

SPRINGTIME FASHIONS IN Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Apparel

LADIES' SUITS
We have on display a wonderful collection of Ladies' and Misses' Suits in the latest styles, all correct for spring wear. Among these are a beautiful line of single patterned garments of the most approved styles. Shown in all practical fabrics and desirable colors. We call attention to our special line of suit and serge suits in variety of styles and colors at \$25.00 each.

LADIES' COATS
Great display of Ladies' Spring Coats in a splendid choice of new and practical styles for street and automobile wear. Shown in great choice of the season's approved fabrics as gabardine, serge, whorl, cowls, velours, poplins, Donagel, etc., and shown in good choice of colors, including black.

SERGE DRESSES
We are showing a fine assortment of exceptionally smart styles in Ladies' and Misses' Tailored Dresses in fine all-wool serge, some being prettily embroidered and braided in self or contrasting colors. Shown in fine range of colors, including black.

SEPARATE SKIRTS
Black and Navy All-Wool Serge and Gabardine Skirts of extra good quality in variety of new tailored styles, all splendidly finished. Special values shown from \$9.50 to \$12.00 each.

UNDERSKIRTS
We are displaying a splendid assortment of Ladies' Underskirts in tulle, satin, and moiré, in good range of colors as well as new styles, including women's O.S. sizes. Letter Orders Promptly Filled.

JOHN CATTO & SON
TORONTO

Ladies and Gentlemen's HATS
All kinds cleaned, dyed and remodeled. Work excellent. Prices reasonable. NEW YORK HAT WORKS, 566 Yonge St., Phone N. 5165.



THE SOLDIERS' AID COMMISSION

has been incorporated by the Province of Ontario for the purpose of assisting to reinstate discharged officers and men in civil life.

EMPLOYMENT.
We cordially invite the co-operation of the public in the important work of securing employment for soldiers who have been discharged from military service.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.
Classes for the vocational re-education of soldiers who have been discharged from military service are provided free of cost, and in addition, the support of the soldier and his dependents is provided during the period of retraining and for one month after.

Further information as to courses may be obtained from W. W. Nichol, Superintendent of Education, 116 College Street, Toronto.

RELIEF FUND.
Donations for the relief of soldiers' families in temporary distress will be thankfully received and acknowledged, and should be made payable to the order of the Commission.

Head Office: 116 COLLEGE ST., TORONTO.
Telephone N. 2800.
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.
W. D. McPHERSON, K.C., M.P.P., Chairman.
J. WARWICK, Secretary.

WINDSOR MOTORIST DECLARED STUPID

Windsor, April 10.—The coroner's jury tonight returned a verdict declaring Alexander Bual, driver of the automobile which collided with a motorcar on Saturday night, killing Mrs. Agnes Oka, to be "both stupid and indifferent" and his immediate re-arrest was ordered.

Bual, with a party of friends, was on his way to a party when the accident happened. It was shown that he drove squarely into the "electric car" which was moving slowly at the time. Two of the other occupants of the automobile were injured. Mrs. Oka's skull was fractured and she died 24 hours after the collision.

Harper, customs broker, 39 West Wellington street, corner Bay, Adelaide 462.

ACTIVITY IN SENATE

Upper House Makes Good Progress With Several Bills.

Ottawa, April 10.—The senate today gave second readings to bills authorizing rearrangement and transference of duties in the public service, to provide for the better management of the department of immigration and colonization; to amend the Montreal Harbor Advancement Act; to amend the Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act. The bill consolidating the railway act was taken up in committee and considerable progress was made with it.

SEVERELY INJURED.

Windsor, April 10.—Thomas Lafferty, 25 Curry avenue, was admitted to the Hotel Dieu today suffering from injuries received last Saturday afternoon in the Michigan Central yards and according to Dr. Carl Fuller, physician for the Michigan Central, his recovery is not likely. The doctor refused to give any particulars regarding the accident.

