SHERLOCK HOLMES' GENESIS EXPLAINED

Sir Conan Doyle Tells How Name of Character Evolved.

London, Oct. 8.—Sir Conan Doyle gave an authoritative account of the origin of the name of "Sherlock Holmes" at the semi-annual convention dinner of the Still Film Company here this week. At the same time his "Speckled Band" was enjoying a hugely successful revival at the St. James Theatre. Simultaneously reports from Constantinople said the Turks were accusing the British Goverment of sending its famous detective to the Turkish capital, where he is well known in the films, just in time to discover a plot against a score of high British officers there.

Sir Conan said many persons had strange reasons for his use of the name "Sherlock Holmes," but the real reason was that he wanted to get away from Dickens's custom of calling every detective "Sharpe," or a similar name.

"Holmes was homely," he said, "and as for Sherlock—well, years ago I made thirty runs against a bowler by the name of Sherlock, and I always had a kindly feeling for that name.

Sir Conan also gave to William Gillette all the credit for the dramatization of "Sherlock Holmes." He revealed that Mr. Gillette, while touring America in the part of Sherlock Holmes, cabled to him:

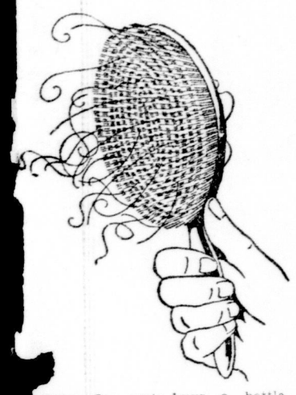
"May I marry Sherlock Holmes?"

Sir Conan replied:

"Marry him or murder him. Do anything you like."

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



Thirty-five cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you cannot find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Gas, Indigestion, Stomach Misery —"Diapepsin"

"Pape's Diapepsin" "really does" put bad stomachs in order—"really does" overcome indigestion, dyspepsia, gas, heartburn and sourness in five minutes—that—just that—makes Pape's Diapepsin the largest selling stomach regulator in the world. If what you eat ferments into stubborn lumps, you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food and acid; head is dizzy and aches, remember the moment "Pape's Diapepsin" comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. It's truly astonishing—almost marvelous—and the joy is its harmlessness. A large sixty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin is worth its weight in gold to men and women who can't get their stomachs regulated. It belongs in your home—should always be kept handy in case of a sick, sour, upset stomach during the day or at night. It's the most efficient antacid and stomach regulator in the world.

Smoke

T&B

Put up in all sized packages

Consider Your Good Health

Bring your

Physician's Prescription

here to be accurately dispensed. You could go elsewhere, but would it pay?

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

Established 1874.
184 DUNDAS STREET.
Telephones 56 and 57.
b

CANADA, SOVIET TO BE FRIENDLY

Col. Mackie in Russian Trip Fostered Amity Between Reds and Dominion.

RIGA, Oct. 7. — Close relations between Russia and Canada are expected as the result of a visit just ended to the former country by Col. H. J. Mackie, a member of the Canadian Parliament for the North Renfrew district. Col. Mackie, who has just arrived at Riga en route to Canada, expects to sail on the Berengaria from Southampton on Saturday. He made a four-weeks' trip through Soviet Russia.

Upon his arrival in Canada he will report to the premier immediately on his observations and recommendations. Among his definite accomplishments are arrangements for the Soviet to purchase Canadian flour and seed grain, which is to be paid for in gold, and the sending of a group of Russian experts to Canada to investigate scientific farming, the wheat industry, soil analysis and lumbering.

Col. Mackie's trip was semi-official, it being consequent to Canada's decision to join England in a trade agreement with Russia, save in such clauses as relate to Afghanistan and Persia. He is optimistic as to the future of Russia and is enthusiastic concerning the sincerity of Messrs. Tchitcherin, Krassin and Litvinoff.

