

## Recklessly Vulgar German Profiteers

One Ball Cost Sixty Thousand Dollars in Berlin—Musical  
Comedy Effects of New Wealth—Aristocrats  
Attend.

LONDON, April 20.—"An old friend," writes a London Telegraph correspondent, "whom I met at the Hotel Adlon, the centre of the social activities of the Schieber, or profiteers, in Berlin, laughed at my amazement at the display of jewelry and furs. 'This is nothing,' he said. 'In a few days' time a "super-Schieber" is giving a big ball. I will get you an invitation, and then you will see something.'"

"The invitation, plastered with a huge coat of arms, duly arrived, and at 10 o'clock on the evening appointed I entered the hall of a splendid palace not far from the Tiergarten, formerly the abode of a woman who for a long time enjoyed the friendship of a member of the late royal family."

"The balustrade of the great marble staircase was lost to sight in masses of fresh roses. The magnificent room, full of antiques, was lighted with nothing but wax candles, while dozens of lackeys in powdered wigs, purple plush and white stockings, lent a musical comedy air to the scene."

"But even more surprising than the surroundings were the people. Heavily-bejeweled girls, stout Germans with short, thick necks, bulging at the back with rolls of fat; Poles and Russians in large numbers, Turks and Armenians, Scandinavians and Spaniards—each of them in his way a representative type of the national profiteer—mingled with members of the German aristocracy, whose presence is explained by the simple fact that the only people who can afford to give a big ball in Germany today are the new rich."

Orchids, \$250 a bloom.

"Needless to say, on the supper tables were to be found dishes unobtainable at any price by any ordinary mortal in modern Berlin, while the floral decorations consisted of French orchids, priced in the Berlin florists at \$50 marks (\$62.50 nominal) a bloom. At the cotillion, which is included in the program of every big dance in Germany, presents were distributed in the shape of silver cigarette cases for the men and gold vanity bags for the women."

"The standard of dancing and manners and the loud-voiced conversation were scarcely in keeping with the setting, but all seemed to be enjoying themselves in the Teuton way. As my friend and I walked back to the hotel after the ball, he said: 'This function cost not a penny less than 200,000 marks (\$20,000 nominal).'"

## FRENCH CLAIM INVENTION OF PILOTLESS AEROPLANE

Resent American Contention—Possibilities in War and  
Peace Said To Be Great With a Machine  
Directed by Radio.

Paris, April 20.—French aviation experts are flatly denying the assertion that the invention of a pilotless aeroplane, or rather a plane guided entirely by wireless, is of American origin, and insist that the French have been experimenting successfully along these lines since September, 1918, when a plane was launched against a strong wind and maneuvered for more than fifty minutes without accident. Since then machines adapted to various weather conditions have been entirely approved by specialists at the Villa Coublay aerodrome, near Paris, and have even circled over the capital at a great height when guided by aerial vibrations from the Eiffel Tower.

But the latest development in the argument will give Americans a surprise, as it was announced that demonstrations are to be commenced at Villa Coublay which will show that it is possible to send up a pilotless plane equipped with sensitive instruments, which, under certain weather conditions, such as fog banks or impending storms, will flash back a signal to the directing station. If the French claims are justified, it will even be possible through this invention to revolutionize all ideas of aerial warfare, as the development of mechanical appliances responding only to wireless control could easily be applicable to bomb-dropping and gas-emitting devices which would endanger whole armies without risking the life of a single pilot. But, as an enthusiast suggests, "perhaps it will be better to wait until we are sure we are not dreaming before we claim too much progress."

## FRANKFORT HAS GAY FAIR, BUT "BUSINESS IS POOR"

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, April 20.—Despite the Rhinehand customs frontier, export taxes, the allied economic penalties, and world-wide commercial depression, the Frankfort commercial fair is in full swing. It was opened by exhibitors, in all probability little business will be done. The merchants simply will not come here to discuss with their colleagues the new commercial situation created by the Allied sanctions.

"About 4,000 manufacturers have opened booths this year, and the volume of goods will surpass even that of the fair in Lyons, France. Perhaps textiles, leather and tobacco constitute the three most important departments."

"Austria, which reserved a special building for the famous hand-made Viennese art objects, is the exception to the rule among the exhibitors from which few exhibitors are present. For foreigners, the Frankfort fair is a place to buy rather than to sell. Strange to say, in view of the present political situation, there is a considerable number of English and French buyers in the city, and a special train load of Swedes, Danes and Hollanders has arrived. We hope to place some good orders in South America."