Sore Eyes
Granulated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smearing. No Eye Comfort. At Drugists or by mail 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Remedy in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye REMEDY ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

THE WEATHER

Metecological Office, Toronto, April 10.
The area of high pressure is now over the lower St. Lawrence valley, while the southern low, also dispersing, is spreading northward towards the great lakes. The weather today has been fair and cold from Ontario eastward and fine and warmer in the western provinces. Minimum and maximum temperatures:
—Dawson, 6-26; Prince Rupert, 26-48; Victoria, 46-18; Vancouver, 44-22; Kamloops, 26-55; Calgary, 38-70; Edmonton, 24-56; Battleford, 40-58; Prince Albert, 44-40; Saskatoon, 38-66; Medicine Hat, 36-65; Moose Jaw, 39-74; Winnipeg, 40-52; Port Nelson, 44-40; Fort Arthur, 30-42; Parry Sound, 16-45; Toronto, 23-44; Ottawa, 15-14; Montreal, 20-36; Quebec, 18-25; St. John, 28-38; Halifax, 28-31.
—Probabilities:
Lakes and Georgian Bay—Strong north-easterly winds; unsettled and cool, with ice rains in southern districts.
Ottawa and upper St. Lawrence—Fresh easterly winds; fair and cool.
Lower St. Lawrence, Gulf and north shore and maritime—Fresh northeasterly winds; fair and cool.
Lake Superior—Southeasterly winds; fine and warmer.

THE BAROMETER.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.
8 a.m.	39	30.02	22 N. E.
11 a.m.	40	30.04	22 N. E.
2 p.m.	41	30.04	22 N. E.
5 p.m.	38	29.95	22 N. E.
8 p.m.	38	29.95	22 N. E.

Mean of day, 39; difference from average, 6 below; lowest, 4; lowest, 22.

STREET CAR DELAYS

Wednesday, April 10, 1918.
Bathurst cars, both ways, delayed 5 minutes at 7:27 a.m. at G.T.R. crossing, by train.
Bloor cars, southbound, delayed 5 minutes at York and Front at 8:20 a.m. by wagon broken down on track.
King cars delayed 5 minutes at 9:00 p.m. at G.T.R. crossing, by train.

RATES FOR NOTICES

Notice of Birth, Marriage and Death, 5c per line.
Additional words, each 2c.
Notice of Death, 10c per line.
In Memoriam Notices, 10c per line.
Funeral Notices, 10c per line.
Notice of Marriage, 10c per line.
Notice of Birth, 10c per line.
Notice of Death, 10c per line.
Notice of Marriage, 10c per line.
Notice of Birth, 10c per line.
Notice of Death, 10c per line.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG—On Wednesday, April 10, 1918, at 96 Coleman avenue, Mary Ann Armstrong, beloved wife of Joseph Armstrong, in her 54th year.
Funeral Friday, 2 p.m. Interment St. John's Cemetery, North York.

ANDERSON—At his late residence, 522 West Bloor street, Toronto, on Wednesday, April 10, 1918, Hannah Maria Anderson, beloved wife of Robert Anderson.
Funeral service at above address Thursday, at 8:30 p.m. Interment Woodland Cemetery, London, Ont., Friday, April 12.

GOSSON—At Waverley Hospital, on Wednesday, April 10, 1918, David Gordon, captain, Toronto Fire Department.
Funeral from the residence, 54 St. Clair avenue west, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 p.m., to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. (Motors).

KITTRIDGE—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 9, 1918, on C. P. R. Pullman car, near Perth, Ont., George Kittridge, commercial traveler, in his 58th year.
Service today (Thursday) at 1 p.m. at A. W. Miles' funeral chapel, 396 College street. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MCCOLL—On Wednesday, April 10, 1918, at Julia Greenfield's home, University avenue, Toronto, Jane, widow of the late John McColl, in her 89th year.
Service on Thursday, 3:30 p.m., at A. W. Miles' funeral chapel, 396 College street. Interment Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

MCCOLL—At his late residence, 49 Jackes avenue, on Sunday, April 7, 1918, John Buchanan McColl, beloved husband of Emma Wolfe McColl.
Funeral from the above address on Thursday morning at eleven o'clock.

RICHARDSON—On April 10, 1918, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ed. Mack, 32 Glenholme avenue, Toronto, Emma Richardson, in her 74th year.
Funeral on Saturday from above address, at 2 p.m. Interment Necropolis. (Motors).

