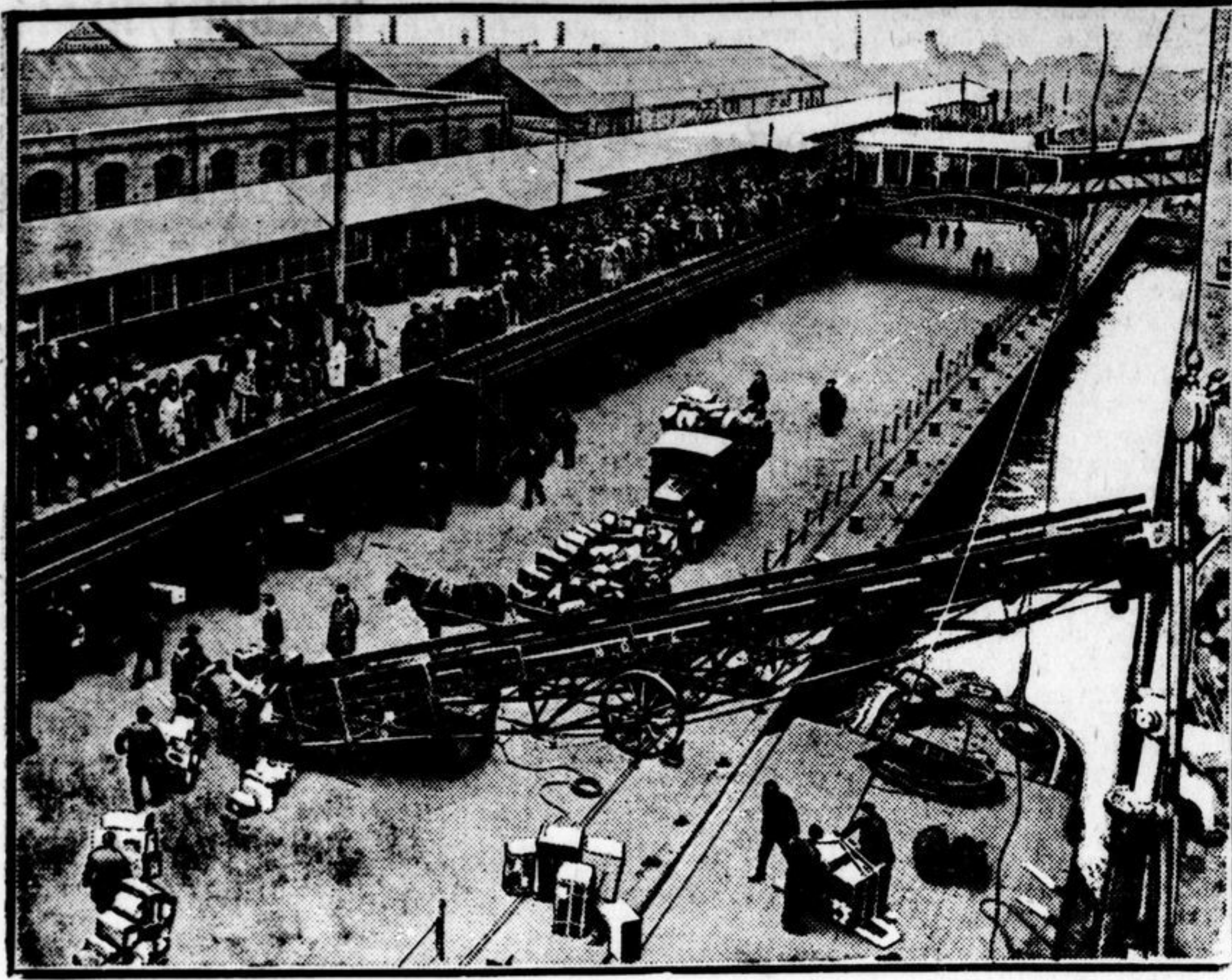


New Canadians Start For Canada



A Busy Scene at the Liverpool Docs.