Sunday afternoon, a banquet was given to foreign guests and newspaper representatives in the best hotel in town. The chairman of the city council emphasized the courage of Frankfort in organizing such a huge industrial undertaking in the face of almost overwhelming difficulties. The Dutch consul-general replied on behalf of the neutral countries, and the representative of a German evening paper in Chicago replied on behalf of the press. No official representatives of the allied nations were present.

## ESCAPES JAIL BY DARING COUP

Even Enemies Admire Feat of  
Sinn Feiner and His  
Friends.

DUBLIN, April 20.—Without the firing of a shot, Francis Teeling, a prisoner who was recently tried for murder, has been removed by his friends from the strongest jail in Ireland and has disappeared. The feat is regarded as the most daring of all Sinn Fein coups, and has won a reluctant admiration from even his enemies for the skill and coolness of the men who accomplished it.

Early in February Teeling and two other men, named Potts and Conary, were charged before a military court sitting in the Dublin city hall with the murder of Lieut. Anglin (known as Mr. McMahon). The court reserved judgment on the capital charge in the case of all prisoners. Since that time the prisoners have been confined in Kilmainham jail, which is in military occupation.

Various stories are told of Teeling's escape, but the military authorities have made no statement. The generally accepted report is of Sinn Feiners dressed in full military uniform, who completely deceived the prison authorities. The story is that shortly before 9 o'clock one night a body of armed men, wearing full military equipment, arrived at the principal entrance to the jail, which is a couple of miles from the centre of the city and not far from a large military barracks. The officer in charge of the supposed troops presented an order for the removal of Francis Teeling. It appeared to be in correct form, and after a little delay the prisoner was handed over by the men in waiting, and surrounded by them, was marched out of the jail. A little distance away, a motor car was waiting. The prisoner was driven away, and his guard disappeared in the darkness.

Later in the night the authenticity of the document ordering Teeling's removal was questioned. Inquiries were made, and it was found to be a forgery. Troops and auxiliary police searched the district, but neither the prisoner nor his guard could be found. Two other prisoners were reported released at the same time.

### DEATH OF MRS. THOMPSON.

RODNEY, April 20.—The funeral took place this afternoon to Duart Cemetery of Mrs. Margaret Thompson, aged 63, relict of Wm. Thompson. She was a resident of Duart for many years. She is survived by two brothers and one sister, Roderick Kennedy, in the west; Douglas Kennedy of North Aldborough, and Mrs. Leitch of Milwauke.

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**\$8.98** **\$12.98**  
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**\$3.98** **\$7.98**  
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Fine Felt Hats

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## SAVANT PROBES ORIGIN OF MAN

Polygenetic, Not Monogenetic.  
Says Dr. Hill-Tout—Thinks  
Evolutionists Are Wrong.

LOS ANGELES, April 20.—Dr. Chas. Hill-Tout, Ph.D., of the executive committee of the American Institute of Research, member of the Archeological Institute of America, Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada and of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain, is preparing a report to be submitted to the Royal Society of Canada at its May meeting containing what he asserts is evidence that man is polygenetic instead of monogenetic in origin, as evolutionists have long thought.

Dr. Hill-Tout says he discovered his proofs while working upon a clue he found in a survey of the skulls of apes and anthropoids. He contends that his report will show that nature, when man was in the making, turned out more than one specimen, as science always claimed, in the case of the anthropoids. Hitherto evidence has been lacking that man was not descended from one line. Eliminates Two Links.

Dr. Hill-Tout believes the discovery eliminates completely two links in the chain of the pedigree of man, who, developing along opposite lines, has perpetuated his ancestral characters and attained a brain expansion which has given him the sovereignty over all other forms of life.

"This theoretical conception of hemispheric precursion, the ancestor common to man and the apes, is shown to be founded in fact by the discovery of the most interesting of all our fossil human remains, Eoanthropus, or the 'Dawn Man,' says Dr. Hill-Tout.

"This ancient man roamed over the southern domain of England when the British Isles were a part of the mainland of Europe at the close of the Pliocene period. It probably antedates by some thousands of years Pithecanthropus Erectus. Unlike the latter, Eoanthropus relatively highly developed in its cranial characters.

Cranial Capacity Greater.

