

Mrs. Stowe was the daughter of Dr. Lyman Beecher and the sister of Henry Ward Beecher, both famous preachers. When she married, only the Ohio River separated her from slave territory, and, in the 18 years which Mrs. Stowe spent here, she had many opportunities to observe and study the slavery problem. In 1850 she went with her husband to a quiet town, far removed from any painful scenes, and here she wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which first appeared serially and was published in book form in 1852.

The book was hastily written, but after many years it has not lost its power to touch the heart. It has been translated into more than 20 languages, has been produced on the stage countless times, and has also been presented as a picture play.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, ENGLAND. In this ancient Warwickshire town, 93 miles north-west of London, Shakespeare was born, and here he died. Both he and Anne Hathaway, his wife, lie buried in the church of the Holy Trinity. On the slab over his grave is the famous inscription, said to have been selected by Shakespeare himself:

Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear
To digg the dust enclosed here;
Blest be ye man that spares these
stones,
And curst be he that moves my
bones.

The house of Shakespeare's parents, which contains the small whitewashed room in which he was born, is still preserved. (For picture, see Shakespeare.) On the walls of this room appear signatures of innumerable distinguished visitors, among them those of Sir Walter Scott, Thackeray, and Dickens. The house serves in part as a museum of Shakespearean relics. A fine Shakespeare memorial building has been erected in Stratford, including a theatre, a gallery of paintings, and a library of his books. The little thatched cottage in which Anne Hathaway was born, at Shottery, about a mile from Stratford, is used as a museum. At Wilmcote, close by, is the cottage of Shakespeare's mother, Mary Arden. Population, about 10,000.

STRATHCONA, LORD (1820-1914). "The Grand Old Man of Canada," as he was called in the later years of his long and brilliant career—the man to whom in large measure western Canada owes its splendid and rapid economic development—was born in a little stone cottage in the town of Forres, Scotland.

Before he was quite 18 Donald Alexander Smith left his simple home to seek his fortune

in the New World. He entered the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, which at that time controlled most of what is now the Dominion of Canada. For 13 years he roughed it in the dreary wilds of Labrador. Then he spent 10 years more in the Canadian North-West. He mastered the fur trade, found time to read and study, and eventually became resident governor of the company, with headquarters in Montreal.

Respected and Trusted by All

Fur traders, Indians, and half-breeds all respected and trusted Donald Smith, and when the rebellion under Louis Riel broke out on the Red River in 1869, the Canadian government appointed him special commissioner to deal with the rising. When, in 1870, the province of Manitoba was organized, he was elected to its first legislative assembly, and for many years he was a member of the Canadian House of Commons.

