

AFTER EVERY MEAL

WRIGLEYS

makes your food do you more good.

Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after heavy eating.

Sweetens the breath, removes food particles from the teeth, gives new vigor to tired nerves.

Comes to you fresh, clean and full-flavored.



SEAL TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

ESTATE CLAIMS OF KAISER ARE TO BE SETTLED

Two hundred million dollars is the aggregate value of the seventy-one Hohenzollern estates, castles and palaces in Germany according to the formal Imperial estimates. The ex-Kaiser's attempt to regain possession of these properties has caused continuous legal fighting the past six years, but there are now signs of the conflict being settled out of court.

Besides these Royal estates the ex-Imperial family also lays claim to vast landed and forest estates, as well as twenty-four apartment houses in Berlin, fifty-three houses and villas in Potsdam and other valuable real estate, including the ground upon which State operas at Berlin, Cassel, Hannover, Wiesbaden and elsewhere stand. How much all this really ought to be worth, the Prussian State regards as a fair price for the Kaiser's confiscated holdings.

The estimate mentioned above has been made by an Imperial Court Marshal in 1913. It is presumed, however, that Prussia means to offer a considerable lower sum and the amount is kept a deep secret pending the outcome of negotiation with the Hohenzollerns.

Coal Men Accused Of Raising Prices

Complaints that retailers are beginning to increase prices of anthracite coal are arising from a number of cities.

Washington is already feeling the effects of the strike and hard coal prices have been boosted 25 to 50 cents while soft coal has gone up along with anthracite.

The charge is made that there is no reason for increases except that dealers are taking advantage of the situation and of the increasing disposition of domestic buyers to lay in their winter supply.

Predictions are made that prices will be still further increased if the strike continues and consumers here and in Canada will bear the burden. Meantime there are no signs that the administration plans to intervene in the strike and the walk out will apparently drift on indefinitely.

Shells More Terrible Than Gas In the War

Paris, Sept. 6—The war in Morocco—for it must be recognized as war now that Marshal Petain, who is really the commander-in-chief of the French army has been sent to the scene of action—has revived discussion in the Paris press whether gas ought to be used in warfare.

There seems to be no question of the state's right to use gas against individual disturbers of the peace, as the police have recently employed or prepared to employ gas to arrest criminals, looked in their rooms, without any protest being raised.

A prominent surgeon, Jean Louis, who saw much service during the World War, writing to the Figaro says that the use of poison gas is extremely mild "if anything can be called mild in warfare." It alone allows a military objective to be gained without excessive massacres and bloodshed. Men will hold a position to the last against explosive shells but a few well placed gas shells will oblige them to evacuate before the losses are heavy.

Gas does but little damage. The famous flood of gas at Prosenes, the most fatal case of its use during the war, hardly made any more than 200 victims, less than a few well placed explosive bombs would have made.

"Men who had been gassed, however sad their fate, were not, in general, greater objects of pity than those who had been permanently maimed, trepanned or blinded.

"War is a terrible thing, but if we have to draw a distinction between two forms of barbarity, gas barbarism is less than shell barbarism. It is less deadly and yet more efficient."

MAIL ORDER ECONOMICS

Down in a certain town a man went into a store to buy an article and asked the price. It was \$3.20 the dealer said.

"Good gracious," said the man. I can get the same thing from a mail order house for \$2.82."

"That's less than it costs me," said the dealer, "but I'll sell it on the same terms as the mail order house just the same."

"All right," said the customer. "You can send it along and charge it to my account."

"Not on your life," replied the dealer. "No charge accounts. You can't do business with the mail order house that way. Fork over the cash."

The customer handed over the cash.

"Now 2 cents for postage and 5 cents for money order."

The customer, inwardly raving kept to his agreement and paid the 7 cents.

"Now 35 cents expressage."

"Well I'll be—," he said, but paid it saying: "Now hand me it and I'll take it home for myself and be rid of this foolery."

"Hand it to you? Where do you think you are? You're not in Winnipeg, and you'll have to wait a week."

Whereupon he placed the article on the shelf and put the money in his cash drawer.

"That makes \$3.26" he said. "It has cost you 6 cents more and taken you a week longer to get it than if you had paid my price in the first place."