"Its cranial capacity is greater than that of many of the men of the backward races of today. Most of its cran-

ial characters are remarkably modern in type, having much the same contours as that of the young anthropoids. That it is a primitive type we learn, for while it possesses a well-developed brain, it also has the chinless jaw and the canine teeth of the anthropoids.

"Indeed it differs from the young anthropoids only in its larger cranial capacity. It is clear from the evidence both of the human-like character of the 'dawn man' and the young anthropoids that the low-browed Pithecanthropus was not a primitive man. In other words, he followed anthropoid development rather than the human and so lost his chance with the human race.

"The discovery of men with modern cranial characters, living thousands of years earlier than Neanderthal man, and the discovery of the 'dawn man,' Eoanthropus, in 1912 in England, forces us to give up the monogenetic origin of man and accept the polygenetic origin.

Man's Oldest Ancestor.

"If we now want to discover man's oldest ancestor we must go to Eoanthropus, not to Pithecanthropus, for the former has all the characters which modern man should possess, characters which were common to the first man and to the first anthropoid apes as exemplified in the cranial characters of the young of both species today.

"For, according to that great biogenetic principle, more commonly known as Baer's law, we see why the skulls of the young of the Neanderthal race and the young of the anthropoids or human-like apes are so different from those of their parents. The principle expressed by this law signifies that the younger of the individual recapitulates the phylogeny of the race—and this is where the law throws light upon the problems under consideration—that the young of any species represent more truly and closely than do the adult members of the species the actual ancestral type from which they spring.

A large collection of photographs will be used by Dr. Hill-Tout in illustrating his theories.

FINED FOR TRESPASSING.

WALKERTON, April 20.—Three boys appeared in police court yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Tolton on a charge of trespass laid by an east ward resident. A fourth youth was also subpoenaed, but did not appear, and it transpired that he had left for parts unknown. It was alleged that the boys were caught in the act of attempting to get into the plaintiff's cellar, where there was a case of booze. Two of the three who appeared were found guilty, and were assessed \$2 and costs, while the third was discharged.

## SEEKING SLEEP SICKNESS CURE

British Experts Puzzled as the  
Death List Grows—Flu  
Worse Than War.

LONDON, April 20.—Sleeping sickness was responsible for 127 deaths in this country last month, more than double 1919 and 1920, when the number of deaths were respectively 103 and 104. How many deaths have been caused in the United States we do not know. The first case reported in England was at Rylife, Northumberland. The last victim, a laborer of Hadlow, near Tonbridge, died after a week's illness.

The technical name of the complaint as we know it, here, is encephalitis lethargica. We know it is not the true fly disease, yet its symptoms are startlingly like it. Fresh cases of the malady are recurring, but British medical experts have not found a remedy. The average of fatalities is in the neighborhood of 50 per cent.

The sleeping sickness was first discovered in Vienna in 1917, and since then it has been under the observation of the Medical Research Council, but so far the microbe has not been discovered.

Professor Marie, of the Salpêtrière, Paris, states that the disease penetrates by the nasal organs, and attacks the spinal column. He recommends the use of Gemenel, or a similar product as a preventive. The malady seems to attack principally the middle-aged and infants. Among adults it had scarcely been observed before the war. It was made a notifiable disease by the British Ministry of Health last year.

The interesting symptom of this disease as found in Europe is the sleep which overpowers the victim. Frequently it comes suddenly, unconsciousness follows; sometimes there is no awakening. These are the same as those reported from America and they are the same as those of the African disease. The symptoms in Britain, however, vary with cases. Frequently the sleep is preceded by pains in the head and fever.

In other cases the patient can only sleep during the day. Double vision during the earlier stages is fairly common.

Sleep, however, is the outstanding feature.

Future Outlook "Gloomy."

"What is the world's outlook on future pestilences or dangers? It is, we think, gloomy."

That ominous warning is given in all seriousness as the combined opinion of a number of the most eminent medical men in a report issued recently by the British Ministry of Health on the epidemic of influenza which swept the world in 1918-1919.

This epidemic caused more deaths in its short, fierce course during those two years than did the whole of the fighting in the great war. The death roll in England and Wales alone was 157,466, and most of the victims were from young, healthy life of the country. It was one of the great plagues of history.

It is made plain throughout the long, most carefully prepared report that this influenza is a mysterious disease. Doctors, with all their experiments, their bacteriological tests, and their data, are at a loss. They cannot answer definitely the questions: What is the cause of influenza? Is the cure? They offer theories based on evidence, but they are not sure.

