

Duchess Declines Mark of Esteem

Refusal of Gift from Canadian Women Made Because of Exceptional Calls Arising from the War — Offer Deeply Appreciated

Ottawa, July 1.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught has declined the usual presentation by the women of Canada to wives of departing Governors-General. When the announcement was made that the Duke of Connaught proposed shortly to relinquish the office of Governor-General, the Prime Minister, on behalf of Lady Borden, approached His Royal Highness with the suggestion that, following the practice which has usually been observed, the ladies of Canada should be permitted to testify in some tangible form to the esteem in which Her Royal Highness is held.

Their Royal Highnesses, while deeply appreciating the spirit which prompted the proposal, have come to the conclusion that, in view of the special circumstances of the time, they would prefer that such presentation should not take place. This decision is announced in the following letter addressed by the Duke to the Prime Minister:

"I have mentioned to the Duchess the wish expressed by Lady Borden, that a presentation should be made to her on her departure by the ladies of Canada; this I understand you to say had been done in the cases of Ladies Grey, Minto and Aberdeen. Her Royal Highness deeply appreciates the wish expressed, but she feels that under the present circumstances of the war, with the heavy demand for subscriptions for patriotic and philanthropic objects, she would prefer there being no presentation. I am sure that the ladies of Canada will not misunderstand her motive. It has been to her a great pleasure during her five years in Canada, to have been so closely associated with the many admirable works that have been done by ladies throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion especially since the declaration of war.

"It has been a source of joy to her to assist and support by any means in her power, in promoting the success of the many charitable organizations that have been so generously started everywhere in Canada."

(Signed) "ARTHUR"

Toronto Women To Aid Recruiting

Toronto, July 1.—Mrs. James George, president of the Women's Canadian Club, called a meeting recently of the representatives of several women's organizations in the city with a view to assisting the military authorities in getting the requisite number of recruits to fill the battalions now recruiting.

WATCHING FOR HUN SUBMARINE

Virginia Pilots Keep Sharp Look-out for Arrival of Under-sea Craft

Newport News, Va., July 1.—The crew of the German prize ship, Appam, anchored in this port, expectantly awaiting news from the German submarine reported to be due here from Germany with passengers and a message from President Wilson. Virginia pilots kept a sharp watch near the capes for the submarine, while people on the Virginia peninsula several times flocked to the waterfront in answer to reports that the undersea craft had passed the capes.

BOOTLEGGERS' FRIENDS PAY HIS \$200 FINE

Winnipeg, July 1.—Joseph Hoffman, the jitney driver who "drove himself to jail" on a charge of bootlegging, paid a \$200 fine. At least, numerous friends clubbed in for him. An appeal was made to the magistrate by a friend in this wise:

"Good! Now, how much will you \$100 now and \$100 in a week?"

"Yes, if his bondsmen agree," said Magistrate Noble.

"Good! Now, how much will you take for each cash?"

MEDALS FOR BRAVE WOMEN

London, July 1.—King George has ordered that the Military Medal in future may be awarded to women who have shown bravery and devotion to duty under fire.

FEARS OF BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING REAL

Safest Places are Trains, Steel Ships, Business Part of City or Iron Bed

The fear of being struck by lightning is both a very real and a very sensible fear, says the Philadelphia Inquirer.

But lightning can be avoided like all other evils. It will strike in certain places and it will not strike in other places. There are reasons for its behavior in both cases, for nature never operates by chance.

A steam engine or a railroad coach is as safe as any place in the world as far as lightning is concerned. No one has ever been struck by lightning while he was aboard a train.

The business part of a city likewise is never struck by lightning. Neither are tall skyscrapers ever hit. It is a matter of record that insurance companies never have any losses from lightning striking any building with metallic sides and framework of iron and steel.

A steel battleship is also safe from the bolt from the clouds, as is a steel windmill tower. This is because every one of the objects is its own lightning rod and needs no further protection than they can give themselves.

There is another list of things which lightning will surely strike. It will strike a country house or a house in the outskirts of a town. It likes to hit a barn, church, schoolhouse, tree, stack or animal, especially if it is near a wire fence.

As for a house, the safest place in a lightning storm is your iron bed. It is very dangerous to stand near the bed because you are taller than the bed. The reason why you are safe when lying on it is that the bed head and foot extend above your head. The current will not leave the bed to pass through your body. The walls and the floor of the room may be ripped to pieces, but you will be safe as long as you lie still in your bed.

Feather beds offer no protection whatever from lightning unless they lie on a metal bed. If the bed is of wood and the springs are steel the wood of the bed may be split to pieces, but you will nevertheless remain unharmed.

During the day the safest place in a house is in the center of a room, provided there is no stove near.

