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These are surely worth your best care and the use of nothing but the soap that cannot hurt the finest fabric—

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First, soap the garment; then roll it up to soak. After a while, rinse well and the dirt practically drops out. No wearisome scrubbing, no hurtful rubbing—the gentle strength of Sunlight does the work almost without effort and entirely without injury.

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CAPTAIN OF FRYE TO RENDER REPORT

Will Tell American Officials Story of His Vessel's Destruction.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, March 12.—Official interest in questions arising from the destruction of the American sailing ship William Frye by the German converted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, which was sunk in what Capt. H. S. Klechka, of the Frye, had to say today concerning that occurrence. The captain was to give Assistant Secretary Peters, of the treasury and state department, and officials a personal narrative of the sinking of his vessel in the South Atlantic on January 23 last.

The hearing gave promise of important developments in connection with the U. S. Government's investigation into the sinking of the Frye and the entry of the German vessel into Newport News for repairs.

The decision of the American Government on the questions raised by the sinking of the Frye and the internment of the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be announced for several days. It is regarded as virtually certain, however, that Germany makes voluntary reparations for the destruction of the Frye, the United States Government will protest and also claim damages. The opinion prevails in many quarters that the usual reparations in such cases will be made by Germany, and the incident closed.

The time allowed the Prinz Eitel to repair at Newport News will be kept secret by Administration officials.

Officials believe the vessel will intern.

TWO MEN HELD.

[Canadian Press.]

Newport News, Va., March 12.—Washington officials have been asked by the customs authorities here to consider the case of two of the crew of the William P. Frye, who remain on the Prinz Eitel Friedrich.

It has developed that the two men, who at first were said to be enlisted in the German navy, have been detained by order of Commander Thierichsen on the ground that they were German citizens and still subject to service under German arms.

Collector Hamilton said the matter had been reported, and that he was awaiting instructions.

Are They Naturalized?

The men detained are Charles Frank and Robert Rogge, Captain Klechka, of the Frye, told officials here he did not believe they were naturalized American citizens, and that they had not protested to him when detained. Notwithstanding that it was said repatriations have been made in their behalf by American citizens.

Further word that British cruisers brought here today by the crew of the British steamer Anglo Patagonia from England, which has arrived here for losses.

AMBASSADOR DEFENDS.

[Canadian Press.]

Washington, March 12.—The Count Bernstorff, German ambassador, in discussing with state department officials today the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, defended the action of Captain Thierichsen, of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, contending that he acted under the Declaration of London, which cities the only guide he had as to disposition of prizes.

STEAMER MONTROSE AGAIN IN TROUBLE

Ex-C. P. R. Liner Now Ashore Off West Coast of Africa.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, March 12.—A Bordeaux cable to the Star says the ex-Canadian Pacific liner Montrose is ashore on the west coast of Africa, and is asking for assistance.

The Montrose is the ship upon which Crispin, the famous murderer, was arrested. In December last the Montrose was reported ashore near Bordeaux, and later was again in trouble on the Goodwin Sands, off the mouth of the Thames.

TO INQUIRE INTO BRANTFORD BLAZE

[Canadian Press.]

Brantford, March 12.—Following recent developments in connection with the fire at the Canada Glue Company, a fire inquest has been ordered for Monday afternoon at the police court.

Coroner Dr. Fissette will preside, and Crown Attorney A. J. Wilkes will conduct the examination.

Investigation has shown that a sack saturated with coal oil was placed under the screens in the drying room and set on fire, thus causing considerable damage, though the fire was extinguished by the sprinkler system.

Further developments in the case are expected, though no arrests have yet been made.

RUSSIA'S FIRST BAND WELCOMED PREMIER IS DEAD FORT GARRY HORSE

Count Witte Was One of the Country's Most Remarkable Men.

DEVELOPED INDUSTRIES

He Also Caused the Railway Expansion and Established Gold Basis System.

[Canadian Press.]

London, March 12.—Count Sergius Julovich Witte, Russia's first prime minister, died last night, says a Petrograd dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company.

Count Witte, who was born June 29, 1849, at Tiflis, was one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in the negotiations for peace with Japan in 1905. He afterwards was made a count and appointed president of the new ministry, but retired in 1906, and held no important position after that time.

Remarkable Man.

Count Witte was regarded as in some respects one of the most remarkable men his country had produced, but his reputation was even greater abroad than at home. Throughout his career, during which he accomplished much for Russia, he had many and powerful enemies, although his great ability and remarkable capacity for work never were questioned. Regardless of his work as a statesman, his chief fame in Russia rests upon his development of manufacturing industries, the expansion of railroads and the placing of the monetary system upon a gold basis.

Although always a firm supporter of the monarchy, he recognized the power of the people, and had democratic tendencies. On his father's side his family was of common origin, but his mother was a descendant of the Burks, the old rulers of Russia before the election of the Romanoff dynasty.

After his graduation from the University of Odessa, Witte entered the railroad service in the shipping department. He mastered the question of tariff rates, and his advancement was rapid. In 1877 he married a sister of General Padeff.

