

OWES HER LIFE TO
"FRUIT-A-TIVES"

After Years of Suffering With Dyspepsia, This Fruit Medicine Gave Relief.

Mlle. Antoinette Boucher.
"317 Dorion St., Montreal."

"I am writing to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' for this remedy relieved me when I had abandoned all hope of ever recovering my health. I suffered terribly with dyspepsia. I had it for years and all the medicines I took did not do me any good."

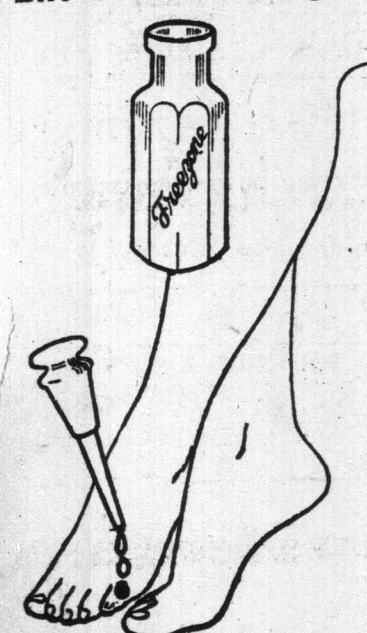
"I read something about 'Fruit-a-tives' being good for all stomach troubles and disorders of digestion, so I tried them. After finishing a few boxes, I was entirely relieved of dyspepsia and my general health was restored."

"I thank the great fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', for this wonderful relief."

"Mlle. Antoinette Boucher."
Fifty cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives, Ltd., Ltd., Ottawa.

CORN

Lift Off with Fingers



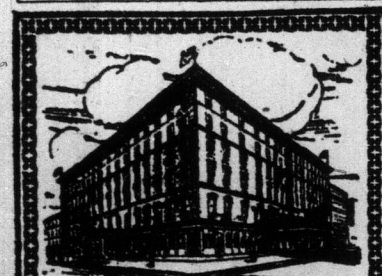
Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little 'Fruit-a-tives' on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of 'Fruit-a-tives' for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

STOMACH ON
A STRIKE

"Pape's Diapiesin" puts Sour, Gassy, Acid Stomachs in order at once!

Wonder what upset your stomach— which portion of the food did the damage—do you? Well, don't bother. If your stomach is in a revolt; if sick, gassy and upset, and what you just ate has fermented and turned sour; head dizzy and aches; belch gases and acids and eructate undigested food—just eat a tablet or two of Pape's Diapiesin to help neutralize acidity and in five minutes you wonder what became of the indigestion and distress.

If your stomach doesn't take care of your liberal limit without rebellion; if your food is a damage instead of a help, remember the quickest, surest, most harmless antidote is Pape's Diapiesin, which costs so little at drug stores.



Prince George Hotel
TORONTO
In Centre of Shopping and Business District
230 ROOMS
100 with Private Baths
EUROPEAN PLAN
B. WINNETT, PROPRIETOR, 100, MORN.

London and Port
Stanley Railway

Timetable Effective
Sunday, January 16, 1921.
TO PORT STANLEY—7:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m.
TO LONDON—7:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:15 p.m., 3:15 p.m., 5:15 p.m., 7:15 p.m.
Daily except Sunday.
All trains stop at Glenora.

CAZAR'S LAST DAYS
TOLD OF BY ROYAL
TUTOR OF FAMILYBares Execution of Rulers
and Their Five Children,
Hidden by Soviets.FIVE CULPRITS SLAIN
Stripped Victims of Valuable
Jewels Before Hiding
All Traces of Crime.

Paris, March 11.—Gradually the complete story of the assassination of the Russian imperial family is being told to the world. Efforts of the existing Soviet Government of Russia to place responsibility for the death of the czar and czarina and their five children on persons not associated with the crime, five of whom were nevertheless executed, have failed to deceive, and the facts of the tragedy are becoming known.

A recent and most important document is furnished by Pierre Gilliard, a Swiss, who served as tutor to the imperial children from 1904 to 1917, and who strangely escaped with his life. His reminiscences will appear soon in a book entitled "Thirteen Years' Tutorship at the Court of Russia," illustrated by pictures taken by himself.

