

WOUNDED AID THE WOUNDED



Returned Soldiers Learn to be Masseurs in Canada's Military Convalescent Hospitals.

For men suffering from all kinds of injuries sustained on the battle front one of the most important restorative methods used in the convalescent hospitals is massage. At first there was a shortage of men and women in Canada trained in this work and the Military Hospitals Commission decided to conduct classes. The picture shows one group of a class of fifty patients at the Military Hospital Convalescent Hospital receiving instruction. Sergt. Major Kendall is the instructor. About July 1 a class for the training of 100 women to be masseuses will be opened in Toronto.

Massage breaks down adhesion, increases flexibility and circulation, and restores the nervous tone in parts treated. Work is plentiful and pay good for competent masseurs, so the training is beneficial to the returned soldiers in solving their effort to get back to civilian life as self-supporting members of the community.

Graduates of the school will be offered positions by the Military Hospitals Commission in hospitals from Sydney, C.B., to Sydney, B.C.

New Russia Will Fight To Finish

Petrograd, via London, June 17.—The Duma, in secret session, has passed a resolution for an immediate offensive by the Russian troops. The resolution declares a separate peace with Germany or prolonged inactivity on the battle front to be ignominious treason toward Russia's Allies, for which future generations never would pardon the Russia of the present day.

"The Duma therefore considers," the resolution adds, "that the safety of Russia and the maintenance of the liberties which have been obtained, lie in an immediate offensive in close co-operation with Russia's Allies."

Petrograd, June 16, via London.—A stirring proclamation placing the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates on record as irrevocably opposed to a separate peace was adopted today by the council. The proclamation was prompted by Austrian efforts to lure Russia into a separate peace.

Coincident with the council's decision comes news that Germany is about to extend a formal offer of a separate peace with Russia through the Swiss minister.

The council, representing the most democratic elements in the revolution, despite its watchword of "No annexations; no indemnities," has recently accepted the French programme for the redemption of Alsace-Lorraine as entirely just, on the grounds that it would be but the restitution of territory wrongfully seized by Germany in 1871.

Gallant Airman Destroys a Zepp

London, June 17.—Two persons were killed and sixteen injured in last night's air raid over Kent, during which a Zeppelin was brought down in flames. The following official report of the raid was given out here today:

"Last night's air raid was carried out by two enemy airships. One airship crossed the Kentish coast at about 2 a. m. and dropped six bombs on a coast town. According to the latest police reports two persons were killed, sixteen were injured, and a large number of houses were damaged."

"The second airship attacked the east coast town of West Anglia at about 2.30 a. m. She was heavily shelled by guns of the anti-aircraft defence, and driven off. It is probable she was damaged by gun fire."

"Shortly afterwards this raider, after dropping a number of bombs in open places, was engaged and brought down in flames by a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps. The airship was destroyed. There were no casualties or damage in West Anglia."

Sgt. Duncan Macneil OF THE CANADIANS Says Dr. Cassell's Tablets Cured His Dyspepsia Completely

Sergeant Duncan Macneil, of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, writing from Europe (his home address is 116 Pleasant street, Halifax, N. S.), says: "For six years I suffered from frequent attacks of dyspepsia, often being in bed for days at a time. When the war broke out I joined the Expeditionary Force and came to England. I had not been long there, however, when my old trouble returned, and I had to go to hospital. While in hospital a friend told me of Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and I decided to try them. The first box brought such pronounced relief that I continued the treatment. To make a long story short, a complete cure was effected."

A free sample of Dr. Cassell's Tablets will be sent to you on receipt of 5 cents for mailing and packing. Address: Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10 McCaul street, Toronto.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are the surest home remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Trouble, Sleeplessness, Anaemia, Nervous Ailments, Nerve Paralysis, Palpitation and Weakness in Children. Specially valuable for nursing mothers and during the critical periods of life. Sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout Canada. Prices: One tube, 50 cents; six tubes for the price of five. Beware of imitations, said to contain hypophosphites. The composition of Dr. Cassell's Tablets is known only to the proprietors, and no imitation can ever be the same. Sole Proprietors: Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

The Russian government has ordered the immediate re-examination of all men who have hitherto been exempted from military service.

JAPANESE EXCEL IN OLYMPIC GAMES

Fast Performance of Athletes In Far Eastern Meet Held in Tokio

Detailed reports of the Far Eastern Olympic games held recently at Tokio, Japan, disclose an excellent long distance road running feat by a Japanese. The Marathon race of twenty-five miles was won by Hashimoto, a sturdy distance runner, who was first to cross the finish line in the fast time of two hours, 31 minutes, 28.3 seconds.

