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Here's a chance to practice true practical economy.

Today you can pick out a twenty dollar suit for \$15, or a twenty-five dollar suit for \$18.50, or a fifteen dollar suit for \$10.50.

Our August specials are full of economies. Watch our advertisements each day.

Gilmour's
68 King Street

Buy that Waterproof now and save one-third.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

TO LET—Heated, furnished room, 9, Brussels street, corner Union. 8715-8-9

WANTED—An experienced Bar Clerk, Box Clerk, Times Office. 8714-8-9

FOUND—In this city, sum of money. Owner writes particulars. Box 16, Times Office. 1287-1-5

GIRLS WANTED to learn stitching. Humphrey's Shoe Factory, Clarence street. 8741-8-9

WANTED—2 Mangle Women, also girls. Unger's Laundry. 8738-8-9

LOST—On electric car, street or store, valuable gold brooch. Finder please return to A. C. Smith, Druggist, Clarence street. 8740-8-9

TWO Beautiful Cattle Pups, 2 months old, bred from prize winning imported stock. Bargains. Willing Bank Farm, Cranston Ave. 8738-8-9

DOG LOST—A Boston Terrier, answering to name of Major. Wear collar with owner's name. Liberal reward offered for return to R. S. Edgerly, 10 Sydney street. 1288-1-5

LOST—Between King Square and Union street, by Charlotte and Union streets, Eyeglasses in case. Please return to Boyaner & Co., opticians, 80 Dock street, Newark. 8737-8-9

LOST—On Friday between Worden's, Stale and North End, a cap from patent scale of our dress. Finder will please telephone Main 216. 8738-8-9

WANTED—Girl for general housework in small family. Haverhill, Mass.; highest wages paid. Apply with references, 689 Main street. 8736-8-9

FOR SALE—I Kitchen Table, \$10.00; Baby Carriage, \$25.00 each; 1 Ex. Table, \$40.00; 1 Wardrobe, \$70.00; 1 Ice Chest, \$70.00; 1 Stove, \$70.00; 1 Bed and Spring, \$40.00. McGrath's Furniture and Department Store, 10 Brussels street.

THE WILMOT HOMESTEAD—Frederick Mall—Dr. James Peake, of Oronoco, has sold his farm, formerly the Wilmot homestead, and one of the most picturesque of the St. John River, to Clowes Trust of Lincoln.

DEATHS

FLYNN—Suddenly, in this city, on the 1st inst., Patrick A. Flynn, in the 50th year of his age, leaving a wife and one daughter to mourn.

Funeral from his late residence, 27 Military road, Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends invited to attend.

BROWN—Suddenly, July 30, Matilda, daughter of the late James and Mary Brown, leaving two sisters to mourn her sad loss.

Funeral from her late residence, 190 Marion street, at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

IN MEMORIAM

SHERWOOD—In loving memory of Freddie T. Sherwood, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Sherwood, who departed this life July 27, 1910.

SEA SICKNESS

Prevented—Stopped

MOTHERS! After thorough M. tests, now officially adopted by practically all the great and New York Steamship Companies.

Four years ago Mr. Motherwell gave a personal demonstration of his remedy on the English Channel, Irish Sea, the Baltic, and received unanimous endorsement from leading papers and such people as Bishop Taylor Smith, Lord Northbrook, and hosts of doctors, bankers and professional men. Letters from passengers of international renown.

people who all know together with much valuable information, are contained in an attractive booklet, which will be sent free upon receipt of your name and address.

MOTHERS! is guaranteed not to contain cocaine, morphine, opium, or any other dangerous products. It is not only sufficient for twenty-four hours, but for a permanent cure. Your druggist keeps it from his wholesaler. If you have any trouble with the Motherwell M. test, send direct to the Motherwell M. test, 10 St. John's street, London, W.C. Also at 10 St. John's street, Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg.

TRIAL BY JURY IS ITSELF IN TRIAL

"Palladium of British Liberty" In Melting Pot

REPORT OF COMMISSION

Lord Mersey Was Chairman and His Opinion is Tensely Put—Not Advise Abolition At Present, But Changes Suggested

(Times' Special Correspondence)

London, July 10.—Trial by jury in England is in the melting pot, and no one can tell how that institution which patriotic British orators have been in the habit of alluding to as "the palladium of our British liberty," will emerge. There are a lot of people, and among them an uncommonly large number of judges, lawyers and other experts who would like to see it suppressed altogether, but it is hardly likely that the man in the street, who has a deep-rooted distrust of the expert will consent. At the same time he is deeply dissatisfied with the system which compels him to give up days and sometimes weeks of his time to listening to other people's troubles, so it is not unlikely that he will agree to some compromise severely curtailing the system.