Went as Captive to Tobolsk. M. Gilliard in his first connection with the czar's family taught French to the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana, then aged 10 and 8, respectively. In 1915 he became tutor to the Czarévitch Alexis, then in his 10th year. When the revolution of March, 1917, broke out he was at Tsarskoe-Selo and remained in captivity with the imperial family, afterward accompanying them to their prison at Tobolsk.

When the prisoners were removed to Ekaterinburg, M. Gilliard, against his will, was separated from them, and to that fact he owes his life. He was the only member of the czar's immediate circle who shared the captivity at Tsarskoe-Selo and Tobolsk from the first day to the last. At Ekaterinburg he was one of the first to investigate the murders, therefore his evidence is of exceptional value. His memoirs open with these words:

"The time has come to make known, in all its details, the frightful, the terrible, the question of responsibility. I will simply relate the events in which I personally participated after my arrival at Ekaterinburg and explain the details of the crime as established by the inquiry. It was at Tsarskoe-Selo that the imperial family spent the first five months of captivity. In order to lighten the burden, they obtained permission to turn the lawn in front of the palace into a vegetable garden. One of the photographs shows the czar working in this garden, overlooked by an officer of the guard. To the right of the czar is a sailor named Nagorny."

Czar's Daughters Work in Garden. Another picture shows the Grand Duchesses Tatiana and Anastasia, daughters of the czar, pushing an irrigation barrel in the kitchen garden, while a very interesting one shows a group of the young gardeners taking a rest. In the group are Olga Nicolaevna, the oldest daughter, Alexis Nicolaevitch, Anastasia and Tatiana. The two latter are seen again in a flowery corner of the park; in Tatiana's arms is her beloved little dog, from which she was separated only by her death.

In August, 1917, the family was transported to Tobolsk in Siberia and imprisoned in the governor's house. The party consisted of the emperor and empress, the Czarévitch (13), Olga (20), Tatiana (20), Marie (16), and Anastasia (16). With them were Prince Ippolitov, marshal of the court; Dr. Etkin and three servants, Tchekmidouff, the emperor's valet; Anna Demidova, the empress' maid, and Ivan Sednoff, footman.

Here they were interned until April 26, 1918, when the emperor and empress and Grand Duchess Marie were taken off by Yakovlev. The rest of the family were taken three weeks later to join the parents at Ekaterinburg. While at Tobolsk several pictures were taken showing the private sitting-room of the czarina, the bedroom occupied by the four daughters, and others showing the occupations of the imprisoned czar. One of these shows the czar sawing wood with himself.

On May 22 the party, including the Czarévitch, arrived at Tiumen, the nearest railway station to Tobolsk, and were sent under a strong escort to the train which was to take us to Ekaterinburg. I will only give the names of those who played a part in my account: Gen. Tatchev, Baroness Buxsewden, Countess Hendrikov, maids of honor: Miss Schneider, the reader; Dr. Derovenko, surgeon to the Czarévitch, and Mr. Gibbes, my English colleague."

Separated From Party Forever. Here at Ekaterinburg the tutor was separated by the commissaries from the children and the rest of the party, and he never saw them again. He and Mr. Gibbes were pushed back into the train and the others were taken to the house of Ipatiev, a rich merchant.

On the morning and the days that followed I went with my colleague to the British and Swedish consulates—the French consul was away," says Gilliard.

"The two consuls reassured us, and told us that steps had been taken, and that they did not believe in the imminence of danger."

"I passed in front of Ipatiev's house, and the tops of the windows of which could be seen, as it had been boarded with planks. I had not lost all hope of getting in, for Dr. Derovenko, who had been authorized to see the child, had said to me: 'If you can get in, you will be a substantial and commodious new home for members of the order. The ceremonies were notable as a result of the attendance of many men of prominence. Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania delivering the principal address. The building will be modern in every way."

CHAMBERLAIN'S
A Woman's Opinion

"I have sold Chamberlain's medicines for fifteen years and have always recommended them to my customers. I know from experience that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is far superior to any other. It would not put in a week's time in my home without it. For Croup there is nothing that equals Chamberlain's Cough Remedy."

