

ARMY RESTORES LAW AND ORDER IN WAR-SWEPT LONDONDERRY

Quick-Firing Guns Used for First Time in City—Impossible to Ascertain True Extent of Casualties.

A despatch from Londonderry says:—After a night of fierce firing, in which the ominous rattle of machine guns intermittedly drowned all other sounds, Londonderry was quiet on Thursday, and the inference is drawn that the fierce and bloody conflict is over. Some of the shops are opening, and people again are moving about the streets freely.

The soldiers began Thursday morning to remove sandbags and clear away the barricades, and, acting promptly on their latest orders, the troops drove the remaining elements of the streets and out of their strongholds. Lewis machine guns were in action from 8 o'clock Wednesday night until nearly midnight.

This is the first time quick-firing guns have been used in Londonderry. Only stray sniping disturbed the silence of the early morning hours. Four or five men were killed and many injured behind the barricades in Bishop street, from which, for the first time, snipers fired on the troops. The soldiers were grouped about their field kitchen; instantly they received the order to return the fire. They were reinforced by an armored car,

which sprayed the suspected position of the snipers from its Lewis gun. Its aim could only be guided by occasional flashes in the darkness, but in the end the car overwhelmed the fire of its adversaries.

At dawn the sniping was renewed. Some of the snipers were thought to be in the trees, and once more they were silenced, only to renew casual activity at 8 o'clock.

The destroyer in the river was forced to change its berth because of the constant sniping.

Many casualties were inflicted by the military fire. Three severely wounded men were conveyed to the hospital early this morning, but it is doubtful if the full extent of the casualties will ever be known. Both sides are credited with organizing secret hospitals and secret burial grounds.

The city was drifting into a critical position, and residents continue to leave. Some of them declare they will never return. The gas supply is exhausted, and the problem of the food supply is a serious one for many families. Provision shops in many quarters have been looted.

AIRPLANE FINDS NEW OIL AREAS

Vicinity of Jeddah, Near Red Sea Coast.

A despatch from London says:—British experts discovered another highly important oil bearing area in the vicinity of Jeddah, not far from the coast of the Red Sea. This discovery was made by an auxiliary airplane from Egypt. Airplanes are being extensively used by British authorities from Egypt for oil prospecting in Arabia, as well as in Mesopotamia, Palestine and Persia. The find near Jeddah still remains a closely guarded official secret. The proximity of the new Jeddah field to the Red Sea coast makes the transport question easy and adds immensely to the value of the field. The uncertainty surrounding the future Government of Arabia presents difficulties in obtaining British control for this new oil field for the time being, but whichever of the contending authorities is prepared to

British Government Pays Debts Before Due

A despatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, says:—The British Government has offered to advance to July 1 the payment of \$10,000,000 gold, part of the credit of \$30,000,000 given by Uruguay for the purchase of products of that country by Great Britain. The payment, under the credit agreement, is due in December next. The Uruguayan Government has accepted the British offer.

New Governor-General of South Africa

A despatch from London says:—Prince Arthur of Connaught has been appointed Governor-General of the Union of South Africa. He will succeed Viscount Buxton.

BRITISH HEROES' GRAVES IN FRANCE MARKED BY ENDURING STONES

Imperial War Graves Commission Insists Upon Absolute Uniformity of Treatment as the Proper Expression of the Common Cause For Which the Empire's Youth Laid Down Their Lives.

A despatch from London says:—More Portland stone that was used in St. Paul's Cathedral will be required for the tombstones of the British soldiers who fell in France. More than 500,000 headstones will be erected there before the work is finished. They are being placed in 3,000 cemeteries; some French, but the vast majority containing only British dead.

The Imperial War Graves Commission has the task of erecting the headstones for all British dead. This commission represents all parts of the empire that fought in the war, and is controlled by the various parliaments of the empire. Each state pays for the graves of its own dead.

There has been criticism of the uniform headstone by relatives of the dead, who desire their own design to be placed over the graves. But the commission has pointed out that though individual memorials may be erected in England, it is essential that absolute equality of treatment be given all graves in France. The only difference in headstones will be the dead man's symbol of grade and regimental badge and an inscription of not more than eighty letters that may be supplied by his family.

A famous English author, who lost a son in France, has described how in one cemetery, glancing along the lines of stones, he noticed the graves of a nurse, a private and a lieutenant-colonel lying side by side. Already some

fifty thousand graves are ready for the erection of stones, and more than 75 per cent. of the relatives of such men have chosen inscriptions for the stones. The memorials are to last as long as stone and mortar can last. They are placed in a concrete layer, so that no change in condition of soil can ever affect them. So for generations the name of every soldier will remain in sight.