Ability Recognized.

He first attracted attention at the capital during the Russo-Turkish war by the administrative capacity he displayed in the movement of army supplies. He went to Petrograd in 1878, and was given increasingly responsible posts in the railroad service. Alexander III. appointed him minister of railways and communications in 1892, and soon afterwards minister of finance. It was then that he began to develop his great scheme for the creation of a new manufacturing and commercial system, which eventually took the Siberian road to the Pacific.

Boomed Trade.

In his efforts along these lines Witte used every power of the state. He gave subsidies and Government orders until factories and mills were running full blast. Then he had the state take over the private railroads, the state treasury guaranteeing the bonds. To do all this he borrowed immense sums in France. Under the plea of regulating the liquor traffic, he had the state take over the vodka business of the empire, thus vastly increasing the Government revenue. His crowning achievement was regarded, however, as the establishment of the gold standard. As minister of finance in 1892, he reached the height of his power.

Victim of Intrigues.

His policy in regard to Manchuria, which he desired to develop only on a commercial and not on a political viewpoint, resulted in powerful intrigues against him, which resulted in his removal in 1903 as minister of finance. He went for a time to Paris, but returned to Petrograd when the Russo-Japanese war was in full swing. He neither offered nor was asked for advice in regard to the conduct of the struggle, but when Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, prevailed upon the Emperor to consider terms of peace, the tide turned, and practically the entire nation united in demanding the selection of Witte as plenipotentiary. At the Portsmouth conference he succeeded in gaining terms under which Russia was not obliged to pay a cash indemnity to Japan. This was considered a remarkable achievement, and Witte again became a hero in his own country. The Emperor rewarded him for his services by appointing him a count.

Premier at Last.

It was at this time that the Russian people began clamoring harder than ever for a share in the government. When the imperial manifesto was issued, which granted some of the demands, Witte became Premier in Russia's first real cabinet on October 31, 1905. His appointment as president of the council of ministers was announced a week later. The next day he pledged himself to support the plan for a convocation of the National Assembly. Because of the opposition of powerful interests opposed to democratic reforms, he experienced considerable difficulty in forming a cabinet. The Liberals refused to lift a finger to aid him. At the second session of his cabinet on November 11, a project was considered for placing the Council of Empire on an elective basis.

Resigned.

Dissatisfied with his treatment at the hands of the Emperor, and feeling that it was beyond his power to restore tranquility, Count Witte tendered his resignation as Premier on December 7, 1905, but it was not accepted, and he was ordered to retain his office until he was relieved. Official announcement that his resignation had been accepted was made, however, on May 2, 1906, and his retirement from public life became complete.

In his farewell rescript to Count Witte, Emperor Nicholas thanked him cordially for his services to the empire, and attributed his retirement to the shattering of his health by his arduous labors. Shortly after his retirement, the count left Russia with his second wife and visited various health resorts, undergoing several operations.

Serious Bread Riots at Madrid

[Canadian Press.]

The last bulletin issued by the bread riot broke out yesterday at Jenon, where a mob of women and children attacked the bakeries. The police were ordered to clear several times before order was restored.

"MOTHERS' PENSIONS."

OTTAWA, March 12.—A delegation from the National Council of Women today urged Premier Borden to inaugurate a system of "mothers' pensions" and to investigate the question of care of the feeble-minded, with a view to lessening crime. Earnest consideration of both subjects was promised.

HOSPITALITY EXTENDED

Winnipeggers Delighted With Reception Given Them In Kenosis City.

[Special Cable to The Advertiser.]

London, March 12.—Fort Garry Horse has at last come into its own. After over six months spent in various quarters around Salisbury, it has arrived at Canterbury to be converted into cavalry. This will be interesting news for Canadians, especially in Winnipeg, where most of the Fort Garry horse men, and where friends have been wondering for many months what was going to become of them.

As previously announced by the Canadian Press, the Fort Garry Horse reached the ancient cathedral city early this week, and there joined men from Toronto, who came earlier. All are now comfortably quartered in the famous cavalry barracks. Incidentally we should think the present railway service to Canterbury was instituted by Saint Augustine also.

Met By a Band.

The arrival of the Fort Garrys at Canterbury was signalled by a band, their neighbors in barracks meeting them at the station. Winnipeg's cavalrymen are the only portion of Canada's expedition to have been played into barracks. It was very different from the slow, unheralded journey to Salisbury Plain, at the beginning of autumn.

The Winnipeggers are delighted with the welcome extended in other ways by the famous Kenosis city. The team has been extended to extend handshakes to the officers, and the corps will have a church parade to the cathedral tomorrow.

Often Complimented.

The men have volunteered to help construct erect stables of corrugated iron, already well in hand. Regimental messes and canteens have been established to extend handshakes to the officers, and the corps will have a church parade to the cathedral tomorrow.

