

INDIAN HERO SEEKS BALLOT FOR FELLOWS

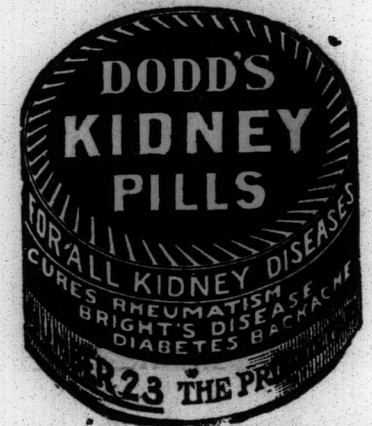
Capt. A. G. E. Smith, of Local Reserve, in Ottawa on That Mission

(Ottawa Journal)
A most interesting visitor in the galleries of the Commons yesterday was Captain A. G. E. Smith, of the 20th Overseas Battalion. He is a Six Nations Indian and the son of A. G. Smith, the famous chief of that tribe.

Captain Smith has just been invalided home, from the front. He has been twice wounded, on the Somme and the Ypres salients, and has been awarded the military cross for exceptional bravery and successful work in the command of his men. He is a splendid type of the Canadian Indian, tall and handsome, of exceedingly fine physique and highly educated. He is very modest about his personal achievements but is quite ready to talk about the valor of the men from the Six Nations Reserve. Letters from Col. McCordick show that the work of the Indians on the Somme and at Ypres is worthy of the best traditions of the British Soldier and the Indian warriors themselves.

Capt. Smith has two months' leave of absence and if his wounds heal as is expected he will return to the front. His visit to Ottawa, however, is in the nature of a mission. "I am here," he said to The Evening Journal, "to help in the cause of the freedom of my people."

Two days ago an appeal was made in the Commons that the Indians who have done such splendid service for the cause of Empire at the front, and at home should be given the franchise. Mr. John H. Fisher, M.P., for Brant, who represents the constituency in which the Six Nations Reserve is situated, made a special appeal for the extension of the suffrage to those Indians, and he was supported in this by members on both sides of the House. So far as can be learned the mission of Capt. Smith will most probably have a successful result.



Easy Motoring Through Crowded Traffic



By all odds, the light, efficient Ford is the car for the city. It threads its way through a maze of traffic when the larger car has to pause frequently for a good opening.

On occasions when the Ford does have to halt, it can get away again and be running 15 miles an hour before the larger, heavier car can get under way.

The Ford costs less per mile to run. It requires but few repairs. It is always ready for service. From all efficiency standpoints, it is the business-man's car.

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SIR ROBERT LAIRD BORDEN.
Premier of Canada and sponsor of the first compulsory service measure ever introduced in the Dominion of Canada.

News Notes

An anonymous donor made a two hundred thousand dollar contribution for British war widows and orphans in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James.

The Senate Appropriations Committee reported favorably the Urgent Deficiency bill, carrying war budget appropriations totalling \$3,390,946,381.22, the greatest in the history of the nation.

Fifty women prominent in States organized to conserve the food supplies of the nation by making it a hard and fast rule to limit their dinners to three courses and luncheons to two courses.

John Spain, aged 16, arrested in Toronto and convicted in Manitoba of the murder of his employer and the latter's wife, has had his death sentence commuted to life imprisonment.

Alphonse Bilodeau, a contractor of Sherbrooke, and his son and nephew, are charged with arson in connection with fires in the new Presbyterian and Catholic church, for which Bilodeau had the contract.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FROM U.S.

Division to go at Once to France Under Major General Pershing

Washington, May 19.—President Wilson last night directed that an expeditionary force of approximately a division of regular troops (from 25,000 to 28,000), under command of Major-Gen. John J. Pershing, proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Gen. Pershing and staff will precede the troops.