Contrary to popular opinion it makes no difference whether doors or windows are open or closed. Lightning can get in under any circumstances if it wants to.

AMNESTY NOT PREMISED

London, June 31.—Premier Asquith denied in the House of Commons that the government had consented to grant amnesty to all Irish rebels participating in the Dublin outbreaks as a condition of settlement of the Irish problem. His denial was made during the course of debate begun by Unionist opponents of Lloyd George's plan of settlement.

MANITOBA DOCTORS MAY NOW PRACTICE IN OLD COUNTRY

King George, through his officials, on Friday notified the Manitoba Government, in the person of Hon. A. B. Hudson, that medical practitioners from this province can now be registered and practice in the old country without examination—in other words, that the Manitoba standing will be accepted.

One reason of this is that many Canadian doctors are in England in connection with the military duties, and many want to stay there. The move, which is an amendment to the Medical Act of 1896, is also reciprocal in that the Manitoba legislature recently passed legislation permitting old country practitioners to work here on a similar basis.

The notification from the King came in the form of an order-in-council passed on May 23rd, 1916.

BRITISH IMPORTS AGAIN CUT DOWN

Washington, July 1.—The British Government has announced, according to a dispatch from Consul Skinner, at London, a further restriction on the importation into the United Kingdom of automobiles and various other articles, which is to go into effect July 6th. Provision is made for the importation, under licenses issued by the government, of such articles as may be approved by the British Government authorities. License to import such goods will be granted where they were en route or paid for on the date of the proclamation or where the national interest is apparent, or where commercial motor cars are required for fire departments, conveyance of wounded or sick, for police or local government authorities, agricultural purposes or the conveyance of essential goods. Licenses to import yeast, not exceeding half the amount imported in 1915, will be granted.

When an employe is discharged he experiences relief from that hired feeling.

BREAK IN RELATIONS VIEWED AS CERTAIN

Section of Mexican Cabinet Urging Defiant Reply to Note of President Wilson

Washington, July 1.—Private advices reaching Washington from a reliable source in Mexico City Friday said General Carranza and his advisers had determined to stand by orders to General Trevino to attack American troops in Mexico moving in any direction except towards the border, and that no way was seen to avoid a break with the United States.

A faction of the Mexican cabinet, it is said, was urging an even more defiant attitude and wanted to include in the reply to the American request for a statement of intentions, a new demand for immediate withdrawal of all United States troops now on Mexican soil.

The response from Carranza might be expected. The last word on the subject to the State Department came in a message from Special Agent Rogers, who said he expected the note to be handed him Wednesday night.

BRITAIN AND SWEDEN LITTLE DIFFERENCES

London, July 1.—The British and Swedish Governments have agreed to submit to international arbitration after the war the question of the legality of British seizures of postal parcels, according to a Reuter dispatch from Stockholm.

Great Britain also is willing, adds the dispatch, to submit to arbitration other questions arising out of British prize court decisions which proved unsatisfactory to neutral Governments.

AUSTRIANS TREAT PRISONERS BETTER THAN IN GERMANY

Rome, Italy, July 1.—The Giornale d'Italia has published an interview with Signor Ador, the president of the international committee of the Geneva Red Cross Society who visited the Italian prisoners in Austria last October. From this it appears that the large internment camp for Italian military prisoners at Manthausen, on the Danube, near Ens, is abundantly supplied with drinking water, while the drainage is good and the food given the men is considered sufficient. The officers are in separate sheds, the higher grades having rooms to themselves and the subalterns being all grouped together in one. None of the officers or soldiers made complaints to Signor Ador or to any of the other delegates of the commission. The officers would prefer to live in regular buildings, instead of the sheds, but the Austrian government has stated that it is impossible to house them better owing to the large number of other prisoners—Russian, Serbian, French and British—for whom they have to provide.

The civilians interned number about 5,000 and are stationed at Katzenau, near Linz, in Upper Austria. The largest sheds in the internment camp can accommodate 250 persons, but in none are more than 150 lodged. The general impression received by Signor Ador was satisfactory, the material conditions being adequate and the treatment humane.

JOSEPH COATES FOUND DEAD

Keeler, Sask., July 1.—Joseph Coates, formerly of Winnipeg, where he carried on a contracting business on Market street east, was found dead upon his bed by a neighbor, Mr. Miller, Wednesday evening. Deceased, who was partly dressed, was in town on Monday and appeared all right, while on Tuesday he was talking over the telephone to Sam Haight, Dr. Gray, coroner of Caron, held an inquest. A post mortem examination will be held.

WOMAN ENDS LIFE

Gananogue, Ont., July 1.—Mrs. David Darragh, residing on William street, committed suicide by taking carbolic acid while in a fit of despondency. Ill-health and worry over domestic affairs, are said to be the cause of the trouble.

