

Montreal Board of Trade Perpetuates Maisonneuve

There is a striking monument in Montreal to Maisonneuve, founder of Canada's Metropolis. As in his life time, his thoughts were of the West, so does the memorial to him stand to-day. The sculptor has caught the spirit of the adventurous pioneer in the poise of the body and the head. Vision, courage, determination are plain to the observant eye and understanding mind.

Maisonneuve and the host of gallant men and noble women who laid the foundation of the Canada of to-day, long ago embarked upon the greatest and last quest. But their faith in the new land is as a living flame in the hearts of their successors. They see their country favored by geography and nature, a link between East and West, and extending almost 4,000 miles from ocean to ocean. They know that it is endowed with a richness of natural resources beyond the power of man to calculate. Above all they rejoice in its attainment to a place and a voice in the councils of the nations.

Retrospect is often pleasant. The true Canadian has little time for that. His heart and mind are on the present and the future. He knows that if his country is to come to full fruition as a nation it must be by still worthier efforts on the part of its people individually and collectively. No single province within the Dominion's far-flung boundaries can afford to disregard another. Each must be in sympathy with all the rest. The East must share in the problems as well as in the joys and prosperity of the West. The West must have faith in the East. Bound by an invisible but unbreakable chain of mutual affection and goodwill they can and will put and keep Canada in the very vanguard of the world's great nations.

The development of the national spirit has been fostered in many an hour of peril, difficulty, and struggle. It is beginning to bloom in beauty and strength. Its progress has been greatly advanced of late years by the action of important organizations in sending delegations to many sections of the country, so that their members may add to their first-hand knowledge of their home land. Such an organization is the Montreal Board of Trade which will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its founding by beginning on September 1, a thirty days' tour of the Dominion. The members will not only see the country in all the glory of its most beautiful scenic settings, but the journey will be so arranged as to give them a new perspective of its wealth of soil, forests, mines and waters, and impressions of its industrial and commercial growth that would be impossible of visualizing in any other way.

From Montreal the party will travel westward via Toronto and the Great Lakes; thence from Port Arthur to Winnipeg, the greatest primary grain centre on the continent, across the vast prairie lands and through the Rockies to Vancouver and Victoria.

On the return journey they will make the 550-mile cruise up the north Pacific Coast from Vancouver to Prince Rupert, on one of the palatial Canadian National Railway steamers. This part of the journey will give the party a splendid idea of the development in the mining, lumbering and pulp and paper industries of British Columbia, with all their future possibilities. At Prince Rupert, Canada's most northerly Pacific port, hewn out of the solid rock of

Kaizen Island, there will be every opportunity to gain an insight into the enormity of the halibut and salmon industry of the province. From Prince Rupert eastward the party will become acquainted with the Skeena River, with its historic and romantic traditions, its arresting grandeur, and its fame as one of the most prolific salmon streams in the world. They will see too, some of the Bulkley and Nechako River Valley country, one of the newest fields of settlement opened up in the west. Unknown to the vast majority of Canadians, the luxurious valleys that lay between the mountain ranges in this area, are suitable for mixed farming, dairying, fruit growing and cattle raising. In the years to come their productivity, now a matter of knowledge to comparatively few, will offer means of livelihood and competence to thousands of new people.

Shortly after leaving Prince George, the party will pass through Mount Robson Park. This is a veritable wonderland of mountain scenery, some 650 square miles in extent and set aside by the government of British Columbia as a national playground and wild life sanctuary. Here will be obtained an excellent view of Mount Robson, with an altitude of 13,068 feet. It towers above the surrounding peaks, sublime, majestic, with green glistening glaciers and pure white snow adding to its beauty. Sometimes its own summit is lost amid the mists and clouds; quite often that summit is the centre of raging storms. But on Mount Robson they beat in vain.

Next Jasper Park, another mountain kingdom, but of greater extent, embracing 4,400 square miles of sublime mountain scenery, is entered. Here the party will spend a day at Jasper Lodge, the new Alpine chalet built on the shore of Lac Beauvert by Canadian National Railways, and the first of a series to be built throughout these Northern Canadian Rockies. At night they will leave for Edmonton.

From Edmonton the homeward route will be through the rich farm lands of the northern part of the prairie provinces to Winnipeg following the trans-continental line of Canadian National Railways through the rich pulp forests and new farm lands of Northern Ontario to Cochrane, down through the famous Cobalt mining districts over the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway to North Bay, thence to Ottawa, and back to Montreal.



