WEDNESDAY MORNING

two.

The Toronto World failing to put out all our power. The is the most hopeful sign of an

FOUNDED 1880. day in the year by The World News-paper Company of Toronto, Limited, G. J. Maclean, Managing Director.

p.

NO. 40 WEST RICHMOND STREET Telephone Calls: Main 5305—Private Exchange connecting all departments. Branch Office-40 South McNab Street, Hamilton. Telephone 1946.

A statement has been issued by the bureau of municipal research giving the amounts of grants made to hospitals and other charitable institutions in

The Circulation of THE TORONTO the past ten years. The question is DAILY AND SUNDAY WORLD asked why the expenditure has inlicated by the creased over 600 per cent., while the

ABC Audit Bureau of Circulations

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will prevent delay if letters contain-subscriptions," "orders for papers," plaints; etc.," are addressed to the

complaints, etc.," are addressed to the irculation Department. The World promises a before 7 a.m. delivery in any part of the City or Suburbs of Toronto and Hamilton. World subscribers are invited to advise the circulation department in case of late or irregular delivery.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8.

Conscription at Last

The answer by many people will be wrong. We are not sure whether the answer that will spring to many lips is that which the bureau has in mind. but it is a mistake to issue such a statement and not point out some at least of the unavoidable causes why the expenditure has increased,

city has only increased 100 per cent.

Two of these causes should be noted. One is that which is to be met in many other departments of city life-the utter refusal to overtake the

ion bill to be introduced today

awakening in England since the war

began. It heralds the conclusion of

the struggle within the next year or

Is Our Charity Wisely Managed?

needs of the city in past years, and the compulsory catching up on past liabilities. There never was sufficient accommodation, and when it is pro-

vided, naturally the expense has to be met. The other point is that the city has come to realize its responsioilities in many channels of charitable endeavor to a greater extent than it

did in the past. Wants that were not recognized at all are now being supplied. There is a wider field being covered.

We do not believe that this is what the bureau has in mind, altho some

of the questions put lead in these directions. If all this could Premier Asquith expects to introbe eliminated it would mean, duce a bill today in the imperial house perhaps, that we would spend no less, of commons which will impose a but that what was spent would be put measure of conscription upon the Brito far better uses. The main indicttish people. This action will once more ment of the bureau is that five separjustify the criticism constantly levate organizations now control the eled against the government that they charities of the city when one ought always do things too late. It would to be in charge of everything. This have been quite as easy to pass a conwould cut away the overlapping, the scription measure a year ago as toduplication, and all the inefficiency day, and had it been passed then the that arises from organizations which empire would have been appreciably, are now under the very best manage nearer the end of its gigantic task. It was said that Mr. Asquith obment.

It ought to be evident to everybody jected to conscription, and that the that there cannot be five best managecabinet would have split over the issue. It would have been better for the cabinet to split than for the thou-sands of lives which have been lost by the delay to have been spent in by the delay to have been spent in vain, while the fifteen hundred to two thousand millions of dollars which a year's fighting is estimated to cost might have been saved. funds of the city.