PERMANENT PEACE DISCUSSED BY NOTED UNIVERSITY WRITER

Many Problems of Internal Construction to be Met in Rebuilding Europe

Leeds, Eng., July 1.—Ernest Barker, of Oxford University, recently lectured on the "Road to Peace," at the invitation of the Workers' Educational Association, and the co-operative education committee.

The principle of nationality in the assortment of territories and the delimitation of boundaries, said the lecturer, was a convenient sort of shibboleth, but it was not quite clear to him where it would lead. It had been proposed to arrive at a settlement making for permanent peace, by a plebiscite in the disputed territories. Up to 1868, he asserted, the plebiscite was a normal part of European statesmanship, but it was stopped by Prussia, who broke her promise to the Danes of Schleswig. That method of disposing of the government of a state by a vote of the people was a source of satisfaction to the inhabitants, and he would like to see it in operation again. With reference to the rebuilding of Europe, there were, Mr. Barker pointed out, many problems of internal reconstruction, as well as those of international reconstruction. "Before there could be democratic control of foreign policy, there must be of necessity, democratic knowledge, and it seemed to him that England's problem was the provision of secondary education up to the age of eighteen on more generous lines than at present. More-over England had to decide the question of imperial federation, and if she could pool her military resources as well as the taxes necessary for her military necessities, through the organization of a single government to control her imperial military policy, her position would be greatly strengthened."

Of course, he added, an imperial cabinet would have to be responsible to a body as wide in scope as itself. Referring to the proposed permanent international council, the lecturer said he thought the high water had been reached in the treaty between England and America, when it was agreed to refer questions in dispute to an international commission and not to begin hostilities for a year. He felt that there was much more prospect of laying the foundations of a permanent peace by widening the circle of such arrangements than in making plans for an international council before the right structure of national life had been erected.

WANT WILSON TO ASK STAY OF CASEMENT EXECUTION

Washington, D.C., July 1.—A resolution requesting the President to ask the British government for a stay of execution of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish leader convicted of treason, pending presentation of new facts, was introduced in the Senate by Senator Martine, of New Jersey.

Immediate consideration sought but on insistence of Senator Stone, it was referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Senator Martine introduced the resolution at the request of Mrs. Agnes Newman, Casement's sister, who came here from New York.

PLAYS NO FAVORITES

With his staff came his wife, who was allowed like the wives of other officers, to visit her husband for a fortnight once in three months. At the end of that period she had made herself so popular that it was suggested to the general that her stay should be prolonged, a privilege it was quite within his power to grant. He refused, however, on the ground that his wife was entitled to no more privileges than other officers' wives. He also refused the courtier-like suggestion that she be permitted to enter the trenches at some safe point, an act that would surely have won for her a decoration from the Czar. But he sent his wife home and with her the corps of newspaper correspondents who had been permitted to visit the front. Important events were pending. He smiled at their maledictions, but he was very firm—nobody should be in the camp but men who were going to fight.

FIRST TIME UNDER FIRE

Though Brusiloff has been a soldier from boyhood and he is now nearly eighty this is the first time he has seen actual fighting. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war he was kept in Europe instead of being sent to the front because it was feared that there might be other foes beside Japan to grapple with. He has long been recognized as a strategist, as an "organizer of victory." His moves are planned in advance and he has had years instead of months to plan a part of this war, because when Austria seized Bosnia-Herzegovina, he was one of those who concluded that war with Austria was inevitable and since that time he has been studying the ground over which he calculated that many of the battles would be fought. To him is due one of the earliest Russian successes of the war, the capture of Halicz. When he was obliged to fall back he did so with the greatest of composure. He knew that his absence would be but temporary. Now that Russia has the men equipped and the artillery ammunition, he is renewing his advance with the utmost confidence that it will eventually vindicate all Russia's hopes.

SUBMARINE GOT SUPPLIES IN SPAIN RAIDS SHIPPING

Paris, July 1.—Rear-Admiral Degouty, retired, writes to the newspapers that the German submarine U-35, which recently took a letter from Emperor William to King Alfonso, has since sunk a number of French, British and Japanese steamships. He asserts an investigation should be made as to the right of Spanish authorities to welcome the submarine at Cartagena and deliver supplies to it when it was on the eve of making raids on shipping.

SOLDIERS HAVE THE FIRST CALL

Windsor, Ont., July 1.—That Windsor Conservatives are shelving returned soldiers in favor of party workers for Government positions was denied in Windsor by Oliver Wilcox, M. P. for North Essex. "Certainly returned soldiers will have preference irrespective of party," said Mr. Wilcox in reply to the question, "Out of five appointments made recently three are veterans of the trenches. If returned men can qualify for Government work they will have first call every time from me."