MISS McPHAIL WITH MORRISON IN MORRISON-DRURY FEUD

Miss Agnes McPhail, M.P. for South-East Grey, speaking at Arnow in Bruce County, near Kincardine, at a garden party last Thursday afternoon expressed herself on the differences between Premier Drury and J. J. Morrison, U.F.O. secretary.

"Only the U.F.O. organization," she said, "can determine whether or not a new political party will be formed, and their opinion cannot be expressed until the annual convention or the calling of a special meeting of the organization."

"Personally, I am opposed to the formation of a new political party, as outlined by the premier. I am an admirer of his splendid qualities and regret very much that there has been any difference of opinion between the Government and the organization."

Miss McPhail spoke for more than an hour on lines similar to those of her recent addresses. She claimed the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, banking interests and transportation companies deserved the undying gratitude of the farmers for having "applied the lash so stingingly to their backs that it brought into existence the great movement known to-day as the U.F.O."

She said that this movement had come about through the efforts of truly great people, and these truly great people were J. J. Morrison and E. C. Drury, who had got the vision in a schoolhouse near the village of Arthur. That vision had been to raise their occupation, not above that of other industries, but to the plane of an equal. Miss McPhail said she did not wish to speak depreciatingly of urban people, but warned her hearers that if they desired to see the end of the U.F.O. movement, it would take place in at least two years if the newspapers could continue to drive the wedge of disagreement.

The picnic was attended by about 1,500.

While Miss McPhail was boosting Morrison in Bruce County, however, Premier Drury also had his friends elsewhere. South Waterloo is behind Premier Drury in his "broadening out" policy, declared William Elliott, the Progressive representative of the riding in the House of Commons.

He points out that the Progressive party in South Waterloo has never been strictly U.F.O., and that when Karl Homuth was selected as candidate for the Provincial House in 1919 the convention represented both rural and urban voters, and the same thing happened at the Federal election and, therefore, the "broadening out" process has been on here for some time.

Mr. Elliott declares that the U.F.O. was organized for commercial purposes, and for those only, and that to combine political life with it would be only to destroy it. He understood Mr. Drury's proposal to form a separate organization was so that it could be political and open to all who believe in Progressive principles.

FLAPPERS WEAR HIGH BOOTS IN SWELTERING WEATHER

(London Free Press.)

Flappers, galoshes and abbreviated skirts in midwinter are a usual thing. Those same flappers attired in expensive furs when the temperature hovers around the century mark are equally everyday sights, but when it comes to wearing the famous Russian rubber boots, with fur-lined tops at a time when the thermometer is almost ready to pop with the heat and the street pavement is just a little hotter than the sands of Sahara, it is just a little out of the ordinary.

This, however, is what was actually witnessed on Richmond street yesterday. Two flapper youngsters, accompanied by an elderly lady, presumably mother, appeared to rather enjoy the sensation of attracting so much attention. The fact that they were wearing the very latest type of Russian rubbers, with fur-lined tops, on such a hot, sizzling day, seemed to them to be quite a usual occurrence.

Durham High School

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The School has a creditable record in the past which it hopes to maintain in the future.

Durham is an attractive and healthy town and good accommodation can be obtained at reasonable rates. C. H. Danard, B.A., Principal. C. Ramage, Chairman. J. F. Grant, Secretary.

WOMEN MAY VOTE IN 1924

Recent amendments to the Assessment and Voters' Act of Ontario will place women on an equality with men on and after January 1, 1923. That is to say, when the voters' lists are printed next year the women's names will appear as well as those of the men so that when election time comes round in January, 1924, the women will be able to vote in the various municipalities for the election of aldermen, reeves or councilors with the result that the present number of voters will be doubled. The changes will give the wives of property owners and tenants alike the privilege of voting, and in cases where the wives are registered owners or tenants their husbands will have like privileges. In some localities it has been thought the Act would become effective in 1923, so that women would have the right to vote next year, but this view is mistaken. When the Assessors prepare the lists for 1924 they will insert the names of all men and women entitled to vote as owners and tenants and the names of their hus-

bands and wives, as the occasion demands.

A Disappointing Rescue.

"It was a great disappointment to her."
"What was?"
"Her rescue."
"I hadn't heard of it."
"She got out beyond her depth and was saved from drowning by an ugly old man with whiskers, a wife and seven children."

RHEUMATISM

Have you Rheumatism or Neuritis, Sciatica, Lumbago? Now is the time to get rid of it. Nature is doing all she can for you. Just help things along. Get a box of Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules from your Druggist and you will soon be fit and well again.

