

MEN'S HATS FOR SPRING.
—Soft felt, in many shades of grey, green and brown, and black stiff hats—in many good blocks and at various prices.
—Main Floor, James St.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS THIS MORNING

ALL TORONTO BOYDOM IS AGOG

'Tis the Morning of the Annual Clearance of Boys' Suits

The Outstanding Feature of Which is the Offering
of \$18.00 Boys' Tweed Suits at \$6.90 and \$7.50 Juvenile Suits at \$2.95
In the Basement Section at 8.30

For this item we cannot take phone or mail orders, the quantity being limited.

The suits at \$6.90 provide an offering that establishes a new record for value, and one that should break every previous record for selling. For it consists of sturdy, serviceable, good-looking suits of a firmly-woven cotton and wool tweed, in dark brown with faint golden stripe, or fancy mixtures of grey or brown. The style is a single-breasted belted effect, with buckle, slash pockets and pleats at back. The suits are well lined throughout and the bloomers are full-fashioned and made with strap and buckle at knees. Sizes 24 to 36 (except 34), for boys of 6 to 18 years. In the Basement Section. Today, suit, \$6.90.

For this item we cannot take phone or mail orders, the quantity being limited.

The juvenile suits at \$2.95 should clear from the tables in less than a couple of hours. They are smart juvenile suits of a grey stripe cottonade that should stand up under the most strenuous service. They are single-breasted with loose buckle belt, patch pockets, close-fitting lay-down self collar. The coat and pants are well lined throughout. Sizes 21 to 26, for boys of 3 to 8 years. In the Basement Section. Today, suit, \$2.95.



This is the \$6.90 suit on sale at 8.30 in the Basement Section.

These Two Specials Will Be on Second Floor at 10.00 a.m.

Tweed Suits at \$10.00

In this collection there are sizes for boys of 6 to 16 years. The materials are firm, strong wool and cotton tweeds, in plain dark greys and browns, in dark grey with faint stripe and other pleasing mixtures of grey or fawn. The style is a breezy, single-breasted belter with plain box back, loose buckle belt, slash pockets and two flap breast pockets. The suits are lined with twill, and bloomers are cut full fitting, with belt loops and expanding knee bands. Sizes 24 to 34, for boys of 6 to 16 years. At 10 a.m. today, suit, \$10.00.



Big Boys' Suits at \$12.50

This is a collection of 300 EATON-made suits, in an unusually varied assortment of new patterns. The materials are closely woven wool and cotton and cotton and wool tweeds, in grey pick-and-pick effects, fine stripes, and herringbone weaves and in dark brown broken check. The coats are single-breasted with loose buckle belt, slash pockets and two flap or one set-in breast pocket. They're lined throughout and bloomers are of full roomy cut. Sizes 29 to 34, for boys of 11 to 16 years. At 10.00 a.m. today, suit, \$12.50.



STORE OPENS AT 8.30 A.M. CLOSING SATURDAYS AT 1 P.M.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

RAILWAY BOARD HEARS APPEALS

Twelve Matters Up for Consideration Include Dangerous Toronto Crossings.

The Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada met yesterday in the city hall, when twelve applications were on the list for consideration. F. B. Carvell, chairman of the board, presided, and with him were Commissioners MacLean and Boyce.

The application of J. A. and H. M. Pettit of Freeman, Ontario, for a change in the location of stock shipping facilities at Burlington, Ont., on the G.T.R., on account of the present location being inadequate and dangerous, was adjourned. The railway company objected on account of the expense, they being asked to put in a new spur on property not belonging to them. The chair suggested that all the parties interested endeavor to come to some agreement.

The commissioners will hear evidence at Windsor in the application by the village of Belle River to have the Grand Trunk Railway provide a suitable crossing where Church street in the village intersects the company's lands. Mr. Chisholm, for the G.T.R., produced titles dated 1859, in favor of the Great Western Railway Company, which showed no street, and he said no change had taken place since. Chairman Carvell said the board must have evidence to support the application.

The board authorized expropriation by the C.P.R. of a thirty-foot strip of land belonging to Edmund Agnew, township of Nassaragewick. They stated this strip was required for maintaining fences. Damages will be settled by negotiation or arbitration.

Chairman Carvell and Mr. MacLean intimated that in the matter of protection of Dundas street crossing, Trenton, on the C.N.R., they had visited the location and found that suffi-

cient protection was provided. They, however, were of the opinion that the watchman's box should be moved from its present position to its original location. A tree obstructs the watchman's view of the line from the box.

