

THE EVENING JOURNAL

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SHOULD BE PROSECUTED

Attention has frequently been called in the past to the excessive speed at which many automobiles travel through the residential streets of the city, but they go on week after week without any fear or hesitation. The marvel is that more children are not injured or killed. Parents find it next to impossible to always keep their little ones from wandering out onto the highways, and the number of accidents that are narrowly avoided is, we imagine, quite large. It is, of course, not an easy thing to catch motor car offenders, but there is a way of doing it, and unless hints are taken it may be well to make an example of a few. Because a man drives a car gives him no license to disregard all the rules and laws of the community governing roadways and the rights of pedestrians.

SPREADS REVOLUTION AND RUIN

Only by observing the results of widespread human movements in other countries, where they have been almost unlimited in their operations, can we form a fairly accurate opinion as to their success or failure. Ever since Lenin and Trotsky gained ascendancy and power in Russia their doctrines and policy have had full fling. Bolshevism as a national creed has run its course till it has become a national curse. It has disorganized the whole social, commercial and financial fabric of that great country till today half of the population is lawless, distressed and starving.

The suppression of industry under Bolshevism is supported by so much evidence that additional proof is hardly required, but in the Economic Supplement of the Review of the Foreign Press, issued by the General Staff of the British War Office, there is an extract from the "Izvestiya," one of the two daily papers whose publication has been permitted in Moscow, and which is edited by leading Bolsheviks. The statement, which deals with conditions last December, reads:

"With a very few exceptions the great mass of our employees are inert, apathetic and unperurbed, incapable of any initiative and creative labor. Socialization and the requisition of the factories have led to chaos in the timber and paper manufacturing industries."

How bad the workers' situation is, is shown by a resolution carried in Ivanov, which reads in part as follows:

"Since the middle of June no bread has been issued in the Government. The workers have not the strength to go on starving. We protest against this policy of the central power which has brought the working classes in this government to the verge of death by starvation."

It is this kind of social anarchy that agents of these two clever scoundrels are said to be trying to spread in Canada and the United States. The Dominion Parliament took a wise step in passing legislation to apprehend and deport every villain who seeks to sow the seeds of discord and revolution on this continent. There should be no room here either for Lennine or his adherents.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION REPORT

The report for the fourth year's operation of The Workmen's Compensation Act, which is now printed, contains much interesting information concerning industry, workmen, and

accidents in the Province.

During the year \$3,514,648.47 was awarded for compensation or \$11,600 a day and \$369,346.37 for medical aid or \$1,219 a day, the number of cheques issued per day being 248 for compensations and 139 for medical aid.

Payment was made for 40,930 accidents, 382 of these being death cases, 2,549 causing some degree of permanent disability, 25,446 causing only temporary disability and 12,553 involving only medical aid.

It is estimated that over 500,000 workmen are covered by the provisions of the Act.

As the disability in serious accidents often continues into and sometimes beyond the following year, complete statistics can only be given for the prior year.

These show that about 75 per cent of the injured workmen were British subjects and 25 per cent foreign, 6 1/2 per cent being Austrians, 6 per cent Italians, 5 1/2 per cent Russians and 2 1/2 per cent citizens of the United States.

The average weekly wage of injured workmen was \$19.06 and the average age 34.07 years.

The total time loss from accidents during the year was 565,526 days; the average length of temporary disability was 21 days.

Machinery caused about 32 per cent of all the accidents; the handling or moving of objects, 28 per cent; and falls of the workmen 10 per cent. The most prolific individual causes were saws which caused 892 accidents; lathes 891; presses 813; hoisting apparatus 785; abrasive wheels 781; belts, pulleys, chains and sprockets 390; of which 7 were fatal; planers, jointers and edgers 260; shapers, moulders and headers 121; shafting, couplings and set screws 75, of which 6 were fatal. Falls from vehicles caused 260 collapse of support 278. Hot and inflammable substances caused 1,018 accidents; falling objects caused 1256 and runaway animals 98.

In the present industrial conditions the existence of a law which is just and satisfactory to labor and not unduly burdensome to industry is of the highest importance and the success of the present Ontario Act must be a great satisfaction to those responsible for its enactment, among whom the representatives of labor took a leading part.

While the amendments at the last Session have put the Ontario law in the first place in regard to benefits to workmen, the rates of assessment are low compared with those of other places. The explanation is in the fact that Ontario has a collective liability system in which the comparatively small cost of administration is mostly borne by the Province and in the fact that the provisions and the methods of administration of the Act are very simple, speedy and inexpensive.

Statistics show that from 40 to 60 per cent of what is paid by employers for private insurance elsewhere is consumed in expenses and profits and less than 25 per cent of what the employer paid under the old employers' liability system actually reached the workman or his dependants, the rest being absorbed in legal and other expenses.