THE facilities for handling outward bound passengers at the Canadian Pacific dock at Liverpool, England, are as perfect and speedy as any in the world. As will be seen from the picture above of future Canadian citizens boarding the "Montcalm", the travellers pass from the street and railway station levels to waiting rooms on the dock side, and crossing the bridged wharf, board the ship by the saloon deck where they are received and assigned to quarters. Their baggage is handled from below and with despatch. A travelling belt carrier operated by an electric dynamo eliminates the necessity of many noisy and slow moving winch hoists which, when used and not too carefully operated, are the cause

of many trunks and boxes being damaged, so that the baggage is carefully loaded and distributed almost as quickly as the passengers are received. It is usually planned to have all the passengers aboard at least half an hour before sailing time, and the gangway is down for their reception about three hours before that time unless special trains are scheduled to arrive earlier. As for other dock-side facilities, the Montcalm commenced to take on coal and discharge cargo, mostly package freight, at six o'clock of the morning of a recent arrival. By 2.45 in the afternoon she had taken 1,000 tons of coal into her side bunkers, and at the same time she was unloading 1,700 tons of freight, this being discharged by 7.15 the same evening.

FACT AND COMMENT

One of the troublesome small matters in Germany is to get the people to pay their taxes when they are due. Influential people get a postponement on one pretext or another and, since the mark continues to fall, they finally pay only a small part of what they would have had to pay when the tax became due.

A gas company in California that has lost by theft a good many of the lanterns that it places near excavations to warn traffic has solved the problem in an amusing way. Round the base of each lantern it cast a cement block ten inches square and four inches thick. The extra bulk and weight discouraged the thieves.

Massachusetts, though comparatively small and densely populated, believes that it can raise on its waste land a large part of the timber that it needs. Various agencies in the state are together planting two million trees this spring and the state nurseries are preparing to raise more than twice that number of young trees every year in the future.

Refrigeration is a modern science that finds many uses. In mining it overcomes two great difficulties: the influx of water in porous formations and the heat of deep shafts. By freezing the surrounding earth, miners can carry their shafts through water-bearing strata, and by supplying themselves with cool air they can penetrate the earth to great depths.

A Detroit multimillionaire who owns two large automobiles and employs a chauffeur thinks he has an excuse for not using them. "I like to ride back and forth in a street-car," he says. "It is friendly, and you get into pleasant talks with people. It is no fun riding in a limousine with a chauffeur out in front and you sitting there stiff and alone. It's kind of pathetic."

For more than a hundred years the Chinese people have drunk no milk because a Chinese empress who was tender-hearted and thought it a mean trick to deprive calves of their nourishment issued an edict against drinking milk. The Chinese have now begun to use it again, but it will be a long time before there are cows enough in China to supply milk for all the people.

The little industrial city of Puteaux, France, has attracted attention by building ten five-storey apartment houses to be occupied only by families in which there are children. The apartments are unusually attractive, and the rents are less than a thousand francs a year, which is cheap. Now that the way has been pointed out, other French cities are planning to follow the example of Puteaux.

The American Legion recently held a contest in essay writing that brought out three interesting prize winners. The first prize, a \$750 scholarship, went to Ah Sing Ching, a thirteen-year-old pupil in the school

at Ewa, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii; the second prize, a \$500 scholarship, to Pauline Chastain, aged seventeen, of Indianapolis, Indiana; the third prize, a \$250 scholarship, to Joseph Giandonato, of Bridgeport, Connecticut. Though the winners are racial-ly and geographically so widely separated, the spirit of their Americanism as it appears in their essays is singularly uniform.

Speaking of the recent statement that the United Mine Workers made about the price of coal, a periodical issued by the New York Trust Company asserts that the cost of producing a ton of anthracite is \$5.74, of which \$4.11 goes to labor. It adds that the average price of hard coal at the mines is \$6.28 a ton, which makes the mine owners' profit 54 cents a ton instead of \$1.60 a ton, as the mine owners assert. Between those conflicting and confusing statistics the public stands perplexed. There are so many ways of keeping books that the same facts can be made to bear strangely different faces. All the public is sure of is that coal costs a great deal more than it used to. It lives in hope that the United States Coal Commission now sitting will be able to find out why it costs so much, and whether there is any good reason why it should not reach the bin by a less expensive route.

It has recently been discovered that the disease known as infective or hemorrhagic jaundice is caused by a germ—the so-called leptospira—that can be transported and communicated to human beings by rats. The germ is peculiar in its power to penetrate the skin and enter the blood stream; most germs can enter only through an orifice in the body or break in the skin. Fortunately the disease, though serious, is not common. There was a notable epidemic of it in the trenches round Ypres during the war, and cases are occasionally reported now both in France and in England.

