

The KING and his REPRESENTATIVES

George V. a Democratic Man Loved by His People. Canada's Governor-General May Stay Another Term.

A democratic monarchy is the new definition of that which rules the British Empire. It has its head and its home in Britain and its representatives throughout its own League of Nations, and the other countries of the world.

It's titular chief at the moment is "George V., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India." He was born June 3, 1865, and came to the throne in 1910.

King George is the ruler of Canada. The British North America Act, the Dominion's charter of Confederation, has this as its first stage in relation to executive power: "The Executive Government and Authority of and over Canada is hereby declared to continue and be vested in the Queen."

A preceding paragraph reads: "The Provisions of this Act referring to Her Majesty the Queen extend also to the Heirs and Successors of Her Majesty, Kings and Queens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

These statements are explicit enough. But as a matter of actual practice Canada is governed by Canadians without regard to any other authority, except in so far as formal phraseology of certain documents is concerned. If at times the old folks at home wonder why and wherefore Canada or some other self-governing section of the Empire does this or that in such or another way, they know that it doesn't mean that the Dominions are going to cut the painter and drift off by themselves in an uncharted sea. The King worries least of all, because as a real democrat he understands democracies by

whatever name they call themselves. His Majesty and the powers that are his, are represented in Canada—as in other Dominions—by the Governor-General. There was a day when the men who filled such offices were about the most autocratic in authority, and quite often in manner and bearing, of anything human. That day belongs to the limbo of untrammelled royal authority and unquestioned obedience to the spoken desires of rulers.

The King's representatives in modern times are as democratic as the King himself.

They Are Good Friends
The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada, His Excellency General the Right Honourable Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., and the owner of a lot of other honors, comes well



The King enjoys a good story.

within that category. A great soldier he has proved himself to be a real tactician, and diplomat in an office where he must act on the advice of others, and not on his own initiative. The best tribute to his success, and the affection of Canadians for him, comes in the universal approval which has greeted the intimation that his term may be extended for another five years.

King George and Lord Byng have a mutual sympathy and liking for one another. His Majesty would be mightily pleased to affix his signature to a new contract, so to speak, for the Governor-General; he knows that it would only be possible because ratified from Canada to the British Government that this be done. They both played well their parts in the Great War. Byng as a commander winning success after success and assuming increasingly grave responsibilities.

There were glimpses of him in that period that impressed themselves upon all who caught them. One thinks of a day in the fall of 1918 when he returned to London after a tour of the British lines on the Western front. There was a light in his eyes that had not been there on his previous last visit to the brave and loyal men, so hardly pressed by the tremendous final attempt of the Germans to overwhelm the allies. But for all that it was a sad and careworn King who acknowledged the cheers of a people flushed with the news of victory after so many desperate years, and momentarily forgetting the price that the nation had paid. He had not forgotten, he has never forgotten the men who fought and died in that long agony.

It had always been his hope that he might enjoy a reign unmarked by a great war. But in the hour of decision for Britain and the Empire he was not wanting. When the great crowds gathered around Buckingham Palace on the night that war was declared, and King George in response to their surging cries of loyalty and the amazing depth of tone in their massed singing of the national anthem, came to the balcony again and again, he was not thinking of great victories and new glories on the Empire's honor roll. He knew that at that very moment train loads of troops were on their way to the sea ports equipped to the last button and the last cartridge; that a serious and immortal "Contemptible" whose heroism paved the way for the final triumph of allied arms. The tears rolled unchecked down the King's

cheeks, and none who stood with him thought him less kingly because of them.

The King and His People

At Windsor, among his own tenants and in the town he loves well, one saw again how it is that the affections of the people are centred in their King. In the midst of a country gentleman, and accompanied only by one of his secretaries, he was calling at a number of the shops in the streets around Windsor Castle, to express his personal sympathy to people who had lost their sons or other relatives in the war. He stopped to speak to khaki clad men regardless of rank, and he acknowledged with a pleased smile

absolute one." He described him as a thoughtful, industrious and conscientious man, but an emphatic and vivacious talker, with a fine sense of humor, and one who enjoyed a good story.

The Governor-General

Lord Byng has won his way to Canadian hearts in much the same way as the King has endeared himself to so many of his subjects, by a democratic simplicity which does not allow itself to become common. Thousands of Canadians served under him at several periods in the war, and learned there how thoughtful he could be for the care, comfort and safety of his men in the days of preparation, and with

that has good work in hand for its municipality or the country at large.