It was in this and other distant races and swimming contests that the Japanese athletes played the big lead which finally won the meet for the Nipones, as the Chinese and Filipinos showed up to better advantage in the sprints and field events. The Japanese swimmers far excelled their Oriental rivals. In the nine swimming races Japan scored 47 points, while China and the Philippines had to be contented with three each. Every race was won by a Japanese, and in every event the former records were badly beaten.

The feature of the last day's programme was the winning of the Decathlon by Noguchi, a Japanese, with the total score of 675 points. In the first five events Saavedra, the Filipino, who won the Decathlon at the last meet of the Far Eastern games, led all others, and he was expected to carry off the honor again, but in the one mile run, Noguchi, the Japanese, won the first place. Villanueva, a Filipino, was second with the score of 646 and Saavedra was third with 641 points. Noguchi obtained most of his points in the running events and broad jump.

ASKS MINOR LEAGUES TO DISCONTINUE THEIR SCHEDULES ON JULY 4

Chicago, June 16.—Thirteen minor leagues in various parts of the country were in receipt of telegrams from Al Tamey, president of the Three I League yesterday urging that they discontinue their schedules after July 4. The appeal, which was directed to every organization of importance below class A level, "in view of war conditions and inclement weather, July 4 has been suggested as the proper date for minor leagues to discontinue their seasons with honor. It would be a great saving to the clubs and an occasion for a big demonstration, attracting enormous crowds which will assist the clubs in defraying indebtedness."

Tamey pointed out that two minor leagues—the North Carolina and the Virginia—already have tossed up the sponge.

James O'Neil, of Liverpool, murdered his brother because he informed the police that James was an absentee from the army.

Recruiting in United States

Raising a British Army on Foreign Soil

Plan Big Campaign

At Least Fifty Thousand British Subjects of Military Age and Fitness are Available for Service in Army

It is estimated that there are half a million British subjects in the United States, and that one-tenth of them are of military age and fitness. This takes no account, of course, of British and Canadian-born citizens who have become naturalized Americans, many of whom will no doubt be selected in the first draft. The half million are British subjects who are liable to whatever laws Great Britain may make for carrying on the war, and they are liable to conscription if they hail from any part of the British Isles or from British Dominions which have adopted a compulsory measure. It is not proposed that they shall be violently hauled from the United States and sent to the colors. This is not considered necessary at present, and it is believed that it will not become necessary, because these British subjects have now been given an opportunity to come forward voluntarily and enlist—an opportunity that they did not have before last Wednesday.

British Recruiters in New York.

On that day a British flag was hung out of a window on Broadway, a couple of men in khaki stood at the door and an official notice announced the premises as a British recruiting station, probably the first one ever opened on American soil. In charge of the recruiting is Brig. Gen. W. A. White, who saw service in France, but was recalled to become Assistant Director of Recruiting at the War Office. At the beginning of the war he was stationed in Canada, and was active in raising the first Canadian contingent, which he accompanied overseas. Gen. White believes that there will be many thousands of British subjects in the United States enrolled at various recruiting stations which will be established in the leading American cities. A special campaign will be made by leading British and American citizens to enroll eligible British subjects; in case of districts where there is no regular

They Were Not Slackers.

In many cases his former employment was no longer open to him. Instances of British subjects winding up their affairs in the United States, resigning lucrative positions, or selling out interests in prosperous businesses in order to enlist, and later on finding themselves unable to qualify were by no means rare. Sons of these loyal subjects felt that they had not been fairly treated, and no doubt they would urge others desirous of enlisting to proceed cautiously. They deeply resented being called slackers, and between staunch pro-Ally Americans who did not understand their circumstances, and pro-Germans, they must have had an unhappy time. Now they have the opportunity that they have sought, to offer themselves openly, and if they are rejected to have the fact known among their neighbors. It is likely that some who were rejected earlier in the war may now be accepted owing to the modified terms of some of the earlier physical standards.

If You Hold A 4th Class Engineer Certificate

as issued by the Department of Marine or its English equivalent and are a British Subject you are probably eligible for one of the vacancies as Engine Room Artificer in the newly commissioned ships of the

Canadian Naval Patrol

It is an effective way to place your qualifications at the service of your country during the War, while the pay is good, from \$1.85 TO \$2.50 PER DAY with free food, lodgings and kit, together with \$25.00 monthly to dependents.

There are vacancies also for Stokers at \$1.20 PER DAY plus similar allowances, also for some seamen and other ratings.

Apply to: The Naval Transport Officer, 85 Prince William Street, or to the Department of Naval Service, Ottawa.