Col. Mackie visited the famine district of Kazan. In telling of his impressions, he said:

"It is impossible to picture conditions. The dead and those about to die are everywhere. Conditions will be worse in a few weeks, when winter sets in.

AGED CHOPIN PUPIL IN PITIABLE STATE

Once Famous Man Now Eking Out Miserable Existence.

Paris, Oct. 8.—In a shabby attic room six floors above the famous Rue de Dragon, once the center of clandestine pleasure of the noble and royalty of all Europe, the only surviving pupil of Chopin today is eking out a pitiable existence with one student and a borrowed piano. Once well known for the brilliance of his concerts, Charles Peru today at 91 has been forgotten by all save a few musical writers and the management of a piano company, who have agreed to leave the cheap instrument, which they rented to him years ago, with him as long as he lives.

Friends have tried to assist him, but the old man's pride is still strong, and he prefers his humble abode with his grandson to the charity which could be his for the asking. M. Peru's story throws a new light on the character of Chopin.

"A pale, generous, distinguished man, always thinking of his health—that is the Chopin I knew when he took me as a pupil 75 years ago," said M. Peru. "He lived miserably, and was absolutely incapable of keeping for a single day the money he had earned, but writers always spoke of him as elegantly gloved and carrying a cane. Hour after hour he would plan to get up, and, finally, prespiring and trembling, his visage worn, he would do so, only to collapse on the divan, with his eyes closed and his temples beating fiercely. He never changed to the day of his death, for he spoke unceasingly during his last hours, saying that he would soon recover and resume giving lessons to his favorite pupils."

CITY NEWS in BRIEF

ASKIN STREET MISSION CIRCLE.—The Senior Mission Circle of Askin Street Church had a most successful crusade meeting in the schoolroom. There was a large attendance, and an offering at the door of over $25. The speaker of the evening was Miss Bertha Hodge, who interested her hearers with her stories of life among the very poor of China, to which mission field she returns this fall. The musical program was provided by pupils of Miss Belle Brown, who, with their teacher, received a warm welcome. Their solos were without exception well rendered and most suitable for the occasion. The contributing artists were: Misses Elsie Arthur, Grace Crouse, Muriel Atkinson, Gladys Gray and Eva Metcalfe. The program concluded with a fine missionary pageant, "Where the Need Is Greatest," repeated by request by the following members of the Junior Circle: Misses Verna Dobbyn, Marie Talbot, Helen Baker, Gertrude Wilson and Master Douglas Arbuckle. After the program a dainty lunch was served in the dining-room. Much credit is due the refreshment committee in charge of Mrs. Kilbourne, and to the decorating committee with Miss Gregory as convener, for the beautiful decorations and fine service.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

BLACK POMERANIAN PUPPY, FEMALE, ten weeks old. Apply F. Knightley, Broughdale. b

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, BY office girl. Apply Box 197, Advertiser. 49u

LOST—PAIR OF GENTS' GLOVES IN Metropole Cafe. Kindly return to this office and receive reward. b

GLADONA BASEBURNER, READING lamp and lady's brown coat, size 36. 10 Cove road. 49c

Dance In McCormick Dining Hall

Thursday evening, Oct. 13, at 8:30. Selby-Young Orchestra. Admission 25c. 49u-tx

GURNEY OXFORD RANGE, COAL and wood; navy blue suit, size 38, A1 condition. 559 Piccadilly. b

STUCCO COTTAGE, EGERTON street, newly decorated, three bedrooms, hydro, water, gas, large lot. Apply 451 Horton. b

TO LET
COTTAGE, NORTH END, 6 ROOMS. Apply Box 198, Advertiser. 49u

COMFORTABLE ROOM, BY REFINED business woman, in private family, north of Dundas. Box 200, Advertiser. b

GERMANY'S BIG GUNS DISAPPEAR

Search For "Big Berthas" May Be Made by Allies.