Boldly Declares. Mr. Asquith thought that he could It is not that we spend too much do without conscription, and relied on the voluntary system. He was en-titled to his private opinion. When it comes to imposing a private opin-ion on a nation or on an empire, the greatest care must be taken that the but that we do not spend our money (Continued from Page One.) Chief Features. The salient features of the day may thus be summarized: 1.—The contract by which the Ed. said that no Canadian company had wards Valve and Manufacturing Co. been offered the fuse orders at the was to deliver 500,000 cartridge cases price fixed in the contracts given to know that it is effecting the best posrivate opinion is not the result of sible results. The statement of the ntiment or prejudice or obstinacy. It is too costly a matter to maintain of those who are concerned in chari-Nov. 25, 1915, was not carried because German spies are allega private opinion which places men's table work, but they must face the a private opinion a treasure, the imed to have burned out the factory, assassinated the manager and sandbagged the proprietor. 2.—In October, 1915, the shells committee granted an extension of perial destiny, in jeopardy. It might be argued that Mr. Ascommittee granted an extension time to the Edwards Company. 3.—Col. Carnegie testified that the day for fixed ammunition. Mr. Johnston sharply cross-examinquith's opinion was as good as any-The Base Hospital one else's. This is obviously faila-There are two points about the opfuse contracts under investigation had been given to American manu-facturers, because he was satisfied that Canadians could not manufaccious. His opinion, if he was correctposition to the granting of the old ly stated to be opposed to conscripgeneral hospital for the purposes of tion, is now shown to have been era base hospital for the soldiers that roneous. He had not the foresight might be noted. One point is that the ture time fuses, and that there were which other men had. If he were \$10,000 which the city undertook to no experts in Canada to undertake guessing he did not guess right. But pay goes to make up a deficit in the the Nobody's Business. no man in his position has a right to 4.—The price of \$4 per fuse for the graze fuses was fixed by the guess. He must know. There were would have had to make up anyway general hospital fund, which the city facts and figures to guide him, as in some shape or another. The hospicommittee without inquiring they guided the experts who declared, tal trust is now going to put the as to the prices being paid for graze fuses in the United States, altho Col. and are now justified in declaring, tates firms. money in its trouser pocket and walk Carnegie admitted that the informathat without conscription the war tion could have been obtained from away with it. The second point is could not be successfully carried on. Morgan & Co. in a few minutes. was precious. that Hamilton would have been de-A man may be very clever in poli-5. Col. Carnegie declared that so tics and know little or nothing about offered facilities which would have lighted to get the hospital and had long as the shell committee furnished the 5,000,000 shells ordered by the British war office at the price military affairs. He may be a clever attracted the military authorities had lawyer and yet be guite incapable of Toronto refused to accede to their re-British war office at the price named it was nobody's business where they obtained the fuses or what they pail for them. 6. Col Carnegie excused his fail-ure to inquire into the proper prices for the graze fuses by pressure of business and the urgent need of haste. "Had you have in my place" Col. Carnegie: No. controlling an army. It will not do to quests. say that Major-General Mercer was a lid have a loading plant? The people who object to the hospilawyer and that he is a successful sol-Col. Carnegie: I do not believe it. dier. Major-General Mercer devoted entertain the view that Hamilton or tal being in Toronto must indubitably Hon. Wallace Nesbitt: The only loading plant they had was one for loading business and the urgent need of haste. "Had you been in my place," he said to Mr. Johnston, "you would years to the study of military matup stock with water. some other place should have the hosters and had a long experience behind him to take to the front. There of soldiers that belong to Toronto in pital. Considering the large number have been in a frightful stew in spite of all your legality." At the afternoon session Mr. Johnare exceedingly few inspired people might have been thought that these who rise up and do things without cross-examined Col. Carnegie men would have been considered in respecting the prices fixed in the fuse contracts with the two American only delivered 2000 time fuses out of over 800,000 ordered within the time any previous training. settling its disposition. But the sol-A cabinet of lawyers and academic diers were the last thing the opposicompanies. Witness said he first appoliticians may render admirable serpealed to Allison on May 1, 1915, to the other American company tion thought about. The opposition vice if they do not interfere with only thought about politics, and the introduce him to some American manufacturers. He did this at the the decisions and the policy of those effect on its pocket-book. fuses out of 2,500,000 ordered. Col. Carnegie, however, brushed all this aside by saying that both the compawho can alone