

QUESTION AL FORECAST

Journal Quotes Liberal
Approval — "Worthy of
thought."

British margin against the Germans. They were to go towards the formation of the first number of "extra imperial" squadrons forshadowing a world-wide Imperial fleet made up of ships contributed by the various British nations under the control of an imperial admiralty which would not be distinguishable from the present British admiralty. This is now quite clear to all who have followed the discussion with any degree of care. Mr. Borden must, however, bear the responsibility in history and before the people of having tried to trap Canada into a permanent naval policy by untrue representations.

By the time parliament reassembles in November there will have been a crystallization of public opinion. The government will be constrained to the government to a candid which was altogether lacking last season. Mr. Borden cannot hope to do business again with his counterfeited presentation of an imaginary temporary policy dealing with a mythical emergency. He must accept, in at least general terms, the permanent policy which he has given his personal adhesion to and to which he is pledged to continue his party.

No doubt the times are not altogether propitious for such an announcement. Mr. Borden came home last fall intent on sparring with the situation until the end of last session, to commit himself to impending by Mr. Borden Law and his friend Mr. Borden, would make it possible for him to announce a centrist programme with the strong backing of the home government. Most inconveniently for these plans, Mr. Asquith is still in office and likely to remain there for a year or more. Meanwhile necessity drives. Mr. Borden will be forced, unless he stubbornly adheres to the transparently fraudulent formula which he used last session, to declare in favor of centralization which will rally against him all the forces of Canadianism and will set up reaction in England which will end Mr. Borden's political career, already sadly overcast.

One other objection to Mr. Borden's mind to the declaration of a permanent policy may be that it commits him, in view of his 1911 pledges, to a general election as soon thereafter as is practicable. This pledge, given to the Conservative-Nationalist supporters behind him in the house, could, however, be broken with safety. The Conservative-Nationalist do not want an election which would mean their extermination. So far as they are concerned Mr. Borden can announce his permanent policy and take his time about submitting it to the people. Other circumstances might, however, bring about an election very shortly after the declaration by Mr. Borden of his permanent policy of centralization and centralization. One consideration would be the realization by the shrewder members of the party that the policy, once clearly stated, would be subjected to a shattering assault which would increase in volume and effectiveness with every passing week. Hence the temptation to stick to the old policy in early appeal to the people.

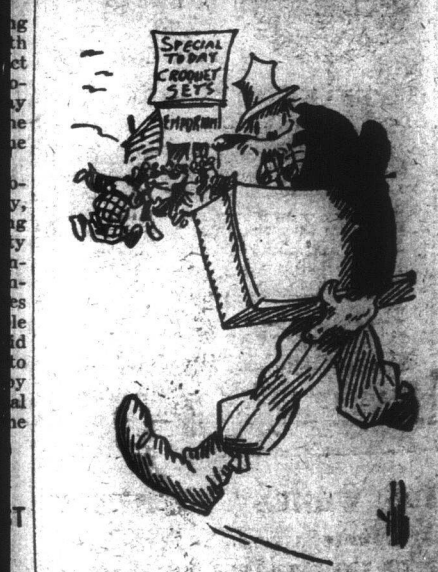
A forecast of the political future based upon a calculation of probabilities would therefore be: Another session of parliament marked for a forced declaration by the government in favor of centralization, to be followed next spring or next summer by a general election. Some of the arguments which would favor an early election after another session are still more favorable to election before the next session of parliament; but we take it that the government would not dare to appeal to the people without redoubting, which is already a year overdue. Upon all counts, however, it is desirable that political influences and agencies opposed to the government's naval policy should be established and prepared for centralization.

SUMMER SCIENCE SCHOOL OPENED AT HALIFAX TUESDAY

Halifax, July 9.—The Summer Science School opened tonight in the assembly hall of the Technical Club. Professor S. A. Starratt, B. Sc., of Roxbury (Mass.), presided. Among those who addressed the meeting were Dr. A. H. McKay and Hon. E. H. Armstrong, chairman of the school board. The regular work of the school will begin tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock. The mornings will be given to lectures, the afternoons to field and laboratory work, and the evenings to discussion, to which the public are invited.