COUGH REMEDY

Members of the A. A. O. N. M. S. of

lounge rooms, and a complete gymnasium in the basement.

As a result of the co-operation of the Masonic lodges of Chester, Pa., the Chester Masonic Association was able recently to lay the cornerstone of what soon will be a substantial and commodious new home for members of the order. The ceremonies were notable as a result of the attendance of many men of prominence. Governor Sprout of Pennsylvania delivering the principal address. The building will be modern in every way."

On July 4 Aydiev and his subordinate, Moshkin, were arrested and replaced by Commissary Yurovsky, a Jew, and his underling, Nikolavsky. The guard, consisting, as has already been said, exclusively of Russian workmen, was transferred to a neighboring house, that of Popov.

"Yurovsky brought ten men with him nearly all of them 'Austro-German' prisoners of war—'chosen' among the executioners of the Tchezzythalia. From that day onward they were on guard in the interior and exterior posts were guarded by Russians."

"The house for special use had become a dependency of the Tchezzythalia. On Sunday, July 14, Yurovsky sent for a priest, Father Storojev, and loved a religious service. The prisoners had been condemned to die, and religious consolation could not be denied them."

"A little after midnight Yurovsky entered the room occupied by the imperial family, awakened them and their followers and told them to follow him. The pretext given was that he must take them away, that the town was in a state of revolt."

Gilliard then tells of the actual execution. His story bears out absolutely the McCullagh interview with the executioner. Then Gilliard says:

"When all was over the commissaries took the jewels off their victims and the bodies were transported on stretchers to the motor lorry which was at the door of the yard in the wooden enclosure."

"They had to hurry before day broke. The funeral cortege passed through the sleeping town in the direction of the forest. Commissary Yagovsky rode at the head, as all encounters must be avoided. Just as the clearing was reached he saw a cart approaching with some peasants in it. It was a woman of the village of Koptiak, who left home in the night with her son and daughter-in-law to sell some fish in the town. They were ordered to turn back at once."

Find Jewels on Women's Bodies. "After great difficulties, as the roads were very bad, the lorry reached the clearing. The bodies were placed on the ground and partly undressed. It was then that the commissaries discovered a large quantity of jewels which the grand duchesses had hidden under their clothes. They took possession of these, but in their hurry they let some of them drop to the ground, and these were trodden down."

"The bodies were cut in sections and placed on large stakes and the fire helped with benzine. The more resisting parts were destroyed with sulphuric acid. For three days and three nights the murderers labored at their work of destruction under the direction of Yurovsky and his two friends, Ermakov and Vaganov. One hundred and twenty-five kilograms of sulphuric acid and over three hundred litres of benzine were brought from the town to the clearing."

"At last, on July 20, all was over. The murderers made away with all traces of the stakes and the ashes were thrown into the mine shaft or dispersed round about the clearing, so that nothing should be revealed of what had happened."

"Paul Medvedev tells us this in his deposition. After the crime Yurovsky came up to him and said: 'Guard the outer porte for fear that the people revolt!' And during the days that followed the sentinels guarded the empty house as though nothing had happened and the prisoners were behind the enclosure."

"The Russian people had to be deceived and were not to know."

MASONS PLAN
GREAT TEMPLESBuilding Schedule of Order in
1921 Runs Into Millions
of Dollars.

Washington, March 11.—The new year promises to witness a continuation of the remarkable development of interest in the construction of impressive new buildings dedicated to fraternal uses, and in this movement the Masonic fraternity is taking a leading part. Among the temples to be erected, or well started on the way to completion by local organizations of Masons during 1921, are several which will take rank among the world's outstanding architectural achievements.

One now in the course of construction at Detroit will cost \$4,000,000, another at Denver will represent the expenditure of a great sum of money, and one to cost \$3,000,000 is being discussed at Columbus.

The Scottish Rite council of administration, Topeka, Kan., has instituted a sale of bonds for the purpose of securing money with which to erect a \$2,000,000 Masonic temple in that city. Bonds to the value of \$250,000 will be disposed of at once. This action by the council of administration has centered attention upon the proposed new temple which will be one of the architectural delights of the Kansas capital.

