

# KARN'S

## SATURDAY BARGAINS

**Tungsten Lamps**  
3 for 1.00

**J. A. SIMMERS'**  
**Flower and Garden Seeds**  
3 Pkgs. 10c

**Apron Dresses**  
Made of Good Quality Print  
1.00

**Gingham Dresses**  
Made in the most up-to-date styles. Easily a \$5.00 value, for Saturday  
3.79

**Stout Ladies' Dresses**  
Made of Good Quality Print, of an especially good pattern for stout people  
2.99

**Panama Hats**  
Shapes 98c Trimmed with a \$1.00 Band 1.48

**Boys' Jerseys**  
These come in Blue with Red Trim, and White with Blue Trim. All sizes  
49c

**Children's Vests**  
15c

**Children's Drawers**  
25c

**Ladies' Vests**  
19c

**Ladies' Knit Drawers**  
43c

**Ladies' Combinations**  
59c

**Ladies' Norfolks**  
Linen trimmed with White Pique. Worth \$2.50  
1.50  
White Pique Norfolks. Well made. Worth \$1.75 Saturday  
1.25

**Children's Middies**  
65c

# SPECIAL

On Saturday we will sell any Colored Straw Hat regardless of former price for  
1.00  
Worth up to \$4.00

# KARN'S

## Elihu Root Is Honored By Canadian University As a Great Statesman

THE greatest man that has appeared in the public life of any country in any position on either side of the ocean in my day and generation.

This is the verdict of Theodore Roosevelt on Elihu Root, who, with Baron Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, received an honorary degree from the University of Toronto recently.

"The greatest intellectual force in the public life of America is the mind of Elihu Root," is the judgment of an experienced journalist, who claims the backing of his contemporaries by adding: "There is no difference of opinion at the national capitol as to that."

Certain it is that no American statesman has had more to do with the present aggressive and uncompromising policy of the United States Government towards the war than has Elihu Root. In February, 1916, in a great speech in the Carnegie Hall, New York, he warned the American Government that the policy of neutrality was a blind stumbling towards war, and not a preservation of peace. "No man should draw a pistol," he said, "who dare not shoot. The Government that shakes its fist and its finger afterwards falls into contempt. Our diplomacy has lost its authority and influence because we have been brave in words and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomatic notes were justified, but no man can say that both our words and our inaction were wise and creditable." The invasion of Belgium, he pointed out, was the in-



ELIHU ROOT.

vasion of international law to the support of which America was pledged, and at that point America should have made itself heard and felt with no uncertain emphasis.

President Wilson was waiting for the expression of public opinion, and Elihu Root was one of the men who made public opinion what it is today in the United States. When the time came for the United States to make a great effort to consolidate the national policy of Russia, it was to offer such advice and material help as Russia sorely needed, Elihu Root was chosen to head the mission and no wiser diplomat could have been sent from one country to another. From the noblest utterance that the war has produced were those of Mr. Root while in Russia last year.

He was born in 1846 in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, the son of Dr. Oren Root, professor of mathematics in Hamilton College, and he himself graduated from Hamilton College in 1864. After leaving college he taught in the academy at Rome for a year and then returned to New York. There he studied law in New York University, and was admitted to the Bar in 1869. From that time he continually practiced law until his retirement, except for his Cabinet service. He soon made a great reputation as a corporation lawyer. In 1883 he was appointed district attorney for southern New York, and in 1889 he became Secretary of War in the McKinley Cabinet, which post he held till 1904. In 1906 he was appointed Secretary of State, holding that office until 1909, mainly during the Roosevelt Presidency. From then until 1915 he was a member of the United States Senate from New York, and as such attained a unique position of leadership in that great body. He was a member of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in 1903, and represented the United States in the North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration, and in 1910 was a member of The Hague Tribunal. In 1912 he was awarded the Nobel peace prize, and in 1915 his work in framing a new constitution for the State of New York won national praise, but the document was unfortunately rejected in the Legislature.

As a statesman the work of Elihu Root has probably received more generous recognition from his contemporaries than that of any other man. Nothing of first-class importance, says one, was done by the executive branch of the American Government during his official life unless it had first received the impress of his intellectual power. It did not matter whether these problems arose in his department or another. Just as McKinley always wanted Root at his right hand, so it was with Roosevelt.

