

THE COURIER

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Thursday, June 18, 1914

ON THE FENCE

N. W. Rowell was recently challenged to define his position in the matter of bilingualism. Here is the substance of his statement:

"In every school in the province it is the duty of the state to see that every child receives a good English education; and, consistent with that, if the French-Canadian parents desire that their children should also in the schools study their own language, so that they might acquire a facility to use it efficiently and well, I can see no ground of objection on the part of any citizen of the province.

Does that look to be straightforward? It has been declared impracticable by Bishop Fallon and others with our public school facilities, that both languages can be taught.

Mr. Rowell, who spoke at Cornwall, was looking for French votes, and political advantage, and not for the good of Ontario. In this, as in other matters, he is not to be trusted.

YOUNG MEN AND NEW COMERS.

There are very many of you who on Monday, June 22nd will cast your first parliamentary vote in Ontario. Weigh all the issues at stake.

Consider the record of the two parties in the Province and ask yourselves whether the people can afford to dispense with the services of such efficient and honorable men as Sir James Whitney and his colleagues have proved themselves.

The people some nine years ago rose in their might and turned out, neck and crop, the most dishonorable administration with which any British territory was ever cursed.

So rank was the condition of affairs that even the Toronto Globe (chief Liberal organ) said during the course of an editorial:

"The secret of it all (the terrible condition of affairs) is in the discredited election methods sometimes resorted to and the activity of POLITICAL PARASITES, who make party services a means for PRIVATE GAIN.

"There is but one thing open for the Liberals of Ontario, and that thing is the first and most pressing duty. The BARNACLES on the ship must be treated with an IRON HAND.

"HALF MEASURES WILL NOT AVAIL."

Nothing was done, for the very simple reason that the "political parasites" above spoken of had the Liberal Government by the throat.

And Mr. Rowell, be it remembered, was one of the leading supporters of and speakers for the Administration under which these things occurred.

Your duty is a plain one. It is by your first ballot to say, by voting for either Brewster or Westbrook, that the old order of things shall not be restored, and that you believe with regard to a Government, as well as with regard to an individual, that square and honest dealing is worthy of support.

GOOD PROSPECTS.

With only eight working days remaining before the election it is safe to affirm that the prospects of Conservative success in the two Brants are exceptionally bright.

This statement is not made in a haphazard way, but as the outcome of a careful computation with regard to results of the canvass in both ridings.

Last time Mr. Brewster carried every ward in the city, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Ward number and Percentage. No. 1: 40, No. 2: 106, No. 3: 120, No. 4: 171, No. 5: 154.

There is no indication of any falling-off in any section. Fluctuations there are, of course, but these affect both sides.

In Brantford Township Mr. Brewster had a majority of 148 against him, and in Oakland Township 59. These two sections have always been Liberal in tone, but as the years progress somewhat less so.

In North Brant Westbrook carried Paris by 96. He will do better than that on this occasion. Good old Onondaga Township is as solid as ever, and looks as if the lead of 80 in 1911 will approach the 100 mark. Brantford Township came to the fore with 50 for Westbrook last time, and it will likewise do better this. The over-

flow from "Tory Brantford" is in a large measure responsible for that prediction. Burford Township gave Westbrook 58, and should do as well on the 29th. South Dumfries Township is the one section in which the Liberals are sure of anything. It gave them a lead of 108 in the last fight.

For reasons of personal service and ability, and the fact that they are carrying the standard of the best and cleanest Government Ontario has ever possessed, both Brewster and Westbrook can be regarded as sure winners. This is all the more the case because each have at the back of them a band of willing and thoroughly well-organized workers.

ENGLISH IN THE SCHOOLS

Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader in the present fight, is in a very equivocal position with reference to bilingual schools.

The Whitney Government has very properly taken the stand that English must be the language used in Ontario schools.

This is resented by some of the French-Canadians, who reside in the province, and who think that their own language is good enough.

Last year, English-French separate schools in Prescott and Russell refused to comply with the requirement in the respect named with the result that the education department withheld \$3,200 of the usual grants.

Where is Mr. Rowell in regard to this important matter?

The Toronto Globe, in his behalf, pleads that the subject is "not an issue" but that won't do.

Rowell is either for English in these schools or against it. He should say which.