THE Standard Remedy **T.R.C.'s**

Sold in Durham by S. MacBETH.

White Rose Motor Gasoline

40c. per gallon

More Power No Carbon

SOLD IN DURHAM BY

J. Lockie & Son

Vulcanizers Auto Accessories

It isn't natural for little folks to be cross and peevish. When Jerry fusses and Betty cries over her sums, it's only nature's signal begging for more nourishment.

Henderson's Bread

The Home Loaf keeps the sun shining, because it contains nothing to clog or ferment. It's all food and all good. Hand it out in great big slices the next time little folks are fussy. They are growing, they are playing. They need lots and lots of nature's food—pure Bread.

HENDERSON'S BAKERY

Other Papers' Opinions

Against Strict Prohibition.

(New York Tribune.)

The latest report of the Literary Digest's poll on prohibition giving returns from a little more than six hundred thousand ballots, shows no material change as the totals increase. The wine and beer advocates still lead with a fraction under 41 per cent. of the voters, followed by the bone-dry with 38.2 per cent., and the wets with 20.8 per cent.

The only new factor is the heavy vote against prohibition shown in the separate factory poll taken for the purpose of ascertaining the sentiment of wage workers. The vote of three factories, while showing wide variations in the percentage of wets to the moist and the dries, averages 10 to 1 against the present laws.

As yet there is no return from the special women's poll. But whatever the effect of this women's poll and the factory poll upon the final totals, there is little to indicate that either will weaken the opinion that while the country is opposed to the saloon and all it represents it does not regard the Volstead Act as a finality.

The Seniority Question One of Pure Principle.

(New York Tribune)

The most important matter, unquestionably is seniority. On October 29, 1921, the Railway Labor Board declared in the Ann Arbor Railroad Company case: "The Board further points out for the consideration of employees interested that when such action does result in a strike the organization so acting has forfeited its rights and the rights of its members in and to the provisions and benefits of all contracts theretofore existing and the employees so striking have voluntarily removed themselves from the classes entitled to appeal to this

board for relief and protection."

At the time the present strike was called the chairman of the Labor Board made the following public statement:

"Upon question the striking employees should not be deceived. Their leader has said that the strikers are no longer employees of the railways, and they have thus automatically abandoned all the rights they possess under their agreements and under the decisions of the board, including their seniority. This is not the Board's action. It is their own."

"Many carriers are giving their former employees the opportunity to re-enter the service within a limited time. It must be understood now that men who remained in the service and those who are now entering it will have rights of seniority that the Board cannot ignore."

Immediately following the walk-out the railroads, with the approval of the Railway Labor Board promised the members of the shop crafts remaining on duty and new men entering the service priority, the fullest protection and permanency of employment.

The men who kept the transportation systems moving were acting on behalf of the public. They received definite pledges which should be kept. It is difficult to see why men who voluntarily gave up their positions can now ask to have them back at the expense of those who filled the vacancies which they created.

If these pledges are not kept much more is involved than a breach of faith with individuals. It will mean the deterioration of railroad organizations. It will mean a lessened faith in future promises. Every foreman who tried to hold his men in line will lose prestige if he cannot make good on assurances which he gave, and will in turn lose respect for the superior who told him that he was safe in making these promises. If these strikers find out they

can walk out for six weeks or more and come back without having their record affected it will remove the incentive for continuous service. It will establish the precedent that there is no penalty for a strike based on a refusal to accept a decision of the Labor Board in an arbitration which goes against them.

To the railroad worker the matter of seniority is of great importance. It means the first opportunity for a more desirable job and a preference when the force is being cut down.

While it is easy to see why the railroads felt they had no moral right to waive these privileges on behalf of the loyal workers and new men, it is not easy to see how the Labor Board could hand down a decision against them.

The Tribune desires peace now, but it does not desire a peace that will mean war in the future. It does not desire peace at the expense of principle.

Pensions ran in a different class. There are many systems. On some of the larger roads pensions are paid without regard to continuity of service. No question of principle prevents a compromise upon this point.

Scouting For Experts.

(Regina Leader.)

After the Federal Government took the first step in making the demand of the west for a wheat board realizable, and the Governments of Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed the legislation necessary to bring the board into operation this year, a failure to discover in the west men able and willing to assume the direction of the board would constitute a confession that the grain men of the west are lacking either in a sense of responsibility to the producers or in confidence in the ultimate success of the board which has been provided by legislation.

Lots of boys are made smart at the top by being made to smart at the bottom.—Quebec Telegraph.