Despite the awful weather experienced in Salisbury neighborhood, this regiment still is in the same outfit as when it left Canada, and is able to parade with its thoroughly smart appearance. New uniforms are being served out this week. A large portion of the contingent stationed at Shorncliffe in Kent, and which was inspected yesterday by the brigadier-general commanding. Many of the men have already received leave. Max Aitken, Canadian eyewitness, has left for the continent.

TEACH THE FOREIGNER ENGLISH TAD TIONS

Ald. Lerner Thinks Money and Else Could Thus Be Saved To Canada.

[Canadian Press.]

Alderman Lerner recently moved in the council at that body give its support, and on the petition to the Ontario Government in having the colonization act amended. His reasons were that:

"It is a great national and economic question, and I trust it will receive your sincere consideration and support. The subject of the foreigner is one of the most important of the world. The principle of the scheme that I wish to propose is a practical one, and it is approved by English and American statesmen, and some noted English financiers and philanthropists. Please enface my personality as an introduction of this proposition; I make no claim of being the originator of it, and only ask that the committee and council deal with the subject on its merits. In the event of the proposal meeting with the favor of the committee and council, and being carried to a successful issue, I will be proud to know the London and the council of 1915 will have the credit of having introduced the scheme into the province.

Resources Need Developing.

"My chief reason for considering an amendment advisable are as follows: "Canada is a young country, with marvelous resources that require developing. Our governments and municipalities welcome and encourage immigration. We want two classes of people in particular—capitalists and agriculturists. A very large number who come to this country have no capital and experience at farming. The result shows that large numbers of these men are overworked on the labor market, where they are neither needed nor wanted, and they fail to enter into agricultural work where they are needed. This overcrowding of the labor market by immigrants who should go on the land is of especial interest to this and every other Canadian city, and it behooves the various city councils to take the necessary steps to bring about conditions that will enable worthy immigrant farmers to engage in farming.

"Permit me to illustrate the results that obtain with thousands of Russians and other Europeans who do not speak our language when they come to Canada, by referring to what has happened in this city respecting the Russian.

2,500 Russians Came.

"Since the year 1904 about 2,500 Russian men came to London from Russia. These men had been accustomed to farm work. It is not many years since they emerged from the Russian state, and took up agricultural pursuits; they are a strong and industrious people, and the farm is the natural place for them to go. The majority of these men paid their passage to London with borrowed money, and through sheer necessity they came to the city, where they obtained work as laborers, and some of them acquired some knowledge of certain trades. These men did not come to stay. They lived very far from the city, and their earnings went back to Russia, and the majority of them went back themselves. There are but 575 Russians in London now—very few of the thousands there have not been more than this number here at one time, proving that the Russian population, generally speaking, is not floating one. At the present time, the 575 men earn from \$12 to \$20 each weekly; the average earnings are not less than \$15 per week; this amounts to about \$431,250 yearly. The great majority of the men are living in a condition of from 20 to 30 in one house; 80 per cent of their earnings are sent back to Russia.

slas—this latter statement can be verified by our bankers and postoffice officials.

Claim on Community.

"This item is only of the city of London and you must not forget that in any important town or city of the Dominion of Canada you will find the Russian race in enormous numbers, and if you go together their earnings, that will amount to quite a sum of money that is sent out of this country to that country, and if Russia were an enemy there to be used against us, and also, take this \$431,250 yearly. If left in the city we would have more capital invested, but as it stands today it is a drain to the community and country. I take the Russian race as an example for I have had practical experience of their conditions of life in this country, but they are not the only race we have to contend with.

"I want to draw your attention to the fact that the United States has no more the Yankee atmosphere and traditions. It is a melting pot, and we Canadians dare not allow the same practice, for the results are always the same. The immigration is not so large, and to check all future evils of this kind, and to teach the foreigner our English traditions which are recognized by the rest of the universe as a symbol of justice and humanity; if this is practiced, we will have British subjects.

Become Good Subjects.

"With the providing of suitable opportunities for letting a start on the land offered to the farming class of immigrants who have no money, the settlers in this country with their families and become good Canadians. They will become producers and help to develop our resources and build up Canada.

"After the European war a large flood of emigration will begin, so the time to deal with this question is now.

ADVICE TO DYSPYPTICS WELL WORTH FOLLOWING

[Canadian Press.]

Ayr, Scotland, March 12.—Most of the survivors of the auxiliary cruiser Bayano, which were landed here, left for Portsmouth by train last night. Garbed in clothing contributed by sympathizers and still suffering from their experiences, they were grateful to have escaped death. Three of those who were injured are still in a hospital here. The survivors say there was no panic aboard the Bayano, but there was no time to lower the boats before the vessel sank. It was a case of every man for himself, but none of them left the ship until she went down. They praised the heroism of their captain, who was at his post when the steamer was engulfed.

CAPTAIN AT POST AS STEAMER SANK

Bayano Survivors Praise His Heroism—No Panic On Board Vessel.

[Canadian Press.]

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ROYAL YEAST

MAKES LIGHT WHOLESOME BREAD. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

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