Meanwhile his attitude has raised hopes in the breasts of French-Canadian residents of the province, and Le Temps of Ottawa, published in the interests of the race, says, during the course of an article:—

"Mr. Rowell has done better than to create an excellent impression. He has gained the esteem and support of all the French-Canadians who are truly sincere and patriotic. Whilst a heavy struggle is waged against us, whilst the provincial Conservative party, and the ministers themselves, such as Mr. Foy, are officially declaring war against us, wishing to deprive us of all our privileges, wishing to gag and assimilate us by depriving our children of their right to learn their mother tongue, the chief of the Liberal party has recognized with pride in his program the necessity for bilingual schools, and it is with frankness and sincerity that he yesterday demonstrated to the French-Canadians that they have in him a friend and protector."

English must be the language of Ontario schools, no matter what Mr. Rowell may think to the contrary.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Adam Beck and fair play for the people of Ontario.

As the Lloyd George of Ontario, Rowell is proving a dismal failure.

The province will again support Sir James Whitney. Let both Brants be in line.

Four more years of honest government under Sir James Whitney. It is up to you.

Sir James is in the battle to win vigorous as ever, with the same old rugged honesty.

The English language for our schools, and Whitney is the man to see that we get it.

Local Option or Scott Act will abolish the bars, then why handicap the province by electing Rowell.

Brantford is interested in Hydro radials, and Brantford should support Whitney and Beck, who are working out the scheme.

The Ham workers apparently are willing to make any old kind of a statement at all to get votes, temperance, anti-temperance or otherwise.

The old adage that religion and politics don't mix, is becoming more evident every day, and Ham canvassers are finding themselves up against it.

The statement of a member of Mr. Rowell's family that he is ready to drop his partisan temperance policy is easily understood in view of the lack of support he has received.

There are more Liberals deserting their party in Brantford right now than Conservatives. They have no use for the policy of hypocrisy and cant which they are expected to swallow.

According to history the entire aim of the Liberal party has been to separate church and state. It is hard to reconcile Liberals of the old school with present day performances of the Rowell opportunists.

It has taken nine lean years out of office to impress Mr. Rowell that a mandate for prohibition. Nine more lean years might make Rowell and his friends a little more sincere.

Mr. Rowell's announcement that the statement by a member of his family that the abolition of the bar policy would be abandoned after this election, was not authorized, but Mr. Rowell doesn't deny the situation. The admission anyway is one of defeat.

The Dragons registered as absentees were appealed by the Grit machine before they ever returned to the city. The wish was shown here to keep these soldiers off the voters' list, although doubtless nearly every one of them were known to have the qualifications necessary to entitle them to vote.

The Expositors says Rowell was not a member of the Ross Cabinet which rejected the prohibition mandate of 1902, but Rowell was the chief orator on behalf of Rossism up to the very last minute before Ontario smashed Rossism. Was it a \$50,000 legal fee which prevented Rowell from having the courage of his convictions in those days?

THE WHITNEY GOVERNMENT AND TEMPERANCE.

It is plainly revealed as the campaign advances that the Rowell candidates are pinning their sole reliance for support to the banishing-the-bar policy. They hope through this policy to stampede the electorate into forgetting the fact that without the aid of the Opposition a large portion of Ontario is even now barless as well as shopless, and they hope that in the excitement of the election they will get to forget that the Whitney Administration has done for Ontario in moral reform and honest Administration during the past ten years.

The scheme should not succeed, the hypocrisy of a great deal of the Rowell policy is quite apparent, even if temperance was the only important question involved in a change of Government. There are other important matters in which the welfare of the Province is involved: Hydro electric and radials, the Prison Farm, workmen's compensation, moral reform, good roads, the development of agriculture, careful financing—in all these the Whitney Government has borne a noble part and has the right to expect consideration.

Capable as has been the Government's record with regard to the general management of the Province's affairs, it can appeal with equal force on its temperance record. Year by year the Liberal have advanced, as Sir James P. Whitney promised, in keeping with public opinion. Many advanced temperance men will echo the opinion of Mr. T. F. Best, secretary of the Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association, who declared that while he was anxious to see the bars abolished, he was not anxious to see the best temperance government Ontario has ever had abolished. The past ten years have been in direct contrast to the record of the previous Liberal Government, when the hotel business was treated as a side-part of the Liberal party, a man's loyalty to the Liberal party and his generous contributions to the party war chests being the determining factor in securing a license and immunity from punishment for breaking the law.

A good deal is being made out of the question of the "bar or the boy." The boy cannot enter a bar under the law to-day. At the time the present Government came into power, a liquor dealer could supply any child with liquor on the order of the child's parent, but in 1905 an amendment was passed forbidding this, and since then no liquor dealer can legally supply a child with liquor, either with or without an order. Further, by an act passed in 1909, any person under 21 years of age who is supplied with liquor can be compelled to state under oath from whom he obtained such liquor.