WHAT EXCHANGES SAY

WHAT ABOUT COPYRIGHT BILL?
 From the Kingston Whig.

A committee has been appointed by Parliament to wrestle with the high cost of living. Let us hope that they show more speed than the committee appointed to attend to the Canadian Copyright Bill.

OUR AWFUL FIRE TOLL

From the London Free Press.
 What is the use in crying out against railroad mismanagement while there are four times as many people burned to death in Canada every year as are killed by steam or electric railways?

Louis H. Hesbon, of Windsor, aged forty, died after agonizing suffering from being burned, through his clothing, unknown to him, becoming sprayed with gasoline.

CLEARS THE NOSTRILS IN FIVE MINUTES

Routes Out Catarrh, Stops Sniffles, Prevents Sneezing
 CATARRHOZONE IS A MARVEL

It just takes about five minutes for the penetrating vapor of Catarrhozone to clear out clogged nostrils. Hard crusts and accumulations are quickly removed. The soothing balsams of Catarrhozone draw out every vestige of inflammation, nose colds stop as if by magic, Catarrh is prevented, better health is assured.

To cure colds without taking drugs may seem almost too much to believe, but Catarrhozone does it quickly and effectively. Endorsed by physicians, and in common use by the people of many nations. All dealers sell Catarrhozone, complete outfit \$1.00; small size 50c; sample size 25c direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

WHY DO WOMEN SUFFER

When There is Such a Remedy for Their Ills as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound?

Mishawaka, Ind.—"I had such a severe female weakness that I could not get out to my work and I could not get anything to relieve me. A physician treated me, but it did no good. I had been in this condition for three months when I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound (tablet form) and it cured me. I keep house and am able to do my work now. I certainly praise your medicine."—Mrs. SIDA OLDPATRICK, 548 West Second Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

Women who suffer from such ailments should not continue to drag around and do their work under such conditions, but profit by the experience of Mrs. Oldpatrick, who writes the above letter. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found relief from such suffering. If complications exist write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of their 40 years' experience in advising women on this subject is at your service.

A MENACE TO NATIONAL UNITY

(Toronto Star.)
 In a review of some books on Quebec the Saturday Review seeks to account for the dislike in which it is held by French Canadians are held by their fellow citizens:

No race, or nation can persist in practising particularism within the territory of a dominant nation without incurring dislike. It is not only that the French Canadians, 28 per cent of the population, are Roman Catholics, while the majority of British Canadians are Protestants and for the most part Presbyterians and Wesleyans. It is not only that they speak French; but that their social habits and manners are different from the majority, with whom they refuse to be assimilated. It was their particularism that made the Jews so unpopular, and with the relaxation of that particularism their unpopularity has diminished.

This difference in social habits and manners, with a sullen resistance to assimilation, is a serious business. Unhappily it is not confined to Quebec. Differences in social customs are to be observed in Toronto. Some people live in Rosedale, others in less fashionable neighborhoods, and both sullenly refuse to be assimilated. Some play golf, others are baseball fans. Some live in six roomed houses, others in mansions, and the ladies of one class scarcely exchange visits with the ladies of the other. Some sons and daughters of the rich are isolated in private schools, thus emphasizing and perpetuating class divisions. Those who are always worrying about the failure to assimilate the French Canadians ought to be equally anxious about these differences in social habits and manners, and advocate uniformity in clothes, pastimes and social customs. A determined war ought to be waged on all exclusive clubs. How can we hope for a united Canada while these social cleavages exist?

LACROSSE OPENS

The lacrosse season opened on Saturday with a double header at the Lacrosse Grounds. The Woodlands succeeded in defeating the Westsams by a 12 to 1 score and the Westsams, Catharines wrote victorious against the Young Athletics 6 to 4.

Women Know

that they cannot afford to be ill. They must keep themselves in the best of health at all times. Most of all, the digestive system must be kept in good working order. Knowing the importance of this, many women have derived help from

Beecham's Pills

These safe, sure, vegetable pills quickly right the conditions that cause headache, languor, constipation and biliousness. They are free from habit-forming drugs. They do not irritate or weaken the bowels.

Women find that relieving the small ills promptly, prevents the development of big ones. They depend on Beecham's Pills to tone, strengthen and

Keep Them Well

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold Everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.

TO SAVE SEED CORN

Straw May Be Used Much More Freely for Idle Horses.

