

Everything Points to the 24th

as being the early spring "style day." The weather has not been up to much for light weight garments so far and the bulk of the suit selling is yet to be done.

We are in dandy shape to meet your suit needs.

It may sound strange and yet it's quite true that at no period during normal times has our stocks been as replete with up-to-date styles and fabrics as it is right now. Thinking in advance is what did the trick.

The Dee Bee suit is here in several new models and the swiftest things we've seen yet.

The pinch back is a great favorite with many and comes in a variety of effects that are bound to please the nifty dresser.

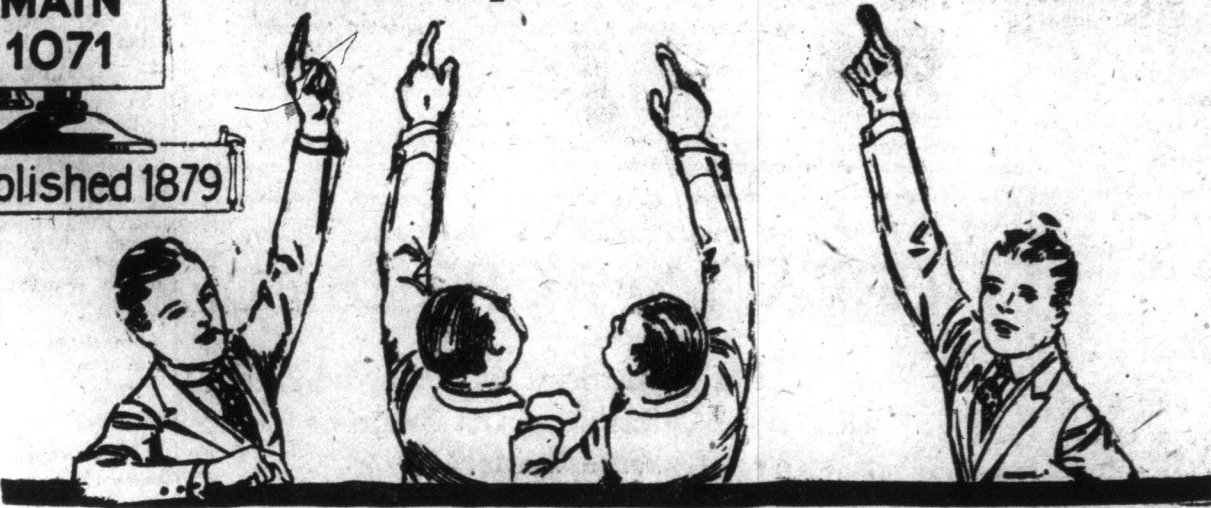
We have a style for every man and a price range that we challenge anyone to beat.

\$15.00, \$16.50, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.00, \$25.00, \$28.00, \$30.00 \$32.00, \$35.00, \$38.00 and \$40.00.

The Palm Beach suits and summer styles are here too for those who care to anticipate a little.



In the furnishing section we show the most beautiful neckwear, 50c to \$1.00. Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear and Pajamas. Also a nifty lot of men's Caps.



Open Every Saturday Night Till 10

OAK HALL, Clothiers

Corner Yonge and Adelaide Streets

J. L. Boombes
MANAGER

FIFTY-ONE LIVES LOST WITH SHIP

French Steamer Colbert, Carrying Military Passengers, Torpedoed.

NAVAL HERO IS LOST

Commander Meets Death on Anniversary of Day That Brought Him Honor.

Paris, May 20.—The French steamship Colbert, carrying a number of French military passengers, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean, April 30, by a Teuton submarine. Fifty-one persons, including the commander of the vessel, lost their lives. Announcement of the sinking of the Colbert was made this afternoon by the French admiralty.

The official statement says: "The steamer Colbert, in the service of the admiralty, and having on board a certain number of military passengers, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on the morning of April 30, by a submarine. Fifty-one persons were killed. Among them being Auxiliary Naval Lieut. Commo. who was in command of the ship and who had been turned over to the army. He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor for defeating a submarine attack on the same day, April 30, a year ago."