Be a Shining Scholar

2 in 1 Shoe Polish

On your shoes



Royal Bank Grows To 900 Branches

To the mind of the average person the name, The Royal Bank of Canada does not adequately convey the manifold activities of this Canadian institution with over 800 branches in Canada and with over 100 branches established in such countries as Cuba, the British and French West Indies, Haiti, Argentina, Brazil, British Guiana, British Honduras, Costa Rica, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, as well as in London, New York, Paris and Barcelona; nor does the average business man realize the wide and varied service this Bank is able to render without going outside its own organization.

The Royal Bank of Canada has done much to foster Canadian trade abroad and the value of its service to exporters and importers lies, not in its regular banking business alone but also in its willingness at all times to supply information regarding markets and marketing conditions, tariffs and confidential credit reports, etc. The value of this type of service is to be found in the fact that information is gathered direct by Managers who are not only on the spot, but know immediately local conditions.

In a little over fifty years, The Royal Bank of Canada has grown from a purely local Bank of an institution of international importance and today holds a foremost position amongst the great banks of the world.

The Royal Bank of Canada was incorporated in 1869 as "The Merchants Bank of Halifax." Its name was changed to the present title on January 1, 1901. The Head Office was transferred from Halifax to Montreal on March 2, 1907.

During the last two decades a vigorous policy of expansion has been followed. The assets of The Union Bank of Halifax. Its name was The Royal Bank of Canada on November 1, 1910; of The Traders Bank of Canada on September 1, 1912; of The Quebec Bank on January 2, 1917; and of The Northern Crown Bank on July 2, 1918.

The Bank's facilities for serving the public in Canada have been greatly increased by the purchase of The Union Bank of Canada announcement, of which was made by The Minister of Finance at Ottawa, on May 22, 1925, and which was unanimously ratified by the shareholders of both banks on July 21. At the meeting of The Royal Bank shareholders held at the Head Office in Montreal, it was decided to increase the authorized capital of the Bank from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000, as it has always been the practice of the Bank to keep its authorized capital somewhat higher than its paid-up capital.

The purchase of The Union Bank of Canada has added another 270 offices to The Royal Bank's original chain of branches in Canada, thus giving the Bank a total of over 800 branches in the Dominion and more than 100 abroad. The merger will bring the total assets of The Royal Bank of Canada well over 700 million dollars with deposits of over \$800,000,000.

The Union Bank of Canada was established in 1865 and has been regarded as particularly a Western Bank. Its Head Office was in Winnipeg and the majority of its branches served the farming sections of the Prairie Provinces.

The absorption of the Branches of The Union Bank of Canada by The Royal Bank of Canada was effected on September 1, 1925.

LEARN TO SWIM.

Swim every day and you will not develop large, ugly muscles, but beautiful, smooth-working ones under a clean skin, a body that moves with grace, bright eyes and a smile that will carry you anywhere. One of the greatest medical experts in the country has classed swimming as the greatest of exercises, because it uses the whole muscular system, with modern demand on nerve control.