Vegetable Cultivation

Beans do best on a fairly rich soil, and unlike the pea, require a warm situation and warm soil. While the pea will do well on a fairly heavy soil, the bean likes a loose, friable soil for best development. The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of May. They are usually planted in rows two and one-half feet apart, and the seed dropped two to three inches apart and one to one half inches deep.

Successful sowings may be made every two weeks until the middle of July, for the purpose of extending the season into the fall.

Onions do best on a light loamy soil rich in plant food. Light loams can be worked to better advantage than heavier loams and do not dry out so badly during summer. An abundance of available plant food is necessary if profitable crops are to be obtained, and consequently a soil that has been manured for several seasons previously should be selected. The land should be free from stone, and weed seeds.

Onions may be grown in the same land year after year, and it cannot be made too rich. Well rotted barnyard manure applied in the fall and ploughed in shallow, about four in. deep, is one of the best fertilizers. Fifteen tons per acre annually is a good application. If the soil is well supplied with vegetable matter successful crops may be grown with commercial fertilizers applied at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. This is sown broadcast and harrowed in just before seeding.

The ground can be best prepared with the disc, springtooth, and smoothing harrows, and should be well pulverized to a depth of four inches. The seed is sown in rows on the level ground 12 to 14 inches apart and 1-4 inch deep at the rate of 3-12 pounds per acre. A hand seeder is usually used. A seeder and wheel hoe combined can be purchased from any seed merchant at a reasonable rate. Seeding should be done as soon in the spring as possible, so that the plants will get well established before the dry hot weather of summer. Maintenance tillage is done principally with the wheel-hoe, and consists in keeping the surface ground loose around the plants and all weeds from starting.

The falling down and withering of the tops indicates maturity, at which time the onions should be pulled. They are left for a week to dry, after which they may be topped and put into slatted crates, or put into these crates without topping, taken to a shed and allowed to cure for two or three weeks, after which they are ready for market. The advantage of the crate is that a small bulk of onions is together with plenty of ventilation, which is very necessary for proper curing for storage or shipping. They should not be stored in bags or in large piles in bulk. They may be stored in slatted bins arranged one above another, 10 inches to 12 inches deep. If stored, the temperature should be kept as low as possible and the air be dry. Onions may be started in flats in the hotbed or greenhouse ten to 12 weeks before ready to plant, being set in the open ground early in May. They will transplant easily, and good large plants will prove most satisfactory. About ten good plants can be grown on a square inch. The seed should not be sown too thickly. One and one-half to two pounds of seed will give sufficient plants to set an acre, spacing the plants four inches apart in rows one foot apart. The disadvantage is the expense of transplanting. For securing early onions of large size this practice is advisable.

Cabbage
Any good garden soil will grow cabbage. A warm, well drained sandy loam, very rich in plant food, is best for early cabbage. A northern exposure is best for late cabbage and a heavy soil may be used. The cabbage is a gross-feeder and there is no danger from making the ground too rich. Twenty tons or more per acre of manure can be used, and this may be supplemented with from 500 to 1,500 pounds of commercial fertilizer for an acre. Commercial fertilizer is especially advisable for early cabbage where the object is to develop marketable cabbage quickly.

The Hamilton Hydro Board received notice that it would have to secure the sanction of the Provincial Commission before it could issue debentures to add to the amount of power it is taking or make extension.

Grand Trunk officials made a visit to Clinton in response to a request from the Board of Trade, asking for improved train service with Toronto and Goderich.



Has Nothing to Hide

Now that the Government has absolutely prohibited the use of any artificial coloring matter in sugar,

We tell you again that we have

NEVER USED BEETS
NEVER USED ULTRAMARINE BLUE
NEVER USED ANILINE DYES
NEVER USED VEGETABLE DYES

in refining any of our sugars.

The Lantic Pure Cane Sugar you buy today is exactly the same high quality as what you bought when our refinery started two years ago. This means every pound in the hands of your grocer is pure and uncolored.

So why take chances? Why not insist on having Lantic—the sugars that have always been pure—and cost no more than any other?

