

COL. O. M. BIGGAR



Chief electoral officer for the Dominion whose work it is said, cannot be completed to permit parliament to assemble as announced early in December.

P. E. Island Wins World's Championship For Best Fox Pup

(Special to the Guardian)

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—At the Royal Winter Fair yesterday the medium silver young males of the Summerside Ranching Co. were first place, A. L. Rogers, Kensington, second; All Star Ranch, third; W. B. McArthur, fourth; B. Graham Rogers, fifth; Rayner International, sixth; Chas. Black, Bedeque, seventh; All Star Ranch, eighth.

Medium Silver female pups—George Callbeck, first; George E. Brown, second; Ruthven Brott Co., third; Miss Boulton, Toronto, fourth; Simms Bros., fifth; P. G. Clark, sixth.

Female Silver Male Pups—Graham Rogers, first; Chas. Black, second; J. Wilfred Lecky, third; Muskoka Lakes Fox Co., Muskoka, Ont., fourth; B. Graham Rogers, fifth; Captain Weston, sixth.

Female Silver Female Pups—George Callbeck, first; A. L. Rogers, second; John A. Lea, third; S. F. Smith, fourth; Rayner International, fifth; George Callbeck, sixth; J. W. Lecky, seventh; All Star, eighth.

France Would Bar Ban On Submarines

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The demand for the abolition of submarines following the loss of the M-1 is becoming emphatic.

This morning Ramsay MacDonald is quoted as saying, "I am heartily in agreement with the idea."

Carbon Monoxide Gas Caused Deaths

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Deaths from the inhalation of carbon monoxide gas are inevitable unless the city authorities compel the installation of flue pipes with all gas heaters and cookers in residences, according to officials of the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, in discussing the death of the two Goulet sisters, who died recently from gas poisoning in their flat on Park Avenue.



LIVING MODEL FOR WAR MEMORIAL

A. E. Coppen, a British artist engaged in painting war memorial mural decorations in St. Jude's Church, London, has a war veteran in pose for him.

Silence Was Ignored By Gunpowder Works

WALTHAM, Essex Eng. Nov. 20.—Former service men packed by the Workers' Unions, are petitioning Rear Admiral Murray Sueter, M. P., requesting him to ask in the House of Commons why the Royal Gunpowder works were ignored the two minutes' silence period decreed for 11 a.m. on Armistice Day.

Factory superintendent Evans says the men could not cease work while manufacturing explosives without great danger, but nearby residents contend that the works stopped on other Armistice Days, as well as during severe thunderstorms.

Near East Grows Under British Rule

MONTREAL, Que. Nov. 20.—Speak Near East as part of the mission of Near East under British rule, or through mandatories from the League of Nations, Sir John Power, Bart., member of the British House of Commons for Wimbledon, Surrey, before the Canadian Club today emphasized that Great Britain was in Oriental lands "by force of circumstances and the will of God."

He outlined the tremendous improvements in Government and in ordinary life under British jurisdiction, and indicated that the British people regarded the task in the Near East as part of the mission of civilization, and as a portion of the "white man's burden."

The work was progressing although criticisms from nations not sharing in the task made the burden more difficult.

When discussing the Near East during his tour of United States Sir John had the greatest difficulty convincing the people that Great Britain was not in the Near East for money alone. When he had so convinced them they believed that the British were a nation of lunatics.

At the outset Sir John outlined the mandatories from the League of Nations and explained that these mandatories were given in order to bring civilization to those nations unable to stand alone. That constituted the reason why Great Britain was in Palestine, Trans-Jordan and Iraq. The mandate for Armenia had been offered to the United States, but since the refusal of that country to accept the responsibility the Christian population of Armenia had been scattered to the four winds.

Government under the mandate from the League of Nations was not an easy task. The people were of many races. They hated each other very often after the manner of snarling dogs, and it required impartial and even-handed justice to maintain peace. The point was illustrated by recalling the events from the Sudan in 1882 when Great Britain delivered the country to the people themselves. The result was chaos in which a population of eight million was cut down through war, massacre and disease to approximately a million and a quarter souls in sixteen years.

In some of the villages not even a dog was left. That was why backward countries constituted a sacred trust for those more advanced in the scale of civilization.