There is a large attendance of teachers from all over the maritime provinces.

ABE MARTIN



A clever ugly man gets by eventually, but 'th' good looking 'fool' don't seem to have a 'th' of trouble. A teller kin drink grape juice an' still prove an alibi when it comes 'th' Lord's vineyard.

AGRICULTURE

Farmers Cannot Expect Best Results With Potatoes Unless
Sprayed With Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green—Stock
Solution of Bluestone, Lime and Water.

Year by year the question of spraying potatoes is discussed by the growers, yet hundreds of acres go unsprayed. Year by year the press, agricultural speakers, the colleges and all the experiment stations, contribute their quota from various standpoints, all agreeing that spraying potatoes for blight abundantly pays. Further, experimental evidence along this line is not necessary; profits on the investment of spraying often pay 100 per cent, or greater; the best success is impossible without it, and the satisfaction at winning out in the struggle against plant disease correspondingly large; yet spraying potatoes for blight is not the common practice. If we could throw away his prejudice, to fall in line with the best method in this respect, we would have accomplished a work for agriculture, concerning which we would be justly proud.

We know very well that all unsprayed potatoes do not rot, and that all sprayed potatoes are not blighted. The fact is true that the best success and the heaviest yields with potatoes are not possible unless plants are well and persistently sprayed, disease or no disease. In view of the fact that there are on the market countless spray mixtures, some good and some worthless, with which when used on potatoes, the results are less along with the good, and in view of the fact that some sprays are excellent when applied to some crops and of no avail when used on others, the problem becomes very confusing. For instance, the celebrated lime-sulphur of such great value in the apple orchard, is a positive injury when applied to potatoes. It is important for the grower to know that potatoes and many other plants are sprayed for two distinct purposes.

To control plant disease and to kill insects. A spray used for the former is known as a fungicide and for the latter an insecticide. It is possible to combine the two in which case we have a combined fungicide and insecticide, as effective as when applied singly, and put on at great economy in time. The fungicide for potatoes is Bordeaux mixture, and the insecticide is Paris Green or arsenate of lead. Either may be mixed safely with the Bordeaux mixture. If we have any doubts as to the value of potatoes, as it is somewhat cheaper, and nearly or quite as effective.

The Best Method.
Bordeaux mixture made after any formula and applied in any way is better than no application at all, but method of use has much to do with success in controlling disease and ease in applying. The manner of putting the chemicals together has more to do with the character of the resulting compound than is found with many spray solutions. The mixture should be made as follows: One barrel dissolve 40 pounds of copper sulphate, commonly called bluestone, in 40 gallons of water, and in another barrel 40 pounds of best stove lime (quicklime) in 40 gallons of water. These are regarded as stock solutions and will keep indefinitely. In a third barrel we place eight gallons of the bluestone stock and fill barrel with water. The barrel will contain eight pounds of bluestone and 40 gallons of water. In a fourth barrel we place eight gallons of the lime solution and fill barrel with water. The bluestone and lime are then in dilute solutions, and are ready to be mixed. The resulting mixture is known as Bordeaux. It will be seen that the mixture would contain eight pounds of bluestone, eight pounds of lime, and 80 gallons of water, or of the strength 4-4-40 as commonly given. The whole pot as outlined was intended to permit the union of the bluestone and lime in dilute solutions—the only correct way of making.

The Bordeaux mixture is then ready for the spray tank. A strainer should be used here, if by sediment is allowed in the pump barrel, it is sure to clog the nozzles and make much trouble. The Bordeaux mixture is, of course, a fungicide, and to this we add the poison, say, one pound of Paris green to 40 gallons of the Bordeaux, making a combined insecticide and fungicide, killing blight and insects at the one time. It is not apparent why Bordeaux mixture when blight is not present, but such is the case. Many believe that the copper of the mixture acts as a stimulant to potatoes and other plants, having an action similar to that of nitrate of soda. Again it may be that the evaporation from leaves, covered with Bordeaux is not so great as others. At any rate leaves so treated are thicker, more vigorous and remain green longer than leaves not treated.

