

the abolishment of slavery. This school, by some good chance, has throughout its life history enjoyed the services of the better school-masters and had always been one of the best "little red school houses" of the past, for in the Danish times, most of the public buildings were lime-washed and covered with red ochre, with lime-washed trimmings, so that all our buildings became "little red school houses". Continuing down the road we see to the ruins of what used to be a great estate in the days of old. Originally it belonged to Peter Heyliger, who was one of the largest land owners away back in 1740. The estate was called "Peter's Rest" as an allusion to his main residence which was on this property. Motoring on we come to a rather steep decline and the road here takes the shape the letter "S". During the middle of the last century, one day a large "bull wagon", loaded with sugar, going down the former road on this hill which was then steep and straight to the level caused the death of the driver, who slipped off the wagon while endeavoring to check the mad rush of the bulls down the hill. The government, in consequence of this accident, made the road as it is today, and a safer grade for such incontrollable traffic.

(To be continued.)

to start the second lap of its legislative journey. The House by a vote of 408 to 8 approved of the bill yesterday. Essential changes in the present tax laws made by the tax bill passed are as follows. Normal income tax rates are fixed at 2 percent on the first \$4,000 of taxable income, five percent on taxable income, from \$4,000 to \$8,000 and six percent above \$8,000 instead of four percent on the first \$4,000 and 8 percent on all above that figure, as provided in the present law. Surtax rates begin at 2 percent at \$12,000 and run up to 50 percent at \$200,000 with a proviso that only three-fourths of the sum so calculated shall be paid. At present, surtaxes begin at one per cent between \$6,000 and \$10,000 and run to 50 percent at \$200,000. A board tax appeals is created, the tax of three per cent on automobiles, trucks, chassis and wagons covering not more than \$1,000, is taken off and the tax rate on tires, parts and accessories reduced from five to 2½ per cent of the sale's price. The tax on sweets is taken off. The tax is taken off theatre and other admission tickets costing 50 cents or less. Off telephone and telegraph messages, notes and similar promises to pay. A rebate of 25 percent is given on all income taxes due and payable during the present year. The bill as passed differs essentially from the Mellon plan in that it runs surtax rates up practically to 37½ percent, instead of 25 percent, as recommended by Mr. Mellon. The present maximum is 50 percent. It reduces normal income tax rates below the Mellon figures, adds a gift tax, increased inheritance tax rates and makes changes in the taxes not contemplated by the Treasury.

Toronto, March 2nd—The Toronto Star Weekly last night published the following. "The Chivalric Order of the Crusaders, the soldiers secret society which has mystified and thrilled Great Britain with its spectacular march to Westminster Abbey to pay homage to its first knight, the unknown soldier, has taken root in Canada". Its first meeting has been held in Toronto. The charter from Toronto has been applied. Application for the dominion charter is in preparation. The name "Crusader" has patented four ways. A distinguished Toronto General is now in

England making overtures for affiliation with the parent order in Great Britain which numbers the Duke of York among its members along with a large group of Britain's leading soldiers. The Knight Grand Commander of the Order just launched in Canada is Lieut. Col. John Allister Currie, Commander of the Fifteenth Highlanders in the Great War, member of the Legislature for Southeast Toronto. The greatest secrecy cloaks the origin and news of the new order, whether Col. Currie or the General in England interviewing the British order is the originator of the idea, cannot be discovered. Fortythree soldiers were present at the secret meeting which marked the inception of the Canadian Crusaders.

London, March 3rd.—The Prime Minister, in his desire to create a more favourable atmosphere for the initiation of negotiations which he hopes may result from the labours of the two expert committees now sitting in Paris and also probably with the coming French elections in mind, has had a further exchange of letters with M. Poincare, the text of which was issued from the Foreign Office in Paris and London tonight, this correspondence is noteworthy, on Premier MacDonald's side, for his extreme frankness in stating the British viewpoint and his opinion on the policy France had pursued since the war. Never before, not even in the famous Curzon despatch, which expressed the British view that the occupation of the Ruhr was illegal, has British suspicion of French action and motives been so candidly stated. And the fact that M. Poincare in his rejoinder takes no umbrage at this frankness so new in European diplomacy is in itself considered a most favourable sign although M. Poincare's letter is little more than a repetition of his many speeches on the subject. Neither of the Premiers will make any attempt to formulate concrete proposals until the expert committees have reported. Mr. MacDonald again shows that his main hope is to attain such a state of affairs in Europe as should induce the United States to cooperate in the reconstruction of Europe. M. Poincare repudiates any design to annex a particle of German territory and concerning British

suspicious of French motives in giving military assistance to the "Little Entente" countries, declares that the French aims are absolutely peaceful and he only desires that England should cooperate with the same group of countries for the purpose of maintaining peace in Europe. M. Poincare seems to think that it will be a long time before the committees are able to present their reports. In the meantime, he echoes most of the British Premier's aspirations for cooperation by the two countries in the interest of a just settlement and on the whole the correspondence, although it does not materially advance, certainly does not diminish the chances of an ultimate settlement.

New York, March 3rd.—Raw sugar was quiet and easier today. A sale of 5,000 bags of Cuba's for March shipment was reported at 7.16 duty paid for Cuban, a decline of one-sixteenth cent. Further small offerings at same level found no buyers. The lower spot market and the continued slack demand for refined led to renewed selling pressure in raw sugar futures. Opening prices were six to ten points lower, with May selling at 5.41 and July 5.49, but there was considerable covering at these figures and prices rallied, closing unchanged to two points net lower. March closed 5.4, May 5.48, July 5.54, September 5.52. Refined sugar was dull and unchanged at 8.90 to 9.15 for fine granulated. Refined futures were nominal.

London, March 3rd.—Four airmen were killed and three others injured in two crashes at different airdromes in England this morning. At Dixford, Cambridge, two airplanes, approaching an airdrome to land, collided and crashed to earth. Sergeant Bont, the pilot, and officer Peck were killed in one machine and Lieut. Albrecht and a passenger were seriously injured in the other. At Beggin, Hull, an airplane got out of control and fell. Officer S. W. Smith and Sergeant Lister were killed in the crash and the mechanic was injured.

Glasgow, March 3rd.—Mr. Neil McNeil, Labor member of Parliament, speaking at a labour demonstration yesterday, counselled the people to expect a general election late in the summer. He expressed doubt that the present Government would last through the Autumn.

Washington, March 3rd.—The House Insular Affairs Committee decided today to report a bill providing for Philippine independence.

New Brunswick, N. J. March 2nd—The number of known dead, as a result of an explosion and celluloid fire at the little town of Nixon yesterday, has been placed at 18. What caused the explosion that instantaneously razed the three hundred foot concrete and brick buildings of the Ammonite Company and wrecked the forty adjoining structures of the Nixon Nitration Company, remained a mystery today.