What was done in 1906: Bartenders were made personally liable for infractions of the law. A new section did away with the old law by which any offence could be treated as a first offence. This was a serious evil. The license inspectors are now required to prosecute for a second or third offence, according to the facts, and in default are subject to a penalty of \$20 to \$50.

Canvassing for, soliciting or receiving orders for liquor in a local option municipality was prohibited. Municipal councils were authorized to appoint special officers having the powers of a provincial officer under the License Act, and in any prosecutions brought by such officers, the fines collected were given to the municipality.

Veto power of the Minister was provided for. Municipal councils were compelled to submit a local option by-laws on a petition of twenty-five per cent, of the electors of the municipality. No club was allowed to sell liquor without first taking out a license. Previously many clubs had the right to sell liquor by virtue of the common law.

What was done in 1908? A new section repealed the provision under which justices of the peace had the right to issue certificates for liquor to be supplied during prohibited hours. By this section the right

of upwards of 5,000 magistrates to give orders to furnish liquor out of hours was cut off. Persons on the prohibited list were compelled to disclose where and from whom they obtained liquor in the event of prosecution.

A new section prevented licenses being used in cases wherein liquor laws are quashed, without the written consent of the minister. What was done in 1909? The fines on unlicensed persons for selling liquor were doubled, and by subsequent legislation a fine of \$500 may now be imposed upon such persons for a first offence. This has greatly assisted in the enforcement of the law.

Minors who are shown to have procured liquor can be compelled to disclose the name of the person from whom it was procured under penalty of being sent to prison. A constable or inspector can seize liquor in transit without a warrant, where he believes it is intended for sale in contravention of the act. This has been of immense service in the enforcement of the law.

What was done in 1910? It was ordained that all licensed places should be closed on Christmas Day, thus making Christmas as quiet a day as New Year's.

What was done in 1911? Five per cent was levied on daily bar receipts of over \$50 outside of Toronto, and over \$60 in Toronto. Municipal councils were compelled to submit to the electors a by-law to reduce the number of licenses on the names of 10 per cent of the municipal electors.

To prevent colonizing, three months' residence in a municipality was required before a person can vote on a local option by-law.

Several amendments were made to the act, all in the interest of temperance, and tending to the better enforcement of the law.

Keeping liquor for sale without a license was made as serious an offence as for selling without a license and the maximum fine was raised from \$200 to \$500.

Storing liquor by brewers or other persons for future delivery in municipalities wherein no tavern or shop license is in force, was made an offence against the act.

Persons not bona fide owners of the liquor who allow liquor to be stored on their premises were made guilty of an offence against the act.

Holders of tavern and shop licenses were forbidden to cash pay checks or orders issued in payment of wages. It was ordained that no tavern keeper should be compellable to supply liquor except on a doctor's order.

The provincial inspector was given authority to inspect any unlicensed hotel, and report to the Minister for his information.

Power was taken by the government to prohibit by proclamation the sale of liquor in the vicinity of public works under construction.

It was made an offence for persons to be in an intoxicated condition owing to the drinking of liquor in a public place in a municipality wherein a local option law is in force.

What was done in 1913? Holders of tavern licenses were restricted to sales for consumption on the premises, so that no liquor bought in a tavern can lawfully be removed from the licensed premises.

The consumption of liquor was prohibited in any livery stable or other building to which the public are in the habit of resorting.

The hours of selling were reduced, so that liquor cannot be sold until eight o'clock in the morning, instead of six.

Both tavern keepers and purchasers were made guilty of an offence if liquor is removed from the premises during the past session, and so it will go on every year as the need for changes arise and the public asks for it. The Administration has provided a true friend of temperance, has been found firm and inflexible in the enforcement of the law, and as a result the law is respected where before it was ridiculed. And always let it be remembered that the right to abolish the bar is fully maintained. It rests with the people who have the right to say whether the bar shall remain or go. If they pass local option the bars and the shops automatically disappear. We are not afforded the silly pretence of advancing temperance by cutting off the bar on one corner of the street, while across the road the shop is running full blast delivering bottles of liquor to their thirsty customers.

Use 'Anaesthetic Pistol' To Capture Mad Woman

PARIS, June 18.—The "anaesthetic pistol" devised by city chemists at the time of the siege of the notorious automobile bandits was used successfully last night in the capture of a mad woman. Mile. Maignan, an artist, in a fit of mania, shut herself in her apartment in the Avenue de Neuilly, and threatened her neighbors from a window with a revolver.

The police, who were summoned, fired several shots at the woman, but without effect. The anaesthetic pistol was then brought into service and the woman was stupefied with gas and removed to an infirmary.