know what should be request of Gen. Hughes. Allison subdone under circumstances of war. It The city council generally saw the sequently introduced him in New nies had done very well compared with York to Bassick, and on May 14 there points involved and came to a sensible was the business of the cabinet to was a meeting at Allison's room in United States and England. One of the other concerns making fuses in the take the advice of the most eminent tage as well as of sentimental conthe Manhattan Hotel, New York, Gen. the biggest English firms, he said, had men in the military and naval profes-Bertram and Col. Carnegle representreceived an order for 1,000,000 time cern to the city to have the base hossions and follow it. This does not the shell committee. Bassick, fuses and only delivered 48,000 in 12 Yoakum, Cadwell and appear to have been done, as both pital here. These things do not interothers were months. present, including a Mr. Gladdeck, a "ballistic engineer." At the suggesnavy and army have been clamoring regard for money-bags. A city like est people who have only a personal Col. Carnegie said that no Canadian, n June, 1915, was competent to manu-facture a time fuse. The only expert the Russell Company had was a man for months for more active measures. Toronto must have something larger tion of Sir William Meredith, witness When the army and navy are ignored in view than sordid considerations. explained that Gladdeck was an exin order to advance political theories pert on the manufacture of arms and munitions. At this meeting there hamed Kirby, and he knew very little was no definite price named for the about the loading end of the business. It is true that the government does the only justification possible would not fulfil all its duties, but that is no be the demonstration of the greater Mr. Johnston: Did you not tell T. A Russell and Lloyd Harris, on May 6 that they had better see Col. Allison? reason why the city should not. importance of the political theory Came to Terms. than the military condition. Great shame the government into doing its Perhaps the action of the city will Between May 14 and May 21 representatives of the two American Com-Britain is still in jeopardy. There Col. Carnegie: Positively no. duty. But even should it fail in this, panies held several conferences with Mr. Johnston: My instructions are are but few who are willing to admit the city will have the satisfaction of members of the shell committee in that a very respectable gentleman will this. We do not like to admit it to. Montreal and Ottawa, and on May 21 knowing that its soldiers, are not ourselves, even when it has been turned out in the cold or left to the say that you did. Carnegie wrote a letter to the Am-Col. Carnegie: I say that I did not, driven home to us by incidents like charity of some other city to be looked and I do not care if you have a hun-dred reputable gentlemen who say the erican Ammunition Company which practically amounted to an order for the Dardanelles, Gallipoli, the stag- after. It is characteristic of the opcontrary. Mr. Johnston again pressed the wit-,000,000 time-fuses at the minimum nation of last year on the western price of \$4.25 a fuse. front, the surrender at Kut-el-Amara, ness for an explanation of his failure to reserve a million order for fuses Asked to explain why \$4.50 was to resorve a million order for fuses for the Russell Company out of the five million order he was authorized to place. One of the questions being somewhat involved, the witness said and the growing scarcity of food in ubsequently paid for time-fuses Col. Carnegie said that owing to the re-England. The latest request is that **MICHIE'S** uest of the British war office for a people will set apart one day in the number of graze fuses the agreements week to abstain from eating meat. A had to be recast. Instead of giving fifteen per cent. cut in the food ration may not be much, but it is a straw. BEAURICH CIGARS somewhat involved, his white a tartly: "Why don't you asked a reasonable question?" to which Mr. Johnston re-isponded, "Why will you not give a reasonable answer?" Finally Carnegie observed that he the American Ammunition Company an order for 3,000,000 time-fuses ho cut their order down to a total of 2,-500,000 fuses, of which two-thirds est way to settle it is the best. We were to be graze fuses. He thought Finally Carnegie observed that he this was sufficient reason for fixing 3 FOR 25c have been fighting the Germans too would not have given the order for fuses to Russell if he had offered to the price of time-fuses at \$4.50. In the case of the International leightrely, apparently with the hope AT THE CIGAR DEPT. manufacture them for \$2 a fuse, be-cause he did not believe that the fuses could be manufactured in Canada. Mr. Johnston: Yet you turned around a little later and that somebody else may conquer them Arms and Fuse Company, represented and save us the trouble. No one 7 KING ST. W. John A. Harris, he pointed out that that company had expected the else can do our job for us. Our job order for the entire five million fuses. is to beat Germany, and we have been MICHIE & CO., LIMITED. a little later and gave the Company an order for 500,000 As they only received one-half the placking on it, and crying canny, and order, the price of \$4.50 per fuse was do with the 5,000,000 shell order from not unreasonable. The British war the British war office-that was an orthe British war office-that was an or-

