to keep an undimmed eye on the goal of what was best for this province and its people, and I trust that so would be glad of such suggestions. and its people, and I trust that so long as I may be honored with such leadership I may be able to keep a clear and unclouded eye for that goal and to follow the path of duty as I

Guided by Duty.

"Personally, it matters little to me whether my career as prime minister of this province is long or short, but it does matter that I discharged my duty to the best of my ability while I retained that position. It matters much to this province that its prime minister, whoever he may be, should be guided, and guided solely, by a sense of duty. And I am not unconscious that many of my best and warniest personal and political friends feel that I have made a mistake, even some may feel that they cannot continue further to give their allegiance to the party while I am its leader, I have, personally, faith without a doubt that not only the public of today, but the public of years to come, will say that the government did what was right under conditions as they existed at the time, and I fear not the verdict of this day or of future generations, and I am content to await the verdict of the people when the right time comes for them to render their verdict.

"I am satisfied that the Conservative"

Dossible to go without finding ourselves upon doubtful ground. And this means probable to me this moration.

Restricting Importation.

How far could they go in restricting the importation of liquor into the province? He did not wish to speak with any degree of certainty on this point.

"As to the administrative parts of the superior to the Manitoba bill. They had been alive to the good points of it."

As for the part of the bill that was not prohibitive, it had ben placed in the hands of the drug trade. We placed it there because it appeared to us to be the best place that would be glad to be relieved of the tradfic. The government must protect the trade from abuses. A better arrangement might be provided."

There were certain blanks in the bill. They had thought to take the vote of the soldiers at the front, but they had followed the index of the soldiers would be squited to the good points of it."

The government must protect the trade from abuses. A better arrangement might be provided."

There were certain

"The soil of France and Flanders is red today with the blood of Canada's best and bravest. The flower of our young manhood is marching out daily young manhood is marching out daily in thousands. How long can this fair young province stand the strain? Before our five hundred thousand men from Canada that we have promised have been secured at the present ratio of recruiting Ontario will be depleted of the very pick and best of her citizenship; and it will take us generations to make good in man power what this war is costing us. In the name of high heaven, then, what is the duty of this house and this country? Surely it is to bend every energy, to use every effort, to enact every law that we may believe will bring to an end and that as soon as possible, the terrible war tragedy now being enacted.

"Is this the time to talk of personal liberty, to think of our pleasures, our appetites, our enjoyments, when the

and sentiments of the people, Hon. Mr. Hearst said: "Surely we, as a young country in the making, must so shape our legislation and educate our people that no government of this country will have to make the admission the government of Great Britain had had to make, and be like that government, to make, and be like that government, the make and be like that government, the make are so the leader of the opposition.

done so well of so make.

Mr. Rowell complimented the government of the soldiers. He was confident that, as in Manitoba, so in Ontario, the soldiers would vote for the maintenance of the law. In whatever way the soldiers might opinion, said the leader of the opposition. impotent to remove the evil. If so it will stand as a reproach to us and to this generation, and public men of the future will curse us for our cowardice and weakheartedness. "The situation in the cld land today

speaks to us in this new land in tones of thunder to avoid the path that land has taken, and to shake off that which hampers progress in times of peace and may destroy entirely in times of

Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Hon. W. J. Hanna rose amid applause.
The act, he said, was consistent with
the history of temperance agitation in
this province and with the past of the

m 1905, when the right to supply children with liquor at the request of their parents was taken away. In the following year bartenders had been made personally responsible, and municipalities had been prevented from frustrating local option legislation by refusing third readings. Later, minors tound to have secured liquor were compelled, under penalty of imprisonment to disclose the

to the year 1915.

Some of this legislation had been accepted after severe criticism. He instanced the act forbidding the opening of bars before 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Hanna reviewed the appointment of a provincial commission to take the place of previous local license commissions. This had not been done without opposition, opposition which had come from both sides of the house. The amendments had depended upon the personnel of the commissioners. There was no criticism today of the amendment, and there could be no criticism of the aplendid work accomplished by the commissioners.