It should be remembered that the

Cures While Horses Work or Rest

CURES—
Galls
Sore Shoulders
Sore Neck
Sore Back
Sore Mouth
Old Sores
Sore Tests

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE

Stays right on the job, 16 hours a day, healing up those old stubborn sores that seem to never heal.

And you can work your horses right along—and know that this famous "International Gall Cure" is healing up the sores and making new, sound flesh.

25c. and 50c.—and your money back if it fails. Sold by dealers everywhere.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.
TORONTO LIMITED, ONTARIO

FOR WOMEN'S AILMENTS
Dr. Martell's Female Pills have been the Standard for 20 years and for 40 years prescribed and recommended by Physicians. Accept no other. At all druggists.

various fungicides are preventive rather than cures. The secret is to get the leaves covered before they are attacked and keep them so. If plants are covered with such armor, they are safe from spores, that is the seeds of plant diseases, can find no feeding ground there.

There are some bacterial diseases of potatoes which cannot be controlled; but for early and late blight, those dread diseases of the potato, we recommend Bordeaux mixture with all confidence.

E. M. STRAIGHT.

Farmer Can Mix Concrete Himself And Make Many Things To Save Diminishing Wood Supply—Consent All That Is Necessary To Buy.

The New Brunswick farmer has scarcely felt the want for lumber. No part of the world is better wooded, and nowhere can lumber be more cheaply obtained. The sharp advance in the price of lumber during the last few years, and the comparative difficulty experienced in obtaining the same, have forced a substitute for lumber to the fore on many farms. Already in some parts of Ontario the branches of trees are used for the home fire while the trees are spared; sawdust is used for the making of pressed wooden ware; planer shavings are carefully baled and sold at 80 cents per 100 for absorbent in stables. The need for wood is felt everywhere. That a substitute for wood has been found in concrete has been admirably demonstrated, not only equaling wood, but surpassing it for many purposes on the farm, not only for floors and foundations, but for fence posts, drinking troughs, for nearly any kind of building, or for the house, or for the barn.

Concrete is a mixture of cement, sand, gravel or crushed stone and water. Cement is the only ingredient which cannot be obtained on most farms, and is of little volume when compared with the resulting mass. It is the material, however, which binds the whole in a solid rock. On adding water to the cement it becomes a soft, sticky paste, and will remain so for about one-half hour, after which it begins to harden or "set." It should therefore, be remembered that Portland cement concrete must be placed in position within 20 or 30 minutes from the time it is first mixed. Cement which has been in contact with water for more than 24 hours is worthless.

Great care must be given the sand as it constitutes one third or one-half of the resulting concrete. Very fine sand is not suitable and should not be used. Dirty sand simply means that clay and vegetable matter will mix with the sand. Such material should be discarded. Gravel, if clean, may be used as it comes from the bank, but crushed stone is more commonly used. The dust, or fines, present when rock comes from a crusher, should be sifted out, and dirt, if present, washed out by running water.

Concrete is made of varying strengths for different purposes. The 1:2:4 and the 1:2½:3 formulas are common and answer for most purposes. A 1:2:4 mixture means one part of cement, two parts of sand and four times as much stone or gravel, so that the whole mixture consists of seven parts. A 1:2½:3 mixture means the same amount of cement, but more sand and gravel. The quantities are never taken by weight, but by volume. Measuring boxes are necessary for the work, and may be made of rough lumber, of any convenient size.

When all the materials have been selected the next step is to see that the materials are properly mixed and work quickly done. Machine mixing is satisfactory for large lots, but for small jobs on the farm it is not to be recommended.

The concrete board for mixing has been described as follows: "A concrete board for mixing should be nine feet by 10 feet. It should be made of one inch boards, 10 feet long, surfaced on one side, and should be held together by five two inch by four inch by nine foot cleats." Boards 2x4 inches nailed around the outside of the mixing board is a prevention against losing cement.