THE TORONTO WORLD

NOT JUST WHAT HE ORDERED

IN STAND TAKEN 000 graze fuses, the colonel replied that in the meantime Lt.-Col. Pease had visited the United States and had as-certained that the \$4 price was entire-Details of Fuse Contracts ly too high. Witness repeated his for-ner statement that it was nobody's business what price the shell commit-

"Nobody's Business," He

position to the base hospital being lo-cated in the city that it should desire to unload a burden on someone else. **CARNEGIE DEFIANT IN STAND TAKFN Office, he said, was paying \$4.60 for** the same fuse in England. The price Carnegie defended upon the ground that the British war office was paying \$3.60 for the same fuse in England. Asked wwhy, a little later on, he had only paid the Russell Motor Co. \$2.50 per fuse for their order for 500,-00 graze fuses, the colonel replied that **Details Waived Aside.** At this point Mr. Johnston wished to offer in evidence a letter written to the prime minister by Thomas A. Russell and Lloyd Harris, complaining of the general policy of the committee. He did not think that letter was pertheir treatment with regard to the fuse contracts, but the commission ruled that the letter ought not to be made public until Sir Robert Borden had first been consulted. Witness said that Russell and Harris had asked for an advance of \$100,000 on their order. tinent to the enquiry, which was enthat Russell and Harris had asked for en advance of \$100,000 on their order for 500,000 graze fuses, and that he had refused the advance because, if he imade any advance to a Canadian firm. any concern to the British war office. So long as the shell committee deliver-ed the completed shell at the contract price, it was no one's concern what any component part of the shell cost, including the fuse. Col. Carnegie denied that the Mon-arch Brass Co. of Toronto had offered to make time fuses at \$4 a fuse. He been offered the fuse company had

ber, 1915, was objected to.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt said a good

deal of testimony was going in about

munition contracts which should not

be made public, as it give informa-

Mr. Justice Duff suggested that ob-

MAY 3 1916

wanted. The company to take the con-tract was the Edwards concern. When Col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease, a Bri-tich company to take the con-col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease, a Bri-tich company to take the con-tract was the Edwards concern. When Col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease, a Bri-tich company to take the con-tract was the Edwards concern. When Col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease, a British ammunition expert, investigated, they decided that it was doubtful if stand.

Chicagoan "Heart Melter."

in Chicago, but was halted by Wallace

A Sliding Scale.

stand. Mr. Johnston: The question is plain. Sir William Meredith: Make it a lit-the more definite! Mr. Johnston: Had the valve comthe valve company could live .up to a contract at that time, so a letter merely agreeing to take all cases up to 500,000 manufactured during the next 18 weeks was given by them. The ori-ginal contract price for the order was to have been \$2.39 a case, and a cash advance, but when the Edwards Com-pany pointed out that without a company complied with the terms of its contract in any particular? Col. Carnegie: That is a legal quest tion, but I don't see how they had. Mr. Johnston: Now, I ask, was the company not entirely in default? advance, but when the Edwards Com-pany pointed out that without a cash advance it would have difficulty in financing the deal, it was agreed to raise the price per case to \$2.43. The offer of Col. Carnegie and Gen. Pease was not taken up and no money was paid to the Edwards Value Co. by the shell committee, tho the imperial mu-nitions board later gave this company a contract. Col. Carnegie: I don't know what is in the back of the mind.

Mr. Nesbitt: That is a tricky ques-

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ion. Mr. Johnston (to Mr. Nesbitt): Wait. Nesbitt's Warm Protest. Sir William Meredith: Mr. Nesbitt has the right to lodge a protest, but I would suggest the counsel refrain from making provocative statements.

naking provocative statements. Mr. Nesbitt: I shall not allow Mr Further correspondence filed by Mi Mr. Nesbitt: I shall not allow Mr. Johnston to act as a censor of my re-marks. I want to explain now what the Edwards Valve Co. actually did towards producing the shell cases. It bought plants and raw material. It worked under tremenious difficulties. Its engineer was assassinated, the fac-tory at Chicago was blown up threa-times and Mr. Edwards himself was sandbagged. The impression that will be given by Mr. Johnston's question is that the company was simply a set of thieves. felimuth showed that the order to the Edwards Valve Co. was received by the munitions board, which allowed \$2.43 for all cases delivered by Jan. 10, 1915. and \$2.39 each case delivered between January and May. Mr. Hellmuth asked why the figure \$2.43 was still retained and Col. Carne-gie said Mr. Wright, a Chicago lawyer, appeared to have been quite a "heart Col. Carnegie began a statement about the effect of the German element

thieves. Sir William Meredith: Ask if any cases had been delivered.