They might have been satisfied with work of the license commission had not new conditions arisen, not only in this country, but all over the world. The work of the commission had been supplanted by the present act, the second reading of which he was then moving. Mr. Harna said that he wished it to be clearly understood that any sugges-

Macdonald Act.

The government would give careful consideration to the working of the Macdonald Act in Manitoba. and to follow the path of duty as I see it with, feeble perhaps, but with unfaltering steps and with unswerving determination.

Guided by Duty.

Macconald Act in Manitoba.

"I do not say that the province could not go farther, but let me repeat that in this bill we have gone as far as it is possible to go without finding ourselves upon doubtful ground. And this means prohibition."

comes for them to render their verdict.

"I am satisfied that the Conservative who in years to come reads the record which his party are writing today will have no cause to blush as he reads that record. And whatever the right not only to yote, but also to excomes, approval or condemnation I press their opinions and to influence makes.

reads that record. And whatever comes, approval or condemnation, I will always have the witness of a clear conscience that in the hour of my country's greatest peril I hesitated not to do what to me seemed right, and waited not to count the cost."

How Long?

"The soil of France and Flanders is red today with the blood of Canada's best and bravest. The flower of our young manhood is manything a province-wide measure, a 50-per cent. vote was preferable to the 60-50-per cent. vote was preferable to the 60

liberty, to think of our pleasures, our appetites, our enjoyments, when the civilization of the world is hanging in the balance and the very foundations of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and her allies in the field and on the high seas?

"Are we who are staying at home comfortable and safe around our firesides going to cavil about our rights, our privileges and our pleasures while the stream of our richest and best life-

"True, there will be some dislocation of trade, and cases of hardship thru parties interested in this trade that I wish with all my heart could be avoided, but ultimately, and that in the near future, I believe the capital and labor used will be turned to more productive service, where that capital will bring substantial and permanent returns to the men who own it, where it wills give employment to thousands more men and women than it does today, and where, instead of waste, and worse still, sorrow and suffering, it will bring comfort and happiness and strength and stability to the state. We regret the loss and suffering it may entail, but the public good must be supreme."

The premier against the efficiency of set in emilitary men was that the open bar did work against the efficiency of the state to stop that which was a menace to the efficiency and morality of its citizens. Mr. Rowell referred to the stand taken recently by members of the Optario Medical Society on the liquor question. "The war has not added a send suffering it may have a stand that Ontario's annual drink bill was estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 but worse still, between 10 and 12 million dollars was paid for imported liquors, spirits, malt liquors and wines, which was equal to the annual revenue of the province.

England's Example.

Speaking of the example of England, where the traffic had become so enable to take only partial measures by reason of the anti-prohibition habits and sentiments of the people, Hon. Mr. Rowell went on to say that the commission had been so successful because they had secured so strong and unapproachable a man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of it. Had they got a weaker man at the head of the solders. He was confident that, as in Manitoba, so more minent on

tion.

The Committee of One Hundred ther rane Committee of One Hundred then came in for the commendation of the speaker. He spoke of the value of the signatures secured by them, as the people had signified their opinion after seeing both sides of the question, as set forth in the newspapers by the advertisements of the Committee of One Hundred and by the Personal Liberty League.

Thanks Where Due.

Mr. Rowell said the thanks of the province were due at this most important moment to all those who had assisted the

Hon. W. J. Hanna.

Hon. W. J. Hanna rose amid applause. The act, he said, was consistent with the history of temperance agitation in this province and with the past of the Conservative party.

Legislation in this direction had begun in a small way under Sir James Whitney in 1905, when the right to supply children with liquor at the request of their parents was taken away. In the following year bartenders had been made personally responsible, and municipalities had been prevented from frustrating local option legislation, by refusing third when waited on by the delegation from the said was said the character of the churches, the various men's and women's associations and last, but not least, to the moderate drinkers who had assisted the movement—to all those who had assisted the movement—to the churches, the various men's and women's associations and last, but not least, to the moderate drinkers against the traffic.