When dressing a chicken for roasting, always rub the inside with a piece of lemon before putting in the stuffing.

THE RETURN OF TARZAN

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

CHAPTER XXIII. The Castaways.

CLAYTON dreamed that he was drinking his fill of water, pure, delicious draught of fresh water. With a start he regained consciousness to find himself wet through by torrents of rain that were falling into the open boat upon his body and his upturned face. A heavy tropical shower was beating down upon them. He opened his mouth and drank. Presently he was so revived and strengthened that he was enabled to raise himself upon his hands. Across his legs lay M. Thurau. A few feet aft Jane Porter was huddled in a pitiful little heap in the bottom of the boat—she was quite still. Clayton thought that she was dead.

After infinite labor he released himself from Thurau's pinioning body and with renewed strength crawled toward the open boat upon his hands. Clayton was huddled in a pitiful little heap in the bottom of the boat—she was quite still. Clayton thought that she was dead.

For some time there was no sign of returning animation, but at last his efforts were rewarded by a slight tremor of the half closed lids. He chafed the thin hands and forced a few more drops of water into the parched throat. The girl opened her eyes, looking up at him for a long time before she could recall her surroundings.

"Water?" she whispered. "Are we saved?" "It is raining," he explained. "We may at least drink. Already it has revived us both."

"M. Thurau?" she asked. "He did not kill you. Is he dead?" "I do not know," replied Clayton. He raised his eyes from the body of the man, and as they passed above the gunwale of the boat he staggered weakly to his feet with a little cry of joy.

"Land, Jane!" he almost shouted through his cracked lips. "Thank God, land!" The girl looked, too, and there, not a hundred yards away, she saw a yellow beach, and beyond, the luxurious foliage of a tropical jungle. They set about reviving Thurau, but it required the better part of half an hour before the Russian evinced sufficient symptoms of returning consciousness to open his eyes. By this time the boat was scraping gently upon the sandy bottom.

Between the refreshing water that he had drunk and the stimulus of renewed hope, Clayton found strength to stagger through the shallow water to the shore with a line made fast to the boat's bow. This he fastened to a small tree which grew at the top of a low bank.

Next he managed to stagger and crawl toward the nearby jungle, where he had seen evidences of profusion of tropical fruit. His former experience in the jungle with Tarzan of the Apes

They slept upon litters of jungle grasses, and for covering at night Jane Porter had only an old ulster that belonged to Clayton, the same garment that he had worn upon that memorable trip to the Wisconsin woods. Clayton had erected a frail partition of boughs to divide their arborescent shelter into two rooms, one for the girl and the other for M. Thurau and himself.

From the first the Russian had exhibited every trait of his true character—selfishness, boorishness, arrogance, cowardice. Twice had he and Clayton come to blows because of Thurau's attitude toward the girl. The existence of the Englishman and his fiancée was one continual nightmare of horror, and yet they lived on in hope of ultimate rescue.

Jane Porter's thoughts often reverted to her other experience on this savage shore. Ah, if the invincible forest god of that dead past were but with them now! She could not well refrain from comparing the scant protection afforded her by Clayton with what she might have expected had Tarzan of the Apes been for a single instant confronted by the sinister and menacing attitude of M. Thurau.

A scant five miles north of their rude shelter, all unknown to them and practically as remote as though separated by thousands of miles of impenetrable jungle, lay the snug little cabin of Tarzan of the Apes, while farther up the coast, a few miles beyond the cabin, in crude but well built shelters, lived a little party of eighteen souls—the occupants of the three boats from the Lady Alice from which Clayton's boat had become separated.

Over a smooth sea they had rowed to the mainland in less than three days. None of the horrors of shipwreck had been theirs, and, though depressed by sorrow and suffering from the shock of the catastrophe and the unaccustomed hardships of their new existence, there was none much the worse for the experience.

All were buoyed by the hope that the fourth boat had been picked up and that a thorough search of the coast would be quickly made. As all the firearms and ammunition on the yacht had been placed in Lord Tennington's boat, the party was well equipped for defense and for hunting the larger game for food.

Professor Archimedes Q. Porter was their only immediate anxiety. Fully assured in his own mind that his daughter had been picked up by a passing steamer, he gave over the last vestige of apprehension concerning her welfare and devoted his giant intellect solely to the consideration of those momentous and abstruse scientific problems which he considered the only proper food for thought in one of his erudition. His mind appeared blank to the influence of all extraneous matters.