The seventh son of the second Earl of Stafford, and born in 1862, he joined the 10th Royal Hussars when he was 21 years of age. From that time on he began to fit himself for the arduous years of the world war. His first taste of active service was in the Soudan campaign of 1884. He had plenty of hot work in the South African war, 1899-1902, and when Germany decided to wreck Europe he was in command of the British troops in Egypt. Thence he was called to Flanders, and from that time on he figured among the list of the successful leaders with amazing fre-

and in many of the social engagements which fall to his lot elsewhere throughout the country. A writer of some note, the author of several novels, a sincere worker in every good cause and, like him, a lover of Canada, she is entitled to share in the commendation which greets the statement that he may stay for another term of office.

Past and Present

In Canada, as in the other self-governing Dominions, the developments of the last century have all been toward the freedom of actual dictation from London, and the holding of the Empire by invisible but unbreakable ties. The evolution of the powers and authority of Governor-General is one part of that progress which helps those who look into its political history to understand why the Empire did not fall to pieces long before it was well established. As time goes it is not so far back since General Sir James Murray was formally appointed Governor-General of Canada. He was the first British Governor, and Canada then, or what was known of it, embraced large sections of what are now the United States.

The home government of those days, while giving its Governors great powers as to enforcement, laid down most of the laws and regulations for the colonies and dependencies. The natural result was a long period of turmoil and misunderstanding. In Murray's case, for instance, the Canada he was most concerned with was Quebec, of which he had been military Governor since the Conquest. He had to put up with a good deal from both the government at home and many British officials in America, chiefly because he had come to understand the French speaking Canadians, and what they meant to this country. There is a letter of his to a member of the British government in which he says:—

"I glory in having been accused of warmth and firmness in protesting the King's Canadian subjects and of doing my utmost to give to my royal master the affections of that brave hardy people, whose emigration, if it ever shall happen, will be an irreparable loss to this empire, to prevent which I declare to Your Lordship, I would cheerfully submit to greater calumnies and indignities, if greater can be devised than hitherto I have undergone."

If the Governor-General of any self-governing part of the Empire, or of any colony or dependency had to send that kind of a letter to the British government of today, there would be a fine row whatever it became known. It is not likely in these days of a democratic Empire, ruled nominally by a democratic monarchy.



Lady Byng is an author of ability.

Lord Byng of Vimy successful as soldier and administrator.

the greetings of the silk hatted, broad collared Eton college boys, trooping into the tuck shops to indulge in the pasties and sweets for which they are famous.

For all that he feels so keenly the sorrows and trials of his people the King is very human in his outlook and his views. The late Walter H. Page, the most beloved of United States Ambassadors to Britain, had many long conversations with him. He tells of one occasion on which His Majesty talked about him and his position as King, and of him saying, "knowing the difficulties of a limited monarch, I thank heaven I am spared being an

what precision and energy he could strike in the zero hour. He has become acquainted with almost every part of the Dominion at first hand, he has stored his mind with information about it and its accomplishments and resources, and he talks of them with all the enthusiasm of a devoted native born. Indeed, he may be more patriotic than some who are Canadians by birth, and who cannot see the future through the mist of pessimism. For more than thirty years a soldier, it is not strange that his heart is never far away from those of the service, past or present. But he is congenial and happy in any company

quency. His name will ever be associated with the capture of Vimy Ridge by the Canadian corps, which he was then commanding. His handling of still larger armies at a later period, added lustre to his laurels.

Lord Byng, like some others whose work and services in the Dominion have been for her benefit, has shown singular capabilities in his office. Enter up another credit to the democracy of the British Empire which radiates from the throne. Lord Byng has an able and charming consort to help him, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, the official residence of our Governor-General,

TO CREATE GOODWILL WITH THE FARMERS

Mr. Elmer Davis Says This Should Be Done by Manufacturers' Association.

By Keith F. Corwin, M.A., in the Financial Post.
To have been engaged in the same industry for several generations is something that few families in a young country like Canada can boast. Elmer Davis, the recently elected chairman of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Manufacturers' Association, is the fifth of his line to be engaged in tanning. The founder of the first Davis firm was Asbel Davis, a U. E. Loyalist who

came to Canada from the Carolinas in 1770.