Judgment was reserved in the complaint of the township of Clarke and residents of Starkville and Kendal, relative to the freight and passenger train service of the C.N.R. Counsel for the railway company stated that the amount of traffic did not justify them stopping the fast train at Starkville.

As the proper parties had not been convened regarding the protection of the Garrison road crossing at Amigan Station, township of Bert, on the G.T.R., consideration of the matter was adjourned.

Parties Reasonable.
Chairman Carvell said, in regard to the protection of the stone road crossing two miles east of Wexford, on the M. C. R., that the parties involved were so reasonable, the matter would be left to them to adjust.

An application of the department of lands, forests and mines, Ontario, for approval of a plan showing proposed crossing of the Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury trunk road over the tracks of the C.P.R.'s Sault Ste. Marie branch at Algoma Station, was adjourned pending the production of certain titles and evidence to support the application. The department say the railway company acquiesced in the crossing by showing same upon a plan annexed to a deed of land. The highway runs north and south from the railway tracks.

The commissioners, on the application of the city of Toronto, ordered that two watchmen be employed during 16 hours each day to protect the crossing of the C.P.R., G.T.R. and C.N.R., on Eastern avenue, Toronto, immediately west of the Don River. The city asked for the installation of gates and the appointment of a watchman. In regard to the expense, all parties have to submit, in writing, a statement of what they consider a reasonable contribution by each.

The last application heard was one by the city of Toronto to have the three railways provide ample protection at the crossing in Riverdale Park.

Toronto. A double fatality occurred at this point last fall. The board ordered that the watchman should be on duty till midnight, the extra expense to be borne by the parties proportionately to what they are at present paying.

Chairman Carvell expressed himself strongly that the public are very much to blame for their carelessness in negotiating crossings, and said that in installing gates at all the crossings in Canada for their protection was impossible. Even when gates were lowered, people would cross over the tracks and take a chance.

BARRACKS REPLACE ASYLUM PREMISES

Military to Use Site Originally Sold to Grand Trunk.

The old asylum premises on Queen street at the foot of Ossington ave. are to be converted into a military barracks, and will replace Stanley barracks, the site of which is to be used to enlarge the Exhibition grounds. This move disposes also of the proposal to build a barracks in Rosedale on the St. Andrew's College site. The asylum property consists of 27.4 acres with a frontage of 1470 feet on Queen and a depth of 800 feet. About 800 soldiers could be accommodated in the present building, but there is ample space for any new building that may be needed and for drill grounds. The main building was completed in 1848 and over 14,000 patients have been treated there. Five hundred patients were transferred recently to the new hospital for the insane at Whitby and 600 remain to be transferred as soon as accommodation has been provided at Whitby.

The asylum property was sold by the provincial government some years ago to the Grand Trunk Railway and it now comes into possession of the federal government with the purchase of the G. T. R. by the federal government. It is regarded as an ideal site for a barracks on account of its proximity to rail and water transportation and to the centre of the city.

HARD FACTS ABOUT REAL FARMERS

Never Will Join Hands With City, Says Sir Andrew MacPhail.

Sir Andrew MacPhail was introduced by Chairman Carvell to the Empire Club yesterday as capable of a most sympathetic study of the farmer.

Sir Andrew said that universities were fond of cracking nuts and he had no objection to giving them nuts to crack. He preferred on this occasion to be simple, and in stating that his subject was the farmer, he felt he must tell the truth. No man could carry on business if he had the truth always before him. He had to cultivate a spasm of optimism, but he was convinced that occasionally there was a point at which optimism passed quite definitely into folly. They were often afraid to tell the truth to themselves. The question arose how far the truth should be told. This difficulty did not arise in connection with the farmer. (Laughter). He noted that immigrants no longer came, and last year 20,000 were turned away from our shores. There were a few persons present old enough to know that we had a winter climate in Canada, or at least in Quebec. They had formerly enjoyed the winter and its sports, but a ban had long been put on this. Thirty years ago they had had a much more pleasant life than now.

Beneficial Discoveries.
They had made certain discoveries and used certain appliances and for a time food had been cheaper than since the world began. He was not saying that the discovery was the greatest calamity of history. It created a reservoir into which the best elements of the world were drained, so that the rest of the world was poorer, and the reservoir was not much enriched. They had forgotten the operation of

natural laws, losing sight of them in the discussion of their natural resources. A recently enfranchised suffragette had stated that if Canada were as thickly populated as Belgium she would have a population of 225,000,000. He turned from this folly to realize that the only wealth of a country was its men and women.