Burgomaster Max of Brussels Is Acquitted by Courtmartial

Havre, May 20.—Adolphe Max, burgomaster of Brussels who was deported by the Germans in 1914 and confined at Kildesheim and acquitted according to a report received here, Burgomaster Max is said to have been sent to Cella, Prussia.

Five Killed and Fifteen Hurt in Youngstown Explosion

Youngstown, O., May 19.—Five men were killed and 15 injured, several of them probably fatally, today, when an explosion of mysterious origin occurred at the Bessemer plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company. Officers who have started an investigation say they are unable to assign a reason for the accident. A majority of the men killed were American steel workers.

SCORE'S HOLIDAY WEEK SPECIALS IN THE WEAR.

The week's events socially (and in other ways) add extra emphasis to the importance of just such an opportunity as our special tie sale affords. Gentlemen who have the keenest sense for the new and novel in neckwear of the most exclusive sorts, and the absolute correctness from the standpoint of "dress etiquette" for out-of-doors, for indoors, for formal wear, for informal wear, cannot fail to fully appreciate what the sale means to them, and especially so when the discounts are so genuine and generous. R. Score & Son, Limited, Tailors and Haberdashers, 77 King street, west.

VICE-REGAL PARTY VISIT HAMILTON

Governor-General Opens the Mountain Hospital, and Party is Entertained.

Hamilton, Monday, May 21.—Another epoch in the history of Hamilton was reached Saturday afternoon, when His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, officially opened the new Mount Hamilton Hospital. Dignity and attention marked the proceedings upon his arrival. The duke, in company with Lady Maud Cavendish and their personal suite, mounted to the platform, on which were Mayor Booker and Mrs. Booker, T. H. Pratt (chairman of the hospital board), General Logie, Lt.-Col. C. R. McCullough, Col. S. C. Newburn, Col. John I. McLaren, Sir John Gibson, Bishop Clark, Mr. Mahoney, Dr. Langrill, Adam Brown, John Allan, M.L.A., W. H. Wardrop, K.C., J. H. Collinson, Mrs. W. B. Sanford and members of the city council.

His excellency commented upon the site that had been chosen, and stated that any city should be proud to have the honor of erecting such an institution. He then turned to Chairman Pratt and said: "I now declare this magnificent institution open, and take great pleasure in handing you the key." Amid applause, his excellency handed over the key to Mr. Pratt, and in turn was presented with a golden key in a plush case, facsimile of the original. Lady Maud was then presented with a huge bouquet of roses.

Mayor Booker, T. H. Pratt and Dr. Langrill replied briefly, during which they upheld the expenditures in connection with the institution, and stated that, when completed, it would be the most modernly equipped hospital on the continent. It will be built on the unit plan, and when all the buildings are erected, the cost will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

His excellency and Lady Maud also took part in the dedication services conducted by Bishop Clark and Rev. W. H. Sedgewick, in memory of a prominent Hamiltonian who has made a noble and supreme sacrifice. The third floor was dedicated in memory of Gordon Spitham, William Carr, Fred McLaren and William McLaren, while other wards were dedicated to the following Highland boys who have fallen in action: William MacIntosh, Francis Gibson, Walter Vallance, Chester Newburn, Howard Tidwell, Waldemar Marshall, Campbell George, B. Tingling, Herbert Dohle, Gordon Fearon, Jeffrey Lynch-Staunton, Theodore Purdon, Mac and Gordon Tupper, a.c. The sun-room was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. T. H. Pratt by the W.C.U. In the inspection of the building, the duke and Lady Maud evinced great interest in the fittings, strict construction, and explored every corner. Particular attention was given to the sun-rooms, which adorn the front of the building.

