

## KING ALEXANDER AND PRINCESS MARIE MARRIED IN ROYAL SPLendor

A despatch from Belgrade, Jugoslavia, says:—King Alexander of Jugoslavia and Princess Marie of Roumania were married on Thursday amid pomp and enthusiasm such as Belgrade has not seen since the establishment of the new kingdom. No untoward incident marred the occasion. Every step of the way to and from the Cathedral was marked by endless ovations.

Artillery salutes at ten o'clock in the morning announced that the ceremony had begun, and at its conclusion, as the royal party left the Cathedral, the Queen of Roumania, smiling through her tears, was seen to bend towards her favorite daughter and caress her—a little human touch which

caught the imagination and deeply affected the simple people.

Inside the Cathedral was a scene of magnificence. Representatives of all the states of Europe, in gala uniforms, mingled with ladies in brilliant toilettes, relieved here and there by plain dress suits' and khaki.

The scenes outside were no less gorgeous, and the streets were a feast of color. Three thousand persons from all parts of the Kingdom of Croats, Serbs and Slovenes, came to witness the marriage. Never has there been such a display of costumes, some of them worth a king's ransom, or such wonderful horses, not to be seen in any other part of Europe.

Notwithstanding this enormous gathering there were no disorders, and no attempts at bomb-throwing.

### BRITISH TROOPS TAKE ULSTER TOWN

#### Republicans Vacate After a Brief Skirmish at Border Point.

A despatch from Belleek, Ulster, says:—British troops were in action here on Thursday supported by howitzers firing 4.5 high explosive shells. The fighting lasted for nearly an hour, at the end of which the village was in undisputed possession of the attacking force. This consisted of detachments of the South Stafforshires and the Lincolns, who advanced from Pettigo by road, skirting Lough Erne, with the Manchesters, with the Hampshire in reserve, a field company of the Royal Engineers, and two howitzers, followed the road which runs along the southern shore. Altogether about 300 officers and men were engaged in the operation.

The following official report was issued in Enniskillen on Thursday night:

"Orders were received to discover whether forces from the Free State were still in occupation of the Belleek district. Orders were issued that Free State territory was not to be entered unless fire was opened on the troops while in Ulster territory. Means of water transport were arranged, as 150 yards of the road entering Belleek from the south were in Free State territory. The infantry were divided into two columns, one on each side of Lough Erne. Armored cars were sent on ahead of these columns to reconnoitre. These were fired on from Free State territory while they were still in Ulster territory. The infantry then advanced from the North. Artillery shelled a ridge to the North, from which fire was being brought to bear on the northern column, and Cliffe, which was the headquarters of the forces occupying Belleek. The fire was very accurate and the enemy retired."

"At 2 p.m. the columns entered Belleek. Our casualties were one man of the Lincoln Regiment, who was slightly wounded. Those of the enemy are unknown, as no wounded were recovered."

### BOLSHEVISTS ROB MONARCHS' TOMBS

#### Continue Work of Ferreting Out Church Treasures for Confiscation.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Russian Bolsheviks, leaving no stone unturned in their work of ferreting out Church treasures for confiscation, have violated the tombs of the Czars and Czarin in St. Peter and St. Paul's Cathedral, Petrograd, says Le Journal, quoting private advices from a reliable source.

The tomb of the Czarina Anna Ivanovna, which is made of silver, was removed bodily, and the coffin of Catherine the Great was broken open and a necklace and rings of great value were taken. The Bolsheviks are declared to have even pried the lid from Peter the Great's coffin, but finding the body marvellously preserved, were abashed, and dared not strip it of its jewels.

The despatch adds that news of the sacking of the tombs spread rapidly among the Russian people, who are extremely indignant at the desecrations.

#### A Menace to Children.

Many children lose their lives every year from tetanus or lockjaw caused by stepping on the points of nails thoughtlessly left protruding from boards which are thrown down and left where barefoot children or children with worn thin shoe soles can step on them. It takes only a few minutes to remove the nails from the boards.

Better be safe than sorry.

#### What Did He Say?

"Will you please open this gate for me?"

The gentleman did so, then he said kindly: "And why, my child couldn't you open the gate yourself?"

"Because," said the little girl, "the test's not dry yet."

Canada has water power equal to 20,000,000 horsepower; 90 per cent is still running to waste.

### British to Withdraw When Raids Cease

A despatch from London says:—The British Government intends to withdraw the British forces within Ulster territory, it is said, as soon as it is satisfactorily assured of the unlikelihood of a repetition of the incursions and raids which have disturbed the area, and communications to this end and for the restoration of tranquility on this part of the frontier have been addressed to the Provisional Government.