Col. Carnegie: No. Mr. Johnston: Was there failure in ny other respect

Ny other respect? Sir William Meredith: The company vas not under contract. Mr. Nesbitt: There was only an ar.

Angement? Exchanges Grew Hotter. Mr. Johnston: If the witness has ob-jections to my questions I hope he will

Jections to my questions I hope he will name them. Mr. Nesbitt: He has done that, Mr. Johnston: Rather than that I should be sandbagged from the rear. Mr. Johnston then asked: How were the Canadian companies working on shell cases? Did you complain to them?

Col. Carnegie: I don't think I quite Other H get your angle.

carnegie said the containties had a sliding scale, governed by the price of contracts. In most cases the shell committee had bought copper itself and supplied it to manufacturers. Mr. Johnston: It's not an angle, but you find the Canadian firms were be-hind?

Col. Carnegie: I presume we com. plained. Every firm failed to live up to its contracts in regard to deliveries, due to delays from one cause and annission, said that he had concluded

other. Mr. Johnston then became involve with Mr. Nesbitt and Sir William with Mr. in argument over certa his examination of Col. Carnegic, He described several important docu-ments which he had seen, but which he had not filed. One was a letter of D. A. Thomas, representative to Can-D. A. Thomas, r Meredith in an argument over certain Guestions The Liberal counsel was ada, by the British munitions minis- details of the contracts let by the shell ter, to the shell committee, covering committee,

Not General Inquiry,

Mr. Neshitt pointed out that the

He did not think that letter was per-tinent to the enguiry, which was en-saged in probing specific cases. There were letters from Mr. Lloyd Harris to the premier and Col. Carnegie's opinion of it.' These were confidential, but if he secured permission he would be pleased to file them. The matters had been thoroly elaborated. Other documents showed the prices the war office agreed to pay for munitions, the prices paid to sub-contractors, and the balance — \$42,000,000 — remaining between the war office prices and money actually paid out. Letters from the Valve Company to the shell committee, read by I. F. Hellmuth, commission counsel, die-talled the money spent on a plant to

was

Nesbitt, K.C., representing Sir Sam Hughes, who pointed out the confi-dential nature of this information. Col. Carnegie said it should be remembered the price of \$2.43 was con-ditional on 200,000 cases being delivered on Nov. 25, 1915. As a matter of fact this contract had not been fulfilled, the first delivery of the com-pany taking place last Sunday, when 4000 shell cases arrived. The price the company would receive now \$2.03. Invited to compare the prices allowed the Valve Company and the price of cases made by Canadian firms, Col. Carnegie said the committee had a Thus the price of labor only had to e considered. Mr. Hellmuth, addressing the comhis examination of Col. Carnegie. He

ISH REVOLUTION CAME

the American firms. The Russell Motor Co. had offered make time fuses for \$4.20, but he did not believe that they would be able

to make delivery. It was of urgent im portance that the fuses be manufac-

had a loading plant?

Positive Denial.

Russel

jections to testimony on the ground of public policy should come from Mr. Hellmuth, who represented the goved the witness respecting his disinclination to give fuse contracts to Cana dian companies, but Col. Carnegie inernment, whereat Mr. Nesbitt prosisted that there were no experts in tested vigorously that he was speak-Canada

ing not only as a counsel but as a Had No Loading Plant. Asked if the Russell Company or ome other Canadian company could citizen of Canada. Mr. Justice Duff-I am also a citi-zen of Canada, but I think you should not have employed experts in the Unit-

vances. The company was allowed to deliver 200,000 shell cases on Nov. adopt a different tone when as one of 25, and the 300,000 balance on Jan. 19, ed States, witness replied that they the counsel you address this commis-1916, if it could. It was not able to could not do so as easily as the United sion Mr. Hellmuth-No doubt we are The demand for prompt delivery, he

tion to the enemy.