Plan \$400,000 Temple. Then Central Masonic Hall Association of East Liberty, Pa., has purchased holdings at a cost of \$40,000, and on the lots acquired will erect a new temple in the near future.

A drive by members of the Masonic lodges and Order of the Eastern Star of the east side, Philadelphia, to secure a minimum of \$400,000 to be used as a Masonic temple building fund was so successful that the workers went over the top to the extent of \$77,500. Definite building plans will now be made and a temple in keeping with the prominence and importance of the orders interested will result in good time.

The architect's drawings of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral, to be erected at East Sixteenth avenue and Grant street, Denver, by the Rocky Mountain Consistory, No. 2, show a building with a frontage of 115 feet on East Sixteenth avenue and a depth of 170 feet.

The chief materials employed in the structure will be concrete and steel, and Colorado granite or marble has been suggested for the exterior. In order that the cathedral room, which is to be the chief feature of the building, may be constructed without any pillar or column whatever, the plans call for steel trusses 115 feet long.

Shrine to Build. The cathedral room will have a seating capacity of 1,500 and will contain a stage 40 feet deep, with a proscenium opening of the same width. In addition, there will be lodge rooms, dining and

Columbus, O., are devoting themselves to plans for the construction of a \$3,000,000 mosque to replace the present one, which, while valued at \$1,000,000, and one of the largest in the country, is not large enough to meet the needs of the Columbus members. It is the intention, should the new mosque be built, to retain the present Masonic temple for Masonic lodge meetings and social affairs.

Detroit Temple World's Best. Kosair Temple, A. A. O. M. S., Louisville, has purchased two properties on the west side of Third street, between St. Catherine and Oak streets, that city, to be used for the construction of a Shrine temple, in the kiosk style of architecture, and work will be started on the building as soon as plans of the building committee are complete. It will have a large stage and auditorium with a seating capacity of from 5,000 to 7,000 members.

A total of 50,000 persons attended the laying of the cornerstone of the new Masonic Temple at Second boulevard and Temple avenue, Detroit, and preceding the ceremonies 100,000 persons gathered to watch a procession of probably 25,000 Masons of Michigan as they marched to the site of the new temple. Detroit Masons state the new temple will be the world's finest fraternal edifice. It will cost \$4,000,000, and require two years in the building. The present temple, which will be retained and space left to other lodges, societies and kindred organizations, was built 30

years ago, and at the time was thought it would meet all Masonic needs of Detroit and vicinity, but it was outgrown in twelve years. Then there were but 5,500 Masons in Detroit and now there are 23,000, with as many as 30,000 residing in Detroit who retain their membership in out-of-town lodges. The old building is valued at \$1,000,000.

"How Delicious"
is the opinion of all who have once tried"SALADA"
TEA

If YOU have not tried it, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

Forestry Magazine, that canoes taken to the Atlantic coast by early traders, became the models from which Boston and New York shipbuilders constructed the famous clipper ships. The west coast Indians still fashion cedar "dug-outs" of a beauty and symmetry surpassing the canoes made by white men. The wood is soft, straight-grained, and easily worked, so durable and little subject to checking, that the savages found it admirably fitted to their primitive needs. With rude tools of stone, bone and shell they split it into beams and boards. From the fibrous inner bark they manufactured blankets, ropes, dog harness, fishing lines, mats and baskets. They even baked the beaten pulp of the innermost bark and served it with salmon oil as food.

Western red cedar is the "family tree" of the "Siwash Indians," for from it they have carved most of their massive totem poles, which sometimes exceed in size the great columns of European cathedrals. These weird emblems, fantastic family crests, so to speak, are sometimes 40 to 50 feet high, and are skillfully hewed into grotesque figures of men and beasts.

The Case for
Daily Newspaper Advertising

The question has been asked: What are the Advantages of Daily Newspaper Advertising by contrast with all other forms of advertising?

In setting out these advantages, Daily Newspaper Publishers do not discount supplementary forms of publicity. But the area of Canada and its distribution of population are such, that Daily Newspaper Advertising has been and must be the basis of all the pointedly successful Canadian advertising campaigns.