Paris, Oct. 8.—The most mysterious problem growing out of the war has not yet been solved. What has become of the "Big Bertha" guns with which the Germans shelled Paris and which they intended to develop so as to send high explosives across the channel? Only one gun was found intact and a second partly dismantled, but Allied control officials have been informed that at least a dozen guns had been completed when the armistice stopped operations.

All demands for the details of their destruction, however, are being met with shrugs and stares af astonishment and the suggestion that they were probably broken up for scrap with other material—which the Allies know is untrue.

As tests are known to have been carried out on the sandy shores of the North Sea, the control commission is now considering sending a group of plain clothes investigators to patrol the long range sand dunes with the idea of ascertaining if the Germans have merely buried their long range weapons with their secret appliances until a good opportunity arises to use them effectively against their traditional enemy.

Quebec Has Deserted Liberals Four Times

OTTAWA, Oct. 8.—(By Canadian Press.)—In past years the present Liberal stronghold of Quebec gave Conservative majorities, and four times in its political history has discarded Liberalism for the beliefs of the opposite party.

Commencing in 1867, Quebec returned 45 Conservatives as against 20 Liberals, but from then on, and with only one lapse, continued to elect more and more Liberals, until at the present time any hope of a Conservative majority in the ancient province is regarded as entirely mythical. In the general elections of 1872, the second held in Canada, Quebec returned 38 Conservatives and 27 Liberals, but in 1878, the fourth general elections, dropped back to figures of 1867.

The fourth and last Conservative majority in Quebec was in 1882, when the Government of the day succeeded in electing 48 candidates, as against 17 Liberals. From then on the Liberals continued to produce majorities in Quebec, until the climax of 1917, when the Unionist Government returned three members while the Liberals rolled up 62.

Quebec Was Wayward.

While Quebec was wayward to the extent of four tours of duty under the Conservative banner, Ontario joined the Liberal ranks on only two occasions. First in 1872 Ontario rolled up a Liberal group of 50, compared with 38 Conservative representatives, and for the second and last time in 1874, when the returns showed 64 Liberals and 24 Conservatives.

Both parties have come within one vote of splitting both provinces, but on only one occasion in each. In 1874 the Conservatives took 32 seats out of Quebec, with the Liberals running one better, with 33 seats. When the Liberals secured power in 1896 the Conservatives held Ontario with 44 seats; 43 seats went to the Liberals, while the Independents captured five.

The officials returns of the general elections since 1867 show straight party fights until 1896, when in addition to the five Independents elected in Ontario one was elected in Manitoba and one in the Northwest Territories. Each succeeding election since that date has brought a few Independents into the House of Commons, but the number at no time exceeded eight until recent years, when crossing the floor to sit in "No Man's Land" became one of the features of parliamentary life. The eight peak was reached in 1900, but fell to two in 1911, when Ontario and Quebec each contributed one.

TO DISCUSS RELIGIOUS TRAINING IN SCHOOLS

Although often hinted at but never actually attempted, "Religious Training in the Schools" will provide the theme for a discussion at the annual convention of London teachers at the Normal School next week.

Edward Reid, superintendent of the First Presbyterian Sunday school, and a member of the local Religious Educational Council, will address the teachers on the importance of such an undertaking. As a representative of the council the speaker will endeavor to enlist the aid of the city teachers in an effort to have religious training become a part of the school curriculum.

It is acknowledged that some well-defined opinions on this subject are held by the teachers, and a warm debate is practically assured. Whether a resolution favorable to religious training will pass the convention is problematical.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived.

Halifax, Oct. 7.—Caledonia, from Boston; Manchester Hero, from Manchester.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Truth, from Port Talbot; Manchester Importer, from Manchester; Ellerdale, from Hamburg.

New York, Oct. 7.—Ryndam, from Rotterdam; Aeolus, from Buenos Ayres.

Plymouth, Oct. 7.—America, from New York.