Vegetable and Root Crops Grown This Summer Must Be Carefully Stored to Prevent Loss—Proper Temperature Checks Decay—Sand Will Ensure Firm Vegetables. (Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE year 1917 provided, both in the United States and in Ontario, conditions very unfavorable for the production of good seed corn. Excess of moisture in the crop was followed by freezing and these conditions resulted in one of the worst seed corn years in a generation. As a result of this, much of the seed corn sown in Ontario in 1918 was, to say the least, of varieties that were late in maturing. A very high percentage of this corn which will be used for seed next year, now contains a large amount of moisture. To make this corn of the greatest value for seed purposes, it should be harvested, if possible, before frost has thoroughly dried it. Maturity is one of the essentials in producing good seed corn, but no less important is the thorough drying of the seed.

It is not even necessary for corn to be frozen to lose some of its vitality. It will deteriorate at ordinary temperatures if not well dried. When frost occurs, the danger of loss of vitality is experienced. Corn which is harvested with an excess of moisture should be dried as rapidly as possible. As the danger of loss of vitality is experienced, corn can be most readily dried when stored in the ear.

Where the corn is well matured and is grown in large quantities, the most satisfactory drying medium, as it supplies the best of air circulation along with protection against storms and vermin.

A post in which a number of natts are driven at an angle of forty-five degrees, and the ears stuck on the protruding ends, provides a good medium for drying seed corn ears. These posts with a platform at the base may be readily removed to places where artificial heat can be used if necessary. Where relatively small amounts of seed corn are used, selected ears may be hung up to dry in the attic, kitchen or furnace room. Corn which has been thoroughly dried and which gives the highest percentage and most vigorous germination, but seed corn which has reached the dough or firm dough stage of maturity, when harvested, if well dried, usually makes good seed. When thoroughly dried and surrounded by a dry atmosphere even zero weather will not injure the vitality of seed corn. Prof. N. J. Squirrell, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Straw for Idle Horses.

Straw is a feed very high in value and the horse's digestive system is not suited to the liberal use of this roughage. It is not a suitable feed for horses at hard work, but during the winter months may be used to advantage where hay is scarce, and particularly if a little grain is fed with it. It is just a question whether it is more economical to feed good hay and one or two feeds per day, replacing hay should be found advantageous under certain circumstances. We have seen horses wintered in good condition on oat straw and a light grain ration. If hay were available for a light feed once a day the other two feeds could be composed of straw and less grain. At least one or two light feeds of oat straw and a light grain ration. If hay were available for a light feed once a day the other two feeds could be composed of straw and less grain. At least one or two light feeds of oat straw and a light grain ration.

Hints on Harvesting Root Crops.
 Root crops should be taken up before the weather becomes too wet and disagreeable in the fall if in any quantity. It is slow work at any time and becomes much more so under cold, rainy conditions. Lift the roots with a digging fork and twist off the tops, putting them in piles and covering with the tops. If a large area is to be lifted and one is expert with a fork, he can very quickly remove the tops, but they will not keep quite as well. The roots should be ploughed out, throwing them as much as possible on the top. Bins with slatted sides and bottom should be used for storage where possible, as this gives the roots a chance to sweat. If the storage room temperature is above 40 degrees F., cover them with sand. Carrots should not be deeper than two feet in a bin, others may be four feet. Where cellar storage is not available use pits. These should be three feet wide, two or three feet high and of any length. Run the pits north and south where possible, and have them on well drained ground. Put a layer of straw on the ground and cover first with straw six inches deep, then six inches earth, and as frost sets harder cover with fresh straw manure. Have ventilations every 15 or 20 feet, as all roots sweat in storage. These may be filled with straw during cold periods. All roots should be as free from dirt as possible when put in storage. It is often advisable to leave a few days in small pits so that at the second lifting any adhering will be removed.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

FOR SALE—ALL KINDS OF DOORS
 Windows, frames and second hand lumber in rear of 15 Welland Ave.

CITY OF ST. CATHARINES

Taxes Year 1919

Under the authority of By-law No. 3200 passed on the 25th day of March, 1919, notice is hereby given that all taxes for the year 1919 are now due and payable but may be paid in three instalments as follows, subject to the following exceptions and conditions:

Taxes which are not payable by instalment:
 Taxes in Income Assessment, Arrears of Taxes and charges collectable as taxes for any work done or services rendered by the Corporation are due and payable in full on or before the 25th day of June, 1919 (and not by instalments.)

Payments by instalments:
 1st. Instalment—due and payable on or before the 25th June 1919. One-half of the taxes will be the amount of the 1st. Instalment.

2nd. Instalment—due and payable on or before the 25th September 1919. One-quarter of the taxes will be the amount of the 2nd. Instalment.

3rd. Instalment—due and payable on or before the 25th November, 1919. One-quarter of the taxes will be the amount of the 3rd. Instalment.