The Council of Ambassadors, which is the medium through which the allied powers exercise such control as they still have over affairs in the small states of Eastern Europe that were born in the dissolution of the Austrian and Russian empires, has finally decided to award the city of Vilna and the surrounding region to Poland. There has never been much doubt that that would be the outcome of the matter; partly because Poland was determined to keep Vilna, and neither Lithuania nor the allied powers were in a position to use the force that would have been necessary to drive the Poles out; and partly because France which, it must be remembered, is at present predominant in European politics, is interested in strengthening Poland to serve as a buffer state between Russia and Germany, and has no particular interest in Lithuania. Vilna is geographically Lithuanian, but its population is mixed, and its religious and intellectual culture is on the whole Polish. Lithuania will protest, of course, and so will Soviet Russia, which takes

precisely the opposite view from France with regard to the two countries which have been disputing over Vilna. But the decision is not to be overturned by protests, since it is in effect merely the formal recognition of what Poland has accomplished by the strong hand.

The grand jury at Bastrop, Louisiana, declined to bring any indictments in connection with the murders in Morehouse parish—the Mer Rouge murders, so-called. It is reported that the witnesses on whom the state depended to establish its case did not give the evidence that the prosecuting officials expected them to give; but the deliberations of the grand jury are secret, and any account of what went on in their meetings is without authority. The refusal to indict may merely mean insufficient evidence, or it may mean that public opinion is so strongly behind the men who presumably put Richards and Daniel out of the way that no jury could have been induced to push the case against them. Apparently the community of Morehouse parish does not take the view of the affair that the governor and the attorney-general take; but only those who are on the spot can understand all the circumstances that go to produce that conflict of opinion.

FLORIDA'S CONSCIENCE HAS BEEN AWAKENED

(St. Thomas Times-Journal.)

The death of Martin Tabert, the North Dakota farmer lad, in a lumber camp, seems to have been sufficient to arouse public opinion in Florida to put an end to peonage. This variety of slavery has not yet been officially destroyed, but the legislature has appointed a committee to investigate it. Governor Hardee has come out vigorously against the system, and the camp guard accused of having beaten Tabert so severely that he died of the whippings inflicted has been indicted for first degree murder.

The condition of affairs brought out when the North Dakota Legislature asked for an inquiry into the death of this boy suggests the crude barbarity of a semi-civilized society. According to statements made by witnesses, it appears that labor was recruited for the lumber company through the arrest of men who were

trespassing upon the property of the railroads. The Putnam Lumber Co. had leased the prisoners convicted in Leon County, and in the case of Tabert the willingness of his family to pay the fine assessed against him for "stealing a ride" on a freight train did not suffice to release him. Instead, he was confined to the prison camp and, according to the testimony of his associates, among them John T. Gardner, now a soldier in the regular army, he was beaten to death by Walter Higginbotham, the guard.

Gardner himself was a runaway boy who was captured and sent to the peonage camp. He saw Tabert lying face down in the mud being whipped by the guard until the skin was literally flayed from his back. The mere recital of the circumstances in this case—Tabert was the son of well-to-do parents and his crime of attempting to ride on a freight train without authorization is not considered a serious mortal offence in this country—pictures a situation which for sheer brutality has seldom been surpassed in this country or elsewhere. In Russia the Bolshevik fanatics have been led by bigotry to kill their opponents, but in the Florida lumber camp the unrestrained fury of a guard seems to have been licensed to commit murder.

But the conscience of Florida could not endure the condition once it became known. The accused guard must defend himself against the charge of murder, and the institution of peonage will undoubtedly be abolished. It cannot survive public scrutiny. Florida, however, is not the only sinner. The lumber companies in neighboring sections also profit by involuntary labor. Other southern states which have hitherto condoned peonage ought to arouse themselves and wipe out the infamous system before they, too, are brought to shame.