The first step in changing any old established law or custom in England is to appoint a royal commission to take testimony and report on it. That was done in the case of the jury system in December, 1911, and the commission has just published its report. This commission was presided over by Lord Mersey, who had charge of the Titanic investigation.

What he thinks of juries in criminal cases may be judged from a remark which he is said to have made at a gathering of lawyers. It was:—"If I were placed on trial for a criminal offence and had my choice, I would choose a trial by jury if I were guilty, for then I might get off, but if I were innocent I should strongly prefer to entrust my life and liberty to a judge." More vigorous but much to the same effect was the address made by a famous Scottish judge to a jury who had just brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" in a murder trial.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said the judge, "if ever it should be my misfortune to commit a murder and be placed on trial by a jury, I shall be glad to be tried before twelve such assess as yourselves."

The jury system The first step of the royal commission on the jury system was to try to discover the origin of the system, but in this case the effort was not particularly successful. Popular legend has it that the invention of Alfred the Great, but the commission found that there were traces of it before the time of the Romans. Blackstone calls it "a trial that hath been used time out of mind in this country." It is clear, however, that the jury system in full swing and they adopted it and developed it. At first, certainly, it was rather an ad hoc arrangement of a man's neighbors who knew of their own knowledge all the facts in the case and were called to assist the king's judge in doing justice. Especially in civil cases the jury's knowledge and high character were known to speak the truth and they were known as "sworn neighbors." They did no more than agree on a state of facts and swear to it, and the judge formed his opinion and gave his verdict on the evidence.

Gradually the jurors lost their character as witnesses. This was due to the process known as "afforcement," which was applied when the jurors felt they had not sufficient information. They were then empowered to "affore" or add to their number, persons who had the necessary knowledge, and gradually the jurors became separated from the uniform jurors, who assumed the semi-judicial character they now hold.

The reason for most of the present complaint against the jury system is that an instrument of justice that is life is much more complicated than in the days when any twelve "lawful men" of the village could be relied on to know all about any of the problems which might be brought before them. Till the days of a charter party for instance, are often so involved that their puzzle skilled admiralty lawyers and yet common juries in the City of London made up of small shopkeepers, caretakers and such persons are daily called on to interpret them.

The Crippen Case

In murder trials, too, common juries are compelled to decide between the conflicting statements of scientific experts. In the case of Crippen, for instance, who was hanged for the murder of his wife, the identification of the fragments of Mrs. Crippen's body depended wholly on whether a mark on a couple of square inches of skin was a scar from an old operation or a crease caused by the skin being folded when it was buried in the cellar of Crippen's house. One set of experts swore that the arrangement of the cells proved it to be a scar and the other swore just as positively that it was a crease. The jury men peered at it through a microscope, looked wise and plumped for the scar and Crippen was hanged. In this case no one believes that a mistake was made, but if the jury in their wisdom had decided for the crease theory—which was just as strongly supported by experts as the theory they accepted—Crippen would have been alive today.

Another serious cause of complaint, that has sprung from the lawyers' but from the public, is the waste of time involved for the man who is unfortunately enough to be summoned on a jury. Some one in the sheriff's office takes the tax books and picks out at random names of persons who occupy houses worth more than \$150 a year. He chooses two or three times as many as will be needed to provide for all emergencies, and the unfortunate thus summoned must attend at court. When a jury is selected, if the case is likely to be long one, the judge tells the men who are chosen that they may go, but that they must return next day or next week as the case may be. The men chosen may be detained for a day or a month listening to evidence which is of no in-

terest to them, and thinking of their neglected business.

Sometimes Hardship

British jurymen are not paid and real hardship sometimes results. One of the witnesses before the royal commission was a laborer who lived at Bourne-mouth, a south coast watering place. He earned only \$7 a week, but he was the nominal occupier of a house worth \$150 a year. He suffered half of it, however. He was summoned on a jury and had to attend at Winchester, the county seat, forty miles away, pay his own railway fare and support himself for more than a week, during which, of course, he earned no wages. If he had not done so the judge could have sent him to jail.