You should exercise the same care and discrimination in buying sugar, as in choosing any other food. The way to guard against inferior quality is to demand Lantic Pure Cane Sugar, which is guaranteed pure and wholesome. Lantic Sugar has nothing to hide. It comes from

the most modern refinery in the world. So great is the demand for Lantic Sugar that we are now refining three quarters of a million pounds a day. This shows what the people of Canada—and particularly those who want pure food—think of this absolutely pure food product.

Look for the RED BALL TRADE-MARK on every Carton and Sack
The Lantic Standard is now the Canadian Standard.

MONTREAL
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Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Limited

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NOTED MUSICIAN OF MONTREAL

Advices the use of "Fruit-a-Tives,"
The Famous Fruit Medicine.



MR. ROSENBERG
589 Casgrain St., Montreal.

April 20th, 1918.
"In my opinion no other medicine in the world is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-Tives.' I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of Intestinal Paralysis—with nasty Headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and Pain in the Back. I tried pills and medicines of physicians, but nothing helped me. Then I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-Tives,' and now for six months I have been entirely well. I advise any one who suffers from that horrible trouble—Chronic Constipation with the resultant indigestion, to try 'Fruit-a-Tives,' and you will be agreeably surprised at the great benefit you will receive."

A. ROSENBERG,
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

TRANSPORT SHIP SUNK

140 Men Missing, Believed Lost With Torpedoed Cameronian

London, May 17 (delayed)—The British Admiralty issued the following statement for newspapers on Saturday:
"The British transport Cameronian, with troops, was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the eastern Mediterranean on April 15. One hundred and forty men are missing, and are presumed to have been drowned."

The British steamer Cameronian, of 10,963 gross tons, was one of the largest ships belonging to the Anchor Line of Glasgow. She was 515 feet long, 62 feet in width and 33.7 in depth.

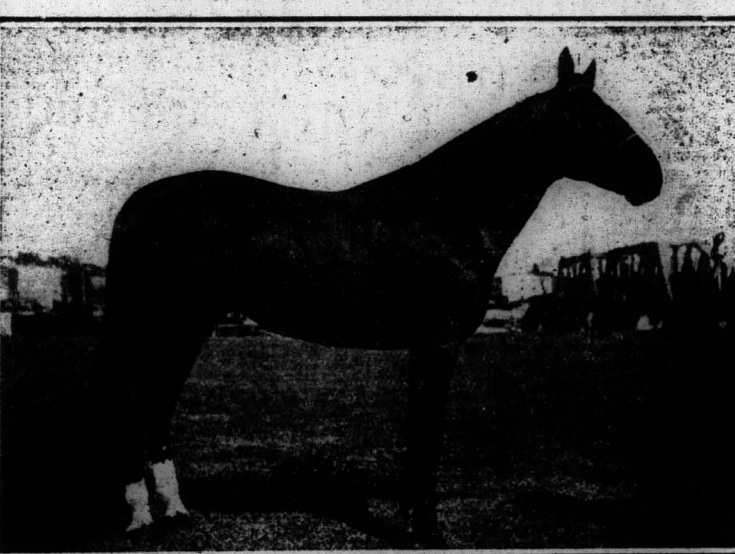
The Cameronian was launched at Glasgow on May 27, 1911 and arrived in New York on her maiden trip across the Atlantic on September 21 of that year. She was requisitioned by the British government on May 1, 1915, and her passengers were transferred to the Lusitania, which was sunk off Kinsale on May 7, 1915, while carrying the Cameronian's passengers. For the past two years the Cameronian has been used in the transport service by the British Admiralty.