THE HOMING PIGEON

It will be news to many people to hear that what is known as the Carrier Pigeon has the homing instinct very little developed. The real messenger is the Flying Homer, which species, having the natural instinct, can be trained to a wonderful degree. Flights of 500 miles are, as Messrs. George Robertson and W. W. Lee of the Poultry Division at Ottawa testify, by no means uncommon with this type of pigeon, which is used not only for message carrying, but also for racing and distance flight competitions. It was the Flyer Homer pigeon that rendered distinctive service to Britain in the late world-war. The training of the young birds of this breed may be commenced at the age of three to four months, but before undergoing actual training, it is advisable to submit them to a few preliminary flights in the immediate vicinity of the pigeon loft so that they may be able to familiarize themselves with the topography of the surrounding country. After this, on a bright, clear day, the birds should be taken a short distance from the loft in a covered basket, preferably to the top of a slight eminence, and then released. This should be repeated day by day at continually increasing distances and changing direction. In order to train the birds to immediately enter the loft on returning, they should be kept slightly hungry and a little grain scattered on the loft as soon as they are released.

Durham High School

The School is thoroughly equipped to take up the following courses:
(1) Junior Matriculation.
(2) Entrance to Normal School.
Each member of the Staff is a University Graduate and experienced Teacher.
Intending pupils should prepare to enter at beginning of term.
Information as to Courses may be obtained from the Principal.
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. L. GRANT, Chairman.

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE'S PRINTING PRESS STILL IN USE

When H. J. Pettypiece, publisher of the Forest Free Press, bought The Free Press forty years ago, it had a circulation of 600 and was printed on a Hoe Washington hand press, No. 2334. It was the press that was owned by William Lyon Mackenzie and when his office was wrecked in 1838 it was thrown into Toronto Bay.

Later it was recovered, repaired and brought to Parkhill, thence to Forest. The press is still in use.

The homely girl has one enjoyment. All the crimes are committed by girls who are pretty, winsome or captivating.

Thrift consists in the art of saying "no" when friends come a-borrowing.

The Greatest Service—The Least Attention



There's no piece of farm equipment that gives so much service over so long a period with so little attention as a good windmill. That's why I recommend the Toronto Self-Oiling Windmill so highly. Lots of Toronto Windmills have given from eighteen to twenty years' service with practically no attention outside an occasional oiling and are still operating satisfactorily every day.

In the Toronto Self-Oiling Windmill all gears operate in a bath of special oil affected by neither heat or cold—every bearing thoroughly and automatically lubricated. New oil is required "only once a year."

If you already own a Toronto Windmill, I can give you this self-oiling feature by merely interchanging the head and using your present wheel. Most Toronto Windmills, too, can be made absolutely self-regulating in operation.

JOHN SHUTZ
Durham, Ont.

The "Toronto" Tower will stand for a lifetime because it is the heaviest, strongest and best-braced one built for any windmill.

TORONTO SELF-OILING WINDMILLS



A real calamity, a lost slice of Bread-and-jam, when the Bread is

Henderson's Bread

The loaf so good little folks love it more than cake.

You know how children thrive on Bread-and-butter or Bread-and-jam. You know how good it is for them.

Here's the true Home-Loaf you have been waiting for—the Bread all nourishment.

HENDERSON'S BAKERY

Makers of GOOD BREAD

Boxer Wallpapers

Make Beautiful Homes--See Our Samples

Do You Need a Blood Purifier?

A most efficient Spring Tonic is

REXALL Blood Purifier

Easy to take. Agrees with most delicate stomach. Price

\$1.00

Billy Burk Home-made CHOCOLATES

60c. per lb.
Delicious Hand-rolled Cream and Nut Centres

ElKay's Hat Dye

Easy to use, not sticky, dries quickly and is waterproof.

Price 30c.

Red Clover Flakes

Keep moths away. Have an agreeable odor. Easy to remove from goods. Price, per pkg.

25c.

Time To Think About KODAKS

All out-of-doors will soon be calling. See our stock of Kodaks and Brownies. Get your films here, too.

SPECIAL!—GARDEN SEEDS FREE

Commencing to-morrow (Friday) we will for one week give away absolutely FREE one package of Flower or Vegetable Seeds with every 25c. purchase or over.

McFadden's Drug Store

Successor to Macfarlane & Co.

THE REXALL STORE. C.P.R. TICKET AGENT

BUY NOW AND MAKE CERTAIN YOU GET A CAR AT THESE PRICES

- Runabout \$405
- Touring \$445
- Coupe \$695
- Sedan \$785
- Chassis \$345
- Truck Chassis \$495

The number of people who buy Ford cars will set the price of Ford cars.

SMITH BROTHERS
Durham, Ont.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA
FORD LIMITED, ONTARIO