Somewhat similar is the complaint made by the "lawful men" of the County of Middlesex, which takes in most of London. The high courts of justice are situated in London and much the greater part of the litigation for the whole of the country is tried in them. Middlesex must supply the juries for the high court, so that, in addition to settling the law, the jury must also settle the law of the land. The men of Middlesex have to judge between the citizens of Liverpool and Birmingham and other places of which they know nothing. It is hard to see how, if the jury system is to be retained at all, this can be avoided. For it would obviously be a greater hardship to compel men from Yorkshire and Lancashire, for instance, to travel to London to serve on a jury.

Particularly severe criticism is levelled at what is known here as the "petty" jury. As stated, the ordinary or "petty" jury is composed of men living in houses of the value of \$100 a year or more. Ligitants who want a more intelligent jury have the privilege of demanding a special jury whose members must live in houses rented at \$1,000 or more. But in England the great majority of persons living in \$1,000 houses are publicans, because the value of their liquor license monopoly adds a fictitious value to their premises. The result is that most special juries are juries of publicans and in many cases less intelligent than petty juries. It is also the fact that most publicans are Tories and you can imagine the plight of a Liberal candidate for parliament, for instance, who goes before such a jury for defence in a campaign battle.

What he thinks of juries in criminal cases may be judged from a remark which he is said to have made at a gathering of lawyers. It was:—"If I were placed on trial for a criminal offence and had my choice, I would choose a trial by jury if I were guilty, for then I might get off, but if I were innocent I should strongly prefer to entrust my life and liberty to a judge." More vigorous but much to the same effect was the address made by a famous Scottish judge to a jury who had just brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" in a murder trial.

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IS IT PLAN TO HAND OVER INTERCOLONIAL TO CANADIAN PACIFIC?

Hon. H. R. Emmerson Expresses His Views on People's Railway Matters

(Moncton Transcript)

The Hon. Mr. Emmerson, M. P., returned to Moncton this afternoon, on the Boston train, so-called, after an absence of about three weeks, a portion of the time being spent in Ontario and the rest in the United States.

"I am not surprised," he said to a Transcript representative, "at the acute feeling of the people of this province in connection with the Intercolonial railway, as I have for some months anticipated just such results. I have for a long time feared that the influence of the Canadian Pacific with the present government would become so powerful that the company would work the 'oracle' to the point of securing, if not the Intercolonial itself, such privileges in the shape of rights as would be tantamount to the acquisition of the railway which perhaps would be the easiest method for the C. P. R. to acquire the people's road, as it would not involve an outlay of any capital expenditure."

"I was in sympathy," he said, "with the minister of railways in securing one general manager rather than the continuance of the board of management, which I had always opposed; but when I learned that the general manager was chosen from the ranks of the C. P. R. officials, I feared the worst. The salary paid that gentleman is altogether out of proportion to the mileage of the Intercolonial, as compared with some of the great railway systems of the United States, which are justified in paying very large salaries. The Intercolonial is a very large railway comparatively, and it seems to me that the minister would have been doing well to have chosen one of our own bright young men and given him a trial rather than to have gone seeking a head from private railway corporations."

"My fears were greatly increased when I found that the government was also importing officials to fill other high positions. The time has come, when the Intercolonial is in the hands of the C. P. R. officials, that the government is not completely in the hands of the C. P. R. officials, and the fact that an effort is being made to officer the I. C. R. with officials, who are in sympathy with the competing private railway systems, is a very serious matter."

"That being accomplished, possibly Mr. Gutelius will have served his purpose, and he is in a position to return to his former employers. The end that they have in view, as I believe, will be accomplished. I have not been long enough at home to acquaint myself with the particulars as to the labor difficulty, and without hesitating at first hand the case for the labor, men, I would prefer not to speak at present, as I have not had time to do so. But I have learned enough to satisfy me that everything that is being done by the government is in accordance with its policy prepared plan to dismantle the Intercolonial as a government operated system."

MORNING LOCALS

P. W. Wetmore, of Clements & Co. Ltd., has been appointed vice-consul of Spain in St. John and is the first representative of that country in this city.

Consul at Halifax having formerly done duty for the maritime provinces.

The "Arrow," a motor boat owned by M. M. Jarvis, was sunk by the D. J. Purdy at Public Landing yesterday.

Fortunately no one was in the boat at the time.

A horse driven by two men, along Douglass street, last night went into an excavation which has been made there for sewers, taking with it the wagon and occupants. Several cuts were inflicted on the horse, but the men escaped uninjured. It is said there were no lights on the part of the horse.

An analysis of the liquor sold in St. John will be made by M. V. Padlock, chief of that department in this city.