Liverpool, Oct. 7.—Minnedosa, from Montreal; Cornishman, from Montreal.

Genoa, Oct. 6.—Arabic, from New York.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Assyria, from New York and Boston; Gracia, from Montreal.

Havre, Oct. 4.—Lafayette, from New York.

Naples, Oct. 5.—Swazi, from Montreal.

Dublin, Oct. 5.—Melmore Head, from Montreal.

Boston, Oct. 7.—Sachem, from Liverpool.

Sailed.

Shields, Oct. 6. — Bergsdalen, for Canada.

Glasgow, Oct. 6.—Cabotia, for Montreal.

Manchester, Oct. 7.—Manchester Brigrade, for Quebec.

Montreal, Oct. 7.—Clearton, for Hamburg; Peterton, for Bremen; Alfa, for Genoa; Nutureton, for Rotterdam; Muskegon, for Avonmouth; Rathlin Head, for Belfast.

Halifax, Oct. 7.—Manchester Hero, for Manchester.

PROBABLY NECESSARY.

[Exchange.]

A man who had not learned the art of expressing himself with pen on paper wanted a letter written, and went to a prominent businessman to get it done. After writing the few things dictated the businessman asked if there was anything else.

"You might add, 'Excuse poor-writing and bad spelling,'" said the illiterate man.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FAIR DRAWS CROWD

ST. JOHNS, Oct. 7.—The St. Johns Community Club held their first school fair here on Tuesday last. The township hall was filled to capacity with all kinds of exhibits, and the grounds with all kinds of animals and pets. The judging was done by R. A. Finn and Miss Welsh of the department of agriculture.

The school parade was a pleasing feature. School section 15 captured first, and No. 18 second place. It is expected that next year this fair will be a good rival to the township fair, every section taking great interest in its success.

The following are the prize winners in detail:

Prize Winners.

Oats—Carleton Ironside. Barley—George Peters, Carleton Ironside. Wheat—Carleton Ironside, Elmer Hodgins, George Peters, Maurice Armstrong.

Sweet corn—Carleton Ironside, Florence Schroeder. Ensilage corn—Maurice Armstrong, Arthur Carey, Mabel Marshall, Billie Routlege.

Potatoes—Willie Phillips, Jack Hetherington, Mildred Sloman, George Peters. Mangels — Herb Shroeder, Earnest Powell, Helen Burt, Arthur Brennan.

Turnips — Dorothy Burt. Beets—Margaret Smibert, Henery Shroeder, Gwendolyn McClary, Lorne Shoebottom.

Carrots—Chester Amos, Annie Webb, Lorne Shoebottom, Beccie Phillips. Onions—Chester Amos, Jean Smibert.

Asters—Irene Draisey, Clayton Amos, Lillian Barrett, Connie Crockett. Table bouquet — Wilma Gough, Bertha Draisey, Florence Schroeder, Maggie Brown.

Barred Rock, cockerel — Dorothy Burt, Elmer Hodgins, Margaret Smibert, Chester Fish. Barred Rock, pullet—Elena Hodgins, Earnest Powell, Lloyd Hodgins, Myrtle Draisey. Barred Rocks, pen of three—Elena Hodgins, Margaret Smibert, Dorothy Burt, Myrtle Draisey.

Ducks, pair—Annie Webb, Lloyd Denning, James Fraleigh, Eugene Wyatt.

Colt, draught or roadster—Geo. Rowell, Elmer Hodgins.

Beef calf—Carleton Ironsides, Elmer Hodgins. Dairy calf—Maurice Armstrong, Calvin Armstrong, Gordon Barrett.. Lamb—Gordon Hodgins.

Any trained animal—Harvey Needham, Geo. Rowell.

Varieties of apples—Beverly Taylor, Reta Taylor, Mildred Sloman, Lloyd Bere. Pears—James Fraleigh, Billie Routledge, George Peters, Norman Fish.