The kind and courteous manner of his excellency, and the gentle ways and pleasant smiles of Lady Maud, have won the deepest regard of Hamiltonians. One instance of the duke's thoughtfulness was shown just as he was preparing to return to the Royal Cottage. He was asked to pose for a picture. He graciously consented for himself and Lady Maud, and also insisted that the members of the city council should be in the group.

Among some of those assisting to his excellency and Lady Maud during the public reception that was held in the Royal Cottage, were Mayor Booker, Sir John M. Gibson and Lady Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Hendrie, Lt.-Col. Robertson, Lt.-Col. Hendrie, Lt.-Col. Robertson, Lt.-Col. Brooks, Lt.-Col. Daley, Major Smith, Lt. Smith, Archdeacon Forster, Rev. C. H. McIvor, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lovening, H. B. Whittier, Mrs. W. B. Sanford and Robert Hobson.

His excellency and Lady Maud spent a very quiet Sunday in the city, where the Very Rev. Dean Owen preached. They were accompanied by Lt.-Col. Henderson, aide-de-camp to his excellency; Capt. McIntosh, Capt. Buckley, Johnson and Capt. Mackenzie. The afternoon his excellency was taken for a motor trip around the mountain brow and along the shore by the Hamilton highway as far as Oakville. Mayor Booker and members of the city council were also in the party.

In the evening the duke and Lady Maud remained in the city, where they were entertained at the Royal Cottage Hotel, it being the only evening not taken up by some function during their stay in this city. While at the mountain sanitarium Sunday afternoon his excellency presented Major John Common with a long-service medal. The ceremony was witnessed by Mrs. Common, Sir John M. Gibson, Mrs. P. D. Crerar, president of the women's auxiliary of the sanitarium, and Lieut.-Col. R. A. Robertson.

SAVED FROM THE SEA.
New York, May 20.—Twelve members of the crew of the Greek steamer Parthenon, who were supposed to have perished in a small boat after their vessel was torpedoed off Fastnet on April 30, had the good luck to be picked up four days later by a British steamship.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT \$1.25, \$5 Weekly Write or call for Catalogue. JACOBS BROS. 15 Toronto Arcade, Opp. Temperance.

STERILIZED WIPING CLOTHS E. PULLAN, TORONTO

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

AFTER a period of rest and preparation the British infantry resumed the offensive southeast of Arras yesterday and captured another section of the Hindenburg line on a front of over a mile. The attack, launched against the flank of this formidable defensive system, made good headway on a mile front between Bullecourt and Fontaine-Croisilles. The enemy hurried up troops to shake the British hold on the captured position and he began a fierce fight, without regaining any ground. The British took some prisoners. In order to harass the nerves of the enemy Sir Douglas Haig has adopted the system of employing spasmodic gusts of fire against various points of the front. This manoeuvre has created great uneasiness among the officers of the enemy's staff. It is combined with the exercise of strong pressure all along the line. The British also beat the Germans in local fighting near the St. Quentin Canal.

The new operations launched by the British have apparently as their object the reduction of Quessant and the capture of the Droocourt switch line. The German front in this region forms a rather sharp salient, which lends itself to attack. It has a further weakness in the hanging of the right flank of the Hindenburg line in the air owing to the loss of its pivot at Vimy Ridge. The British are thus able to dispose their artillery about the junction of the Droocourt and Hindenburg line in a semi-circle, so as to make the enemy's defense of the position physically impossible. As to Lens, Sir Douglas Haig prefers to reduce it by artillery fire, together with a turning movement, instead of entering it by the front door. He has no fancy for needless street fighting and heavy losses. The enemy has apparently left behind a small body of troops in that city to do as much destruction as possible. Eventually these will do the kammered act. By damming the Souches River the enemy has flooded the French coal mines.