"If the law is put into force properly I am sure that once the traffic is out it will stay out," said Mr. Rowell. If the law were not properly enforced, as in the case of the Scott Act, the people might become dissatisfied with the legislature. But I am satisfied with the legislature when had assisted the movement—to all those who had assisted the movement—to all those who had assisted the movement—to all those who had assisted the movement—to the churches, the various men's and women's lead been prevented from frustrating local option legislation by refusing third readings. Later, minors found to have secured liquor were compelled, under penalty of imprisonment, to disclose the names of the persons who had supplied them. Many other restrictive measures with the legislation. They should see that the disclosed in refuser that the legislation. them. Many other restrictive measures had been passed in subsequent years, up to the year 1915.

Some of this legislation had been accepted after severe criticism. He instanced the act forbidding the opening of bower before Salash the opening of their business. He hoped to hear some pronouncement to this effect from the

premier.
"We must have social centres that will take the place of the bar," said Mr. Rowell. "The enactment of the legislation is but the removal of one of the barriers to true social reform."

After the war new conditions would ob-After the war new conditions would obtain. Let them face them with courage. One of the greatest foes of progress was out of the way. The era was dawning when equal distribution of wealth and honor would be the heritage of all.

honor would be the heritage of all.

Approved Measure.

During the evening a number of private members on both sides of the house expressed their approval of the bill and their gratification that prohibitive legislation had been enacted at this time.

A. E. Donovan, Brockville, took three-quarters of an hour to say that he favored the bill, that he wanted to declare himself as strongly in favor of

further.

J. C. Elliott, West Middlesex, who followed, complimented the member from Brockville on his amazing change of heart. He said that he feared that in a strict fifty per cent. vote the women of Ontario would not be given a fair chance to express themselves on the temperance question. The act, he said, was the most far-reaching that could have been enacted, and it would be the most effective in ed, and it would be the most effective

Canada.

A. H. Musgrove, North Huron, said that temperance had advanced further in the past year than in the previous fifty years. Sam Carter, South Wellington; W. McDonald, North Bruce, and J. F. Hilliard, Dundas, all expressed their approval of the bill in no measured terms. Allan Studholme, East Hamilton, complimented the premier on the stand he had taken, and said that it was the position he himself had taken continuously.

ously.

The second reading of the bill was carried amid applause from both sides of the house at twenty minutes to eleven, after six hours' debate. There was no exsix hours' debate. There was no expression of approval from the galleries, where there were many spectators, in spite of the lateness of the hour. The Speaker had warned those in the galleries earlier in the day that they were not allowed to express any opinion. not allowed to express any opinion, either favorable or adverse, to the pro-

## CANADIAN CASUALTIES

INFANTRY.

Died of Wounds.

Sgt. A. H. Waldron, St. John, N.B.;
James Saker, Edmonton; M. Johnson,
Vancouver, B.C.

Killied in Action.
Arthur Clinton Robinson, Cape Traverse, P.E.I.; Daniel McLeod, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Athanaze Poirer, Balmoral, N.B.; Wm. J. Ringler, Listowel, Ont.;
Pioneer Sidney G. Johnstone, Kamloops, B.C.; Charles H. Berry, Dorchester, N.B.; Wm. A. Hamilton, 384 Montrose avenue, Toronto; Wilfrid J. Dechame, Campbellton, N.B.; Edwin Beaton, Amherst, N.S.; Andrew Campbell, Estevan, Sask.

Sask.

Seriously Wounded.

Lieut. Benj. W. Ware, Haileybury,
Ont.; Sgt. James, Thurmer, England.
Severely Wounded.
F. W. O'Connor, St. John, N.B.; R.
Middleton Beaumont, Franklin, Man.;
Benj. Bayliss. Berlin, Ont.; Lance-Corp.
Walter S. Claydon, Preston, Ont.; J. M.
Hazelhurst, England; Wm. Crane, England.

Wounded.
Pioneer Michall C. McLellan, New
Waterford, C.B.; John Price, Montreal;
Victor McQuilkin, Montreal; John L.
Smith, Wolf Creek, Alta.; Wm. Keeves,
Edmonton; Alderic Langevin, Montreal;
Pioneer Frank L. Arnold, Moose Jaw,
Sask.; Wm. S. Davis, Parry Sound, Ont.;
Robert Carr, St. Henri, Que; Alex.
Black, Montreal; Co. Sergt.-Major Wm.
J. Blitch, Victoria, B.C.; Wm. S.
Cassidy, Montreal: Thomas Coombes. the balance and the very foundations of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and the arms of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and the arms of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and the arms of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and the arms of liberty are tottering and dependent upon the strength of Great Britain and the arms of liberty arms of liberty arms of liberty arms of liberty arms of liberty arms arms of liberty arms of liberty arms arms of liberty arms of li

Slightly Wounded.