Snow apples—Margaret Smibert Marcus McNaughton, Annie Webb, Colin Cameron.

Half dozen tea-biscuits—S. S. No. 18 (no name), Glenda Heighway, Hazel Ardiel, Maurice Armstrong. Half pound fudge—Eva Cameron, Jean Lizemore.

Apple pie—Ollivea Needham, Edith Carey, Olive Kennedy, Rheta Hatch. Layer cake—Verna McClary, Mabel Marshall, Eleanor Needham, Dorothy Mossip. School lunch—Beverly Taylor.

Girl's dust cap—Mabel Marshall, Hazel Ardiel, Pearl Smith. Stitches—Connie Crockett, Mabel Marshall, Eileen Marshall, Ila Carmichael.

Fancy apron—Irene Draisy, Dorothy Mossip, Reta Peters, Millie Hale. Crocheted article—Gladys Long, Ellen Marshall, Marjorie Webb, Reta Hatch.

Button holes—Mabel Marshall, Irene Draisey, Eileen Marshall, Ila Carmichael.

Bird house—Colin Cameron, Arthur Brennan. Milk stool—Gordon Hudson.

Plasticene models—H. Marshall and C. Armstrong, George Peters, L. Ardiel and B. Cameron, Jack Ardiel. Any useful article—Colin Cameron.

Set of paper articles—Clayton Amos, Helen Smith, Eugene Wyatt, Lorne Shoebottom.

Collection of art, primer and first—Hazel Ardiel, S. S. No. 1, no name, Nora Smibert. Collection of art, three and four—Pearl Smith, George Rowell, Mabel Marshall, Beccie Phillips.

Collection of art in pencil—Jack Ardiel, Mabel Marshall, Wilfred Southen, Millie Hale.

Ten farm crops—Norman Fish, Mabel Marshall, Jack Ardiel, Arthur Brennan. Ten leaves, mounted—Wilfred Southen, Ila Carmichael, Millie Hale, Arthur Brennan. Ten weeds, mounted—Mabel Marshall, Anie Webb, Jack Ardiel, Ellen Marshall.

Writing, IV. class—Vera Kennedy, Wilfred Southen, Harold Foster, Helen Burt. Writing, III. class—May Nixon, Elena Hodgins, Francis Burt, no name. Writing, II. class—S. S. No. 18, no name, Jean Smibert, Gladys Kennedy, Gordon Barrett. Writing, I. class—Gordon Roullege, no name, Violet Long, Lorne Shoebottom.

Map of Middlesex—Rheta Taylor, George Peters, Mildred Sloman, Alice Southen. Map of North America—Norman Fish, Wilfred Southen, Beccie Phillips, Francis Burt.

Essays—Edith Wyatt, Francis Burt, Dorothy Mossop. Weed-naming contest—S. S. 14, S. S. 11, S. S. 18.

Stock judging competition—S. S. 18, S. S. 15, S. S. 14.

Brown eggs—Bessie Phillips, Florence Shroeder, Calvin Armstrong. Reta Taylor. White eggs—Edith Wyatt, Margaret Smibert, Reta Taylor, Colin Cameron.

WHOLESALE REDUCTION IN ASSESSMENT REFUSED

The court of revision is about through for the year. There are a couple of cases to be reported on by the department before the final wind-up.

There are going to be many disappointed folk, as the court has been quite firm in refusing to grant wholesale reductions in assessment, and for the most part the figures of the assessment officers have been confirmed.

Interest in the appeals centered in cases where huge sums were involved. These consisted of a number of the city's largest warehouses. In but one case was the appeal successful, the Howden Hardware getting a small cut of $2,500. The Garvey and Pocock warehouse appeals fell by the wayside.

What reductions were granted were for the most part on buildings, and in the case of business houses this will bring a consequent cut in the business assessment, as the latter is based on the value or assessment of the building.

The number of appeals heard this year by the court of revision total about the highest in the history of the city.