ECHO OF BIG BANK ROBBERY

Montreal, July 1.—At the request of the Bank of Montreal officials, the case against George Wakefield, alias Ham-bone, accused of having in his possession stolen money, was yesterday postponed for one week. Wakefield was brought back from Chicago, where he lost his fight against extradition, and was arraigned here charged with having in his possession money stolen from the Bank of Montreal's New Westminster branch. In September, 1911, the bank was robbed of \$250,000.

A man's friends are apt to avoid him for a few weeks after his return from his first trip abroad.

BRUSILOFF NOW MAN OF DESTINY

Russian Military Leader Has Had More Important Successes in Shorter Time Than Any Leader on Either Side

Many Russians who hold that Tolstoi was a prophet as well as a philosopher say that he foretold this war and indicated General Brusiloff as the great man who was to emerge from it. Not being partial to Grand Dukes, it was not to have been expected that Tolstoi would have referred to Nicholas, although from military achievement the Czar's uncle would appear to have accomplished all that was desired up to the present time. But Brusiloff—the accent being on the second syllable—seems to fit the prediction made by the Russian novelist. If he is not to be the great outstanding man of the war he is at least the outstanding military leader of the present. He has had more important successes in a shorter time than any other leader on either side since the war began, and from what we can learn of his character he is likely to continue. He is not the sort of leader who can profit only when the enemy is temporarily demoralized. He is of the Moltke type. His moves are planned long in advance. They are made along mathematical lines. They are not to be resisted except where an abler general with better troops opposes him, and so far this war has developed no abler general, no better troops than the Russians.

RELATIVES IN BROOKLYN

Until a month ago the name of Alexie Alexievich Brusiloff was absolutely unknown in this country. Now it is famous and newspaper readers vie in mispronouncing it. Yet the world is a small place and General Brusiloff has a sister in law in Brooklyn, Mrs. Chas. Johnson, whose husband has written for the New York Times on several occasions. Naturally he writes now of his illustrious relative and the enterprising Brooklyn Eagle has secured an interview with Mrs. Johnson. From these accounts we are able to get a pretty clear idea of the kind of man that General Brusiloff is.

A DEEPLY RELIGIOUS MAN

His sister-in-law says: "He is a good man, a kind man, a modest man. Personal triumphs have no lure for him. Honors? He could have had them by the bushel. . . . He is deeply religious in a mystical way. Whatever may befall him he considers himself the holder of a sacred trust. God has given him gifts above the ordinary, and Russia has granted him the opportunity to make use of these gifts for his cause, which is knit up with the cause of humanity. He has ability, he has faith, and he has a will to fulfill his obligations." Of his modesty there is abundant evidence. When he arrived at Kovno a short time before he took up his command he travelled simply as A. A. Brusiloff, with nothing to indicate his high rank. He spent a few days, in walking about and chatting with officers and men and until his staff arrived nobody knew his importance.

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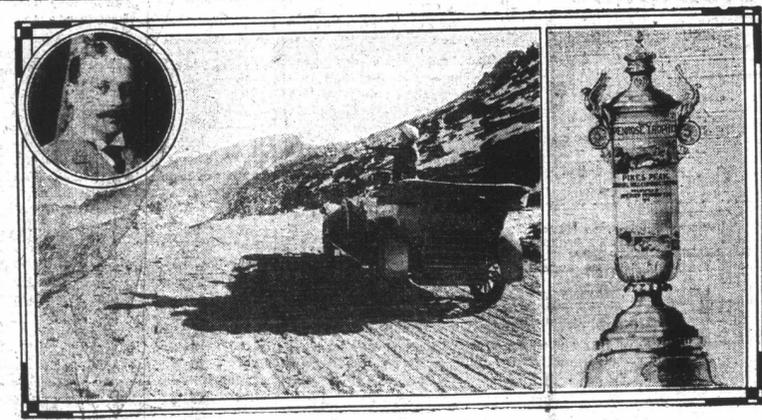
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PIKE'S PEAK AUTO HIGHWAY, THE TROPHY AND ITS DONOR. The world's highest highway—The Pike's Peak Auto Road—14,109 feet above the sea. Over this highway the speed demons of the motor world will race on August 11th and 12th. In the most thrilling contest in the history of the sport. From one point in the new highway the spectators may look down thousands of feet to the starting point and watch the drivers racing into the clouds and up the rock wall sides of the giant peak to its snow-clad summit. The trophy is one of the richest ever offered for an automobile race. It is made of Colorado silver and gold, and stands 45 inches high. It has been donated by Spencer Benrose, a noted sportsman of Colorado Springs.