"The problem of the cause of influenza is not solved," states the report. Clinicians, bacteriologists and epidemiologists are all agreed that Pfeiffer's bacillus (discovered in 1920) is associated with the disease, but whether it is the cause remains unproven. The solution of the problem will be one of the great events in the history of medicine.

Doctors who have written the report are in a mood that does not inspire confidence.

Germ Thrives on Trouble.

"The conclusion to which we are led," they say, "is that the generation of a great pestilence, such as influenza or pneumonic plague, is dependent on disturbance of social order involving for absolutely large numbers of human beings the endurance of conditions of insubordination, which afford for invading parasites a suitable field of modification."

"No impartial spectator can doubt that at the present time, and almost certainly for a generation to come, there will in many nations, and over wide tracts of country, precisely the type of misery which we suspect to be the appropriate forcing house of a virulent and despotic germ."

Certain symptoms of the 1919 epidemic influenza were entirely strange to medical science, although influenza has been known since 1658. One was the peculiar heliotropic color manifest in many cases, and another the condi-

tion of the lungs. Strong, healthy adults between the ages of 25 and 35 were chiefly attacked and by the dread "pneumonic" type of infection, and a man of over 50 had a better chance of pulling round than a man of 30.

## "GOLD BRICKS" CATCH CROOKS

German Counterfeiters Buy  
Russian Gold and Find It  
Brass; All in Jail.

BERLIN, April 20.—Counterfeiters caught by a variation of the venerable gold brick device resulted recently from a series of incidents which are believed to have been a clever ruse throughout on the part of the Berlin police. Eight ingenious printers have been arrested. These skilful craftsmen had gone into the bank note printing and issuing business, with a zeal hardly exceeded by the Government itself, as in a single week it produced paper money to the face value of 1,000,000 marks. The notes were exceedingly well done and certain banks were badly victimized.

These two of them got into touch with Russian immigrants in one of the fashionable cafes of Berlin, which the gang made use of for the transactions of its business, and the Russians, in talking over a bottle of wine, let them into the secret that they had brought with them out of Russia, a gold coin amounting to forty pounds in weight.

The craftsmen thought this a priceless opportunity for putting some of their own notes into circulation against excellent cover. The Russians were ready to sell, and after some hard bargaining, they bought the gold, not, however, before they had taken it to a jeweler, where the sample coins were assayed.

Having handed over the notes from their own bank of engraving, the printers put away their acquired gold reserve and proceeded in force to the bank to exchange for bank notes of the kind most commonly preferred in the best financial circles. At the first visit, however, they were informed by the teller that their gold was good imitation, but not good enough for the bank notes, as it was really only hard solder.

Gang Founded Up.

The eight craftsmen, dumfounded, could only burst forth into recriminations against one another, during which the police were called and the men are now awaiting trial.

The story is whispered that the Russians were by the police, who manipulated real gold at the jeweler's and glittering dross and the exchanging bank were also in the "swindle," as the eight craftsmen thought fit to call the transaction.

## PACIFIC ROCK MODERN "TREASURE ISLAND"

Situated in the Pacific Ocean, nearly midway between America and Asia, is Nauru, a barren bit of rock only twelve miles in circumference.

Thirty or forty years ago almost any body could have found it for the asking. Today it is worth untold millions, owing to the belated discovery that the whole island is neither more or less than a mass of phosphate rock, the most wonderful soil fertilizer known to agriculture.

In Concepcion Bay, Newfoundland, is Bell Island, sold by its original owner many years ago for \$100. Soon afterward it changed hands again, for \$25,000,000.

This enormous rise in value was due to the accidental discovery that the island is composed almost entirely of iron ore.

For years previously shipmasters had been in the habit of taking the heavy, easily-handled rock for ballast, dumping it overboard with the utmost unconcern when they loaded up with cargo.

Then one day, a captain, more curious than the others, had the strange-looking "rock" assayed, and his fortune was made.

"Not very far away, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is Anticosti Island, bought in 1895 from the Dominion Government by Henry Menier, the French "chocolate king," for 25,000 pounds (\$125,000). At the time he was laughed at.

But it proved a good investment for him, nevertheless, for the thick brushwood with which the greater part of the island was covered, proved to be swarming with black and silver foxes, the most valuable fur-bearing animals in the world.

If you have any article for sale that you want to dispose of very quickly, use an advertisement in The London Advertiser.