The sand should first be loaded in wheelbarrows and wheeled on the board, emptied in the measuring box and spread evenly over the board in a layer 8 or 4 inches thick. The cement is poured over this and thoroughly incorporated with the sand. The gravel or crushed stone is then placed in position and lastly the water thrown on top. Repeated turning over is necessary until the mass is the same throughout. When the concrete is properly mixed it must be placed at once. Shoveling from the board to the form is all right or any other method providing the work is done quickly. The concrete should be deposited in layers about six inches thick, and well rammed down, lightly tamped or not at all depending upon the amount of water used in the manufacture of the concrete.

Concrete should not be exposed to bright sunshine for five or six days after placing in the forms, and should be sprinkled with water morning and night during that time. In very hot weather this precaution is quite necessary. Forms for concrete work may be made of anything which will hold the concrete, usually of wood, although iron is often used, and for ornamental work wet and smooth surfaces. Forms must be so constructed as to hold their shape well and easily taken down when wanted to be removed from the hardened concrete. Plans or unplanned boards may be used for the forms, depending upon the surface wanted on the finished job. Green lumber is more satisfactory than well-seasoned lumber. It will not warp out of shape so quickly when it comes in contact with the water of the concrete.

The farmer and ordinary farm help may, if they exercise the proper care at every point, do very much toward making many things around the farm highly permanent and fireproof, by the use of concrete.

E. M. S.

The "Alleged Gentleman."
(Full Mail Gazette.)
This quaint notice was recently posted in a Cardiff club: "If the alleged gentleman who took three brushes from Mr. A. color box imagines they will point poultry without the assistance of the master hand, he is gravely mistaken and therefore may as well return them to their rightful owner."

FORESTRY CONVENTION EDS SESSION

Important Resolutions Passed
Planning an Extensive Campaign Throughout Canada.

Winnipeg, July 9.—The final meeting of the Canadian Forestry convention tonight was marked by a series of resolutions and discussions which marked a distinct advance in the work of the association and laid out for the executive and members a campaign of unparalleled activity in the history of the organization. The central point of the discussion of immediate extension of the work was a resolution by Vere C. Brown, as follows:

"That the executive committee take into consideration the advisability of appointing (A) central committee at Ottawa and sub-committees at important points in different sections of Canada to formulate a national forestry policy, and (B) advisory boards at each centre where a sub-committee is formed."

The probable definite action of the executive committee upon this suggestion will involve, it is expected an immediate extension of the association's power and the augmentation of a large number of members to the work in hand. In closing the convention, the Hon. W. A. Chatham, of Toronto, laid stress upon the advance which had been made by the association, in holding its convention in Winnipeg, and expressed confidence that with its possibilities, the western country would soon be a centre of power in the various objects of the body. The resolutions which follow are an indication of the advances made by this meeting in the central west.

Resolved, that this association recognizes the importance of planting shelter belts and other trees and shrubs in the protection of the departments of education and agriculture of the provinces. The association also by resolution, approved the policy of the commission of conservation, of the co-operation of the railway commissioners, of the establishment of ranger schools, of the action of the Dominion government in extending areas included in forest reserves on watersheds and non-agricultural lands, urging the extension of the same, of the work of tree-planting division at Indian Head, of the proposed establishment of a ranger school in British Columbia.

CATERPILLAR PLAGUE STRIKES NORTH SHORE

Chatham, N. B., July 7.—According to John Connell, a veteran guide, a plague of caterpillars has struck a section of the Bathurst district and they seem to rival the activity of the pests that have scourged Montreal and other portions of the province this year. Mr. Connell says that the caterpillars extend for a mile and a half on both sides of the road and, as near as he can tell from several observations, they are working northward at a slow pace.

They exist in millions and are attacking the poplars, alders and birches and one of the noteworthy features is the fact that they are eating the leaves of the alder, a thing they have never been known to do before. When they have passed along the woods, though a forest fire had swept through them as the trees are completely denuded of leaves. They have already destroyed a large amount of poplar and while the extent of the loss is not measured the visit is fatal to young birch.

The maple and fuller grown birches do not seem to be selected by the insects for food. The pests are now making towards the settlement and will soon be a menace to the farmers unless something can be done to stay their progress.

Armor-Platers in Canada.