"Never," said the exhausted Mr. Samuel T. Philander to Lord Tennington, "never has Professor Porter been more difficult—er—I might say impossible. Why, only this morning, after I had been forced to relinquish my surveillance for a brief half hour, he was entirely missing upon my return. And, bless me, sir, where do you imagine I discovered him? A half mile out in the ocean, sir, in one of the lifeboats rowing away for dear life. I do not know how he attained even that magnificent distance from shore, for he had but a single oar, with which he was blissfully rowing about in circles.

"When one of the sailors had taken me out to him in another boat the professor became quite indignant at my suggestion that we return at once to land. 'Why, Mr. Philander,' he said, 'I am surprised that you, sir, a man of letters yourself, should have the temerity so to interrupt the progress of science. I had about deduced from certain astronomical phenomena I have had under minute observation during the past several tropic nights an entirely new nebular hypothesis which will unquestionably startle the scientific world. I wish to consult a very excellent monograph on Laplace's hypothesis, which I understand is in a certain private collection in New York city. Your interference, Mr. Philander, will result in an irreparable delay, for I was just rowing over to obtain this pamphlet.' And it was with the greatest difficulty that I persuaded him to return to shore without resorting to force," concluded Mr. Philander.

(To be continued.)



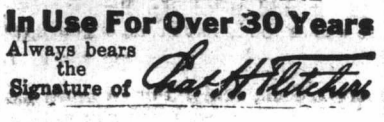
"Land, Jane!" he almost shouted. "Thank God, land!"

had taught him which of the many growing things were edible, and after nearly an hour of absence he returned to the beach with a little armful of food.

For a month they lived upon the beach in comparative safety. As their strength returned the two men constructed a rude shelter in the branches of a tree, high enough from the ground to insure safety from the larger beasts of prey. By day they gathered fruits and trapped small rodents; at night they lay covering within their frail shelter while savage denizens of the jungle made hideous the hours of darkness.

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(To be continued.)

Birthdays of Note

THURSDAY, JUNE EIGHTEENTH

Commander William Balfour Deane, R.N., who was appointed to the command of the Canadian steamer Niobe, in 1891, was born in Victoria, B.C., forty-three years ago. He entered the Royal Navy as a cadet on the nomination of Princess Louise in 1882 and rose to considerable distinction. He was decorated a few years ago with the Order of the Crown of Prussia, recalls an interesting incident. During a visit of the German Emperor to England, that monarch's squadron was lost in a thick fog off the Isle of Wight. The present King, then Prince of Wales, set out in a destroyer to locate the Emperor, but failed in his quest. Lieutenant Macdonald also went in Admiral Bozansky's large and fast yacht and advised his commander of his position. The Emperor came on deck and welcomed the young Canadian officer. Taking him to the chart room, he pointed to a map and said: "I place my ships there," he said. "Your Majesty is right," replied Macdonald. "What do you think of that now?" asked the Emperor proudly. "I think Your Majesty is a good sailor," was the answer. It was on account of this little adventure that Commander Macdonald was decorated.

Also born to-day: E. W. Cox, Toronto, born Peterboro, 1831. Lt.-Col. H. J. Grasset, Toronto, born Toronto, 1847. G. H. Hay, St. John, N.B., born Norton, N.B., 1843.

Lady Cyclist Injured

A young lady named Bridget Leavy, Curragh, Ardee, has been admitted to the Dundalk infirmary suffering from fracture of the skull as the result of a cycling accident. Miss Leavy was endeavoring to negotiate a dangerous turn on the incline of a very steep hill at Dundalk workhouse when she lost control of her machine which dashed against the kerb and she was thrown to the ground with considerable violence.

Missions at Copetown

At a party meeting at Mrs. King's yesterday, some 50 ladies gathered and a very interesting discussion on the foreigners in the Dominion was held. Mrs. Chrysler gave a did address on the subject, describing the situation as one of the grave problems of the nation.

Good Hay Crop

Farmers of the Township District have commenced haying and are ing a good crop and some of the day are hauling in their first tons. The average yield is two tons per acre and the prospects are that second and third cuttings will be twice of good crops per acre.

Fire Hall Brightened Up

The interior repairs to the fire hall are now well under way. They are certainly a vast improvement. Chief Lewis' sanitarium has repapered and painted, and the carpet was tacked down to-day, smoking room and lavatory, both being freshly papered and painted, thus presenting a clean and fresh appearance.

Roughs in an Auto

A young girl was walking a Brock street late last night when big auto coming up behind her throttled down and she was asked to ride home with the occupants. She curtly replied that had never been introduced to the speaker and declined the offer. Her kindness and was met with the remark that if she felt badly about it could walk, and the car sped on. The girl reached home safely and her parents are indignant at the conduct of the autoists whom they regard as roughs careering around in a motor for the sake of having young women away.

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