LIBERAL LEADER TELLS OF CANADA'S NEEDS

Sydney, N. S., Oct. 8.—By Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.—"If there is a country in the universe to which a protective tariff is as essential as the breath of life that country is Canada." These were the words of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen addressed to a meeting of approximately 2,000 persons gathered in the curling rink here tonight to hear Premier Meighen and his colleagues discuss the questions of the day.

"Only by an affirmative voice from this country, clear, ringing and decisive, that we intend to follow the protective policy, can we get back to normal employment conditions," the premier insisted. "Industries of Canada must be given a chance to compete with those of the United States."

GROUP OF OILS LEAD WALL STREET SALES

Recovery Is Experienced in Many Features.

New York, Oct. 8.—An expansion of the investment situation and the dull and professional tone of stocks were the divergent features of the week in the security market. Buying of Liberty bonds and Victory notes again assumed large volume at the year's record prices. This was supplemented by the ready sale of new private offerings, including loans to South America and Australia.

Trading in stocks was more professional than at any period since the reaction from September's advance. Pressure focused in several of the industrial issues, notably those whose dividend and general financial prospects are more or less uncertain.

There was a good but only moderate inquiry for rails, especially junior issues of the western and southern sections of the country. Prominent among these was New Orleans, Texas and Mexico, which rose almost ten points over last week's final price.

Domestic oils as a group led the market, their irregular advances, mainly under guidance of professional pools being ascribed to an increased demand for crude products, accompanied by an upward revision of prices.

The money market tended towards further east, due in part to an extension of lower discounts by federal reserve banks. Loans running into the coming year were made at slight concessions of high-class commercial paper, but call money ranged from 4½ down to 5½ per cent.

DANGER IS SEEN IN WET VICTORY

Vancouver Fears Restoration of Rum Bring Undesirables.

VANCOUVER, Oct. 7—This city stands as a community afraid of a peril whose magnitude it cannot comprehend.

In accordance with popular vote, the Province of British Columbia is being placed on the wet list as one of the two provinces in Canada where liquor may be sold legally for beverage purposes. Vancouver, directly across the line from Seattle, Wash., and, with its more than 200,00 people, the largest city in the province, is on the brink of something that causes forebodings in home, business establishment and club. Will the wet regime make for the incoming of a horde of undesirables from the United States and the middle western Canadian provinces? Or, on the other hand, will the gouty rich flock here in such droves that business will be given a stimulus it has never known before. These are the questions Vancouver is asking.

Plain Beer Attracted Hordes.

Even under prohibition the sale of full-strength beer which was permitted here attracted large crowds of people from south of the boundary. On one Sunday this sping, when the sale hard stuff was still in the future, more than 2,000 tourist automobiles, filled with visitors, cleared across the line from Washington State.

In addition, a heavy traffic was reported on the owl trains and night boats from Seattle. It was one of the Sundays when more than the usual crowd came to taste of the pleasures of British Columbia scenery and beer.

But hooch, real hooch, what will that do to Vancouver?

This city has a four million dollar hotel, the Hotel Vancouver, which is pervaded by London-Hong Kong-Paris-Naples and New York atmosphere. Big game hunters from the Congo rub shoulders with gentlemen who have come from visits to De Valera, or American millionaires, to arrange for the shipment of supplies to the Sinn Fein forces in Ireland.

You can meet United States senators from the Southern States and communists from the shores of England in Vancouver.

The fact that Vancouver is the jumping-off place for the Orient brings a constant galaxy of wealth and fashion to this city.

Vancouver's peril, or fortune, which ever it may be, provides the principal subject of conversation, as the government liquor control board proceeds with the opening of its growing chain of liquor shops.

Liquor Permits Cost $5.

To buy liquor you must have a permit or license. A resident can buy a permit good for one year for $5. A non-resident can buy a permit for the same sum, but it is only good for two weeks. A man who wants a bottle badly, but who is without the necessary $5 for a permit, may buy an individual permit, good for only one purchase, by paying 50 cents.