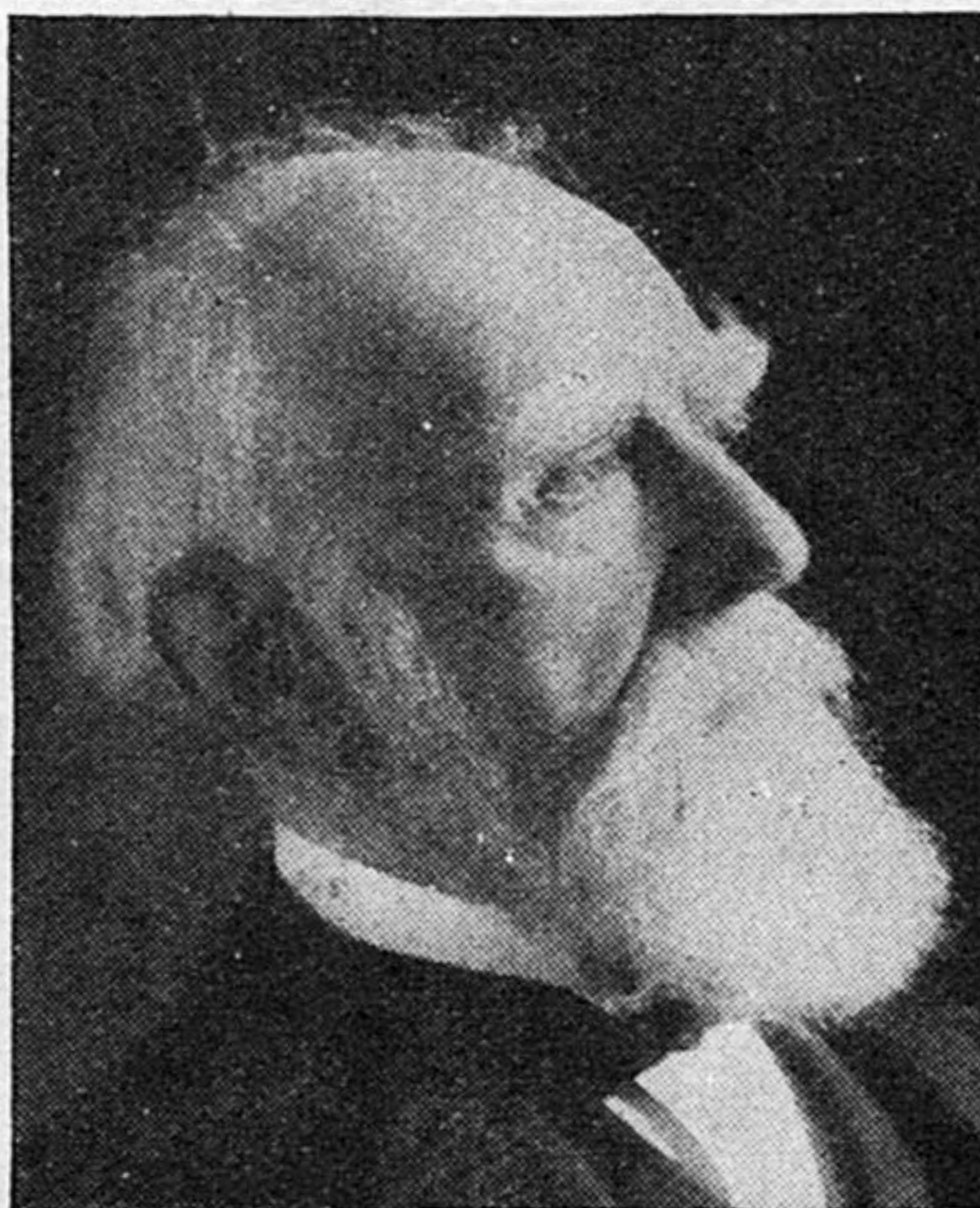
A man of understanding and vision, he saw that if Canada was to become a great country, if the distant parts of this vast territory were to be knit to the centre, it must have a transcontinental railway. It was largely through his financial and administrative ability, and the use of his own fortune, that the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885.

Of his vast wealth he gave huge sums to McGill University and many other institutions. His most unusual gift was made to the British government during the Boer War, when he raised and equipped at his own expense a regiment of 600 men known as Strathcona's Horse.

Donald Smith was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1886, and in 1897 he was made a baron. In 1896 he was appointed High Commissioner for Canada in London, and from that time until his death, in his 94th year, he was a prominent public figure. Few men did more than he to strengthen the bonds between Canada and the British Empire.

STRAUSS (*strous*), **RICHARD** (born 1864). The most talked-of musician of the early 20th century was Richard Strauss, for in most of his compositions for orchestra he cared little for beautiful melodies, but rather tried to make his musical picture real. To do this he did not hesitate to employ the most repellently discordant tone combinations and to use the instruments of the orchestra to produce extraordinary imitative effects. Thus the hissing of steam is imitated by rubbing a drum-head with coarse brushes; the trampling of horses'

LORD STRATHCONA



The railway magnate and philanthropist who was called the "Grand Old Man of Canada."