

MANY MEASURES OF IMPORTANCE YET TO BE DEALT WITH BY THE HOUSE, THE LAUSANNE TREATY

(By Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, June 17—The Prime Minister made a statement last week with regard to the important legislation likely to be brought down this session which went for to determine the much discussed question as to the length of the session. It included some fifteen measures of varying importance, and which with what is now before the House, will be sufficient to keep Parliament sitting until the middle of July, at least. Not all of the further legislation is of a very contentious nature, but it includes some matters, such as the Single Transferable Vote which, if persisted in, will cause a great deal of discussion. It is a principle very dear to the heart of the Progressives, some Liberals favor it, and even Mr. Meighen once said: "there was something which might be said in favor of it"; but at present the Conservatives look upon it with loathing, and state they will fight it to the end as they believe its tendency is to favour the Liberal and Progressive parties rather than their own.

The Lausanne Treaty.

One of the most interesting matters to come up during the week was the discussion on the Lausanne Treaty. Briefly, the Lausanne conference was called to conclude a treaty of Peace with Turkey. Invitations were sent to the Roumanians, Jugo-Slavs, and various other "lesser breeds without the law", but Canada was not asked to sit in. Just why has not been disclosed officially. Some of the correspondence on the matter was withheld at the request of the British government; but it is well understood what it contained. Apparently France claimed that if Canada and the other British Dominions were to be represented at the conference, they would insist on having some of their dependencies, like Morocco, given the right to sit in. Rather than raise a fuss with France, Great Britain agreed that Canada and the other Dominions be represented by the British delegates, and afterwards advised Canada of what action had been taken. Premier King replied, in effect: "Very well, if the situation is as you state, we are willing that Great Britain should, in our name, sign a treaty to end the war with Tur-

key; but as we were not directly represented and had no part in the discussions or decisions, the extent of the obligations arising therefrom between different parts of the British Empire in a matter which will have to be decided by the different Empire parliaments for themselves." The Prime Minister pointed out that this was the position taken and acted upon by Sir Robert Borden at the Versailles and Washington conferences; and he challenged Mr. Meighen, if he thought the government had not taken the right course in not submitting the Lausanne Treaty to the House for approval to bring in a resolution condemning it, and let parliament decide the outcome. When Mr. Meighen spoke, he refused to accept the challenge.

Canada Refused to Be Stampeded

All this discussion about the Lausanne Treaty is probably not of any very great interest to Canadians generally, but there is a point connected with it which is of very vital interest. It goes back to the autumn of 1922. One day in September there came, like a bolt from the blue, a message purporting to have been sent by the British cabinet, asking if Canada would associate herself with the British government in sending troops to fight the Turks if necessary. It subsequently developed that it was sent out as a sort of feeler by Lloyd George or Churchill, and that the British cabinet as a whole had never authorized it. The action taken by Premier King and by the government was to ask for further information, and to announce that no action could be taken without summoning parliament. This, and the fact that South Africa never answered the communication at all, had the effect of dissuading the plans of the Downing Street clique which was prepared to rush the Empire into a new war.

Mr. Meighen Recklessly Ready.

Now compare the attitude of Mr. Meighen. In a jingoistic speech delivered at Toronto—which was a fitting background for Tory jingoism he said: "Britain sends a message to see if the Dominions were solid behind the Motherland. Let there be no dispute as to where I stand. When Brit-



ain's message came, Canada should have said: Ready, aye, ready, we stand by you. "I hope the time has not gone by when that declaration can yet be made." That is, if Mr. Meighen had been Prime Minister, he would have flashed back a message of encouragement to plunge Canada into a new war while she was still licking her sores from the old one. Such a message would, very probably have so strengthened the Jingo party in England that the Empire would again have been sending men to leave their bones in Europe, and, as the event proved, for what?

That the message was a wicked and foolish one soon became apparent. The Empire did not back up Lloyd George; there was no war with the Turk; and so far as the world can see, there was no necessity for a war. And now Mr. Meighen, apparently to divert attention from his own reckless and uncaring attitude on that occasion, is and has for some time been attacking the Prime Minister and the Government because such an inflammatory message was not sent.

History will judge as to the respective attitude of the two party leaders on this question. In the meantime, Canadians should secure and study this copy of Hansard for June 9th, and do a little judging for themselves. No one who is not hopelessly biased will arise from reading it without a feeling of wonder and indignation that the leader of one of the great political parties should have been prepared at the unauthorized prompting of English politician to throw Canadian blood and treasure into a war against Turkey, nor without a feeling of thankfulness that there was a government and a leader in power in Canada in 1922 with sufficient strength and humanity to resist that reckless invitation.

QUEEN MARY WAS ABLAZE WITH DIAMONDS

London, June 17—What is the value of the Queen of England's personal jewels? The answer to this question is represented by about \$500,000 dollars. Emeralds and diamonds are said to be her favorite gem.

Ever since the second court at Buckingham Palace the splendor of the Queen's gems has been a topic of conversation wherever women gather.

The Queen possessed some wonderful ornaments before King George ascended the throne, but since then it has been the King's practice to add to the collection on each of the Queen's birthdays.

At the last court the gems which adorned the Queen were worth perhaps several times \$500,000, because she wore, for the first time for many years, the marvellous Koh-i-Noor diamond, the sixth largest diamond in the world, which alone is worth \$600,000. It is not the Queen's personal property, but forms part of the Crown jewels, which are national heirlooms. Besides this jewel the Queen wore a diamond and pearl coronet, diamond earrings and the Order of the Garter a great jewelled star.

Most of the Queen's jewels are kept in a safe in her private apartments, to which there is but one key, which is kept by Her Majesty. The safe is never opened except by the Queen herself or the lady in waiting on duty at the moment. Some of its most valuable contents were bequeathed to Queen Mary by Queen Victoria, for whom the Koh-i-Noor diamond was originally cut in 1850.

CHICAGO HAS NEW LAW OF ETHICS NOW

It is hardly a crime for a man to kiss a married woman Judge David said in the superior court in commenting on the dismissal of the \$50,000 alienation of affections suit of Abbott versus Early.

William C. Abbott through his attorney started suit against Dr. W. F. Early a dentist charging him with alienating the affections of Mrs. Blanche Abbott.

Mr. Abbott testified that on one occasion in December 1922 Dr. Early sat on the lap of his wife and kissed her while they were visiting at her mother's home.

But aside from the fact that it is no crime to kiss a married woman, Judge David pointed out that Mr. Abbott already had lost the affections which he alleges were stolen from him. He informed the plaintiff that Mrs. Abbott in obtaining a divorce from him in July 1923 charged her husband with cruelty that dated back farther than the kissing incident which he cited.

THE REPORT CARD.

I got a D in 'rithmetic;
I knew it must be bad,
Cause every time my Pa says D—
My Ma gets awful mad!

Judge—Do you drink?
Rastus—Well Jedge am it an invitation or jes an investigation?

INDIGESTION GAS ON STOMACH PAINS AFTER MEALS

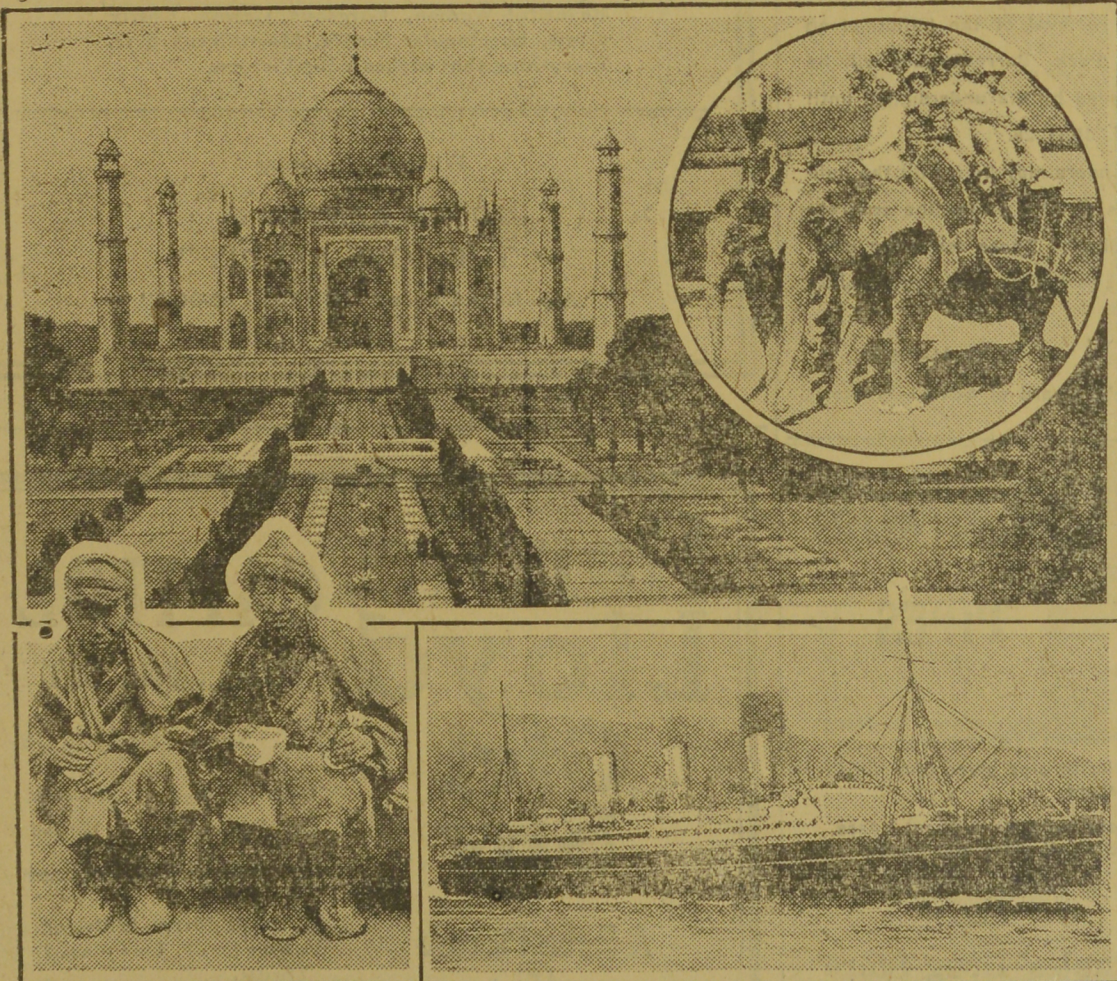
Many people suffer terribly from gas and pains in the stomach after every meal, and are kept in constant misery.

For the past 44 years Burdock Blood Bitters has been bringing hope and joy to thousands suffering from various forms of stomach trouble, helping them to eat three square meals a day; helping them to eat anything they wish, without having to suffer for it after.

Mr. Fred Nielson, Moose Jaw, Sask., writes: "All last summer I was troubled with stomach trouble and indigestion, and also gas on the stomach.

I could not eat anything except some light food and even then I would be bothered with pains after each meal. I could not work a whole day without being done out. I had tried everything doctors, medicines and pills, until I read about Burdock Blood Bitters. I have taken four bottles and it has nearly, if not completely, restored me to health again."

Canadian Flag on Globe Encircling Tour



Upper left, Taj Mahal, Agra, India, one of the most beautiful sights on the "Empress" cruise. Right, "Canada" passengers on one of the elephants that took them from Jaipur to the old City of Ambar, India. Lower left, Lama Priests in the Market Square at Darjeeling, India. Right, the Canadian Pacific S. S. "Empress of Canada," recently returned from world cruise.

It would be hard to find a happier, healthier and more satisfied lot of people than the passengers aboard the palatial Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Canada" when she docked in Vancouver harbour on May 24th at the close of her epoch-making cruise around the world.

Since leaving New York on January 30th, these fortunate folk had sailed for four months in the wake of Drake, Magellan and Marco Polo, seeing all and more than all that those adventurers saw, with none of their discomforts. They had viewed the frowning, gun-flecked rock of Gibraltar, the hallowed ports of Greece and Rome, on the blue Mediterranean, had ridden camels in the shadow of the Sphinx, threaded the Suez Canal, crossed the sparkling Indian Ocean, walked the teeming streets of Indian cities, the gardens of the glorious Taj Mahal and the ramparts of the grim fort of Agra. Ceylon, the ravishingly beautiful, palm-crowned Manila, the hoary antiquities of China, the dazzling loveliness of the Flowery Kingdom of Japan, the immensities of the Pacific—all these had passed before their eyes in a gorgeous pageant of eighteen countries and fifty races. They saw idols, monkeys, palanquins, palaces, mosques, temples, geishas, mandarins, fellahs, shieks, troubadours, fakirs, pyramids. They had adventures with elephants in Kandy and a volcano in the Hawaiian Islands. They brought back with them a host of souvenirs and impressions to be treasured all their lives and they say to the world at large "Go thou and do likewise."

Every port called at was thrown open to the cruisers, and the reception afforded them at Victoria, B. C. on their return was no less cordial. Thousands lined the wharf on the arrival of the cruise ship, and Union Jacks mingled with Old Glory in the enthusiastic waving of flags which Victoria extended to the returning travellers. National airs and marches played by the Naval Brigade band were echoed on shipboard in the strains of the Philippine orchestra.

Interviewed in Vancouver as to the success of the cruise, President E. W. Beatty said, "I spoke to several passengers while crossing from Victoria and without exception they all expressed their complete satisfaction with the ship, its officers, and the arrangements made and carried out since the day she left Vancouver almost five months ago. That is good enough for me. It is ample demonstration that the Canadian Pacific can successfully conduct cruises in competition with any organization in the world and maintain that Company's standing as a credit to Canada."

The "Empress of France" will carry the Canadian flag on a similar globe-encircling tour from New York on January 14th.

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