Those who abhor liquor, but appreciate the merits of stout, ale and beer, can buy a special malt permit for $2, which entitles them to purchase these goods for one year.

The government is filling its shelves as rapidly as possible. Buyers have been sent to scour the markets of Europe, and new brands and vintages are daily making their appearance. A good quality of Scotch whiskey sells for $4 to $4.50, with other goods sold at a proportionate rate.

When the complete stocks are on hand there will be vermuth, rare wines from select vineyards in France and Spain, liqueurs such as epicures love, brandies that have not seen the light of day for fifty years, and the myriad of drinks that a good host can concoct from such materials.

But British Columbia citizens are not altogether satisfied with the prices. Four dollars and fifty cents is too much to charge for good Scotch, they claim, and as a result the private liquor importing houses are doing a good trade by cutting the government prices slightly.

British Columbia's desirability to those who hold that access to liquor and liberty go hand in hand is strengthened as the result of the recent action of the Prairie Provinces and Ontario in striking out by referendum the right to import liquors.

London & Port Stanley Railway

Effective Sept. 6, 1921.

TO ST. THOMAS: †5:00, †*6:10, 7:05, *8:20, 9:20, *10:20, 11:20 a.m., *12:20, *1:20, 2:20, *3:20, 4:20, *5:20, 6:20, *7:20, 8:20, *9:20, 10:20, †11:20 p.m.

TO PORT STANLEY: †*6:10, 7:05, *10:20 a.m., *1:20, *3:20; *5:20, *7:20, 10:20 p.m.

*Limited London to St. Thomas.
†Daily except Sunday.
All trains stop at Glanworth.

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URGED TO END BOOING IN LONDON'S THEATRES

Actors Hear of Organized Rowdyism In Galleries.

London, Oct. 8.—As a result of repeated instances here of the booing of new plays, Andre Charlot urges the Actors' Association to restrict the first night galleries to persons holding tickets bearing the imprimatur of the Gallery First Nighters' Club. He thinks the disturbances are directly attributable to organized opposition, spite and rowdyism.

The First Nighters' Club does not approve of this suggestion, while other famous stage "stars," including Lady Tree, are against any restrictions being placed on the galleries.

But other actors insist that there is a strong society of booers here, that it is well organized and that its members do not work for love. They assert that a certain lift boy in a London hotel is the leader of this society. It was insinuated that these men are being hired to wreck productions through selfish spite.

On perhaps half a dozen occasions lately noises in the galleries has seriously interrupted a new play and virtually destroyed its dramatic effect.

CLEMENCEAU FOUND REST WITH DEAF HOST

Enjoyed Silence in Mediaeval Corsican Castle.

PARIS, Oct. 6. — Former Premier Clemenceau took his recent "silence cure" in a mediaeval castle 1,500 feet above the blue waters of the Mediterranean at Olivese, on the island of Corsica. Nicholas Pietri, the owner of the castle, a lifelong friend and newspaper associate of Clemenceau, is as deaf as the proverbial post.

"I have traveled a lot since the armistic," the former premier is reported to have said, "but in India, Egypt, the Soudan, everywhere I have been, I have had to talk too much. Now what I want is silence. I am certain to get that with Pietri. He is so deaf I won't be tempted to volunteer any small talk to him, and he is tactful in not asking questions, realizing the effort required for me to answer him is too much for my old lungs."

Despite Clemenceau's plea of weakness and his age—81 years—he looks as sturdy as the oaks surrounding the castle. There are those who insist the Tiger intends to re-enter the political arena, and that in the peace and quietness of the little island which gave birth ot Napoleon he has been preparing for a re-entry into public life that may be almost as startling as that of the little Corporal.