100% Value

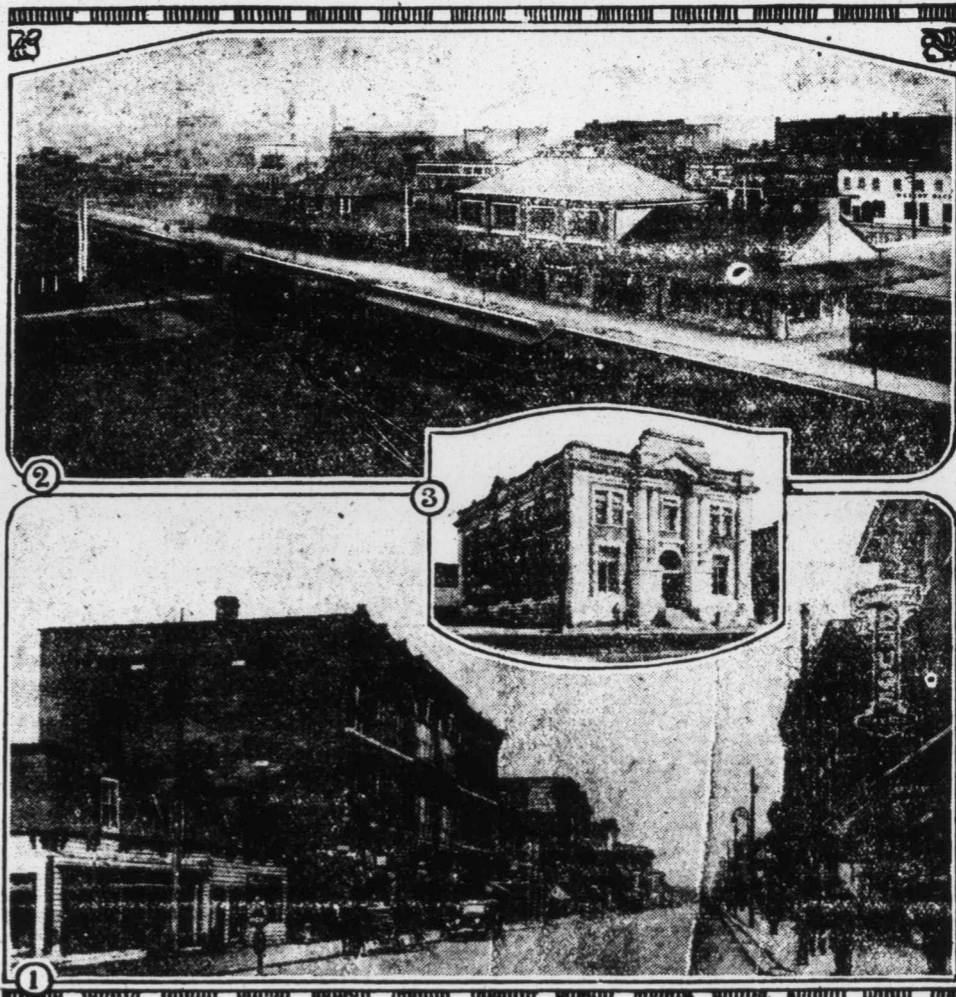
in every packet of

"SALADA"

TEA

Pure, delicious & rich-drawing. Black, Green and Mixed Blends.

New "Baby City" of Ontario



(1) North Bay's Main Street. (2) The Canadian Pacific Station, North Bay. (3) The Post Office.

An Old Home Week Celebration to celebrate the attainment of City status will be the big attraction for Northern Ontario the first week in August. North Bay, to-day the largest town in the Province, with a population officially estimated at 13,011, will become the Baby City of Ontario on Sunday, August 2nd. For the following six days, it will be a case of "open house" with all the well-known hospitality of the North Country.

Special services in all the City churches, conducted in most cases by former pastors, who were identified with the early history of the town, will inaugurate Old Home Week. The following day officialdom takes charge with "Civic Day" when the formal presentation of the City Charter will be made at Memorial Park and representatives of the Federal and Provincial Governments will extend their congratulations to the Gateway City of the North.

A race track has had to be practically rebuilt, two privately owned parks have had to be taken over for the year and other large expenditures incurred, but the citizens are behind the celebration movement and are determined to make it something that will be long remembered in the Northland.

The history of North Bay is one that is not generally known to all Canadians, even though the name is familiar from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as a great railroad centre. North Bay was originally discovered by Samuel de Champlain in 1615 and was a post on the old trail from the Ottawa to the Great Lakes in the time of the great French explorer.

The first settlements here are recorded as in 1853, with the coming of the first train over the Canadian Pacific Railway. North Bay was never incorporated as a village. Like Topsy, it just grew and became officially a town in 1891. In 1895, the population was 2,024, in 1905 it was 3,813, and in 1915 it was 10,041, and the last municipal census placed it at 13,011, while the rapid growth of the town this year indicated that it will be at least 15,000 when it takes its position as a City next August.

The Canadian Pacific paved the way for North Bay. The old Grand Trunk followed with its first train in June, 1888. Next was Northern Ontario's own railway, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, which was built north to the mining areas from North Bay in 1904, the first train being operated out of here on January 12th, 1905. The Canadian Northern was the fourth line to come in here, their first train arriving on September 14th, 1915.

Three and a half tons of gold bullion pass through North Bay every month from the Northern Mines, together with 13 tons of silver bullion, 500 tons of high-grade silver ores, 6,000 tons of pulp and 12,450 tons of paper. It makes a formidable array when checked up.

Silence That Is Not Golden

The merchant, who fails to "speak up" lets a lot of golden sales slip past his store. This lost business goes either to his competitor down street or, by mail order route to the big city stores.

People are often surprised to find that the goods they bought "unsight unseen" from a catalogue can be seen and examined in the local store!

Tell your buying public what you have—ADVERTISING in "The Union Advocate" will invite the whole community to your store. And—

Most Folks Shop Where They Are Invited to Shop

Mustard is valuable in the diet

Did you know that mustard not only gives more zest and flavor to meats, but also stimulates your digestion? Because it aids assimilation it adds nourishment to food.

but it must be Colman's