A Thorn of Flesh. Iraq he described as a bundle of thorns which cost the British people 500,000 pounds sterling a year. The country had greatly improved under British control. The people were being fairly treated, while the special task was the rectification of the frontier between Iraq and Turkey. The question had been submitted to the League of Nations without obtaining a definite settlement, and was now before the Hague Tribunal for light on legal points. Iraq was only two per cent Turkish, and to allow the Turks to gain control was out of the question.

The oil wells near Mosul were being developed for the people. All nations with any interest had been allotted a fair share of the stock. Personally, Sir John did not believe that the future of Iraq was in oil. He favored cotton, pointing out that the United States was using health from small quantities of this gas leaking into the atmosphere, impossible to detect as it is practically odorless. Steps should be taken, the Company affirmed, to form a by-law making it an offence for anyone to have a gas heater or cooker in their home without flue pipes to carry off any escaping fumes.

U. S. Plans To Build V Type Submarines

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The revival of agitation in Great Britain for the abolition of the submarines as a naval weapon will not affect the policy of the navy department.

While declining to discuss the British agitation, Secretary of the Navy, Wilbur, today said the Department has submitted estimates for funds to continue construction of four V type submarines and to start work on three more originally authorized in the 1916 building program and reauthorized two years later.

Two submarines of this type, the V-1 and V-2 are in commission. The V-3 was 87 per cent completed November 1, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard and the V-4 was 10 per cent completed. The V-4 will be a mine layer. While funds are available for beginning work on the V-5 and V-6 the keels have not yet been laid.

The V boats are of about 3,000 tons displacement and were designed to develop a surface speed which will enable them to maintain their position in line while cruising with the fleet.

ing up its growing area, and that Iraq provided one of the best cotton areas in the world.

Palestine was one of the most creditable developments. The British had taken over a desolation and had improved it beyond measure. The people were turbulent, comprising Arabs, Jews and Christians and with difficulty were kept from flying at each others' throats. After troubles and plots Great Britain had supplied all the institutions of liberty, stamped out malaria, created canals, opened roads, and generally pointed the country towards prosperity. Originally it required a small army to maintain peace. Now the peace was being kept by 500 British gendarmes. There was less crime in Palestine in one year than in one week in New York. The cost of administration had decreased from 3,200,000 pounds sterling per annum to 640,000 pounds sterling per annum.

That was how it started and Hugh D'Arcy himself used to love to recite it almost up to the time when he died Wednesday in a hospital, at the age of 82, from heart disease and chronic bronchitis. D'Arcy wrote other poems and

the field is being opened to a possible discovery of a new food supply for animal life in waters. Frederick Power, scientist of Washington, D. C., in discussing Dr. Birge's paper, saw a possible vitamin supply in vegetation in water from the fact that it has been found that oil from coal contains a vitamin of one of the recognized classes.

That river water might in the future be drunk with immunity was a forecast by Philip B. Hadley, of Michigan, who has made extensive investigation near Ann Arbor on the Huron River. This might come about, he said, when rivers are filtered by action of the rivers themselves, rather than by artificial purification.

Dr. C. Juday in the organic content of Wisconsin lake water, including Lake Michigan, in which

the famous Lord Rodney of British naval fame might have some difficulty in recognizing his descendant and title-holder in the husky rancher who is shown in the upper right of the picture before the plain frame building which is his home on his ranch twenty-five miles east of Edmonton. The present Lord Rodney has been for several years engaged in ranching in that area in the vicinity of the Saskatchewan which is the home of a great many families of noble British birth. At the left above is Lord Rodney, engaged in threshing and in the center, Lord Montague, the son of the Duke of Manchester who is learning farming with Lord Rodney. Below is a group including Lord and Lady Rodney and their young son, Lord Montague, and Lord Stanley, nephew of Lord Derby.



BRITISH ARISTOCRACY AT WORK IN WESTERN CANADA

Author Of "The Face On The Bar-Room Floor" Dies In Hospital, Aged 82 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—There died in New York last Wednesday a man who will be known to posterity as the author of one poem a poem he wrote 40 years ago.

The man was Hugh Antoine D'Arcy and the poem was "The Face on the Bar-Room Floor." The poem is herewith called "The Face on the Bar-Room Floor" because thus it will always be known. Only one man ever referred to it by the name with which it was christened and that was D'Arcy, who had entitled it "The Face Up on the Floor." A few years ago D'Arcy said he would devote the rest of his life—he was so proud of his poem that it was for him the most precious thing he held—to correcting this error of title.