Complaints have been made of the liquor being adulterated. Special apparatus has been secured for the test.

The steamer Yarmouth arrived in the city last evening and will make the noon trip to Digby with the Prince Rupert running as usual until the arrival of the St. George, when the Yarmouth will leave at noon. It is understood that the C. P. R. which took over the D. A. R. about a year ago, will run the road under their own name very shortly, and that Mr. McNiel's trip over the road is in preparation for this change.

CHURCH SERVICES

Seventh Day Adventists, Oddfellows Hall, Charlotte street—Sunday night at seven o'clock, Elder J. A. Strickland, subject: "Way-marks to the Holy City."

The pulpit of Queen's square Methodist church will be occupied tomorrow and next Sunday by Rev. C. Sinclair Applegarth, of Galt, Ont., one of the brightest and best known of the younger Methodist preachers of Ontario.

First Church of Christ Scientist; services at eleven a. m., at 13 German street; subject, "Love." Wednesday evening service at eight; reading room open daily from three to five; Saturday and legal holidays excepted.

First Presbyterian church, West End, Rev. J. A. Morrison, D.D., ministers; services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; strangers cordially invited.

United services in St. John and Calvin Presbyterian church—Service in the morning in Calvin; evening in St. John's. Rev. William Fraser, of Halifax, will preach at both services; strangers welcome.

RECENT DEATHS

Sergeant Robert Cochrane, of Gibson, has received news of the death of his wife, Mrs. J. J. Cochrane, of Houlton, formerly Miss Burnham, of that place, which occurred on Thursday, July 27, at the residence of Mr. J. J. Cochrane, of Houlton, at home, Mrs. Robert Cochrane and Mrs. J. J. Cochrane left at once for Houlton to attend the funeral.

SOME TRICKS OF CHECK FORGERS

A Stir Created by Decision in Recent Case

BANK HELD RESPONSIBLE

Suggestions For Safeguarding Against Loss at Hands of The Clever Penman—The Ingenious Dodge of One Swindler

(London T-H-Bits)

Not a little perturbation has been caused in banking circles by a decision recently arrived at in a check forgery case. A customer of a certain bank, finding that his account had been considerably depleted by a series of forgeries on the part of a clerk extending over three years, brought an action against the bank for the recovery of the money. It was argued for the defence that the bank had periodically sent the pass book to the customer, properly balanced, with the cancelled checks, for the express purpose of his examination, and that he had returned the pass-book without any comment and kept the checks.

This, contended the bank, constituted a settled account between them and the customer, and the fact that the forgeries continued for such a time was really due to the negligence of the customer, who should have examined his pass-book and cancelled checks each time they were sent to him. Had he done so the forgeries would have been discovered earlier.

One Safeguard

The judge held, however, that there is no duty on a customer to examine his pass book and that the bank is responsible in such circumstances for any deficiency in the account arising from forgery. Until the law is altered this decision is likely to stand, and it is suggested that in order to safeguard themselves banks should follow the practice of most country banks and send a form for their customers to sign acknowledging the correctness of the balance.

In the meantime it is not, perhaps without interest to note the various precautions which should be adopted in order to safeguard against forgery. It is pointed out by the 'Times' that the most confidential clerk, it is he who, in a large business, usually completes the pass-book, and the returned checks with the counters, and who thus has an opportunity for committing a series of forgeries extending over a long period of time without detection. Eventually no doubt the offender is caught. Some day when it is on a holiday, or when he is ill, or when it occurs to some partner or director more particularly to investigate the state of the banking account, an enquiry will cause suspicion, the clerk is asked for an explanation, confessions, and it is sent to jail.

It is, of course, only by a system of elaborate checking and counter-checking that such forgery can be prevented. At the same time, there are several precautions which might be more generally observed by bank customers, rendering the task of the forger even more difficult than it is now.

Careless Customers

As a well-known bank manager said the other day, a few days ago, people are extraordinarily careless in drawing checks. They cross them with rubber stamps, fill in the amounts with typewriting or loose, sprawling handwriting, leave their check books lying around, and fall to observe the simplest bank rules, and are then surprised at the results of the forgeries which go on.

There are eight rules which bank depositors should be careful to observe: 1. Mark checks not to exceed a definite amount.