An estimate had been made some years ago that the lumber of the country would last 434 years, but he destroyed by fire. They talked glibly about replacing their resources, their pine forests had disappeared and would never be replaced in our time, nor in God's time. Coal in Canada was situated at both ends, and less coal was raised than seven years ago. The great movements of the present, even the great movement of 1914, the disappearance of the forests, was due to the removal of nitrogen from the soil. The days were gone forever when a man could go out to the woods and streams and find his own sustenance.

Farmer's Standpoint.
The only man who faced these facts was the farmer himself. When the farmer went into politics he ceased to be a farmer and became a politician. He might get into his head that he had some sympathy or alliance with those in the city. He never had, never could have, and never would have. He heard three soldiers in a place where you got a drink in France discussing the news. "What are the news?" asked one. "The news are good," was the reply. "The shells are falling in Paris." This, he thought, represented the innate hostility between city and country. Transportation only succeeded in spreading out the famine conditions of life a little more thinly. Everything the farmer did was done in his spare time. When he had done enough for himself, he had to work seven or eight hours more to produce enough to keep those of us who live in the city.

He knew a farmer who had become quite wealthy, having \$80,000 in the bank, with forty cattle, machinery, and other equipment. Having gone to the railway station one day for fertilizer, he found the station agent had locked up and gone fishing. The farmer went home, sold his farm and cattle and machinery, retired to the village, and now goes fishing with the station agent.

The most serious side of the question was that when the spare time system had been abolished, all the work done in factories, not in spare time, all the women were left idle, or to play the pianos and organs which the farmer now had as part of his agricultural equipment, and all the things the women used to make, must now be produced in the eight hours he had been speaking of. In England, 100 acres yield support 45 persons. In America, 100 acres will only support two and one-half persons. Machinery is the most expensive form of labor, for machines have to be made to make other machines.

Everything had been done to get rid of the old injunction that a man must earn his bread in the sweat of his face. The rural delivery of mail had cut him off from the occasional intercourse he used to have with his neighbors at the store. The telephone was used, he was informed, by the farmer's wife in her spare half hour in collecting the gossip of the neighborhood. The best thing to do with the farmer was to leave him alone. No one knew better than he what to do with his money. "You offered to build him roads, but they were not for him but for yourselves," said Sir Andrew, "but you make him pay for them."

The war was merely the closing of an old era and not the beginning of a new one. The forces were evident 19 years ago, and would have worked themselves out even had there been no war.

The Tribal God.
"We who lived in the cities are without our God," was the sentence he borrowed from Dr. Mavor in conclusion. It was only in the country that the tribal God and the family altar was established. In the city they followed false and material gods, and the only remedy was starvation. He thought optimistically on this point. His friends thought it would not come.

speedily. He thought it would come very soon. This, he said, was the measure of his optimism. The real problem was for a man to keep himself upright on his feet, and keep himself warm. The value of a ton and a half of coal was 24 horses working 24 hours a day, in terms of electricity. We had to face facts, but we had entirely lost sight of the heavenly mansions on account of the bodily comfort of our earthly mansions. One night in France he had mistaken the sobbing of an engine for human sorrow, but he thought it might be taken as an illustration. The engine was sobbing out her grief because the end of the material world had come.

J. J. Morrison, a farmer, in expressing thanks for Sir Andrew's address, declared he endorsed every word of it, and believed 75 per cent. of those in the back concessions also would.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

National Trust Company, Limited, is applying for probate of the will of the late Mrs. Margaret F. Milner, wife of Professor W. S. Milner of the University of Toronto. The value of the estate is \$41,799.77, consisting of No. 74 Grenville street, Toronto, summer cottage at Sturgeon Point, furniture and jewelry, cash \$738.36, Victory Bonds \$15,800.00, and 190 preference shares of the Robert Simpson Company, Limited.

The jewelry is given to Lady Flavell, a sister-in-law of the deceased, to be distributed in accordance with the wishes of the deceased. After a few small gifts to several nieces, the remainder of the estate is given to the husband and one son, Arthur.

THEOSOPHICAL OFFICERS.

An election for a general council for the Theosophical Society in Canada resulted in the choice of Miss C. M. Manzie, Vancouver; H. B. Tallman, Toronto; Roy Mitchell, Toronto; A. L. Crampton Chalk, Vancouver; Mrs. Cox, Ottawa; E. H. Lloyd, Knecht, Calgary; Mrs. George Syme, Winnipeg.