupils in all, entered in the Edmonton High School basketball league. At that time there was no gymnasium in the school, only a rough outdoor court at disposal, the girls were compelled to practice upon to furnish much opposition the other high schools. The game was general, then, when, after every game in their schedule had been played, Encouraged by its success, the girls entered a newly formed interscholastic league, which included the Normal School of Alberta and Alberta College. Again won the title and, not content defeated Camrose Normal School by 70 to 7, to secure the provincial championship.

When graduation threatened to disband the team, a Commercial Graduates' Club was formed, with Winifred Martin, the captain of the original team and a member of the guard, remained at the helm for seven years, except for one season, when was in the East completing her education.

Challenge Shamrocks

Although, as seniors, their competitive field was reduced somewhat, they found sturdy opponents in the University of Alberta and [illegible]

[illegible] 22, they considered that the time was right to seek higher honors. The Shamrocks of London, Ont., were at that time claiming the Canadian championship, without a remote thought of opposition in the West.

So, although financial difficulties prevented their taking more than one substitute, the Westerners made their invasion. They won the series and the title by a score of 49 to 29, displaying a system of combination which London sport writers admitted had never been equaled in that city.

After that the Black and Gold team to be appreciated at home, and their financial difficulties ceased. In the East there were still some skeptics, as the London game, under which the Graduates had piled up their big lead, had been played under their own rules. This time the Shamrocks defied Edmonton. Two records 17 to 6 and 32 to 20, both under their own rules, convinced them.

Beat Cleveland Team

The next ambitious step of the Edmonton team was to challenge the Cleveland Favorite Knits, who claimed the world's championship. At the exciting series in Cleveland, 6,000 spectators were thrilled when the little known westerners not only held their own, but actually outplayed the home team 51 to 28.

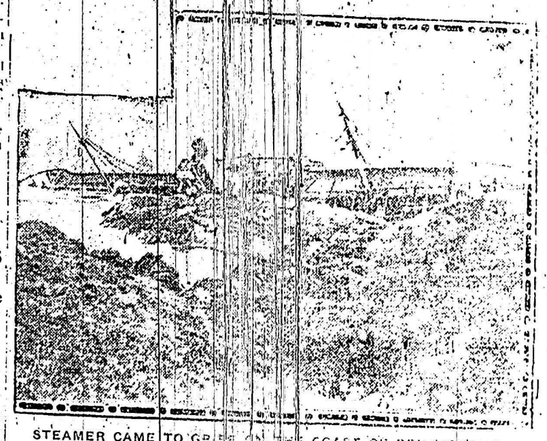
Since that they have easily defeated teams from Toronto, Warren, Ohio, and Cleveland, their hardest battles being against the Chicago Bruins some years ago.

Although they were now rated as Underwood International Trophy aspirants to claim world's honors. A trip to Europe was the result, and it ended without a game. Olympic Games Committee did not think it necessary to include women's basketball on the list of events, so the girls resolved to content with exhibition games.

Opposition Is Weak

European basketball had not developed until the arrival of players in the Western Hemisphere, and opposition provided by the [illegible] was not to be much. In [illegible] at Stockholm, Black and Gold defeated a team of 200 pounders by [illegible] to the [illegible] captain in Stockholm [illegible] to have been much [illegible] cup. In [illegible] to [illegible] to secure [illegible] and [illegible] Dominion to be held for [illegible] year.

Actua[illegible] On The Rocks"



STEAMER CAME TO GR[illegible]

The S.S. President [illegible] of [illegible] ashore at Eyemouth [illegible] numbering 22, sealed the [illegible]

COAST OF BERWICKSHIRE

British Premier Makes Appeal for Deserving Poor

Stanley Baldwin Addresses 900 Members of Women's Unionist Organizations

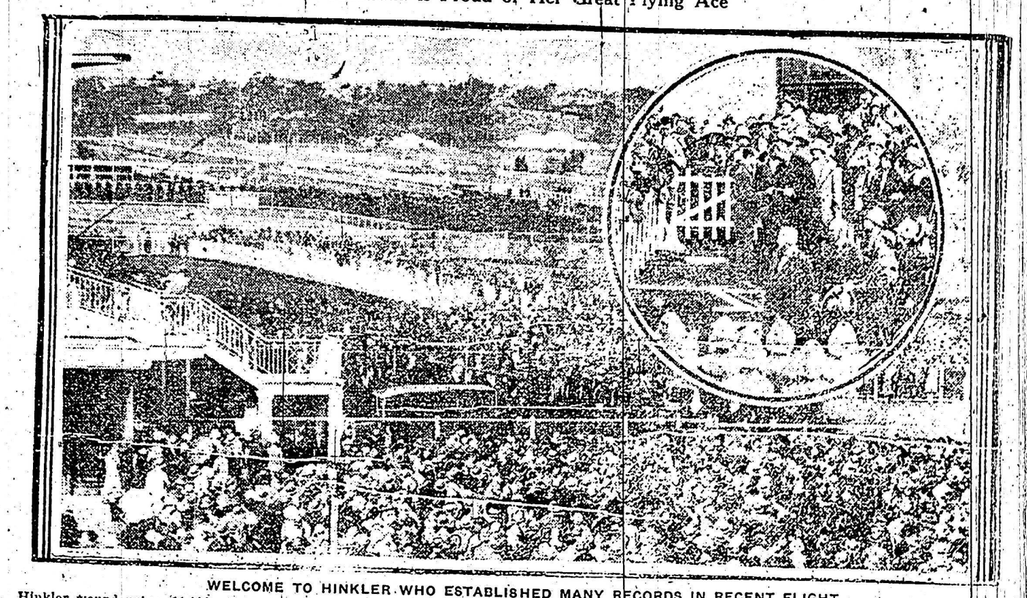
[illegible] Stanley Baldwin, [illegible] Minister, in a [illegible] address to 900 members of [illegible] Unionist organizations [illegible] parts of the country, in the Royal Albert [illegible] outlined the [illegible] of the [illegible] he described as the [illegible] party [illegible] which he declared was a [illegible] worth fighting [illegible] and called [illegible] the Nation's trade and [illegible] unemployed, deserving [illegible] and careers the Prime Minister appealed to the delegates [illegible] and the spirit between the [illegible] women of [illegible], who are now [illegible] and they may [illegible] next year to [illegible] polls.

[illegible] ring to the [illegible] Right Hon. [illegible] he hoped [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] been given to the Unionist [illegible] to secure the [illegible] length of [illegible] and I believe in the hearts [illegible] that it will not be reckoned [illegible] such when [illegible] great [illegible]

[illegible] ions acts had been passed by [illegible] government, Mr. Baldwin declared [illegible] had effected a great diminution [illegible] the amount of preventable [illegible] and cruelty to children, especially to children of the poorer people. [illegible] There were now, he added, £18,000 which had been provided for [illegible] school buildings as compared with [illegible] 9,600 spent in the previous eight [illegible]

As a whole, children, he said, [illegible] better housed and nourished [illegible] before the war. "The Government," he said, had discharged faithfully the trust imposed upon it.

Australia is Proud of Her Great Flying Ace



WELCOME TO HINKLER WHO ESTABLISHED MANY RECORDS IN RECENT FLIGHT

Hinkler wound up an 11,000-mile flight when he arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., from London in 15 days flying. Insert—the aviator is seen receiving a cheque for £2,000 from the hands of the Australian prime minister, S. M. Bruce, at Melbourne.