STEWART—Suddenly, on Monday, April 8, 1918, Toronto, Hannah Cookson Stewart, in her 29th year.
Funeral from 79 Gladstone avenue. Notice later.

WHITFIELD—On Monday, April 8, 1918, at Bradford, Pa., Minnie, beloved wife of John Whitfield, 629 Broadview avenue.
Funeral from her late residence on Friday, at 2:30, to Mt. Pleasant Cemetery. (Motors).

CARD OF THANKS.

Miss Isabella Green and family, of Todmorden, desire to thank their many friends for their kind expressions of sympathy during their recent bereavement.

FLOWERS FOR FUNERALS

and every occasion.
Moderate Prices.
Simmons & Son
"Canada's Greatest Floral Shop."
YONGE & ELM STS., TORONTO.
Main 3180 and 1704.
Night Calls, College 906.

FIRE IN BREWERY DOES MUCH DAMAGE

Kitchener, April 10.—Over \$2000 damages was done to the Lion Brewery this afternoon by fire which broke out in the malthouse room. The location of the outbreak made it difficult to handle, and at one time it seemed as if the entire plant would be destroyed. The brewery is the property of Chris Huether, and is the place where the Pilsener and Wuerzburg beers were manufactured. The electric sign on Yonge street, Toronto, advertising these brands was the cause of much hostile criticism three years ago.

PREMIER'S WAR EXPENDITURES FOR COMING YEAR

Total Will Approximate Five Hundred and Sixteen Million.
A BIG INCREASE
Mewburn Reviews Military Activities and Praises Work of Cavalry.

Ottawa, April 10.—The house of commons spent practically the entire sitting today in considering the bill to provide for the coming year's military expenditure. The bill, which appropriates \$516,000,000 for the further prosecution of the war, was introduced by Sir Robert Borden, but the main speech outlining the work and policy of the government was delivered by General Mewburn, minister of militia and defence, who took charge of the bill in committee. The new minister made a splendid impression upon the house and explained in a clear and convincing way the work of his department. He insisted most earnestly that more men must be procured as quickly as possible and sent immediately overseas. General Mewburn frankly admitted that the result of the Military Service Act up to date was disappointing. He intimated that the Military Service Act would be amended so as to speed up the work of the tribunals. The men when conscripted would be sent overseas as quickly as ships could be procured to take them. No time will be lost in training them at camps in Canada. He explained that even after a recruit had been trained in Canada he had to spend 14 weeks in England before he could be sent to the trenches.

Training Overseas Best.

On the other hand, the raw recruit could be gotten ready in England in almost the same time for service at the front. Moreover, he said, the reinforcements in England improved the morale of our army in France. It gave more courage to our boys in the trenches to know that other Canadian boys were 100 miles instead of 3000 miles away.

During the year ending March 31, 66,000 Canadian troops were sent overseas and the stream of reinforcements would continue as fast as the men could be secured and ships could be procured to take them. He said that the authorities were urging that reinforcements be sent over as quickly as possible.

Incidentally General Mewburn explained that the Military Service Act was not responsible for the transport or berthing of returned soldiers returning from the war, and was only intended to provide for the transport of reinforcements to the front.

General Mewburn said that the Canadian forces now in France consist of 78,000 infantry and 11,000 other troops, including artillery, which make up the four divisions on the firing line. He said that there are about 60,000 men in France engaged in army transport and other services. In England there are about 150,000 men, but these include the cavalry, the Canadian mounted rifles, and the Canadian machine gunners, who are not sent to the front.

The Canadian army had steadily grown in efficiency, and it was to be hoped that the good effects of the training received overseas will follow all ranks on their return to Canada and help to harden the moral fibre of the people of the country.

On the suggestion of Sir Robert Borden and with the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, second reading was given to the bill. The bill was then referred to a committee of the house. The committee will consider the bill and report back to the house on Friday.

Expenditure for War.

Sir Robert, in moving the second reading, said that he had introduced the first bill of the kind in February, 1917. At that time he had hoped that it would never be necessary to introduce a measure of this kind in the war, calling for so large an expenditure, but the struggle had been prolonged and the present was a moment when the greatest effort of the nation was required. He said that if the second reading was passed he would, in committee, make a full statement of the expenditure of the war, and would also give details of the operations of the department over which he presided. The members of the house would then be given an opportunity to ask questions or make suggestions which could be considered by the government and the bill could be further discussed later on.

reading, and the prime minister, in committee, commenced his explanatory remarks.