PETER ALEXANDER

(Standard Bred)

Son of PETER THE GREAT

The Horse that sold for \$50,000 when 21 years old.
The greatest sire of trotters in the world to-day

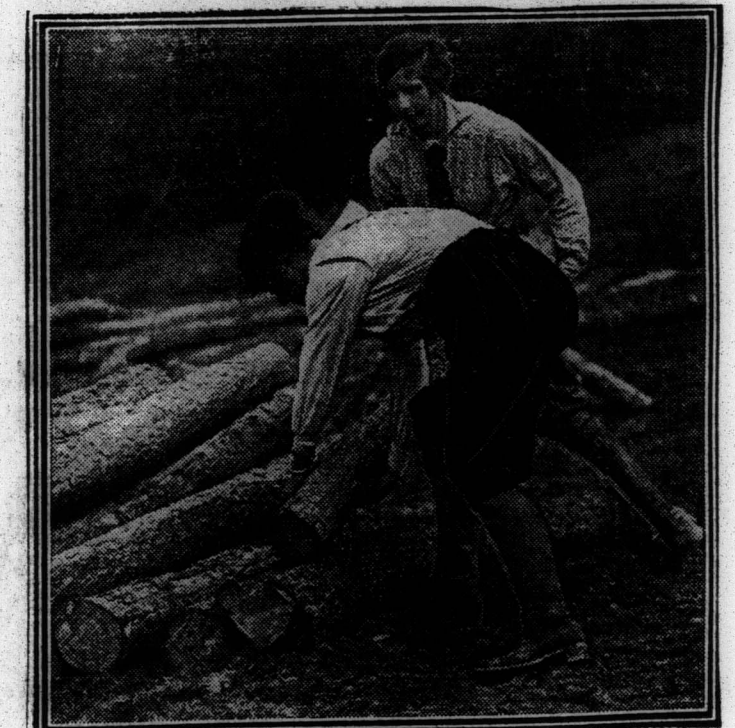


Will Make the Season at No. 15 Oak St.,
West Brantford

Peter Alexander is as fine looking a Peter the Great as any one has seen, and as handsome a young trotter as was ever hooked. He was given a record of 2:26 1-2 as a three year old. He is good gaited, good headed, has the speed, gait, manners, confirmation, color and quality to make a truly great sire.

Terms \$25 to Insure

Tel. 1586 **LOU JOHNSON**, Manager



LUMBERWOMEN WHO MAKE PIT POSTS
The lumberwomen who are working near Ludlow, live in caravans. They look their part in their knicker and gaiters. The photograph shows the workers despatching timber in the forest.

A BUDGET

IN 7

GLEANED

The journeymen tailors real have signed up the la portion of the shops affect strike and have now got th in shape.

The Allied Metal Trades of Vancouver has made a on the employers for re higher wages and improved conditions.

Bookbinders report trad class in Montreal and all fully employed. The local in good shape and member grown rapidly during the year.

Winnipeg street railway have put up a new agree management, and ask f round increase of three cen with a minimum of \$12 for spare men.

The recently organized the Retail Clerks Protecti ation in Prince Rupert, I making steady headway membership is steadily g large proportion of the st play the union card and u are patronizing them.

The mine workers of D who are members of the Mine Workers of America has jurisdiction over Briti bia and Alberta, have br negotiations with the boss demanded a straight inc wages of 20 per cent. to high cost of living.

Vancouver carpenters h ceded in enforcing their r mum wage of fifty cen At last reports nearly all of the Employers' Associa signed up. The organizati organized up to the old-t and is in splendid shap, ably the bosses had sized tion and decided to be go

Moving picture operat musicians who were look the Colonial Theatre in V and replaced by non-union ed too much for the prop were glad to see them, co that was asked for, fired b breakers and signed up a union agreement.

Over 700 miners employ Galt Collieries, Lethbridge, on strike because they e come to a satisfactory und with the magnates. Nearb mines in this district are and Tommy Crothers has steps as yet to have the G take over the mines, as h peatedly threatened to do.

It is many months since Local 173 of the Internat therhood of Bookbinders large a meeting as was the month. The question of a new agreement to re

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CHILDREN'S
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F.F. DALLEY CO. C

No wonder

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WHY'S A
MATTER?



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