

WHAT IS WORTH DOING?

This is an exceedingly busy world. It is a doubtful if there is anywhere a more busy one. It is a curious thought of the worlds whirling in space so many that we can see, so many that we cannot see, and so many that must be habitable to beings that live in similar temperatures to ours, to beings who breathe air and drink water and eat food. We may imagine some of them busy worlds. But we know that our own world is to-day a tremendously busy place. Men seem to realize all at once how short is Time. They seem to fear all at once that they have no sure grasp on a certain Eternity. So they rush about and work and perspire, some of them, and cause others to perspire, many of them, and crowd steam into boilers and whiz across continents, and when they have reached the other side they scurry around for a little while and then whiz back again, passing others who are whizzing in opposite directions.

A curious fact that a great many of us do not know is that there is no work while at all. There is a need of activity, no doubt; there is a need to be given and to be distributed; there is bread to be baked, and there must be railways and telegraphs. And yet there is this truth, the half of the journey over the rail is made by men who have simply taken a train for nothing, a little train power would have accomplished what has stayed at home and sent a letter, and a large number of the travellers are simply poor, ignorant beings who imagine themselves unhappy at home, and who vaguely feel that elsewhere there is something that will bring to them comfort or further excitement and pleasure.

What, then, is there that is worth doing in this world? It is important that young people should get the right idea of this when they are setting out. Ideas surely lead one into this path or that.

What can he do, ask you? He can, first of all, live a clean, strong life. That in itself will be a blessing to all who know him. We learn infinitely more from example than from spoken words. He can be such a man that, not to see him, to stand near him, to touch him, will make other men and women better. Then he can let his influence go out sometimes silently, sometimes by whispered word in his mother's ear, publicly sometimes with energy and fervor, and sometimes he may need to thunder in righteous anger, but every word should be to make men live cleanly, to live honestly, to live lovingly and forgivingly with each other.

It is the thing that is worth doing in the world! That is the lesson the great Master taught. Do you remember that? He worked? Do you remember that? He spoke soft words of comfort to the children, that he looked on the fallen ones, and he healed the sick ones, and that in spite of all his weariness and kindness, he drove out the professors of the temple, using words of substance that burned like the fire of their terrible truth.

It is all summed up in this: What is worth doing in the world is to learn to use well these bodies of ours, to make them strong and keep them clean, to learn to use these bodies of ours, to store them with useful and happy thoughts, to learn to think with body and brain, and heart, and then to learn to work for others, setting self, for even as one can see his face only when he looks away from himself, so only can man find happiness as he turns his thought and efforts away from himself, and toward those of his brothers of the human clay. It is the old law of loving service, and in it one finds the best worth while.

GOVERNMENT'S OFFER TO END COAL STRIKE REJECTED BY MINERS

All Negotiations Have Ceased and Prospect of Settlement Not Bright at Present—Miners' Federation Continues to Demand National Pool.

A despatch from London says:—The miners on Thursday night refused the Government's offer of £10,000,000 to keep up their wages for the next four months, and all negotiations for the moment at any rate, are off.

The decision was reached by the meeting of the miners' delegates after the miners' executive had been to the Board of Trade to hear from Sir Robert Horne the Government's final decision.

The Government on Thursday sent a long way to meet the miners in the hope of reaching peace.

The owners had already agreed to give up every cent of profit for the next few months, and the miners in return agreed to a cut throughout the industry of two shillings per day for every person employed.

The earnings of the industry for March, however, showed that even if every penny went in wages they would be reduced by a little over four shillings.

To help the miners the Government promised them a temporary subvention so that the cut should be only three shillings and sixpence, and on Thursday, Sir Robert Horne increased the offer to the definite sum of £10,000,000, so that the reduction in June should be only three shillings, in June

three shillings and sixpence, while what was left over should be used to increase wages in July and August.

The only condition the Government proposed was that in return for this aid the miners and owners should agree on a permanent system of dividing profits and wages which should hold good for at least a year from the end of August and should then be terminable only on three months' notice.

In making this offer Sir Robert pointed out that the mine owners had already agreed to the principle of division, which he described as "the greatest advance in industrial matters which I know of in any industry, either in this country or in any other country."

This made a standard wage for workers the first charge on the proceeds of industry. Capital was then to share the standard profit and any surplus left after this had been paid was to be divided between wages and profits in fixed proportion.

In answer to Sir Robert's offer, Frank Hodges replied that the miners could not possibly accept more than a two-shilling reduction, and once again insisted that no settlement which did not include the national pool would be satisfactory.