(London News and Leader.)
Sir Percy Grouard and Sir G. H. Murray, directors of Messrs. Armstrong, have just returned from Canada, where they have been negotiating for a site. Other British shipbuilding interests have been prospecting on the banks of the St. Lawrence. Sir George H. Murray stated last night that the purchase would not affect their Newcastle works in any way. Probably the majority of the men to be employed would be taken from Canada. It was possible, however, that the men needed for supervising the work in the various departments would be drawn from the English works of the firm at Newcastle.

Warranted to give satisfaction.
GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM
Cuts, Sores, Swellings, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, and all skin diseases from Scabies, Ringworm, and other itchy humors. Cures all skin diseases of the face, neck, chest, back, arms, and legs. Cures all skin diseases of the feet, hands, and fingers. Cures all skin diseases of the scalp, hair, and beard. Cures all skin diseases of the eyes, nose, and throat. Cures all skin diseases of the ears, mouth, and tongue. Cures all skin diseases of the skin, in general.

As a REMEDY FOR THE SKIN, GOMBALD'S CAUSTIC BALSAM is the most effective and reliable. It is a pure, natural, and harmless preparation, and it is the only one of its kind. It is the only one that will cure all skin diseases, no matter how long they have been present. It is the only one that will cure all skin diseases, no matter how long they have been present. It is the only one that will cure all skin diseases, no matter how long they have been present.

ELECTRICITY TO MAKE FARM LIFE A JOY

Development of Hydro-Electric
May Mean Much to New
Brunswick

THREE FEATURES

Motive Power Already Being Supplied
In Ontario; Irrigation Appears to
Be Practical and Stimulation of
Growth is Possible.

Besides supplying electricity to suburban railway lines, the development of the projected hydro-electric plants at Grand Falls and on the Lepreau are expected to be a means of establishing more up-to-date farming in New Brunswick. Electricity on the farm promises in a few years to become as essential as electric power in the city. In this province there is no means at present of providing the power unless each farmer should generate his own, and this would require days and days of strenuous manual labor on the farm could be done more quickly and with less human effort and exhaustion, with machinery operated by electricity. A great deal more ground could be covered and hence farmers could be in a position to raise more crops and have no difficulty in handling them at the proper time. Then again the number of hands could be diminished and the work would be done in a practical manner, it recommends to the attention of the departments of education and agriculture of the provinces.

The association also by resolution, approved the policy of the commission of conservation, of the co-operation of the railway commissioners, of the establishment of ranger schools, of the action of the Dominion government in extending areas included in forest reserves on watersheds and non-agricultural lands, urging the extension of the same, of the work of tree-planting division at Indian Head, of the proposed establishment of a ranger school in British Columbia.

The Work in Ontario.

Hon. Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission has been an earnest advocate of the use of electric power for driving all kinds of farming implements. The whirling dynamo now spin the dairy churns drive the rattling mowing machines and saw patches on father's pants. The rate of Niagara power is so reasonable that the chairman's office are being accepted in many districts.

In parts of Canada and the United States, electricity is already being used extensively in farming as regard to running machinery, but in various universities and colleges experimenting is now going on to determine the value of electricity in irrigation and in stimulating the growth of crops.

For Irrigation.

Outside of Rochester (N. Y.), farmers are making an experiment of irrigating their lands with the use of electricity. The average includes orchards, lawns, and the soil is a fine sand. The water is procured from a pond, supplied freely by stream. Concrete drains are used in the irrigation and the electric power is employed in forcing the water through the orchard. The experiment has not yet been given a fair trial but farmers are spending large sums of money in the scheme and the experimental department of a New York college has associated itself in the project supplying some of the apparatus.

A new phase of the use of electricity in the irrigation is a subject of publication of the Review of Reviews. Experiments are being conducted in universities and institutions throughout America and Europe and have been going on for some time, in an effort to use electricity in putting vitality into plants and cause them to advance beyond the normal state induced by atmospheric conditions. Various processes are being tried, but it must be said that no distinct success has been met with so far. The idea is to increase the amount of electricity the amount of food to the plant, for it is believed that electricity contains an essential food for plant life but how to impart this artificial nourishment is the question that is troubling scientists.

A Pleasant Future.