John A. Menary, Orangeville, Ont.
Robert Rosborough, St. Stephens, N.B.
Arthur A. Mackay, Montreal.

Wm. S. Mills, Amherst. N.S.

Wounded.
Freeman Clark, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Roydon C. Carkney, Ottawa.

Killed in Action.

Richard McKeever Tickbown Oct. Richard McKeever, Tichborne, Ont. ARTILLERY.

Killed in Action.
Gunner George H. Jackson, Dunnville,
Ont.; Gunner A. C. Ansell, St. Catharines, Ont.

Wilfrid H. Davy, England. MEDICAL SERVICE.

Seriously III. Ernest Leroy Cody, Newmarket, Ont. BERLIN BOWLING CLUB. BERLIN, Ont., April 4.—The annual meeting of the Berlin Bowling Club was held tonight, and the past year was reported as a good one. The following officers were elected: President, H. A. Hagen; vice-president, D. S. Bowlby; secretary-treasurer, J. J. A. Weir.

# CARNIVAL OF SURPRISES

A Hey-dey of rollicking merriment and refreshing mysteries to inaugurate the first of the

# Carls-Rite

After-Theatre Suppers Commencing Tonight, April 5th, Ten-Thirty to Mid-

ONE DOLLAR Miss Beatrice Van Loon

and Her Holland Girls make hearts elate with en-chanting music and song. Why go home after the theatre when the fun is just commencing? Make your evening's enjoyment complete in a property of the complete of the com

plete in a way you'll re-member for weeks. Afternoon Tea, a la Carte; every afternoon, four-thirty to six. Concert-Dinners, every evening, six Southern Chicken Dinner, Wednesday, six to nine, one

Business Men's Lunch, every noon twelve to two-thirty, fifty cents. Reservations for the Carnival of Surprises should be made now. Phone Main 7060.

SANITARY WASHED WIPING RAGS AND CHEESE CLOTH. E. PULLAN

Reports From All Parts of the County Are Encouraging— Seeding Under Way.

Farmers from all parts of the county were in the city yesterday and they report that the outlook, at the present time for the fall wheat crop, is excellent, the root ard blade both having apparently withstood the winter remarkably well. Already the fields begin to show a green shade, and warm moist weather from this time forward would do wonders toward giving it a start. The acreage is considerably less in the Counties of York. Peel and Ontario, as shown by the government reports, and local observation. The phenomenally wet weather of last fall over all the midland counties so prolonged the harvest that comparatively few farmers were able to prepare any land for fall wheat sowing. Labor, too, was scarce and high.

Clover and grass seeds are said to be

was scarce and high.

Clover and grass seeds are said to be looking remarkably well, but the season is not far enough advanced to hazard a guess as to how it will emerge from the winter snows and frost. It is common report thruout the midland counties that thousands of acres intended for cultivation will this spring be sown to meadow lands owing to the threatened shortage of farm hands.

W. H. Paterson of Agincourt, who was in the city yesterday, said, however, that the action of the government in offering to allow the farmer soldier recruits to return home and assist in the putting in of the seed, and later gathering the harvest, would relieve the situation immensely and that little anxiety need be feared on this score.

### feared on this score. RATE OF ASSESSMENT LOW IN YORK COUNTY

Commenting on the statement made at the Saturday night meeting of the North Toronto Ratepayers' Association relative to the low rate of assessment, George S. Henry, M.L.A., said at the North Toronto Conservative meeting on Monday night that no property in the county was assessed at so low a rate as 25 per cent. of its value. of its value.

"In this connection I can say that I am proud of the York County council," said Mr. Henry, "in that when they were asked to give a grant of \$250,000 to the Red Cross and particite founds they also Cross and patriotic funds they did so without a dissenting voice and today York Country is paying in round figures a war tax of 5 mills on the dollar." a war tax of 5 mills on the dollar."