He submitted a memorandum outlining the war expenditure of the Dominion since 1914. The memorandum gave the expenditure of each government department. The totals were: 1914-1915, \$60,730,478; 1915-1916, \$187,755; 1916-1917, \$206,488,814; 1917-1918, \$180,438,416; 1918-1919, \$298,291,000; 1919-1920, \$279,836,290.

The principal items were: Militia and defence, 1914-1915, \$53,176,613; 1915-1916, \$180,438,416; 1916-1917, \$206,488,814; 1917-1918, \$180,438,416; 1918-1919, \$298,291,000; 1919-1920, \$279,836,290.

Naval service, 1914-1915, \$3,099,125; 1915-1916, \$3,274,019; 1916-1917, \$3,206,229; 1917-1918, \$3,026,030.

In 1916-1917 the expenditure of the military hospitals commission was \$1,375,075; in 1917-1918 it was \$3,205,380. Sir Robert pointed out that some large items belonging to the present fiscal year might not yet come in, especially from overseas for a considerable time.

War Estimates.

Sir Robert also submitted the war estimates for 1918-1919. Estimated expenditure for the war was \$217,850,000; overseas, \$225,162,500; total, \$443,012,500.

Estimated expenditure for pay of troops in Canada and overseas with deduction of assigned pay in Canada, \$120,500,000. Separation allowance, \$4,500,000. Separation allowance, \$4,500,000. Separation allowance, \$4,500,000.

The last item, Sir Robert explained, was to pay the British Government for the maintenance of troops in France. In the autumn of 1918, it was agreed that a considerably less sum than \$8, 4d per day—\$8 a day—should be paid. But it was pointed out that the cost of the war was so great that the British Government was not prepared to make such a concession.

Minister of Militia.

Major-General Mewburn, in opening his remarks, said that the Canadian force on the western front is not far short of 150,000 men. The minister gave an outline of the organization of the Canadian forces in France, and said that Sir Arthur Currie, the Canadian army, had made considerable progress in the last few days.

Speaking of the work of the recruiting mission in the United States, he said that 17,563 British-born recruits had been sent overseas since this mission. During the 12 months ending March, 1918, approximately 60,000 men had been sent overseas from Canada, this including all branches of the Canadian army, and the number of 60,000 had been transported across Canada for work behind the lines in France.

Referring to the accommodation provided on transport ships, he said that the Dominion Government had not been able to charter whole steamers for troops, so much was needed for the army, and in consequence, there had been complaints of empty berths, while invalid cases sometimes were sent to the front in the same ships. General Mewburn said that arrangements were being made whereby it was hoped to meet difficulties by chartering whole ships.

Headquarters Staff.

A tribute to officers of the headquarters staff who were working night and day, faithfully and honestly in the service of their country, was paid by the minister. He then referred to the organization of the department had been somewhat changed within the last few months. He referred in particular to the records department, which was being reorganized to decrease the staff of that office by 400, thus effecting a saving of \$250,000 a year. He was, he said, deeply indebted to the officers who were doing this work.

30,000 Men in Canada.

Answering a question by the leader of the opposition, Major-General Mewburn said that there were on March 1 approximately 30,000 men of the Canadian expeditionary forces in Canada, and that they were being moved overseas very rapidly.

Replying to A. B. Copp, Westmoreland, Gen. Mewburn stated that he would not say exactly how many surplus officers remained in England. A large number had returned, he said, and entered civil life, but he was of the opinion that there were very few unemployed officers in England at the present time.

Sir Sam Hughes spoke of the promotion of non-commissioned officers in the field, explaining that this system dated back to the first of the war. On one occasion, he said, 250 men had been promoted in this way in one day. He further said that at times it was a case of non-commissioned officers being given command of battalions very soon after their arrival in England.

Hon. Jacques Bureau, Three Rivers, asked for information regarding the duties of the minister of overseas forces.

Sir Robert Borden in reply stated that the power, authority and jurisdiction of the overseas minister had been clearly defined last session. He

officers who were unable to get to the front.