2. Write the amount in figures close together.

3. Never use rubber stamps of any kind.

4. Write plainly in the best ink.

5. Remember that flourishes are easily imitated. It is the plain, bold, straight lines which forgers avoid copying.

6. Address the bank of all big checks.

7. Mark checks "Not negotiable."

8. Keep your check book always locked up.

It is assisting the forger all you can to fill in the amounts in typewriting. Typewriting is so easy to erase and the same remark applies to crossing by rubber stamps. When crossing a check care should be taken that it is crossed boldly with deep black lines.

An Ingenious Dodge

As an illustration of the ingenuity of the swindler if the check is not properly crossed, it might be mentioned that a short time ago a check for a considerable amount was paid over the counter. It was a check of the C. P. R. which had been obliterated by the man who had stolen the check but the cross lines had evidently been drawn, lines, however, and the present of the check folded in such a way that the folds coincided with the thin lines, and it was almost impossible to detect them.

One of the best methods of safeguarding checks is undoubtedly to arrange that they should be directly paid to the person's bank. For example, sup-

FOR SALE

Fine comfortable self contained home and large freehold lot in first class residential district. House built seven years ago. Furnace, electric light, modern plumbing. Easy terms. Apply J., c-o Telegraph and Times.

REAL ESTATE

ERIK AND NEW CAPTAIN OFF WITH ARCTIC PARTY

St. John's, Nfld., Aug. 2.—The steamer Erik, with the Donald B. MacMillan Arctic expedition on board, sailed for Crocker Land yesterday. The damaged steamer Diana, on which the expedition started, was brought here from Battle Harbor and its stores were transferred to the Erik. A new commander, Capt. Ketch, experienced in Arctic navigation, sailed on the Erik, and the crew included some men who were not on the Diana.

Again, keep the figures close together, and as near the border line as possible, and be particularly careful when writing the words "six," "seven," "eight," and "nine." It is so easy to join on the letters "y" if the words are not written close together, and the figure "0" can in similar circumstances also be easily added.

Frederick Personal

(Gleason, Friday)

Miss Elsie Hatheway, of St. John, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harold McMurray.

Miss Florence Halpin, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. W. P. Keenan, Regent street.

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McAlary and W. G. Estabrook, of St. John, are here in an automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Machum, Mrs. H. W. Machum, Miss T. Whinton and George Seaplan, of St. John, arrived here yesterday afternoon in Mr. Machum's car. They have been visiting Grand Falls and other up river places and will return home this morning.

The Misses Anna and Maudie Harris, of Montreal, Que., are visiting their sister, Mrs. M. Jacques. They will proceed Monday on a tour of the maritime provinces.

Miss Jennie Grimley, of Newcastle, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Eben Miller, Brunswick street.

ST. JOHN BEAR DID IT

Moncton Transcript.—H. H. Bulmer, of Sunny Brae, who had one of his fingers badly lacerated in St. John, by being scratched by a bear, after which blood poisoning set in, is slowly recovering and will be able to resume his work in a few days.

EASILY EXPLAINED

Congressman A. W. Lafferty of Oregon declared the other evening that he could not lose the man who runs a health resort, and backed the statement with an interesting story.

Some time ago, he said, a woman who was a little worn out, but of an invalid, went to a widely heralded health resort to recuperate. Half reclining in a big chair on the pleasant veranda of one of the hotels, she addressed the proprietor, who was looking after the comfort of the guests.

"My doctor, you know," said the invalid, in a languid voice, "told me to come here, that I might get the benefit of the south wind. Are the winds here always south winds?"

"O, yes, madam," was the prompt reply of the wise proprietor, "you may be assured of that."

"So I have understood," weakly replied the invalid, "but the dog on your pier pole surely indicates that the wind is now coming from the north."

"You are quite right," said the proprietor, "but it is a south wind just the same—a south wind coming back"—Philadelphia Telegraph.

One hundred and forty-three thousand and San Francisco voters have registered for a bond election on August 26 for the acquisition of municipal street car lines. Of those registered 49,000 are women.

MITCHELL SLIDE-EASY NECKWEAR

QUALITY STYLE VARIETY

MARK CROSS SAFETY RAZORS

Sold by W. Hawker & Son 104 Prince William Street

How to Find the Right Chauffeur, or a Position as Such

The Safety of Your Family May Rest Upon Your Chauffeur. Find the Right One With a Want Ad

When you entrust your family and your car to a chauffeur you want to feel that he is a capable, trustworthy man, don't you? You cannot afford to take chances—and you need not! There are scores of able drivers—men who can be depended upon at all times and in all emergencies. These men read the Want Ads in