Princess Marie  
Second daughter of the King and Queen of Roumania, whose marriage to King Alexander of Jugoslavia at Belgrade was marked by elaborate ceremonies.

### Research Develops New Use for Canadian Woods.

Many people when passing a shop where automobile storage batteries are sold must have noticed in the window one or two batteries cut open to show the interior construction. These sections show the edges of the lead plates used in the battery and between the plates very thin corrugated sheets of wood. These sheets are known as separators and while perhaps appearing relatively unimportant have in fact been the subject of extensive research.

Wood for battery separators must possess special chemical and physical properties and until very recently the wooden separators used in Canada were made almost exclusively of imported woods. The Forest Products Laboratories of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, recently undertook research to determine whether any Canadian wood was suitable for separator work, and as a result found a most excellent material in the yellow cypress of British Columbia. This wood was found to process the requisite properties to a high degree and is now in regular commercial use for the manufacture of separators.

Promises may get friends, but performance keeps them.

### Hints for Campers in the Forest.

Be sure your match is out. Pinch it before you throw it away.

Build a small camp-fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

Never leave a camp-fire, even for a short time, without quenching it with water and then covering it with earth.

If you find a fire, try to put it out.

If you cannot extinguish it, send word of it to the nearest Forest Ranger.

Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stamps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch out the fire before leaving them. Don't throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stamps into brush, leaves, or pine needles.

Testing It.

"Well, Pat," said Brigitte, "what kind of a bird have you brought home in the cage?"

"It's a raven," replied Pat.

"A raven? And why did you bring home a bird like that?"

"Well, I read in a paper the other day that a raven has been known to live for three hundred years. I don't believe it, so I am going to put it to the test."

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### Fair Play.

The meaning of fair play in sporting parlance and ethics is clearly understood. The player of the game who is admired by the public is the man of self-command who abides by the decisions of the umpire and does not stoop to conquer his antagonist. In the ring he is known as a clean fighter. On the diamond or the gridiron he is always on the level. In a horse race or the stables he spurns the dirty tactics used by crooks. Whatever the game, by land or water or air, he would rather lose than win unfairly. It does not take the public long to find him out and appraise him at his value.

But fair play has a wider application than on fields where games are played. In life's broad arena it constantly makes a difference among men. Some are so swayed by a blind, unreasoning prejudice that they are as reluctant to find merit in others whom they imperfectly know as they are to give the devil himself his due. They argue from insufficient premises. They reach a conclusion before all the evidence is in. They do not hear both sides and patiently sift and weigh the representations pro and con.

Fair play proverbially is called a jewel, for it is the precious adornment of a well-wrought and finely balanced character. We may grow impatient with those who will not agree with us in our hasty estimates of others. We want them at once to find the same things amiss that we have found. But they have seen the ones we criticize from a different angle. They may know a great deal more about them than we do. They correct our faulty reading—and unless we have the mean, malicious temperament that loves to trap a neighbor in a fault, we should be glad to be set right.

For what satisfaction can it be to any man to take another's reputation from him? That reputation was so long-a-building. Are we so sublimely superior that we can afford to be censorious? Is not the truth still more important than our single opinion? It is well to bring to bear on an enemy of society that penalty of public censure which may be a heavier punishment than a jail sentence or a fine. But what joy can it be to any man that it is his testimony which brings about another's fall?

Too ready are we to accept hearsay, a magnified, distorted rumor, a malicious innuendo, as if it were fact. Goodness becomes tiresome and a lie may be fun for its author and its purveyors. But to some innocent sufferer it means anguish for which there is no remedy. The world has been amused—and the victim does not matter.

Promises may get friends, but performance keeps them.

### REGULAR FELLERS



### Educational Economy.

One of the series of bulletins issued recently by the alumni of the University of Toronto deals with the cost per pupil of education. It is a well-known fact that the cost per pupil in the public schools has greatly increased during the past two decades and the same is true with regard to the high schools. Such, of course, is only natural not only on account of the continually decreasing value of the dollar but also on account of the greatly diversified type of education which the modern world demands.

No longer is instruction in the three basic subjects of the early school curriculum sufficient for the needs of the modern boy and girl.

Settlers who arrived in Winnipeg

during the month of April, 1922, numbered 1,354, according to a statement issued by Thomas Gelye, Commissioner of Immigration. Their effects were valued at approximately \$187,297, and April, 1921, totalled the same, but the ratio was reversed, they being 20 homestead entries filed and 44 soldier grants.

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