Taxes not paid when due.
 If default is made in the payment of any instalment on the above dates, the privilege of payment by instalment becomes cancelled and the whole of the taxes or the balance unpaid, as the case may be, at once becomes due and payable together with percentages in addition, as follows:

On default in payment of, taxes on the dates appointed,
 Penalty 1% On amounts paid within ten days of time of such default, a percentage charge of one per cent, will be collected.
 Penalty 2% On amounts paid within twenty days of time of such default, a percentage charge of two per cent, will be collected.
 Penalty 3% On amounts paid within thirty days of time of such default, a percentage charge of three per cent, will be collected.
 Penalty 5% On amounts remaining unpaid after thirty days of time of such default, a percentage charge of five per cent, will be collected.

Failure to pay the above instalments of taxes as they become due not only forfeits the right of settlement by instalment but brings the parties under the penalty of the Assessment Law, which enacts, that in case any party shall REFUSE OR NEGLECT to pay the taxes imposed upon him for the space of fourteen days after demand, the Collector shall levy the same, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the party who ought to pay the same.

1. Ratepayers who do not receive their tax bills by the 1st day of June should notify Tax Collector's Department of the fact.
 2. Cheques tendered in payment of taxes must be "marked" by bank and made payable at par to the City of St. Catharines.
 3. Taxpayers sending amounts by mail for payment of taxes should also enclose the tax bill and a self-addressed and stamped envelope for the return of receipted Tax-bill.
 4. Taxes are payable at the office of City Tax Collector.

STUART K. WATT,
 City Treasurer.
 CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. CATHARINES, 17th May, 1919.
 m19/31/35/14/18/21

TO LOOK FOR IRON ORE

Queen's Professor Asked to Survey Alberta Foothill Country

KINGSTON, June 9.—Prof. J. C. Gwillim of Queen's University Science Department has been asked to make a survey of the foothill country in Alberta to determine whether it contains iron ore in commercial quantities.



THERE WAS A YOUNG MAN NAMED MARY... WHO TREATED HIS GIRL TO MUCH TART... THE SAYS "MY DEAR FRED" "TRY MY 'THIRST STAMPS' UNTIL THEY BE JOUKEY FOR ME MARY!"

"Salada" Quality and Salada Value, are Best for you in a Thousand Ways—



"SALADA"

Sales exceed 27 Million Packets Annually
 Try - a - Packet "TO-DAY"

Capital and Reserve, \$3,800,000
 Total Assets, Nov. 30th, 1918, over \$153,000,000

THE FASCINATION OF SAVING

Saving is a habit that brings true satisfaction. There is something fascinating about watching the dollars mount up. A feeling of independence and security grows with the knowledge that you have money in the Bank.

Prepare for future uncertainties by opening a Savings Account with this Bank now. Interest allowed at current rates.

UNION BANK OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG, MAN.
 ST. CATHARINES BRANCH
 FENWICK BRANCH
 SMITHVILLE BRANCH
 R. H. KILLALY, Manager
 F. E. PAGE, Manager
 H. G. PARROT, Manager

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Announce that a branch of their bank has been opened at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. This bank has now 433 branches in Canada and foreign countries, and is in a position to offer the public unexcelled service.

St. Catharines Branch—R. G. W. Conolly, Manager
 Thorold Branch—S. H. Falkner, Manager
 Niagara-on-the-Lake Branch—F. W. Wilson, Manager

A Good Investment

THE money you save earns interest when deposited in our Savings Department, and both principal and interest are safe and can be obtained whenever required. Open an account to-day.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ST. CATHARINES BRANCH
 THOROLD BRANCH
 NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE BRANCH
 R. G. W. CONOLLY, Manager
 S. H. FALKNER, Manager
 F. W. WILSON, Manager

Security Loan & Savings Company

29 JAMES STREET, ST. CATHARINES
 DIVIDEND NO. 98.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of THREE PER CENT being at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid up capital stock of this Company, has been declared for the half-year ending on the 30th June, inst., and that the same will be payable at the office of the Company, 26 James Street, St. Catharines, on WEDNESDAY, July 2nd, 1919, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 15th day of June, inst.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st days of June, inst., both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
 E. F. DWYER, Sec'y-Treas.
 St. Catharines, Ont., June 4th, 1919.

THE STERLING BANK OF CANADA

Save Because
 The more you tend your savings account the more it will tend you

READ THE EVENING JOURNAL

backache
 ing with
 or there
 woman,
 of many,
 days each
 when in c



circumstances she would go to the counter, or struggle through the day as best she may, household work or her family. Usually she who feels this way is suffering from a disease, can be cured. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures the cause of the trouble, jaded, tired, overworked, nervous, delicate women helped to strength and health. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes weak women strong, sick women well. In liquid form.

Caution, Over-dose is a danger. I consider it the best medicine for women who are ailing. —Mrs. W. B. Deane, Seattle.

Ships are the secret of our success. Mr. Lloyd Harris, new Canadian Mission in London, and means of joining our fleet in Europe. Ships only do this.



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