A violent battle between French and German forces is proceeding on the Chemin-des-Dames, with the Germans the assailants. The crown prince launched his troops first against the La Boverlie salient, north of the Chemin-des-Dames, recently gained by the French. These forces received rough handling and short shrift, and after rolling them back, the French, becoming active at a point twelve miles to the west of this sector, stormed the German defences near Laffaux Mill and captured some sections of trenches. The Germans returned to the assault by opening, first, a strong artillery fire with heavy high explosive shells and their stinking asphyxiating gas shells. This bombardment increased to the intensity of drum fire; but a French counter-preparation with their artillery rendered the proposed general assault of the enemy abortive. Only in a few places did the Germans leave their trenches, and then they encountered a spirited resistance of the French Infantry. In but one place, northeast of Carny, did the Germans penetrate the French positions, and this was only on a front of about 220 yards. The French infantry is thus displaying great superiority to the enemy, as in the past, but the great drawback is that France has not men. She requires urgent reinforcements, it is said, for while German and Austrian power is declining, French power is declining as well. This explains the prompt decision of the United States to send troops to Europe as speedily as possible and also the pending Canadian decision to conscript enough men to make up the half-million promised for the war at once.

The Italian offensive, which has the important task of wearing down Austria-Hungary and of removing the danger of a premature enemy success against Russia, first made progress about Hill 652, on the Julian front; then repulsed counter-attacks by dense masses of the enemy, and lastly took prisoners and much war material on Saturday, according to yesterday's official report from Rome. Hill 652, where the Italians extended their lines, is on the Vodice, north of Gorizia. They also enlarged their gains near the Plava bridgehead. The enemy launched his counter-attacks with dense masses, but each attempt failed before the Italian defences. The Italian captures comprised two four-inch guns, two six-inch mortars, some trench mortars, machine guns and a great quantity of arms and ammunition.

The work of the Italians has an important bearing on the war, for by using up the remaining human resources of Austria-Hungary, they are steadily increasing the tremendous strain on Germany. Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey a year ago represented about one-half of the total military effort of the Germanic alliance; Germany represented the other half. Owing to the wholesale surrenders of Austrians in Galicia last year and the defeat of Turkey in Mesopotamia and in Egypt this year, the present military effort of Germany has increased to about three-quarters of the whole enemy alliance this spring.

Kennedy Jones, British food controller, told an Edinburgh audience that by a new method of attack the British sailors had successfully combated the German submarines, and he was confident that these British maritime successes would continue. He did not give details of the British successes. It is suspected that one means adopted by the enemy to increase the damage by the U-boats has been to waylay British ships in neutral waters, remove them outside of the three-mile limit and then sink them. These same neutrals had denied the British destroyers the privilege of even appearing in their waters. It is understood that the allies have stopped this abuse of their friendship. They have now on their side the powerful boycott of the United States against unfriendly neutrals.

The Russians confined their military activity to the repulsing of German attacks on their extreme right and left flanks, near Riga and in Rumania. Minister of War Kerensky is leaving Petrograd for the Russian fighting fronts. He told interviewers that he was convinced that on his return he would be able completely to dissipate gloomy impressions as to the condition of the Russian army. The council of workmen's and soldier delegates has passed a resolution of confidence in the new coalition government. It is now known that German agents assisted in fomenting the recent revolution in the belief that the anarchists would gain control, institute a reign of terror and plunge the country into such confusion that it would not be of any assistance to the allies in this year's campaign. The moderate element, however, gained control of affairs, and the anarchists have apparently lost their chances for good, so that the state will remain attached to the allied cause.

The operations have died down to sporadic Bulgarian attacks and cannonading on the Balkan front, probably owing to stress of early spring weather. The French, however, have captured a new trench in the Lymniza region. British aviators have bombed hostile encampments and depots near Drama and Dolra and British troops have repulsed a Bulgarian counter-attack on the Struma front.

Paris announces that a German torpedo hit and sank the French steamer Colbert in the Mediterranean on April 30, and that 51 persons, including the commander of the ship, were killed. The ship was carrying a certain number of military passengers when struck. Commander Commo, who went down with his ship, died on the first anniversary of a successful battle which he had with a submarine.