Two million workers are affected by pay increases on United States roads.

# The Canadian Bankers' Association

Invites the Co-Operation of the Public on Behalf of the Banks

## Staffs Heavily Reduced by War

MORE than half the men in the banks of Canada are now on military service, and the number which remains is being steadily reduced.

Women clerks have been employed in thousands and have done splendidly, but they have not the experience of the men they replace. It would be out of the question to expect them to work as rapidly or with the same knowledge of banking as officers of many years training in the profession.

The drain upon the number of experienced officers has now reached a point where it is necessary to ask the public to take into consideration this decrease in efficiency, and to lighten, as far as they can, the burden thus thrown upon those left to run the business. Canada was never so busy as now and the volume of banking business is greater than ever before.

## How the Public Can Help

Transact your banking business in the morning as far as possible, and as early as possible. Try to avoid a rush at closing time.

Do not draw any more cheques than are absolutely necessary. Instead of paying small accounts by cheque, draw the money in one amount and pay in cash.

## Change in Banking Hours June 1st.

On and after June 1st banking hours will be: 9.30 to 2.30; Saturdays 9.30 to 12.00.

This arrangement will give the staff more time to complete the large amount of work which cannot be taken up until after the office is closed to the public.

## Special Services Discontinued July 1st.

Certain services must of necessity be discontinued, for a time at least.

On July 1st banks will discontinue receiving payments for tax bills and the bills of gas, electric and other public service corporations.

The banks desire to render all essential services including many special ones arising out of the war. In order to do this they make this appeal for co-operation in the manner suggested above.

## TEACH CHILDREN TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Greater Application to Language in Public Schools is Urged

Regina, Sask., May 30.—In charging the twenty-eighth synod of the Church of England in the diocese of Qu'Appelle here yesterday the Bishop of Qu'Appelle spoke strongly on the questions of language and religious education in the public school as follows: "Canadians we shall ever take a deep interest in our common school. What our schools are to-day our people will be to-morrow. The importance of insisting upon every child being taught to speak the English language cannot be exaggerated in an immense country like ours where it is so easy for a foreign community to preserve its identity and language and for children to grow up in ignorance of British institutions and customs, it

is nothing less than criminal in the light of passing events to be indifferent to the education of the children of those who of their own free will and accord have sought and accepted the privileges and responsibilities of British citizenship and to allow them to continue in ignorance of the English language. Without this knowledge it is quite possible for the children of foreigners to dwell in our midst and yet live through life in thought and allegiance to a foreign land."

## ASK FOR AN ANSWER.

By Courier Leased Wire. Montreal, May 30.—Delegates from the Railway Shopmen's Brotherhood, who have been negotiating with W. M. Neil, secretary of the Railway Board for an increase in wages the conference being suspended when the negotiators to American employees were announced, so that the conference could secure details, waited on him this morning and asked for answers as details of the American increase had not been received.

## PRESENT CRITICAL PERIOD FOR ALLIES

French and British Still Have Valuable Assets Ready for Use

By Courier Leased Wire. London, May 30.—Discussing the outlook as the result of the German offensive on the Champagne battle front, the military critic of the Daily Telegraph writes:—"The present is a critical period for France and with France is bound the fate of the Entente. The British and French still have very valuable assets if they know how best to use them. We possess numerical superiority of soldiers, the ocean routes are at the Allies' disposal and all the world's wealth for the fighting. The Allies possess the means of concentrating more men, guns and airplanes in the decisive theatre than the Germans. It is unnecessary to repeat the cause which hitherto has nullified

these inestimable advantages. It is high time our war cabinet and war office found out how to bring this superiority of resources to bear upon the field of action.

"An administration of the highest order is needed to turn the tide. The military situation also demands a master of strategy and tactics to change the face of affairs in France."

Paris, May 30.—(Via Reuter's Ottawa Agency)—A semi-official dispatch says that from Tilly, which is four kilometres west of Rheims, the front runs northward to the east, forming a semi-circle two kilometres before the town. We still hold Rheims, but if the enemy pressure is further accentuated southwards, the positions being turned would become untenable. Despite the progress of the Germans they have not effected a break of our lines. The whole front holds firmly. Moreover, the march of the enemy is considerably slowed owing to the arrival of our reserves. Partial successes are valuable to the enemy, whose only aim is a final victory.