Concerning the objections to the form of cemeteries and headstones, the reply is that their uniform character is the proper expression of their purpose. They are the graves of young men who served together, fell together and were bound together by a common resolve and common fate.

Even if it were desirable it would not be practicable for relatives to put up their own monuments. The rich would erect different stones from the poor. The relatives in the British Isles would possibly have monuments made and erected in France, whereas those in remote parts of the empire would not be able to do so for years afterward. And then there would be diversity in design and inscription.

In each cemetery it is planned to erect a Stone of Remembrance. It will take the form of a block of Portland stone weighing ten tons, with the inscription, "Their name liveth for evermore." This, it is estimated, will last from two to three thousand years, and survive the individual markers.



The Thing to Say First.

Walking carefully into her great-aunt's room, Helen Blatz unloaded her arms of two nosegays of old-fashioned garden flowers, a new book, several letters and a dish of strawberries in a cool green nest of leaves.

"You're the most popular person in the whole town, Aunt Letty," she said, as she stooped to kiss her aunt, who sat knitting at the open window.

"Everyone is always sending you things, and calling you up on the telephone, and you certainly have more visitors than any two girls in town. How do you make people like you so? I want to get your recipe."

"It isn't much of a recipe," said Aunt Letty, smiling up into the admiring young eyes. "Perhaps it's only that I've always remembered something my mother told me many years ago when I was about your age."

Helen dropped down on the floor at Aunt Letty's feet, and the old lady went on to the accompaniment of her clicking needles:

"There was a young girl in our village whose father lost all his money through a bank failure, and soon afterwards died. Well, Rose had to support herself somehow, but about the only thing she could do was to paint. I liked her and wanted to help her. She was a fine girl, but very, very sensitive.

"I thought and thought. Finally I decided to ask her to paint a picture of my brother Jack, who was going out to Australia to live. Of course I talked it over with Jack first, and he agreed to my plan, which was to be a surprise for mother on her birthday.

"The day the picture was finished Rose brought it to our house and we opened it in the parlor, for mother had gone to a sewing-society meeting that afternoon. Dear me, I shall never forget how terribly disappointed I was when I looked at it! 'The eyes were all wrong.'

"'O Rose,' I said, 'those aren't Jack's eyes at all!'

"'I suppose I must have said it very sharply, for Rose looked at me quickly; then her own eyes filled with tears and without a word she put her head down on the table. I stood by in uncomfortable silence.

"'O children, what a beautiful surprise! A picture of Jack! That's his mouth and his fine high forehead.'

"It was my mother's voice. She had

Our Best.

As I travel along life's pathway, Treading awhile each day, The older I grow the less I know Of what others should do and say.

'Tis enough to be careful and listen To that conscience speaking within, The little voice which tries so hard To keep away from sin.

The voice of Our Father in heaven above Speaking to us in tones of love, Telling us He is always there, Ready to help us our burdens share.

It's so worth while to do our best, To make the goal, and stand the test.

Decayed teeth in children may cause diseased tonsils, adenoids and various digestive troubles or even in some cases colds, sore throat, kernels in the neck, and perhaps scrofula.



SIR CAMPBELL STUART
Vice-Chairman of the London Times, who will be the personal representative of Lord Northcliffe at the coming Imperial Press Conference in Canada next month.

Still Are There.
Melba, the celebrated vocalist, was upset one day while out taking a drive near Sydney, Australia. An Australian paper, after recording the incident, adds:

"We are happy to state that she was able to appear at the following evening in three pieces."

\$50,000 to Strengthen St. Paul's Cathedral

A despatch from London says:—St. Paul's Cathedral is appealing for \$50,000 for its fabric fund. The cathedral was built in days when architects and engineers had no idea of the strain that would be put on their structures by modern conditions. Sir Christopher Wren, in designing the structure, which is still one of the wonders of the world, provided foundations only four and a half feet below the crypt. Beneath is a layer of wet sand, and it is feared that some change may occur which will remove the moisture.

United States Population Totals 105,000,000

A despatch from Washington says:—The population of continental United States, under the 1920 census enumeration, is approximately 105,000,000, according to an estimate worked out by Dr. Joseph A. Hill, chief statistician of the Bureau of Census, division of revision and results. Under this estimate the increase over 1910 is 13,000,000, in round numbers, or approximately 14 per cent. The population in 1910 was 91,972,266.

German Killed in War Did Not Exceed 1,350,000

A despatch from Geneva says:—Recent statistics published in Germany on that country's war losses state that 1,350,000 men were killed. There are to-day 862,000 war widows, according to the statistics, 1,180,000 war orphans and 500,000 maimed or consumptives, supported mostly by charity.