New System of Drafts.
The new system which had been adopted for the selection of reinforcements in the form of drafts. Depot battalions were formed in the various military districts and the men recruited were transported to England for training. It was easier, in the opinion of the minister, to train men 100 miles from the firing line than 3000 miles. War today required that those taking part should be highly trained, and in England facilities were provided for training in munitions, bombing, gas, bayonet fighting, etc., under efficient instructors. The Canadians in training over there, said the minister, showed up very well, being well up to the top of the days of the war.

Mewburn declared that a recruit in a small draft could be trained and ready for the front in about 14 weeks. If trained in a large battalion it took much longer, because the men could not receive as much individual attention. The depot battalions in Canada, he said, had been organized with staffs selected, insofar as possible, from officers who had been overseas.

The aim of the department, he said, was to have the best possible troops; depot battalions for reception and conducting returning soldiers and garrison troops composed of men unfit for overseas service.

Military Service Act.
Referring to the operation of the Military Service Act, the minister said that he wished to make it clear that the administration of the act was not under the department of militia and defence, but was committed to the department of justice.

"We must have a decided speeding up in the work of the tribunals," he said. "We must have more men. The act has been successful in keeping divisions up to strength, but in order to continue to do so we must have more men. We have got to send reinforcements overseas."

Here he intimated that it was extremely advisable that men speaking the French language should be kept among their compatriots.

"I honestly, frankly say that in the early days of the war, that if we had kept complete, distinct divisions they would have been maintained. I still believe that," he said.

Major-General Mewburn then spoke of his appreciation of the work of the Royal Flying Corps in Canada, stating that the officers of that branch of the service had been working harmoniously with those of the Canadian forces here when they came in contact with one another.

He said that the Canadian air force had been organized in a Canadian flying corps would be a mistake. He then referred to the Canadian air force, and said that it was a wonderful aviation camp, and recognized as one of the best in the world.

Speaking of the work of the recruiting mission in the United States.

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General Mewburn said that arrangements were being made whereby it was hoped to meet difficulties by chartering whole ships.

The minister of militia made a plea for the returned surplus officers. He pointed out that many of these men had made great sacrifices to join the forces, and unless they were under 35 years of age, were not permitted to revert in rank to platoon commander.

In regard to demobilization, he said that arrangements had already been made by the militia department.

"If demobilization commenced tomorrow," he said, it would take eight months to bring back all the troops from France."

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Amusements.

STRAND TO-DAY
ENID BENNETT
"KEYS OF THE RIGHTEOUS"
ALL NEXT WEEK
"ALIMONY"
An Amazing Story of the Divorce Traffic

ALLEN TO-DAY
CLARA WILLIAMS
In the Season's Sensation
"Carmen of the Klondyke"
Seven Stupendous Parts.
A story of the golden north and the titanic battle between two exiled men for the love of an enchanting woman.

Regent
LEST & FORGET
Starring Rita Johnson
MOST PRETENTIOUS SPECTACLE IN EXISTENCE
Madge Kennedy in "The Danger Game"

MADISON BLOOR AT BATHURST
JUNE ELVIDGE
—"THE TENTH CASE"

FOUR O'CLOCK FRIVO
Masonic Hall, corner Davenport Road and Yonge Street.
THIS AFTERNOON
Dancing, Afternoon Tea, and a Program provided by the famous ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

TONIGHT--Massey Hall
and Friday and Saturday.
THE BIG EXTRAVAGANZA
300 People.
750 Rush Seats at 50 Cents.

also said that the major portion of the expenditure overseas—payment of troops, provision of food, etc., were regulated by statute.

Mr. Bureau rejoined that the money, even if authorized by statute, had still to be expended. He was surprised that the expenditures were not under the direct control of the auditor-general.

General Robert Borden then said that a responsible man had been sent over to superintend affairs.

Effected No Reform.
Sir Sam Hughes then stated that if the prime minister intended to convey the impression that the official effected any reform while there, such was not the case. He reported that everything was all right.

Thomas Vio, Lethbridge, wanted to know whether the minister of overseas forces came under the jurisdiction of the minister of militia in Canada, and was told by Sir Robert Borden that he did not. The prime minister stated that the overseas minister, like any other cabinet minister, was the head of a department.

