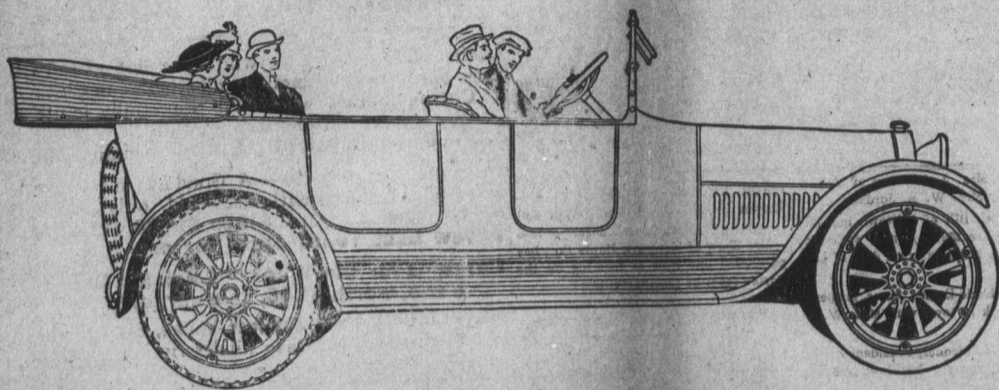


Studebaker



## The Studebaker Car From the Standpoint of Economy

**I**F ECONOMY is to be your consideration from now on, especially in the purchase of your motor car, you should by all means investigate the Studebaker Car from that standpoint.

Where people know cars, in all probability they buy that car in greatest numbers which gives them the greatest value for their money.

Therefore, in Detroit, where 80% of all cars are made, where people know cars, the official registrations show that there are more Studebakers in use than any other car costing over \$500.

In Western Canada, where people prove motor car value and quality, where they test it out, twelve months in the year, on the longest, hardest, hilliest drives, they have found that Studebakers give consistent service, day in and day out, at the least possible maintenance and repair expense.

In the large cities where style is a factor, there are thousands of Studebakers in daily use.

In ratio to power, Studebaker Cars are most economical in gasoline consumption.

In ratio to carrying capacity, their light weight and perfect balance make them most economical in tires—Studebaker owners frequently get from 8,000 to 10,000 miles on a single set of tires.

Studied accessibility reduces inspection, adjustment and repair costs to a minimum.

Therefore, if economy is to be your watchword, buy a Studebaker.

Buy it as an investment—not as an expenditure.

If you want to sell it, or trade it in, it will bring a higher re-sale price in ratio to first cost, than most other cars.

The Studebaker Car is the best work of a great Canadian manufacturing organization; it bears a great name, it carries a splendid reputation, and it is protected by a year's guarantee against defective material and workmanship.

Come in and let us show you, point by point, the quality features of this Canadian built car, the features that make it one of the best automobile "buys" in the world.

"Made-in-Canada"

Four-Cylinder Models

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| FOUR Roadster          | \$1375 |
| FOUR Touring Car       | 1375   |
| FOUR Landau Roadster   | 1635   |
| FOUR Every-Weather Car | 1675   |

All prices, c. & Walkerville

A. L. PELTON & CO.  
Distributor for Nova Scotia and  
Prince Edward Island

Six-Cylinder Models

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| SIX Roadster        | \$1685 |
| SIX Touring Car     | 1685   |
| SIX Landau Roadster | 1990   |
| SIX Touring Sedan   | 2245   |
| SIX Coupe           | 2310   |
| SIX Limousine       | 2430   |

All prices, c. & Walkerville

### MOMENTOUS ISSUES AT OTTAWA

OTTAWA, June 1.—Events of surpassing importance are in the making these days. On Monday of this week both senators and commoners assembled together in the commons chambers to welcome the great British leader, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour. The galleries were also crowded. The demand for admittance was ever greater than on the memorable occasion when the eloquent Viviani, representative of France, addressed parliament. The speech which Mr. Balfour delivered was inspiring and was received with tumultuous applause.

Mr. Balfour was welcomed by Speaker Rhodes of the House of Commons and Speaker Bolduc of the Senate. And Mr. Balfour responded in both languages.

Following him the two leaders made brief speeches. Both were eloquent. Both were laden with fervent declarations of loyalty to the Empire, and determination that Canada would continue to contribute her utmost strength to the cause of the allies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier appeared to be in better form than he was on the occasion of Mr. Viviani's visit. And certainly he was most emphatic in his expressions of devotion to England which he described as the mother of civilization.

Remarkable events happened in the province of Quebec. And the great

audience here was wondering what Sir Wilfrid would say. In Quebec City and in Montreal thousands of young Liberals of military age organized under the chiefs of Liberal clubs had held noisy demonstrations on the public streets; had hoisterously announced their determination to fight compulsory military service; had challenged England's right to be in the War; had denounced England for being in the war, had threatened to start a revolution, had emphasized their violent and disloyal declarations by smashing windows of buildings in which newspapers that criticized them are published; and by brutally attacking returned soldiers who were so disabled as to be unable to defend themselves. And all these grave excesses were indulged in by young Liberals capable of bearing arms—young Liberals who refused to volunteer—who say they will not volunteer—and who swear in the name of "Liberalism," "freedom" and "democracy" that they will resist any law that may be enacted in regard to compulsory service. They riotously proclaimed their indifference to the call of their brothers Overseas—nor did they care a snap whether the great war for world freedom and civilization be lost or won. They were quite determined that they would not go to the help of their brothers or to the defence of their country.

Under circumstances it was not surprising the people waited almost with

hated breath to hear what Sir Wilfrid Laurier would say; and that they were glad when they heard him fervently portraying England's greatness and pledging Canada's full strength to support the mother of civilization.

It must not be understood that the riotous young Liberals who indulged in the excesses just mentioned represent the whole people of the Province of Quebec. They do not. But nevertheless their violent conduct is a serious menace to the unity peace and good government of the country. And it raises questions of importance in regard to the political teaching that gives such violent results; and the future consequences if brute force is to take the place of reason.

The situation at present is this. Sir Robert Borden is home with first hand knowledge of the awful war danger that hangs over our heads. He knows that if we would save ourselves from the cruelties of German barbarity we must fight and beat that monster on the plains of Flanders. The young Liberals of Quebec and Montreal think that we should wait until the German hordes land in Canada. But Sir Robert knows, and we know that it would then be too late to save our country.

Unfortunately the Liberal members of Parliament, excepting two or three appear also to be indifferent to the impending danger; and are thinking only of ways and means of getting into

power. The time of the House is being occupied by them with long-winded discussions of subjects that should be postponed until we have made sure that Canada will continue to be British and not become a German dependency.

Unfortunately, too, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is letting a great deal of valuable time pass by before he decides whether he will live up to his eloquent declarations of last Monday, or drop back into the old rut of partisanship with his hungry followers.

Sir Robert Borden, it is understood, has conferred with Sir Wilfrid, has confided to him the confidential reasons why Canada should hasten to the support of her noble sons in the trenches and at once throw every ounce of strength into the defence of the mother of civilization and our own defence. And Sir Robert it is also understood has frankly invited Sir Wilfrid to cooperate with him; and is prepared to make a fair distribution of cabinet positions to reorganize the government and non-partisan lines but Sir Wilfrid is hesitating. There is no announcement yet made. It is hoped that one will be made early next week. It is hoped that Sir Wilfrid will in the presence of national peril, forget partisanship, and and grasp Sir Robert's proffered hand so that together they may lead the brave people of Canada unitedly forward in the contest for flag and free-

dom.

There is a remarkable and regrettable coolness in the Liberal press. It is worthy of careful observation that a great many Liberal papers have not yet made up their minds that they really want united action to win the war.

G. A. L.

A reporter was interviewing Thos. A. Edison. "And you, sir," he said to the inventor, "made the first talking machine?" "No," Mr. Edison replied, "the first one was made long before my time—out of a rib."

### RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER

Declares Russian Troops Have Ceased Fraternizing With the Germans and their Army is Daily Gaining Strength.

REIV, Russia, June 4.—M. Kerenka, Minister of War, today delivered an address to the military delegates in which he declared that the Russian troops had ceased fraternizing with the Germans and that the Russian army was gaining in strength daily.

"After touring the whole of Russia and the battlefield," said M. Kerenka. "I can affirm that what hitherto was regarded as the dying agony of our army, was nothing else than the laborious travail of the new Russian State. I can affirm that notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the Russian army is increasing daily, based as it is on a new and intelligent discipline. I can affirm once for all that fraternization with the enemy has completely ceased."

M. Kerenka afterwards reviewed the troops massed outside the city, who enthusiastically cheered him.

### CANADIANS ENGAGED

In Fiercest Fighting Since Battle of Arras, Considering Numbers Involved Held Works for 18 Hours, when they were finally driven back.

ON THE BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE June 4, via London, June 4.—(From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press).—The fighting which raged yesterday about the electric power station southeast of Lens was as fierce as any since the battle of Arras, considering the number of troops involved.

Canadian troops were in the thick of it, first and last. They gained the ruins of the electrical works, shortly before two o'clock Sunday morning, after a splendid dash into the moonlight, and it was not until nearly eight o'clock Sunday night that they were finally driven back to their original positions under the pressure of German counter attacks in which an overpowering weight of men was employed.

The works were held eighteen hours against the concentrated artillery.

One difficulty with which the Canadians were confronted was the fact that in preparing the attack on the works their artillery had reduced the buildings so effectively and had so obliterated the trenches dug about them that practically all shelters were eliminated.

While the objectives eventually were lost, the enterprise was not without compensations for 112 prisoners were taken and valuable identifications were obtained. The prisoners represented at least three different German regiments which engaged in the first fighting and in the counter-attacks.

### FAMED BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED

Captain Albert Ball, D.S.M., Was Killed

LONDON, June 3.—The War Office has received confirmation that Captain Albert Ball one of Great Britain's most noted aviators was killed in action some time ago. Captain Ball had been missing since May 7.

Captain Ball was last seen near Lens early in the evening of May 7, engaged in a fight with three German airplanes. He did not return to his base and since then a report has been in circulation that he had been made prisoner by the Germans.

The aviator had a brilliant record, his score of enemy airplanes shot down up to the early part of the year having been 29. His home was in Nottingham and because of his exploits he was given the freedom of that city. He had received the Distinguished Service Medal with two bars and also the Military Cross. He was only 21 years of age.

Ball in less than a year became one of the heroes of the war. Every soldier on the British front knew of him, and his friends in the aerial corps held the belief that the young aviator bore a charmed life and could not be killed while flying.

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