Elmer Davis began his business career about thirty years ago, in the firm of A. Davis and Sons, at King, under his father, the Hon. E. J. Davis. In 1902, this company purchased the Corington Tannery at Kingston, an old and well established business. Under the management of Mr. Davis, the business has increased more than ten fold until it is now one of the largest industries of its kind in the Dominion, carrying on an extensive export trade to the United States and Great Britain. The steady and remarkable growth of the firm in these twenty-two years affords a very fair idea of Mr. Davis' business ability.

Mr. Davis steadfastly refuses to give his views on the tariff or other general political and economic prob-

lems of the day. "I cannot believe that my personal opinions are of any great value," he said with a deprecatory smile. This might have been expected by those who know Elmer Davis, a man accustomed to doing much and talking little. Requested to give what he considered should be the true aims and objects of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Davis stated:

"You have asked me for an expression of my views as to the field of service which lies open to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and possible more particularly the Ontario Division.

National and Constructive.

"I feel that the manufacturers' association has, not infrequently, been seriously misrepresented. It has frequently been represented as a body of manufacturers banded together for entirely selfish purposes, the principal object being to extort from the ultimate consumers of this Dominion the very last possible dollar for the goods produced and sold by its manufacturing members; that this organization has been made use of by its members to fix uniform prices for the various lines of merchandise which they produce, which will come just a fraction under the prevailing prices for similar goods at points outside of Canada, plus whatever tariff duty may exist on these various lines of merchandise; that the whole aim of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been selfishly individual, and destructive in its character rather than broadly national and constructive.

"A membership of about 20 years in the association has led me to an entirely different conception of the aims and objects of the association, and the results achieved. I believe that there has been a very strong appreciation on the part of the members of the association of the fact that no section of Canada can permanently succeed and prosper except as every section of this Dominion is successful and prosperous, as our interests although sometimes appearing to be diverse, are after all, in the main, one common interest. I believe that there has been an equal appreciation of the responsibility resting upon manufacturers to so conduct their business, that it will contribute to the well-being of every other interest in Canada as well as of themselves, and that they are responsible to maintain and increase their operations as far as this may be possible in order that Canadian labor may be well employed, thereby creating a market, not only for their own diversified production, but for at least a portion of the agricultural productions of the Dominion, and I believe that it is a fact, that in the recognition of this responsibility, many manufacturers have not only occasionally, but frequently, operated their plants when it would have been to their own financial advantage had they closed them. That they have not been entirely unsuccessful would appear to be evident by our growing favorable trade balance, as a Dominion, which has been brought about, at least in part, by the in-

creasing exportation of Canadian manufactured products to the markets of the world. To continue in the future to conduct their business and operate their plants, having regard to these various responsibilities, I believe, the objective of the members of the Manufacturers' Association, and in doing so, they will, I believe, be rendering a distinct National service.

"One other line of service, at least, seems to lie open to the association at the moment, namely, that of encouraging a greater feeling of good will and of better understanding between all sections and all classes in Canada. Its Dominion wide membership give it a special opportunity for this line of endeavor; if this can include a special effort to secure a better understanding between the manufacturing and industrial interests of Canada and those engaged in agricultural production and pursuits, which will lead to a higher appreciation of each other, and each other's needs and objections, it will be eminently worth while. The time seems to be ripe for the achieving of such a better understanding, and thereby, the building up of a greater and better Canada."

The Value of Education.

"I really know nothing but leather," declared Mr. Davis with a smile. This is, however, doing himself a great injustice. In Kingston Mr. Davis is well known, not only as a capable business man, but as a progressive and public spirited citizen. He has been president of the Kingston Board of Trade and is a member of the Board of Sydenham Methodist church, where his services to the church and to the cause of church union have been highly valued. He is also an energetic member of various civic and social organizations.

Mr. Davis received his education at public school and Collegiate in Aurora, and later at business college in Toronto. "Any education, whether directly applicable in business or not, which broadens a man's mind and enlarges his viewpoint is bound to be an asset," says Mr. Davis. "The reason we so frequently hear a liberal education desired for those about to enter business, is that sometimes a college graduate feels that he should not have to sell his hands with hard work—he feels himself above that sort of thing. But gives the right attitude, a good education is bound to be valuable to the man possessing it."

Just a few days ago Mr. Davis appeared in the Kingston police court—not of course in the prisoner's box. An employee who absconded with a considerable sum of money had been brought back from Montreal. At Mr. Davis' request the man was allowed to go on suspended sentence and was later taken back into the firm's employ and given a chance to make a new start. This is a very typical little personal anecdote which has leaked out in spite of Mr. Davis' efforts to prevent it.



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