FOUND NICKELS "USELESS" AND SAVED 6,505 OF THEM

London, Oct. 3.—Tom Largely carried a peck measure when he went to the bank to make a deposit. The measure contained 6,505 buffalo nickels.

Largely started saving jitneys two years ago when he discovered that there was nothing on the market that could be purchased with a nickel.

PARIS WILL EXPEND MILLIONS ON CITY

Sites of Old Fortifications To Become Playgrounds.

Paris, Oct. 8. — Paris intends to spend 125,000,000 francs to beautify and modernize its parks and streets before the first of next January. But this is only the beginning, as plans already approved call for the expenditure of more than 10,000,000,000 francs of the last loan of 18,000,000,000 for various improvements. Naturally each arrondissement is fighting for the lion's share of the improvement funds, as once the work is started it will provide an easy solution for the city's unemployment problem, and it is even likely that the work will attract thousands from the smaller towns where the industrial crisis is menacing ordinary prosperity.

Hospital Improvements.

One of the biggest of these is the remodeling of the majority of the public hospitals, many of which are housed in buildings two centuries old, with the floors rotting away and often verminous, while little space is devoted to laboratories and operating rooms, such as are found in any Canadian city.

Experts already are drawing up plans for hospital changes as well as planning extensive anti-consumption and anti-venereal campaigns covering every quarter of the capital. Schools, markets and streets also will not be overlooked. In the schools the council intends to install immediately a modern system of inspection of the health of the pupils, while every school is to be supplied with shower baths and modern watered sewer systems.

Prefect Leullier personally is visiting sections of the city which have been allowed to become disgraceful, as far as sanitary measures are concerned, and has commenced his campaign for reviving the century old ordinance against throwing papers, fruit peelings and other objectionable refuse into the streets, with the probability that hundreds of offenders will face punishment for tossing useless autobus receipts on the boulevards.

Extension of City Limits.

In the public markets the council intends to increase immediately the use of refrigeration to prevent the waste of hundreds of tons of meats and vegetables weekly owing to the impossibility of keeping them fresh under existing conditions.

Proposals which were read at a recent session of the council's progress committee include the eventual extension of Paris far beyond the present boundaries, as the impossibility of obtaining houses and apartments is driving thousands to neighboring suburbs such as Montrouge, Fontenay, Sceaux, Nogent and St. Mande.

In order to develop this tendency it is likely that a part of the 10,000,000,000 francs will be set aside to subsidize the construction of homes, influential senators and deputies having expressed their willingness to obtain co-operation from the Government to the extent of any sum the Paris council is willing to contribute. The construction of homes in neighboring suburbs is considered a profitable investment, as once the territory now separating the suburbs from Paris is built up the limits of the city will be advanced in all directions so as to produce a metropolis estimated to have a population of 5,000,000, which will result in an increase in tax receipts by the city.

BIRD WAS PROBABLE CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

Sadi Lecointe's Plane May Have Struck a Partridge.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Was Sadi Lecointe's smash during the Deutsche Dela Murthe Cup race Saturday caused by an unlucky bird which got in the way of his machine, traveling at a speed of about 300 kilometers an hour? The question is being asked seriously in aviation circles here. This theory has been suggested by the fact that the wings of the winner's aeroplane were found after the race to be covered with blood splashes, and the remains of small birds which Kirsch struck while flying. It is thought possible that Lecointe's propeller may have hit a larger bird.

He was flying very low, and game was plentiful all over the course. The propeller, turning at the rate of 1,900 revolutions per minute, striking, say a partridge, while turning at that speed would be quite sufficient to cause it to splinter to bits.

Lecointe is reported to be doing well. An X-ray examination shows no fractures, so he has escaped with a sprained wrist, ankle and a severe shock.

Kirsch, interviewed after the race, said he was feeling splendid, and when asked whether he did not get cold feet after Lecointe's accident, replied, "No, they were burning." As a matter of fact, they were blistered by the intense heat of the motor.

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