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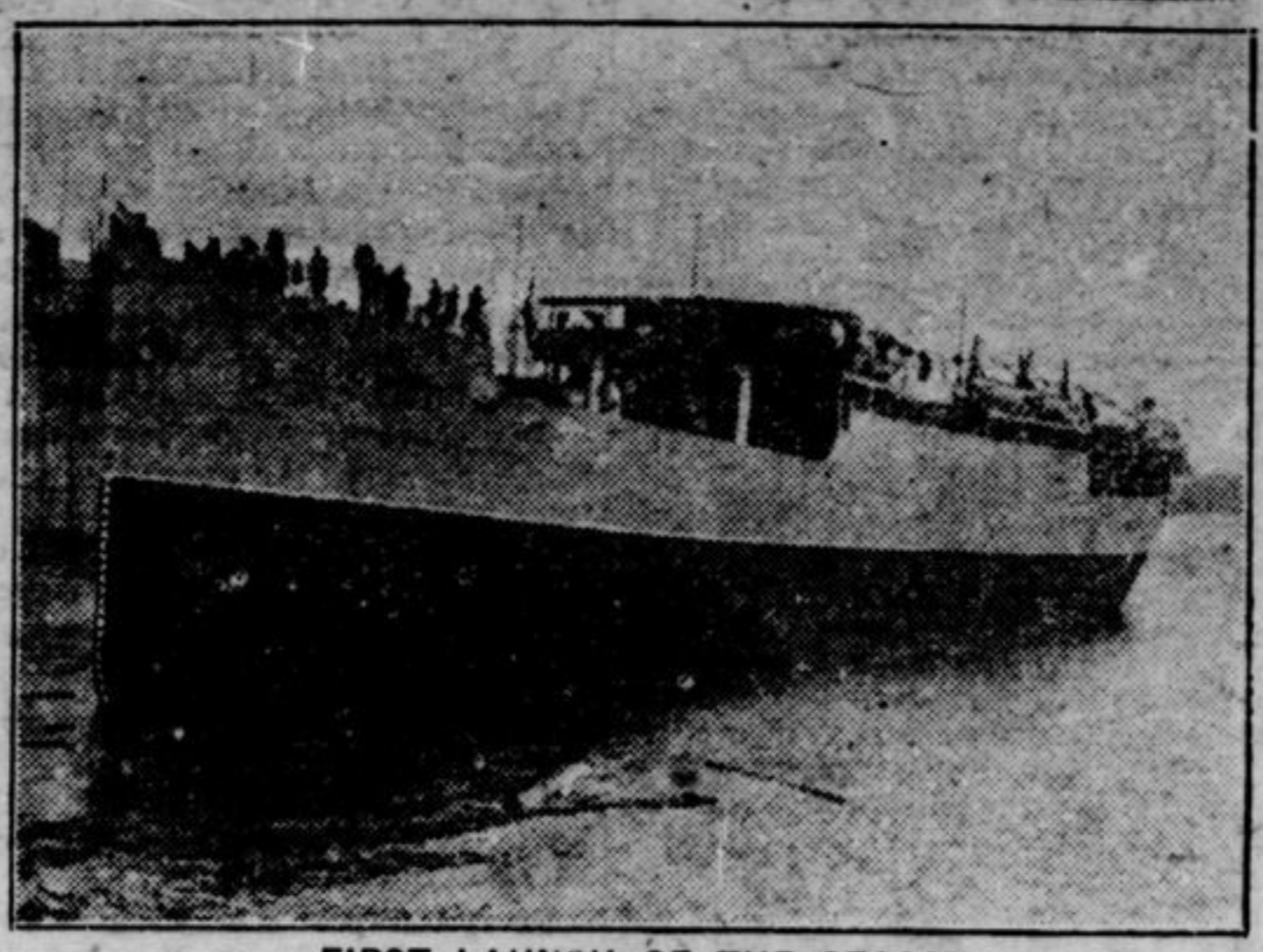
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FIRST LAUNCH OF THE SEASON SS "Idelford" which was launched in Montreal on April 9, from the Canadian Vickers yard. This vessel represents the last word in high-class cargo steamers.

Canada From Coast to Coast

Victoria, B.C.—A number of Australian sheep farmers are desirous of building a wool mill on Vancouver Island to cost \$500,000, providing they can obtain a free site.

Vancouver, B.C.—The Nanaimo British Columbia Fish Meal and Oil Refinery has commenced operations with a daily capacity of twenty tons of fish.

Edmonton, Alta.—Great activity prevails in the boat building trade. During the week a full car of twenty-foot heavy freight canoes and lighter boats for the trapper and prospector left for the far north.

Peterboro, Ont.—Six thousand muskrats were caught in the marshes of Otapabee River and Rice Lake this spring, according to estimates of local fur buyers.

Quebec, Que.—The only known stock of snow geese in existence, containing over five thousand weighing an average of eight pounds each, has arrived at Cap Tourmente, on its annual northern migration from the southern states.

Montreal, Que.—The exclusively Canadian wireless news service which was inaugurated by the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services to their liners in mid-ocean has now supplanted, on all Canadian liners, the United States news service, which has been discontinued.

Fredericton, N.B.—No changes in the hunting season will be effected until 1922, according to Premier Foster. It was proposed to commence the open season for hunting on October 1, instead of September 15th, but the New Brunswick Guides' Association protested against the proposed change being effected this year because a large number of hunting parties were already booked for the last two weeks in September.