washing a certain amount of dirty had held up a number of cases, which said, was so urgent that every moment rection of the government. Mr. Johnston: Do you say now that either the American Ammunition testimony may come out which ordinn Co.

arily would not be expedient to make or the International Arms and Fuse public. It is a question of degree. I feel that I can only object to testi-Mr. Johnston: But the Russell Co.

nony which does not relate to the Col. Carnegie explained that at the subject of the charges referred to. time the order was canceled the Cana-dian plants were producing the cases. The point in controversy had not been decided when the commission The atmosphere in the room djourned for the day.

the enquiry is being held, now imme-diately changed, and tenseness crept in. Sir William Meredith asked whe-Reasons why the price for shell cases the Edwards Valve Co. was to Mr. Johnston then pointed out that make for the shell committee was to creased from \$2.89 to \$2.48 each were given by Col. David Carnegie to the Meredith-Duff Fuse Commission at the ther it would not be better to settle the status of E. F. B. Johnston, K.C., the American companies had failed to nake as prompt delivery as expected. He compelled the witness to admit that Toronto, Liberal counsel. American Ammunition Co. had Mr. Johnston said he desired to ask

morning session. Col. Carnegie said Col. J. W. Allihe thought should be investigated. col. Carnegie said Col. J. W. Alli-son had offered, "out of friendship for Gen. Hughes," to place orders for 300.-co0 shell cases, which were very badly It was: "Was the Edwards Valve Co. Mr. Johnston: I presur ing that you and Lord K getting the same salary." mit fixed by their contract, and that up till May 1 had only delivered 157,000 time

An effort by Mr. Johnston to put tailed the money spent on a plant to while a Mr. Olsen was secured from in evidence some correspondence between the Canada Foundry Company and the British war office in Novemthe Edison Company to manage the shell case staff. Mr. Olsen's life was insured for \$400,000.

asked the shell committee for an ex-

tension of time in which to handle the

shell case order, and also for a cash advance of \$200,000. This was on

October 18, 1915. The cash advance

was refused, the shell committee

pointing out that a number of Cana-dian companies had begun to manu-

facture munitions without such ad-

Johnston's Status.

Sir William Meredith reser judgment on Mr. Johnston's quest about what contracts the manufact ing members of the shell comm handed themselves and what Asked Time Extension. sub-let. The Edwards Valve Company later

can be investigated

Fixing of Prices.

Mr. Johnston then asked Col. Car-negle how he decided the prices of the fuses, orders for which were let to the American Ammunition Company and the International Fuse Company asked whether Col. Carnesse made up the total of \$4.50 by adding together the prices of component parts. Col. Carnegie said he arrived at a price for the fuses as a whole. The most important point was prompt delivery, not the price.

Sir William: Only so far as it re

reserve

lates to the fuse and shell cases.

Mr. Johnston: But did you comdo so on October 3, its manager writpare your prices with others charged in the United States? ing the shell committee in explana-

Col. Carnegie: No. The \$70,000,000 shell orders depended upon our get-ting fuses quickly and the committee were practically finished. On Dec. Some 22 the shell committee formally canlecided it had the right to let the orcelled the order given by Col. Car-negie and Gen. Pease on July 16, 1915. ders where and how it liked Mr. Johnston: How long would it have taken you to inquire?

Col. Carnegie: Only a few minutes. Mr. Johnston: And as a result of your not inquiring you paid a higher price in the United States than other concerns were getting? Col. Carnegie: The committee con-

sidered our prices fair. Mr. Johnston: But since you ha got more light?

oronto, Liberal counsel. Mr. Johnston said he desired to ask testions about several facts which thought should be investigated

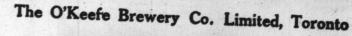
Mr. Johnston: I presume the British war office has not more light, see-ing that you and Lord Kitchener are

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