"I am tormented by this incredibly silly error," he explained. "But it was as a bar-room ballad that 'The Face' gained its fame and was translated into several other languages. It is the one recitation which rum hounds have had dinned in their ears by other rum hounds since puppyhood, more than two rounds of drink were never required at the outside to inspire someone present to rise amid an impressive silence to recite it in all its dramatic accents. In saloons, cafes, vaudeville houses and homes, walls have shaken over and over again by the howling of it. And as long as men drink, there probably will be men to recite it. Surely, everyone remembers it."

"Twas a balmy summer evening and a goodly crowd was there. Which well nigh filled Joe's bar-room on the corner of the square. And as songs and witty stories came through the open door. A vagabond crept slowly in and posed upon the floor."

That was how it started and Hugh D'Arcy himself used to love to recite it almost up to the time when he died Wednesday in a hospital, at the age of 82, from heart disease and chronic bronchitis. D'Arcy wrote other poems and

songs and sketches and a few plays, but none ever caught the popular fancy like "The Face." He spent many years as an advance man for big shows, but in the latter part of his life he became a gentleman of leisure bothered only by the fact that everyone insisted on calling it "The Face on the Bar-Room Floor."

Of course, too, it used to make D'Arcy very angry when you told him how the prohibitionists were using his masterpiece, under its wrong name as their battle song. With it they painted vivid pictures of the horror of the saloon.

"If I thought that my poem had done anything to help prohibition I would jump in the Hudson!" he would exclaim. "I have never been intoxicated, but I believe a man has a right to drink like a gentleman."

D'Arcy really wrote the poem so that bar-room crowds would have more sympathy for battered bums and it was inspired by an incident at Joe Schmidt's place at Fourth Avenue and 14th Street, where an old derelict had begged a drink. He was ordered out and collapsed on the sidewalk. D'Arcy learned that the fellow had once been an artist.

The fellow in the poem was an artist, too, whose darling Madeline had been stolen by a friend, driving him to drink. For the price of one more drink you remember:

"I'll draw right here a picture of the face that drove me mad. Give me that piece of chalk with which you mark the baseball score. You shall see the lovely Madeline upon the bar-room floor." "Another drink and with the chalk in hand the vagabond began to sketch a face that well might buy the soul of any man; Then as he placed another lock upon the shapely head, With a fearful shriek he leaped and fell across the picture—dead!"

And what mighty emphasis, did D'Arcy like both prohibitionists and rum hounds always put upon that final monosyllable—"dead!"

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Vivid Description Of Aid Given Greek Refugees

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—"Giving one's general impression first, I can simply say that the half has not been told of this colossal tragedy, and the other half cannot be told," says Frank Yeigh, Canadian representative of the British Save the Children Fund, after a visit of inspection to the Greek Refugee Camps in the near East. These camps were organized for the shelter and feeding of part of the 4,000,000 people forced out of Asia Minor by Turkey, during the last three years under what Mr. Yeigh describes as "the harsh and cruel conditions of the Turkey of Lausanne."

Mr. Yeigh says that the Canadian donors through the Save the Children Fund be assured that the aid they have thus far given has not only met the direct of human needs but has been the means of saving thousands of child lives; that a residue of 300,000 still call for help, for another season at least, and that the Fund is administering its gifts most efficiently and economically, in fact "in the British way," as an onlooker put it.

Mr. Yeigh continues: "It is only fair to state that the refugee adults are gradually being helped to self-support through the \$50,000 loan arranged by the League of Nations, but not a cent of this has been or can be used for food or clothing—only for land-housing, implements, livestock and seed grain. This leaves the multitude of helpless women and children at the mercy of the world philanthropy, which, however, is only partly being met. This same world so generous in its philanthropic impulse, so soon grows tired of helping forgetting that hunger returns to children and grown-ups too, every day."

AWAITING DOLES OF FOOD. "Canada has never seen long queues of hungry, ragged and practically homeless people eagerly and patiently waiting for the life-giving and life-sustaining sole, and he who could look into the seared and scared faces of these innocent victims of a post-war condition without being deeply stirred, would be unresponsive to any human need. And then to watch the changed countenances as the squares of bread and the tins and bowls of soup were carried away to be speedily eaten in bare tents or mud huts was to get satisfactory answer to the cynical question one sometimes hears, "Is it worth while?"