Canada's Trade More Than Doubled in 5 Years.

There are many ports where mail is delivered on board ships in dock, but London is perhaps the only port in the world where mail is delivered on board ships lying at anchor. In each of the two postal districts into which the Thames River is divided, a postman makes his rounds every day in a craft that resembles a fishing boat.

Weekly Market Report

Wholesale Grain.
Toronto, June 29.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$3.15; No. 2 Northern, \$3.12; No. 3 Northern, \$3.08, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, \$1.50; No. 3 CW, \$1.50; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.28 1/2; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 4 CW, \$1.63 1/2; rejected, \$1.61 1/2; feed, \$1.61 1/4, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$2.40; nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2 do, \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

Barley—No. 2, \$3.00.

Barley—Malt, \$1.87 to \$1.89, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$2.20 to \$2.25, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$14.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$13, nominal.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights included: Bran, per ton, \$54; shorts, per ton, \$61; good feed flour, \$3.75 to \$4.00.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$31; mixed, per ton, \$27, track.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$15 to \$16, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Cheese—New, large, 32 to 33¢; twins, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; triplets, 33 1/2 to 34¢; Siltion, 30¢; 34 to 35¢; 64, large, 33 to 34¢; do, twins, 33 1/2 to 34 1/2¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery prints, 57 to 60¢.

Margarine—35 to 39¢.

Eggs—No. 1, 52 to 53¢; selects, 54 to 55¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 70¢; roosters, 30¢; fowl, 36¢; turkeys, 63 to 60¢; ducklings, 38 to 40¢; squabs, 40¢, 36 to 50¢.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 60¢; roosters, 26¢; fowl, 30¢; ducks, 35 to 40¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$5.25 to \$5.50; primes, \$4.50; Japans, \$5 to \$5.16.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, June 29.—Choice heavy steers, \$15.50 to \$16; good heavy steers, \$15 to \$15.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$15 to \$15.50; do, good, \$14.25 to \$14.75; do, med., \$12.50 to \$13; do, com., \$11.75 to \$12; bulls, choice, \$12.50 to \$13; do, good, \$11.25 to \$11.75; do, rough, \$7.50 to \$8; butchers' cows, choice, \$12.50 to \$13; do, good, \$11.50 to \$12; do, com., \$7.50 to \$8.25; stockers, \$9.25 to \$11; feeders, \$11 to \$12.50; canners and cutters, \$4 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$166; lambs, yearlings, \$12 to \$13; do, spring, \$14.50 to \$20; calves, good to choice, \$16 to \$17; sheep, \$6 to \$9.75; hog, fed and watered, \$19.50 to \$20, weighed off cars, \$19.75; do, f.o.b., \$18.50 to \$20, country points, \$18.25.

Montreal, June 29.—Butcher half-cers, com., \$7.50 to \$10; butcher cows, med., \$7 to \$9; canners, \$5; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher bulls, com., \$7.50 to \$9.50. Good veal, \$10 to \$12; med., \$7 to \$10; grass, \$7 to \$9. Ewes, \$5 to \$10; lambs, good, \$18 to \$20. Hogs, off car weights, selects, \$20; sows, \$15 to \$16.

BRITAIN'S WONDER BATTLESHIP

ALL ABOUT H.M.S. HOOD REPLACING THE LION.

Luxuriously Fitted and Designed as a Real Home for Bluejackets.

Quite apart from any consideration of her size and fighting strength—though both are unprecedented—the entry into the fleet of our H.M.S. Hood, our six and a half million pounds warship, is an epochal event for sailors. To them it brings a domestic revolution; one of the greatest the Navy has ever experienced.

As compared with the crews of draft vessels, the lucky tars who are drafted to the Hood will live in luxury and eat from the table of Dives. No "schooner on a rock" or "figgy duff" concoctions prepared by the unskilled hands of a "cook o' th' mess" will test their digestions up to breaking strain. The culinary department of the Hood speaks the last word in up-to-date equipment. In fact, it is superior in its arrangement to that of many of London's great "food palaces."

A Special Staff of Cooks.

From her kitchens fourteen hundred meals can be served in ten minutes, all smoking hot and without the necessity for hands touching them. No coal will be used aboard the Hood for any purpose. Even the ranges in her kitchens and the ovens in her bakeries are oil fired. In the kitchens, or "galley," as sailors call them, are three huge ranges each capable of cooking for some five hundred men at one time. Her bakeries can turn out 1,400 lbs. of bread daily, this being made not by hand but by an electrical operated dough-mixing machine.