Monday night's meeting was one of the best held, the attendance being large and enthusiastic. A feature of the evening was the presentation by the association to Past President R. L. Baker of a roll of honor containing the names of 25 young North Toronto men who had enlisted and gone to the front. Other speakers were Frank Howe and Dr. Evans John P. Patterson, the president, was in the chair.

## **ACTIVE CAMPAIGN TO** FILL YORK BATTALION

Energetic Measures to Secure Young Men Who Are Still Eligible.

Practically every business and professional man in Newmarket yesterday pledged his hearty support to the work of raising recruits for the 220th York Overseas Battalion, and today an active campaign will be undertaken to raise the Newmarket end of it in record time. Following the campaign put up by Lieut.-Col. Clarke, it was at one time feared that difficulty would be experienced in getting the men, but latest reports are reassuring. reassuring.

reassuring.
Scarboro has been one of the most active of all the municipalities in the county in raising recruits, but at least 40 young unmarried men are still eligible for active service and can be spared without working any hardship on the farmers themselves. These figures, it is said, can be easily duplicated in every other municipality in the county.

Lieut.-Col. Brown is adopting the most energetic measures to secure men, and energetic measures to secure men, and officers have been despatched to all

## EARLSCOURT SPLENDID DISTRICT FOR RECRUITS

Lance-Corp. P. Kirby, No. 1 Tunneling Company, R.E., C.E.F., writing from Company, R.E., C.E.F., writing from France to Manager H. Pomeroy, Belmont Theatre, West St. Clair avenue, says; "I hope the recruiting meetings are still being held in Earlscourt, as in my opinion the Earlscourt district is the best in Toronto for obtaining recruits. There are five or six Earlscourt boys in our company, one of whom, Pte. W. Miles, has been promoted since coming here.

"We have heard a report that the Turks are about finished and that it won't be long before we are home again."

ATTENDED FLOWER SHOW.

Deputy-Reeve Fred Miller of York Township has just returned from a trip to Philadelphia, where he was in attendance at the annual American Horticultural Show, which lasted for more than a week, and was attended by 20,000 to 25,000 visitors every day. More than five acres were occupied in the display of flowers, the largest ever held in America. Mr Miller was accompanied by a number Mr. Miller was accompanied by a number of Canadian representative growers from all parts of the province.

## DEPOT FOR BANTAMS.

A recruiting depot for Burton's Banam Battalion was opened in Earlscourt vesterday at the Belmont Assembly Hall.

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

(Continued from Page 1).

cepting the fact that they were short of guns, maxims, rifles, ammuni tion, and even, it know is known, short of bayonets, retreated to avoid the destruction of the organization of their armies.

Verdun is no longer a fortress, so the impression made by prolonged bombardments on its entrenched but mobile defence can neither be lasting nor decisive. It is simply being defended as a sector of the 500-mile front. To reduce it by siege methods would require an investment, so as to cut off the defenders from outside reinforcements of men, munitions and guns. If the French put into action gun for gun and shell for shell, they can develop a fire power sufficient to neutralize the fire power of the Germans, and, that being the case, how on earth are the Germans going to reduce it by siege methods, when to do so depends, as in battle, on the development of preponderating superiority of fire? German tactics and strategy postulated in every case that superiority in men, munitions and guns, but they no longer possess that pre-eminence, for Joffre has within call more men, guns and munitions than the Germans have. So a definite result could only be expected from the storming tactics of Bothmar, which broke down on the slopes of Douaumont. To have succeeded they should have carried the main positions of the French in course of the initial rush before the defenders' local, but purely temporary, deficiencies in men and artillery had been remedied. That would have been the enemy's only chance, and it seemed to be well within reach between Thursday and Saturday of the first week of the offensive.