"I will not attempt to describe in detail each camp in Salonica, though each has its own character and situation. I was especially interested in the old Canadian Army Barracks, where their homely roofs over the hot sloping hillside. They are still crowded with hundreds of needy creatures, living—if that word can be used—under inconceivable conditions. When one counted over twenty families in one barracks and saw the partitions of old blankets and rugs and even marsh reeds enclosing squares of only a few feet, as the "home" of a family, and multiplied these by all the other tumble-down structures, something of the sum total of human misery in this one camp, may be estimated. No wonder one saw two men carrying a pallet out of his camp—merely two more dead on the same mattress being hurried to the little cemetery across the road from the military city of the dead, only two more refugees, who will need no more food, or rags to clothe them.

"Rags! rags and tatters! Here one discovered their clothing voluminous not only in coats of many faded colors, but ill-fitting garments of variegated patches. It was one thing to see the refugees under a hot summer sun, but what of the penetrating fall and winter winds that are already sweeping down the valley of the Vardar, chilling the floor-sleepers to the bone, and no doubt, in many cases to the death. "Noone knows how they live through it" was the comment of an observer. An old Greek in one of the camps, when he saw the Union Jack flying over the kitchen, exclaimed, "I thank God every time I see it," and another one said, "God must have sent you to help us."

WORSE THAN ANIMAL CONDITIONS. "The Lambert camp looked the essence of unattractiveness on this hot and dusty day; mud houses received a fresh sun-bake, and the tents suggested the sweating topees of the Canadian Indians. And yet hundreds of these Asia Minor refugees have lived for months, and even years, under these distressful conditions—worse than any animal on a Canadian farm experience. Three children were found cuddling close to a pig for sleeping warmth. That could never happen in Canada.

"One was shown some of the new villages built by the aid of the League of Nations Refugee Settlement Commission, and comfortable little homes they are, palaces compared to the hovels first used, and in proportion to the refugees are removed to them will their housing needs be met. But great numbers still await this improvement; the proceeds is necessarily slow in the overwhelming mass suddenly precipitated into Greek herself a relatively poor and small country.

"I next went to the mountain region of Macedonia. The news of a food and clothing distribution at Sorovitch had spread over night with mysterious speed through the refugee settlement, and by daylight the first streams appeared—mostly on foot; fewer on donkeys (three children on the back of one) and fewer still piled in carts drawn by diminutive ponies, in striking contrast to the camel caravan that had just arrived, one of the means of transportation used by The Save the Children Fund in

Ontario Team Wins Bacon Judging Competition

(Special to the Guardian)

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 20.—While an Ontario team topped the list at the conclusion of the competition for provincial representatives of boys' and girls' swine clubs which has been a special feature of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, these two boys had only a scant margin in their favor over two smart girls from Nova Scotia who in turn just beat out two lads representing Saskatchewan, with the Alberta boys in fourth place. Then came Prince Edward Island followed by Manitoba, also a girls' team, New Brunswick and other girls' team leading Quebec.

The successful boys are Archie Campbell and Chester Brown of Komoka, which is near London, and the rivals who pressed them so hard are Lottie Austen, Skye Glen, and Annie Cameron Mabou in Inverness, Cape Breton. Archie Campbell and Miss Cameron proved to be the leading individuals in the two day competition and who are the recipients of congratulation from the judges after the skillful manner in which each set forth theories regarding the value and the good points of bacon hogs.

The winners obtain possession for one year of the W. D. Robb Challenge Cup, a special trophy presented by the Vice-President of the Canadian National Railways, while each of the sixteen individuals receives a gold medal as a souvenir of the fact that they had won provincial competition and so earned the right to become guests of the Canadian National Railway at the great fair at Toronto.

This special competition was organized under the auspices of the Department of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Railways and Dr. H. J. Black the Director of the department was present today to announce the awards and to express his congratulations to the victors.

Mr. Robb stressed the importance of the bacon industry, not only for the domestic trade, but also in the export market where there is a steady demand for the best type. The vice president said that the Canadian National Railways is really interested in every phase of an agricultural development, because the success of railways and the success of agriculture are coincident.

In presenting the trophy and medals Mr. Robb congratulated each individual and said that he regarded all as winners. He stressed the educational value of such competitions and said that wonderful progress had been made as a result of the filip given to the raising of bacon hogs through the intermediate of these swine clubs. In the final demonstration some striking charts were presented several references being made to the fact that while Canada is 240 times the size of Denmark, the Dances sold to Great Britain one half of the bacon purchased abroad by the people of the British Isles. On the other hand Canada despite its great physical superiority, sells only 15 per cent of the bacon sold to Great Britain.