Halifax, N.S.—The Dominion government entomologist, after examining the fruit buds in the Annapolis Valley, reported that he had never seen them looking better. Unless some serious weather conditions are encountered he is satisfied that this year's crop will run to 1,500,000 barrels, with every possibility of reaching the 2,000,000 mark.

Sydney, N.S.—Residents along the coast are enjoying the unusual opportunity of hunting seals without having to go more than a stone's throw from the beach.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian flour mills for the first six months of the current crop year, ending February 28, 1921, cleared for export a total of 3,558,818 barrels.

GREAT BRITAIN RECOVERING FORMER FINANCIAL FOOTING

Chamberlain, in Introducing New Budget, Announced Considerable Progress Made With Wiping Out Indebtedness to Other Countries—Certain Forms of Taxes to be Removed.

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain is planning to pay this year interest on loans from the United States amounting to more than £40,000,000. This announcement was made in the House of Commons by Austen Chamberlain, taking the place of Sir Robert S. Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he introduced the new budget.

During the last fiscal year Great Britain reduced her indebtedness to the United States by £75,000,000. England still owes foreign countries, chiefly the United States, calculating the exchange at four dollars to the pound, £1,161,500,000.

The Chancellor's estimates of revenue and expenditure of a year ago have been borne out with remarkable accuracy, a surplus of £230,500,000, only about £4,000,000 over the estimated surplus, being recorded.

No additional taxation is proposed and there will be no further reduction of taxation in the current year. The chief points are the removal of the

excess profits duty, removal of the surtax on cigars and replacement of the existing fixed duty of seven shillings and an ad valorem duty of 33-1-3 per cent. on sparkling wines by a specific duty of 15 shillings per gallon. These changes have been made because the higher duties proved unremunerative and were injurious to Britain's allies.

The corporation profits tax proved to be a disappointment, producing only £650,000, instead of the expected £3,000,000, but the Chancellor hoped the tax would justify itself the coming year.

The Chancellor characterized the past year as one of the most remarkable in Britain's financial history, and declared that the financial results were satisfactory when it was taken into consideration that his last statement was made when trade was booming and prospects were rosy, and that upon that sunny prospect there descended with almost unequalled suddenness and completeness deep depression, which still continued.

May 24 Set for Irish Elections—Elections will be held in the North and South of Ireland on May 24, under strong military protection.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons on Thursday and means that within a month the country will be in the midst of another period of acute tension.

Sir Hamar Greenwood in making the announcement, declared that the Government was determined not to shrink from the application of the Home Rule Act.

Our finger-nails do not grow with equal rapidity, that of the thumb usually being the slowest, and that of the middle finger the fastest.

Weekly Market Report

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities such as wheat, barley, oats, and meat products. Includes sub-sections for 'Toronto' and 'Montreal' prices.

Crown Prince of Japan Visits England.

Japan's future Emperor, due in England a fortnight hence, will find many things calculated to startle him, notably that of "being looked down upon." In his own country, whenever he or his father pass along the street, no one is allowed to occupy a higher level. If one is riding in a carriage, a car or a jinricksha, one must alight, remove one's hat, and even, theoretically, stand with an averted face. This applies to foreigners as well as to natives. If one is accompanied by a dog, it is necessary to put the latter into the conveyance and off the roadway, as our four-footed friend is supposed to be unclean. Moreover, all windows save those on a level with the ground must be closed and the blinds drawn. Nor is any one permitted to catch a glimpse of the Emperor or Crown Prince from the roof or balcony of any building.

The Crown Prince's visit to Europe, and especially to England, is being welcomed as likely to bring about a more intimate personal touch between the reigning house and the masses of the population of Dei Nippon. It is hoped the young Prince, who is very promising, open to suggestion, and progressive, will have his eyes opened by the species of personal intimacy which exists between the English and the members of their dynasty.

When any great catastrophe takes place in Japan an imperial donation or sympathetic message is sent by the Mikado or by his heir-apparent either through a minister dignitary or through a Minister of State. The idea of the Emperor, or even of the Crown Prince, sending a message direct to the sufferers, or visiting their homes and the scene of the disaster, is unknown.

Formerly the Emperor and his heir were revered as semi-divine personages, upon whose face it was irreligious to look and of whom to speak lightly was a terrible sacrilege. Contact with the outer world, and the alarming growth of socialism, and even of communism, in Japan has made rapid headway in impairing this reverential awe. What is needed now is that a feeling of affectionate intimacy, such as exists in England for the King and for the Prince of Wales, should take its place in order to strengthen the cause of the monarchy.

It is hoped when the Crown Prince returns to Japan he will have taken a number of leaves out of the British heir-apparent's book and will have acquired the art, to him wholly new, of personal touch with his countrymen and future lieges.

The Crown Prince after his arrival in London will pass several days as the personal guest of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace and afterward will move to Chesham House, in Park Lane, which will be his headquarters for the remainder of his stay in Europe and where he will be lavishly entertained as the state's guest of the British Government and nation.

France's Young Men.

Word comes from France that the military call for the class of 1921 shows that 210,000 young men, or more than 75 per cent. of those who have qualified by attaining the age of twenty years, are physically available for military service.



REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes