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St. Charles, tall 14c.
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25c. BARGAINS
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GREAT RICHES WON BY STROKE OF LUCK; CLERK CLEANED UP BIG ON BORROWED MONEY

Few human pursuits are more fascinating than gambling, few lead to more astonishing climaxes. In South Africa, the gateway to what was once the world's greatest diamond rush territory, gambling has naturally been in the air, as it is in every frontier land which offers possibilities of great wealth to be gained by good luck. But though gambling as a heritage of this territory, other parts of the world seem to offer tales of greater amounts hazarded, and stranger circumstances of winning. Many of these have to do with the underground treasures of the earth, treasures which always allure because of the complete mystery of their worth, says W. L. Speight in a letter from Cape Town, South Africa, to the Boston Transcript.

For instance, there is the case of the quartermaster sergeant in the United States Army, who in 1917 was playing dice with a newcomer from the Middle West. The soldier soon won all his opponent's available cash, and when this man proposed that they play for several acres of land he owned in Oklahoma the sergeant agreed.

Wins Land.
He shot a perfect seven and won the land, which he believed to be of little value. And in due course forgot all about it.

Some time in 1922 an oil company drilling wells in the district entered into negotiations with the surprised sergeant, and in return for the lease of his ground he received £6,600 down and one shilling fourpence halfpenny royalty on every barrel of petroleum the land yielded.

A somewhat similar but more startling case comes from Australia. The famous Broken Hill silver mine, which had been discovered by an Australian boundary rider, was worked originally by a syndicate of seven, of which the late George McCulloch was the chairman. Since then this mine has yielded millions of pounds, and is still the largest silver mine in the world.

Got Share Cheap.
McCulloch, while seated in a tiny shanty at the foot of Broken Hill one

day, offered Cox a young miner, for £200 a fourteenth share in the mine. Cox could only give £120 for the share, and after some discussion they agreed to settle the matter by a game of cards, the terms being that if Cox won he was to get the share for £120 and if McCulloch won he was to be paid £180 for it. Cox was the victor, and for the small sum of £120 he acquired a share that about six years later was worth one and a quarter million pounds.

Of course the great gambling casinos of the world have much to say about large amounts won and larger lost. At Deauville a few years ago Lady Cathcart, starting to punt with 125 francs, in a couple of hours won 175,000 francs. And then with remarkable good sense, as her luck was on the change, she discontinued playing.

At Nice, Robert Sievier, at chemin-de-fer, in three days made more than £40,000. Though similar amounts have been won at baccarat, this is a record for chemin-de-fer. In one night this player won £20,000.

Ernest Benzon was probably the greatest gambler in modern times. In two years he squandered a fortune of £250,000. He lost £30,000 in a single night's play at Goodwood. At Sandown he lost £15,000 in one day's racing, and increased his losses to £25,000 by a few hours' unlucky card playing in the evening. At chemin-de-fer he once lost £10,000 in about ten minutes. His book, "How I Lost £250,000," is a revelation.

Clerk Gets Rich.
The winning of the Derby many years ago was also the occasion of the rise to wealth of a solicitor's clerk. He bet on Hermit and had so strong a faith in the horse that he took £400 from the office cash box and backed it for the whole amount.

Hermit won the race with the betting 66 to 1, and the clerk was paid the huge sum of £26,400. He returned his employer's money and retired quietly to enjoy his easily earned fortune. And he never revealed the source of the money until he was on his death-bed.

AMERICA'S SKYSCRAPERS SOON ROBBED OF TITLES

New York, Oct. 7—With the skyscrapers of each year being lost in the shadows of the taller ones erected in the next, the designer who wishes to plan a distinctive building no longer can rely upon superior height alone.

Short-Lived.
Most of the cities of the United States are seeing their "tallest buildings" eclipsed, one after the other, as the result of a construction trend which has been gaining momentum for several years.

In the past especially in the early part of the century the erection of a building taller than any of its neighbors, or taller than any other in the same town, was a guarantee that it would stand out prominently for a considerable time.

Rivalry for Honor.
In New York city, several buildings successively acquiring the title of "tallest," held it long enough to gain national reputation. The American Surety building one of the first downtown skyscrapers was followed by the Flatiron building and then by the Singer building. The title of "world's tallest" was then captured by the Woolworth, which held it unchallenged until the planning of the 81 story of the new Book Tower in Detroit.

Most of the cities of America today are witnessing similar processes of "overstepping." In Cleveland, the new Union Terminal Tower will rise 711 feet, considerably higher than the previously tallest buildings, except the Woolworth building.

Constantly Changing.
The peak of the Brooklyn skyline was for years at 23 stories the height of the Chamber of Commerce building. Suddenly it went to 28 stories with the Court Remsen building and scarcely was this completed when work was begun on a new 30-story structure and another which is to go to 35 stories all within a few blocks of one another. In nearly every section of New York city buildings which previously stood out as isolated skyscrapers are today surrounded by taller ones, like groves of trees.

Kept Up-to-Date.
When this overstepping occurs a structure can still hold its rank as one of the "leading buildings" through distinctive features other

than height. Architects now plan to insure permanent prestige for the buildings they design by modern floor plans and lighting effects, exteriors made attractive by skillful use of terra-cotta and other decorative materials, efficient elevator facilities, and generally convenient equipment throughout.

Care is also being taken to avoid the buildings ever assuming an appearance of "oldness" by the use in many cases of facing materials which can be washed with soap and water.

HELL INVENTION OF THE DEVIL, SAYS J. JEROME

London, Oct. 7—"Hell must have been the invention of the devil," according to Jerome K. Jerome, who with the assistance of the Bishop of Liverpool, has raised the query:

"Should hell be abolished?" The author and the bishop collaborated in putting the question at the London meeting commemorating the septi-centennial of the death of St. Francis of Assisi. Jerome vigorously denounced the Biblical idea of a place of perpetual torment.

"It is time, surely," he said, "for the Church of Christ to clear its founder's name of the stigma of having proclaimed and preached a God of cruelty and revenge."

"Hell must have been the invention of the devil. Where the word occurs in the Old Testament it merely has the meaning of the Greek hades. Can't be supposed that Christ when he commanded that we love our enemies was preaching to man a doctrine of perfection to which God was unable to attain? It is an evil heresy stultifying the teachings of Christ. Until it is openly and authoritatively recanted the church remains the advocate the apologist of cruelty."

The Bishop of Liverpool said: "The reality behind the symbol of hell is the immortal law that he who sins must suffer or what is worse bring suffering to others."

Here and There

Edmonton.—Large mouthed black bass may soon be available to Alberta sportsmen for a batch of fingerlings and yearlings from the Kootenay Lakes have been placed in Lac La Nonne by the Northern Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association.

McGill University opened her senior football season in Montreal at the Percival Molson Memorial Stadium on October 2nd, with a game against the Old Boys. One of the most enthusiastic fans of this game is E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is an annual ticket holder, and who will be present at all the big games this season.

In a recent despatch from the west, W. L. Smith, former editor of the Farmer's Sun, estimates that approximately \$1,000,000,000 will be added to Canada's income this year from the products of the farms of Western Canada. Last year's field crops were valued at \$1,112,691,000 to the growers and it put the west in the prosperity column. Mr. Smith believes it is a fair assumption that this year the return will not be less.

An interesting estimate of Canada's per capita wealth has been made by the League of Nations, with comparative figures of 22 years ago. In 1925 the per capita wealth in this country amounted to \$2,406, as contrasted with \$1,100 per capita in 1903. Out of the 35 nations listed, Canada ranks third, the United States showing \$2,918 and Great Britain \$2,459 per capita, respectively.

With a view to obtaining financial assistance of some kind with which to aid the emigration of Austrian farmers to Canada, Dr. Heinrich Montel, an Austrian Government official, arrived in this country recently on board the Canadian Pacific S.S. "Montroyal." There are 10,000 Austrian farmers who would emigrate to Canada, stated Dr. Montel, all of them practical farmers, but they do not possess sufficient funds to pay their passage to this country.

Egypt may include Canada among those countries in which she will be without representation, according to a statement made recently by Emile Sharteni, acting as unofficial ambassador to Canada who arrived in Canada on the Canadian Pacific liner "Minnedosa." Mr. Sharteni is trying to interest Egypt in Canadian flour and timber, and in return expects the Dominion to reciprocate by purchasing cotton, dried fruits, etc., direct from Egypt instead of through the middlemen in London or New York.

Walking about on a two-foot wide platform, 200, 300 and even 500 feet up the outer surface of huge chimneys is all in a day's work to Henry Held, expert chimney builder and climber, who was employed recently by the Canadian Pacific Railway to overhaul a 200-foot chimney in the station yards at the Windsor Street Depot in Montreal. It took eight days for Held and his assistant, Richard Boucher, of Three Rivers, to move the platform, secured by a heavy cable, up the side of the chimney, in order to begin work at the top.

Lord Clarendon, Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the British Government, sailed for England from Quebec on the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of France," September 29th, bringing to a close an extended tour of the Dominion investigating the conditions under which the 3,000-family immigrant scheme is being carried out in Canada. His Lordship, who is chairman of the Overseas Settlement Board under whose auspices this scheme is being conducted, made the statement before his departure that he was greatly satisfied with the conditions amongst Britishers who have settled in Canada under this scheme. He personally visited over 180 families.

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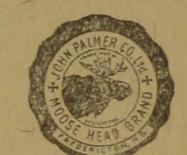
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