The New Brunswick girls in order to demonstrate their knowledge of the best type of bacon, set up a small electrical stove and fried rashers of the best and of inferior type thus offering tests of skill in selection and cooking.

distributing its dry rations over a wide stretch of hill country to a hundred villages.

"The little town was crowded as on a market day, and one had an opportunity of again seeing refugees in the mass, for hundreds more came than could be given tickets for the cloth distribution. Once more, it was ragged army, even worse, if that were possible than Salonica, and the pleas for help further emphasized the desolating tragedy. And as they ate bread, with perhaps a bit of fruit, their hunger need was equally obvious. I shall not soon forget their homeward trek later in the day—"Homeward" to what? The story of Salonica is repeated in Sorovitch, with even greater emphasis, for these refugees, scattered among the bleak and bare looking hills of Macedonia, dwell in even more wretched hovels and are more apt to be forgotten than the dwellers in or near a city.

AROUND THE GREEK CAPITAL. "Next on to Athens. Although the Fund has recently been compelled to close its kitchen work (Continued on page 11)

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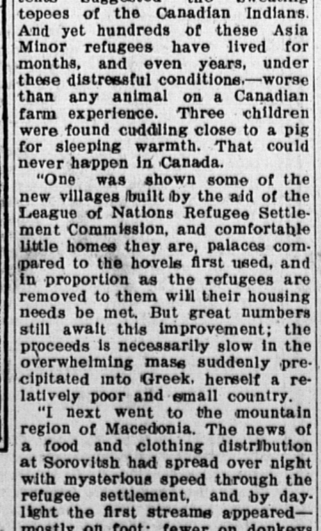
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Denies Resignation

PREMIER GREENFIELD OF ALBERTA, whose resignation from office has been rumored, now denies that he intends relinquishing the reins of government.

Mussolini Again Into Mysterious

ROME, Nov. 20.—Twice recently Premier Mussolini, usually blunt and absolutely direct of utterance has given Italy a mysterious phrase to conjure with, and speculation now is rife about a startling "trump card," which it is asserted the Fascist dictator is preparing to play.

The first phrase which is gathering echoes in political circles, is the veiled prediction of a "new revolutionary act," contained in an interview printed in Ordine Fascista, in which Mussolini, referring to his opponents, says: "At a certain point some action will be taken which will stop all this noise and this will be a new revolutionary act destined to complete the revolution and direct it towards its inexorable goal."

The second remark was to an audience of Milanese Fascists: "I give you an appointment for next year. The place of our meeting is unknown." Political observers point out that both phrases were left unexplained and express the opinion that the Premier is preparing some stroke, the success of which depends upon lack of publicity.

Canada-Cuba Ships Are Incorporated

FREDERICTON, Nov. 20.—Cyrus Fiske Inches, Edward Colpitts Weyman, and Douglas King Hazen, all of Saint John, have been incorporated as five companies to carry on business in water craft, every description under the names of Emperor of Halifax, Ltd., Emperor of Fredericton, Ltd., Emperor of Midland, Ltd., Emperor of Saint John, Emperor of Montreal, Ltd. The authorized capital in each case is \$140,000, and head office is in Parish of Westfield.

Campbellton Motor Sales Company, Ltd., is incorporated with head office at Campbellton, and capital stock of \$9,800. Those incorporated are Frank E. Sheppard, Hugh R. Marquis and Colin MacKenzie, all of Campbellton. The company is to carry on a general motor and garage business.

Maritime Manufacturing Corporation, Ltd., having surrendered its charter as a company, has been dissolved.

Confessed That He Held-up Cashier

MONTREAL, Nov. 20.—Confessing that he held up the cashier of the St. Denis Theatre last Sunday night and stole \$582 at the point of an unloaded revolver, John Boyd, New York consulting engineer and inventor, today pleaded guilty to the formal charge, turned King's evidence, and branded A. Finlayson, the theatre engineer, as the master mind of the project.

Boyd was remanded until November 24 for sentence. Finlayson was committed for voluntary statement on the same day, bail of \$5,000 being set.

Boyd swore that while inspecting boilers in the theatre, Finlayson suggested that they hold up the cashier of the house. Finlayson made the plans for Boyd's getaway, but in his excitement the latter took the wrong exit and was arrested.



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