Vio then inquired whether the equipment of the C.E.F. was purchased in Canada or overseas. He had special reference to wagons, field kitchens and other equipment of this nature. Gen. Mewburn replied that army service wagons, field kitchens, etc., had been supplied in England for the past year. Arms were also supplied in England. Uniforms and boots were taken over by the men from Canada, and troops at the front were supplied with them. A certain number of uniforms were being sent over all the time.

In answer to another question with regard to the uniforms supplied to the Canadian soldiers in France, Sir Robert Borden said that in the first place the men went over in uniform. When uniforms had to be replaced new ones were supplied from the British depots in France, to be charged to the Canadian Government. This price would be adjusted at some future date, but he had no reason to believe that it would be anything but just and equitable. Both the Canadian and British Governments were keeping a record of the equipment supplied.

Canadian Factories Should Share.
Sir Sam Hughes thought that the British Government should place orders in Canadian factories for uniforms of a sufficient number to counter-balance those supplied to Canada troops in France. Canadian factories should not suffer because they were unable to make uniforms for the Dominion's soldiers.

Sir Robert Borden agreed that the Canadian factories should benefit to the greatest possible extent by war orders. The prime minister pointed out that the British Government was buying large quantities of other commodities, and he did not think the Canadian factories were suffering greatly.

S. W. Jacobs was critical of the government's action in establishing the overseas militia department. In no other country, he said, were there two ministers of war. He noted that the same policy was being adopted in other departments of the government.

Changes in Great Britain.
Sir Robert Borden expressed the opinion that Mr. Jacobs had not given this matter the study which it merited. He referred to the changes which had taken place in Great Britain as a result of the war. Six months after the war started the British Government had divided the ministry of war, creating a minister of munitions.

Later on a minister of blockade was appointed and still later a minister of shipping. The British Government now had 30 members.

In reply to Mr. Bureau, the minister of militia said that in cases where over-payments had been made, in connection with separation allowances and assigned pay, he did not wish to force a refund of the amounts. He proposed to ask the government to write these amounts off.

P. F. Casgrain was anxious to know whether the government proposed from this time forth to send troops overseas immediately they were recruited.

Gen. Mewburn said that he feared some members of the house failed to realize the immediate urgent necessity for men at the front. The one important thing was to get men to France as quickly as possible.

T. M. Tweedie made a plea for generosity in the treatment of returned men. The bill was reported by committee, and adjourned for Friday night.

The house adjourned at 12:15 a.m.

Amusements.

PRINCESS—Tonight
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
Evgs., \$2.50-50c. Sat. Mat., \$2.00-50c.
NEXT WEEK—SEATS ON SALE
The Eminent English Actor
JOHN E. KELLER
and Company of Distinguished Players in following Shakespearean repertoire: Macbeth, Hamlet, Othello, Twelfth Night, As You Like It, etc.

ALEXANDRA (Mat. Sat.)
EDWARD H. ROBINS Offers
Toronto's Own Stock Company
ROBINS PLAYERS
STILL THE BEST
"SEVEN CHANCES"
NEXT WEEK
BROKEN THREADS
FIRST TIME IN STOCK ANYWHERE

ONLY A FEW MORE CHANCES TO SEE
THE KAISER
THE BEAST OF BERLIN
SEVEN—High-Class Acts—SEVEN
Continuous, 12 Noon to 11 p.m.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Evgs., 25c to \$1.00. Mats., 25c & 50c.
THE TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE
—Next Week—SEATS NOW
—First Time Anywhere at Our Prices
"OUT THERE"
With the Big Cast and Dainty
ELSA RYAN

SHEA'S ALL WEEK
Gus Edwards' Song Review
Hugh Herbert & Co.
Watson Sisters
Fern and Davis; Frances and Ross; William Perry; The British Gazette.

HIPPODROME
Mat. Daily, 15c. ALL Evening Prices, Sat. Mat., 25c. WEEK 15c and 25c.

DUST IN FARNUM
in "The Spy"
Note: This is not a war picture.
VAUDEVILLE
STAR MAT DAILY BURLESQUE
Girls From Happyland
WITH BENNY SMALL