In the course of a few years, should all these experiments prove successful, what a relief it will be to farmers to know that they will not have to rely entirely upon the weather for their crops. Their interests then instead of being centered in the weather will be in their drainage, upon which the whole life of the farm will depend. They will no longer have to depend upon the rain to bring the crops along, but forced irrigation through electric power will give the moisture for the plants. Then again the plant life will be invigorated and assured and there will be no worry that the crops will remain standing in the fields as has happened this year in some parts of Canada. The matter of harvesting them, too, will be no longer a problem.

BOTH DAMAGED IN COLLISION ON COAST

Charlottetown, P. E. I., July 9.—This morning at three o'clock the Black Diamond liner Cacoma, bound from Sydney to Chatham, N. B., with coal, collided with the schooner Sarah A. Townsend, bound from Chatham to Charlottetown with lumber. The schooner struck the steamer, a glancing blow amidships making a large hole just above the water line and demolishing the steamer's boat. The captain was almost knocked off the bridge and the schooner was so badly damaged that the captain and crew abandoned her. They arrived here on the Cacoma. The schooner will be temporarily repaired in Charlottetown. The schooner is owned in North Sydney.

After blankets have been washed and dried thoroughly they should be well beaten with a carpet beater. This will make them light and soft.

WILL SHOW AGAIN WHAT N. B. CAN DO IN WAY OF APPLES

Subscriptions Again Being Solicited and Many Prizes Are to Be Donated — Special Competitions.

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association will again hold an apple show in St. John next November, and judging by the steps already being taken to promote the show, it is likely to prove a great success in the matter of exhibits, for all those interested throughout the province are being called upon to take part, and many local business men and others are being asked to show their interest in this rapidly growing industry by contributing towards prizes for the successful exhibitors.

H. T. Hoag of the board of trade, is now soliciting subscriptions from those who helped towards promoting the success of the last apple show held here in 1911. As many others are doubtless interested, he hopes to hear from any who care to help either by cash donations or by offering special prizes or cups.

The competitions at the last show were for special counties, and others open to growers throughout the province. Among the latter was the competition for the best four boxes of dessert apples, the winner to receive a silver cup presented by the St. John board of trade. It is hoped that the number of competitions will be still larger at the show in November. No date has yet been fixed definitely.

Attendance at Rural Schools.

(Ottawa Journal.)

That the unsatisfactory attendance at rural schools in Ontario is a matter for concern is suggested by the facts given in the annual report of the United States commissioner of education which has just been issued. An abnormally large percentage of illiteracy in the rural districts is noted in this report. Canada may expect the same condition to obtain in the rural districts of this country unless a way is found to have the children in the country districts attend school.

MINERS OBJECT TO HORSES' WORK AND STRIKE

Fifteen Hundred Men Quit in
Sydney Mines Because They
Had to Haul Cars—Return on
Promise of Change.

Sydney Mines, July 9.—Fifteen hundred miners at Nos. 2, 3 and 4 collieries, Sydney Mines, went out on strike this afternoon.

The cause of the trouble is that no horses are being supplied in these mines, and practically all the work of hauling cars, shoveling and filling falls on the miners. Nearly all the men in the three collieries named belong to the P. W. A. and that organization took the initiative in the matter. The strike committee had several interviews with Manager T. J. Brown, who assured them the matter would be laid before the directors at once. Mr. Brown left for New Glasgow this morning for this purpose. The committee was satisfied with Mr. Brown's promise and the men resumed work till Thursday, pending the directors' decision.

The Honeymooners.

(M. A. E.)

An amusing story connected with the recent wedding of the Kaiser's daughter is being told in Berlin. At the wedding the Kaiser, in the presence of the bride, remarks to Col. von Baumhach that he hoped that the colonel would see that the roads between Berlin and Rathenow, where the honeymoon was to be spent, were kept in good order so that he, the Kaiser, might take frequent motor car spins out to see his daughter.

The colonel replied that he would do all in his power to make his majesty's trips along the road a real pleasure, but after her father had moved away, the princess drew the colonel aside and whispered in his ear: "My dear colonel, don't you move a finger to improve those roads in order that papa can come out often? We want to be left alone for a while."

W. F. TOLSON, U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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