1. UNIVERSAL APPEAL.
 - (a) Enters the home intimately. The newspaper enters the home and has a more intimate appeal to all members of the family than any other reading matter.
 - (b) Reaches all classes. The newspaper appeals to all literate members of the community, without distinction of race, class, creed, sex, income or occupation.
 - (c) Thorough distribution. The newspaper finds its readers, whether they are at home or not; if they are not at home, it reaches them when traveling, on trains and cars, in hotels, clubs and libraries.
 - (d) Reaches the business man. The newspaper is to the business executive the most necessary medium of information.
 - (e) Minimum duplication. Because of the completeness of the service of each newspaper, there is a minimum of duplication between newspapers.
2. IMMEDIATE APPEARANCE.
 - (a) Impulse to immediate action. Because the newspaper deals with the immediate fact and the opinion of the day, its columns give an impulse to immediate action; results are often felt even before the presses are silent.
 - (b) Quick insertion. Through the newspaper the reader may be reached within a few hours after copy is prepared.
 - (c) Quick change. Advertisements in a newspaper may be changed or even cancelled up to a few hours before going to press.
 - (d) Quick repetition. A newspaper advertisement which proves successful can be repeated promptly before the conditions favoring success have altered.
 - (e) Timely copy. Newspaper copy can be adapted to the day on which it appears, or to current events, and can avoid untimely references.
3. FREQUENCY OF APPEARANCE.
 - (a) The choice of the day. The newspaper advertiser has his choice of the precise day of the week most suitable to his advertising.
- (b) Intensive campaigns. Newspaper advertising permits any intensity desired, up to daily insertions.
- (c) Serial campaigns. In the newspaper it is possible to use serial copy with any desired interval between insertions.
- (d) Cumulative effect. A newspaper campaign may be planned to obtain a maximum cumulative effect, through the flexibility of space and intervals.
4. LOCALIZED CIRCULATION.
 - (a) Close to place of purchase. The reader of a newspaper advertisement can go directly to the place where the article advertised is on sale.
 - (b) Spotty distribution. The advertiser with spotty distribution can, by using newspapers, advertise exclusively where his goods are on sale.
 - (c) Concentrated territory. The newspaper offers the maximum concentration of circulation in any community.
 - (d) Strengthening weak territory. The newspaper may be used to strengthen weak spots in the distribution with the exact degree of force desired.
 - (e) Progressive zone advertising. Newspaper advertising may be extended progressively by zones, hand-in-hand with and aiding the extension of distribution.
 - (f) Seasonable by territory. Seasonable variations in the demand in different territories may be taken into account in newspaper advertising.
 - (g) Price variations. When necessary, different prices may be quoted in different territories through newspaper advertising.
 - (h) Localized copy. Newspaper copy and illustrations may be made to meet precisely, and take advantage of, local conditions.
 - (i) Traceability. The effect of newspaper advertising may be traced by observing the course of sales in each community.
 - (j) Try-out and test campaigns. At low cost, tests may be made of the medium, the product, the selling plan or the copy approach at typical points before embarking on a costly general campaign.

The Daily Newspaper is the medium of the moment—the axis of opportunity; flexible, powerful and instantaneous in its ability to create Sales.

Advice as to the best ways and means of using it will be given to those who inquire of us; or, consult any recognized advertising agency—a list supplied on request.

Issued by the Canadian Daily Newspapers Association,
Head Office—Toronto.

G. A. J.

No Soap Better
For Your Skin
Than Cuticura

For the treatment of all skin diseases, including eczema, psoriasis, and other eruptions, Cuticura is the most effective remedy. It is a combination of salicylic acid and sulfur, which act together to cleanse the skin and remove the scales and crusts of the disease. It is also a powerful antiseptic, and will prevent the infection of the skin by bacteria. Cuticura is sold in two forms, a cream and a soap. The cream is the most effective, and should be used in all cases. The soap is also good, and may be used for the purpose of cleansing the skin before the cream is applied. Cuticura is sold in all drug stores, and may be ordered by mail from The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.