

C.W.N.A. CONVENTION

The weekly editors across Canada represent a powerful force in the influence of public opinion. That this point is recognized is most clearly exemplified when they gather at their annual convention. The week editors met this week at Niagara Falls and from the beginning to the end of the meeting it was most obvious that forces concerned about public goodwill was most anxious to sell to the editors their point of view.

The City of Niagara Falls who depend to a large extent upon honey-moon couples and the tourist industry in general for its prosperity did everything within its power to extend a cordial welcome to the visiting editors. Mayor W. L. Houck, who has been mayor of the Falls at the present time has also a record behind him of a member of the Legislative Assembly, a Vice-Chairman of the Niagara Commission, and also a member of the Niagara Parks Commission. He was sufficiently enthused about the visit of the weekly editors to inform them that they could forget all about the Niagara Falls Parking Meters and that if any of them did find themselves behind bars for a misdemeanor or of the Civic by-laws he would personally bail them out. Fred Carson, a member of the Niagara Parks Commission, with an appreciation of the free publicity which would naturally follow, said that the visiting editors could pick the park flowers if they wanted to.

It was of particular interest to us to discover that the Public Relations of the Parks Commission is vested in the hands of the Niagara Editorial Service, which was represented at the convention of the Weeklies by Morgan Jones. Any of the older residents of the Village will recognize this name as a grandson of the late Edward Jones, who for many years was postmaster in Jarvis. It is his function to supply the weekly papers with releases propounding the beauties of the Park area and hope that such releases will find space in the papers and thereby induce an increasing number of visitors to the Niagara frontier.

ENGLISH JOURNEY

(Continued from page one)

come up almost into the centre of the city is most astonishing. When we were there two Swedish warships from the Stockholm and Norrköping were paying a courtesy visit to Bristol and gave the astonishing appearance of being moored in the middle of the street.

Bristol's real gem of architecture is St. Mary Redcliffe Church which Queen Elizabeth declared was the fairest, godliest and most famous parish church in all England. Although many buildings around it were destroyed by bombs, St. Mary Redcliffe escaped serious injury although marked by flying fragments. Another church famous for its leaning tower, Temple Church, was completely destroyed leaving the leaning tower still standing and leaning three feet nine inches out of perpendicular. It was only recently discovered that vandals have deliberately hacked to pieces many stone and marble memorials which emerged undamaged from the destruction wrought at Temple Church by the German air raiders. To get at them the vandals had to batter down the stout iron bars and wire netting.

There are many of the most attractive spots easily reached from Bristol. One of these is Wells, an ancient cathedral city. Wells Cathedral is one of the finest in England famous for many unusual features. Its history goes back 1200 years when a church was built by the wells which still flow and fill the moat around the bishop's palace. Parts of the present church were built before 1187 and the wonderful west front with its rows of statues was built between 1206 and 1242.

In the church is one of the oldest and most unusual clocks in the world dating from 1382. At each hour approaches crowds of visitors gather to watch for on the striking of the hour when knights on horseback revolve in opposite directions, representing a tournament, while a figure known as Jack Blandifer, seated some distance from the clock, strikes his heels against bells, and on the outside of the walls, two knights in armour strike with battle axes on bells.

The stone vaulting and carving both inside and out at Wells Cathedral is beyond description. The Bishop's palace grounds are surrounded by a high wall, outside of which is a moat in the water of which are many swans and ducks. The swans have been trained to ring a bell whenever they are hungry. Near the Cathedral is a famous old street known as the Bishop's Close, one of the oldest and prettiest streets in England.

About five miles from Wells lies Glastonbury Abbey which now in ruins draws thousands of visitors from all parts of the English-speaking world. It is the legendary Isle of Avalon, and evidence shows that Glastonbury was actually at one time either an island or a peninsula.

Legend tells that Joseph of Arimathea wandered into Somerset and one Christmas morning reached the Isle of Avalon. The saint stuck his staff into the ground, whereupon it sprouted and flowered and the brethren accepted this as a sign that their wanderings were over and they erected a small Wattle church on the site.

St. Patrick is believed to have visited it on several occasions. It is the Avalon of Tennyson's poem of the death of King Arthur, and in the Abbey ruins is marked the reputed burial place of King

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