TUCKETTS MARGUERITE THE "3 FOR A QUARTER" CIGAR

The kind of a cigar you are sure to like, mild with the full, natural flavor.

A Heavy Task for Kerensky

Looked Upon as Man to Swing Russia

His Career, So Far

A Young Man With Reputation as Radical Now Pre eminent Figure in New Government—Popular With Masses

If one should paraphrase an ancient saying, says the Toronto Mail and Empire, and ask: "Can any good thing come out of Russia?" and if one should be retorted upon in American slang to the effect, "Russia? What d' y mean Russia?" then one might elucidate to the extent of saying "Kerensky," it being a name not only easily pronounced, but the most significant name in Russia today. Not to keep up the mystery any longer it may as well be confessed now that if Russia does anything in this war, that is to say, anything that the Kaiser does not warmly approve, it will be done through the influence of Kerensky. How big a man he is we do not know. That he is the biggest man in Russia today from the point of view of influence, is not to be denied. The event may prove that a big man in Russia today is about on a par with a small man in Haiti. In other words Russia may be devoid of big men who are permitted to wield influence. The Grand Duke Nicholas would be a big man in any assembly in the world. In Russia he is merely a prisoner. Among the supporters of big men in large Kerensky stands out.

Big Man in Siberia.

Russia is in some respects like China. It is a vast empire and a man may rise to greatness there and the outside world never be aware of it. Yuan Shai Kai, for instance, was a great Chinese statesman before his name was ever breathed outside his native province. Kerensky Siberia some years ago. What the qualifications are for becoming a great man in Siberia except an ability to resist the cold, the Caucasian public does not know, or whether a man might be recognized as great there and fail to be a great man in St. Petersburg, or even in Petrograd is not understood. But Kerensky, though now only thirty-seven years old, dark, slight, and resembling a juvenile "lead" in so far as his pictures hold the mirror up to nature, was a great man in Siberia some years ago. He was a lawyer, and also a Socialist. There was a strike, and some soldiers shot down some Serbian rioters in routine and absent-minded fashion. Kerensky as-

sisted at the investigation, and his courage in assailing the police and the authorities generally made him extremely popular with the masses.

Forms Party in Duma.

Lawyer-like he next proceeded to run for something and get elected. He became a member of that emasculated debating society, the Fourth Duma. He could accomplish little with regard to legislation, but he accomplished much with reference to enraging the authorities. Several times he was silenced, and more than once forcibly removed from the chamber. He despised this publicity about as much as a movie star hates to have his picture taken, and he proceeded to organize a party of his own, which because the leader of the Group of Toil, numbering ten. This party formed a working alliance with the fourteen Social-Democrats, led by Chkheidze, who will be mentioned no more for typographical reasons. The two men were both against the government before the war, but when war was declared they parted company. The other leader was against the war; Kerensky was for it, and in a speech in the Duma asserted that the Russian democracy was being assailed by Germany. He did not dispute the fact that Russia had great strides in democracy to make for herself, but he insisted that the first duty was to beat Germany.

In Favor of Fighting Germany.

Kerensky is generally described as a socialist, but in reality he is a socialist, a vast difference that will be apparent to anybody who has a mind that measures degrees like a vernier. It may be that he is more like an anarchist, or one who believes that Russia can attain liberty and freedom without passing through all the stages of evolution that other democracies have trod. The important thing is that Kerensky seems to hold firmly to the belief that the first duty of Russia is to defeat Germany. He has been doing his best to get the troops at the front to fight. Whether he will be listened to now is the problem. If he is disregarded by the Russians might say that they appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober, for not so long ago he made vague promises to the effect that the land of Russia would be divided among the population. If the population concludes that it is more important to cut up the land than to cut up the German armies, Kerensky will be partly responsible.

His greatest task now is to restrain the socialist ardor of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, and at the same time breathe into the Russian armies the fighting spirit. He is bound, as in the case of the arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas, to save whatever ground has been gained by the revolution and suppress any member of the Romanoff house who might form a rallying point for the old friends of the Czar. He must attain military efficiency and discipline without causing his supporters to feel that they are not as good as their officers and particularly as their generals. In fact, he is wrestling with the greatest job of any young statesman since the days of Pitt. We wish him luck, and should he succeed he ought to be made Czar of Russia if he covets the title.

What a man wants in the morning—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

BRAYLEYS STOMACH AND LIVER PILLS

CURE CONSTIPATION

By "Bud" Fisher

Mutt and Jeff—Jeff Can Pilot a Schooner Across The Bar at That

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