But the initial gains of ground of the Germans wherever they attack seem to be bothering some of the critics. It should not bother them, for French war books are well known and French tactics and strategy have been widely read and debated. The difference between the French and German defensive tradition was explained a few years ago by an enemy reviewer, as follows: "The German defence relies upon a single line, fortified in group fashion, and it seeks a decision by launching of the general reserve against the enemy's flank. The French, on their part, do not hesitate when on the defensive to contest a deep zone by means of rearguard actions. They occupy a series of points of vantage and wear down the enemy by a succession of short counter-attacks until the right time has arrived for a strong counter-offensive by the general reserve. For the success of these tactics it is essential that the appointed place for the launching of the counter-stroke should not be prematurely revealed."

The vindication of this system of the French traditional school was the work of the Alpinist, General Humbert, who achieved a tactical triumph when his force of not more than three divisions bore the shock of fourteen German divisions and held at bay by dexterous manoeuvring and a skilfur use of fortified posts and a masterly combination of rifle, maxim and artillery fire the hostile host that was increased to twenty divisions, exclusive of technical siege units, before the end of the first week of combat. But there was nothing novel about the tactics of General Humbert and those of the French artillery commandant, General Herr, any more than there was about these of their direct opponents, Bothmar and Besler. So, when General Humbert had made his slow and systematical withdrawal across the intervening zone, three to fiv miles deep, from the first line trenches to the first of the five main defensive positions constructed by General Sarrail on the eastern bank of the Meuse, he strove to retain more advanced positions on both wings, and when he launched his counter-attacks at the Douaumont position he attacked the enemy not frontally but by a double flanking movement, which saved the situation. The tactics which are being repeated on the western bank of the Meuse are similar in nature to the tactics of General Humbert, involving a slow withdrawal thru a deep zone to main defensive positions on the heights of the Meuse. On the first of the main French positions wherever they have been reached the Germans have been unable to make any abiding impression in five to six weeks' fighting.

Artillery activity was the feature on the British front, and a German aeroplane was brought down by a British aviator south of Souchez. In Russia the armies of the czar have lost the services of General Ivanoff, who has retired, owing to ill-health, due to nineteen months' strain of war, and he is succeeded by General Brusiloff, commander of the 8th Russian army. The new British budget provides for another fiscal year of war and imposes new taxation of \$325,000,000. Taxes are put on amusements, sugar, cocoa, coffee, chicory, railway tickets, etc. Mineral water and matches will also contribute to the British coffers. The British official press bureau termed a communique of the German admiralty on an air raid in Scotland Sunday night, "one of the usual inaccurate and bombastic type with which Germany 20 Maud St. Ad. 760 hopes to delude neutrals and her own people."

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SURPRISE ENTERTAINMENT, 8.30 to 10.30 DANCING FOR EVERYBODY, 10.30 to 1.30 No Extra Charge.

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# MONSTER MASS VILITARY WEETING

Riverdale Park Saturday Afternoon

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SPORTSMEN'S PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION

20 MASSED BANDS 7 RECRUITING PLATFORMS **50 STIRRING APPEALS** 

## THE EIGHT PAGE ART SECTION OF THIS WEEK'S

replete with pictures of great general interest: Strictly Canadian is the frontispiece description of an important native industry, namely maple syrup making, showing both the former and present methods of obtaining this product.

The big feature at present is pictures of the overseas units. This week's issue will show the staff of the 122nd Battalion at Huntsville, under Lieut. Colonel D. M. Grant; the 127th Battalion at Aurora, with Capt. Bell and Lieut. Speirs; the Wentworth County enlistments of the 129th, with Lieut. Col. Knowles; the physical drill team of the 122nd Battalion at Huntsville; an interior view of the 76th Battalion's barracks at Barrie, the signal corps of the 76th, the picket of the 76th, several platoons of the 76th and the guard of the 76th; instruction staff and signalers in training at Exhibition camp; the 75th Battalion's famous overseas band; several platoons of the 134th; Toronto University and McMaster students attached to the signal training depot, Ottawa; Officers and non-come of the 48th Battery; the 92nd Highlanders' scouts; individual portraits in profusion of men overseas, and men preparing to go overseas; a group view of Canadian soldiers who have been invalided home; several group views of Canadian soldiers prisoners of war in Germany—if you have not heard from your soldier boy look for him in these groups; an uncensored picture of the Giessen camp in Germany; break up of the Rivers Don and Humber.

The Sunday World is for sale everywhere at 5 cents per copy. Order your copy now.

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