Electricity, in fact does most of the work of the ship's commissariat. It runs the bacon-slicers, the sausage-making machines, the mechanical potato-peelers, the "fish and chips" makers, and the many other automatic appliances with which the "galley" are fitted. For home-made sausages, fish and chips, and many other delicacies of a like kind, much beloved by sailors, but hitherto unobtainable at sea, are to be included in the bill of fare.

The old practice was for each mess to have whatever it fancied for dinner, the dishes being prepared by one of the men acting as "cook of the mess" for the day, and taken by him to the galley. But in the Hood's routine the time-honored call of "cooks to the galley" will have no place. The whole crew are to be supplied from a central restaurant, wherein a staff of fourteen trained cooks will be employed.

Providing Pleasure As Well.

And instead of a great variety of dishes, prepared to suit individual tastes, there will be one general menu for the whole crew at each meal. In order to ensure each man getting his proper share, all portions will be weighed, and when dinner is served the food will go from the kitchens to the mess-decks by means of lifts, so that it reaches the men "all hot and tasty."

After each meal all plates, dishes, knives, forks, etc., will be collected and sent to a mechanical scullery, where electrically driven washing-up machines will clean them and pack them away in racks in readiness for the next time they are needed.

In addition to these ultra-modern arrangements for feeding them, the crew of the Hood will have life made comfortable for them in other ways. There are recreation rooms, provision for cinema shows and other conveniences, which, though not absolute innovations, are yet carried to greater perfection in her than in any previous ship.

As the Hood is 860 ft. long, and displaces 45,000 tons, there is plenty of room aboard her for all these things. The introduction of them is in keeping with the modern trend, for making Jack as cosy as possible whilst at sea. It must be remembered that his ship is the sailor's home. He has to live in her practically day and night for three years at a stretch, and must make the best of whatever conditions he finds aboard.

The Hood is about to replace the famous Lion as flagship of Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, commanding the battle-cruiser squadron, and experience has shown that our bluejackets prize none the less doughty fighters, for having their "stead easy" time made as pleasant as possible to them.

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BUILDING UP ONE'S CHARACTER

Many times we have remarked some friend, "He has so much character," and every one realizes that that encomium is summed up in the words we have said, "He is certainly a character," and we know that no matter how much our personal affection may have won our attention, we may not depend on her in the hour of need. Yes, it is by our "character" or, in other words, by our stability of mind, that we are able to stand up to the trials of life.

But what is "character" in this sense? One definition is "the habitual reaction of an individual to his environment," and that is a satisfactory definition, for as we could get in a few words. Of course we are prone to mix up disposition and character when speaking of a man, but these things are not the same. Disposition is a part of general character which can be good or bad, as we know, though mean only good when spoken of "character" without any further definition.

Being Not Doing.

When a would-be employer asks a "character" from the applicant means that he wants to know who his or her habitual reaction is to time clock, to monotonous drudgery to unexpected extra work to apply unreasonable commands; in all to all the odds and ends of ordinary routine work, and according to the bad employee, in the same way our social relations, we call that after good on whose stability we rely; when we feel that we can depend on our friend to do and do right thing; in other words, to do to himself. For, after all is said and done, character is not a state-of-being.

A man or woman with very little what we call character can go a very long time doing exactly what is right, apparently being all the while in a friend, but sooner or later the weak spot will break and the reaction to environment will be hitherto unsuspected lack of strength and say to ourselves, who would have thought he, or she, had so little character," forgetting the good that had gone before. Realization that the desirable were not really habitual, that was a weakness of character. It is as such a disilluminating discovery that as nothing to the dismay that one can count on when we find ourselves and are forced to acknowledge our virtuous lives were not the of character, but rather that environment had not called forth the reaction and that the former's realization was just luck, not grace.

But how are we to acquire this desirable of all qualities, a strong character? The answer is, by a careful of father and mother; but, and lately we were not consulted, matter, nor can it be remedied so we must only make the best and see what we can do with the material provided.

Make An Inventory.

In the first place, we have to have an inventory of our stock in hand. We must be sure to do it honestly. We must know what we have, and how much we have. We must know our own weaknesses and our own strengths. We must know our own character, and we must know our own environment. We must know our own place in the world, and we must know our own responsibilities. We must know our own goals, and we must know our own dreams. We must know our own strengths, and we must know our own weaknesses. We must know our own character, and we must know our own environment. We must know our own place in the world, and we must know our own responsibilities. We must know our own goals, and we must know our own dreams. We must know our own strengths, and we must know our own weaknesses.



"REG'LAR FELLERS"—By Gene Byrnes