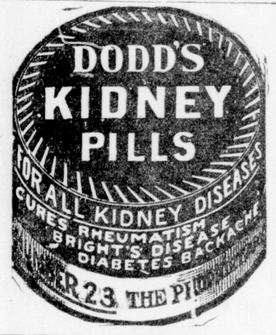
## INGERSOLL BOY SHOT

### Accidental Discharge of Rifle Wounds Collegiate Pupil.

INGERSOLL, June 6.—A Collegiate Institute pupil named Rossiter was seriously wounded, accidentally, by the discharge of a rifle at the school on Tuesday afternoon. He was shot through the left foot when a rifle in the hands of another pupil was accidentally discharged. It is understood that it was another's turn to shoot, and he was holding the weapon muzzle downward. In some manner the rifle was discharged and the bullet entered young Rossiter's foot at the instep and came out at the bottom. He will be laid up for some time.


## GIRLS! ACT NOW! HAIR COMING OUT MEANS DANDRUFF

### 25-Cent "Danderine" Will Save Your Hair and Double Its Beauty.

### Try This! Your Hair Gets Soft Wavy, Abundant and Glossy at Once.

Save your hair! Beautify it! It is only a matter of using a little Danderine occasionally to have a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, wavy and free from dandruff. It is easy and inexpensive to have pretty, charming hair and lots of it. Just get a 25-cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hairs—sprouting out all over your scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower; destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this.


## RULES OF HEALTH FOR DYSPEPTICS

### DIETING UNNECESSARY

There are two ways by which people who suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, flatulence, etc., can overcome the trouble. First, as practically all cases of the above are directly or indirectly traceable to acidity and fermentation, they can eliminate from their diet all foods which ferment and form acid, such as all starches and sugar and foods containing them, thus prohibiting bread, potatoes, fruits and most meats. About the only safe foods are gluten breads, spinach and small quantities of white meat of chicken or turkey. This diet is almost a starvation one, but it is sometimes quite effective. The second way, which appeals especially to those who like to eat hearty meals of good foods, is to eat whatever is reasonably digestible, neutralize the acid and stop fermentation by the use of a good antacid, such as bisurated magnesia, a teaspoonful of which in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt, instantly neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work without pain or hindrance. Owing to its simplicity, convenience and effectiveness, this latter plan is now being adopted, instead of the old-fashioned, expensive, weakening starvation process. In this connection it is interesting to note that since the widespread use of bisurated magnesia was established, many druggists have arranged to supply it in 5-grain tablets, two or three of which are equivalent to a teaspoonful of the powder form, and are much more convenient to carry.—Advt.

## Just One Application and the Hairs Vanish

(Modes of Today.)

A harmless, yet very effective, treatment is here given for the quick removal of hairy growths: Mix enough powdered delatone and water to cover the undesirable hairs, apply paste and after 2 or 3 minutes remove, wash the skin and the hairs have vanished. One application usually is sufficient, but to be certain of results, buy the delatone in an original package.—Advt.

# ROGERS GETS PROBE OF GALT CHARGES; MEANWHILE QUITS

### Says Reputation as Minister Injured by Malice.

### CORRESPONDENCE IS READ

### Minister of Public Works Says He Had No Opportunity to Explain.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, June 6.—An investigation of the facts on which Mr. Justice Galt based his condemnation of Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of public works, in connection with the contract for the construction of the Manitoba Parliament Buildings, and of an addition to the Agricultural College of that province, is to be made by a royal commission consisting of Sir E. McLeod, chief justice of New Brunswick, and Hon. Louis Tellier, formerly of the superior court of Quebec.

The announcement was made at the opening of the House by Sir Robert Borden this afternoon. The premier read a lengthy letter from Hon. Mr. Rogers, dated May 28, challenging the findings of Mr. Justice Galt, and attacking him for alleged partiality. Mr. Rogers said he had not been given an opportunity to testify with respect to the allegations on which the commissioner had founded his conclusions. He asked for an investigation by a tribunal of high standing.

The prime minister stated that the request had been referred to the minister of justice, who had yesterday submitted a report to the cabinet council. Upon that report an order in council had been passed, naming the two commissioners mentioned as the investigators under the inquiries act.

In addition, Sir Robert Borden said, Hon. Mr. Rogers had asked to be relieved of the administration of his department pending the inquiry. That request had been granted.

Upon the orders of the day being called this afternoon Sir Robert Borden informed the House that a royal commission had been appointed to review and consider the findings and report of Mr. Justice Galt in so far as they reflect upon the honor and integrity of Hon. Robert Rogers.

By the terms of the order-in-council the royal commission is also to report whether in their opinion the findings and observations of Mr. Justice Galt were based upon or supported by any evidence. The two commissioners to conduct this inquiry are Chief Justice Sir Ezekiel McLeod of New Brunswick, and Hon. Louis Tellier, a retired judge of the superior court of the province of Quebec.

The prime minister contented himself with reading, almost without comment, the correspondence between himself and the minister, and the report of the minister of justice to the governor-in-council upon which the action of the Government was founded.

Sir Robert said that Chief Justice McLeod and Judge Tellier were to serve without any fees or honorarium of any kind.

**Rogers' Letter.**

The premier, without preface, read to the House a letter received by him from Mr. Rogers on May 28, which reads as follows:

May 28, 1917.

"My Dear Sir Robert:

"Some time in the summer of 1916 the present Government of Manitoba appointed a commissioner, Mr. A. C. Galt, to make investigation and to report to them with regard to the construction of the Manitoba Agricultural College. This work was undertaken, and a very small proportion done while I was minister of public works for that province.

"Mr. Galt has made two reports—one some time last January, and the other two or three days ago. In these reports he has chosen to reflect on my conduct as such minister, and it is only as regards those portions of the reports in which he so reflects that I feel justified in drawing the matter to your attention.

**Says Galt Shows Malice.**

"While making his investigation on the subjects covered by his first report, Mr. Galt telegraphed me to Ottawa on September 12 last, informing me of certain evidence which he regarded as requiring answer on my part. I at once went to Winnipeg and appeared before him, and gave full explanation of the subject, covered by his telegram, and answered all questions put to me. It was manifest to me then from Mr. Galt's demeanor and remarks that he purposed sparing no effort and rejecting no means, however unfair, of doing me all the injury in his power. I, therefore, from that point forward, took little or no interest in the proceedings of his commission, being absolutely certain not only that my own conduct in the premises had been straightforward and in the public interest, but that, although it would be a waste of time to make any attempt to influence the purpose of Mr. Commissioner Galt, there would be no difficulty later in exposing and establishing before any fair and competent tribunal both the true facts of the case and the malice of this commissioner. I did, however, subsequently inform Mr. Galt that I was prepared, though in Ottawa, to answer any summons in the same way as if it were served on me in Manitoba.

**Not Given Fair Deal.**

"As regards the proceedings subsequent to the first report, and as regards the subjects covered by the second report, in respect to which Mr. Galt is pleased to reflect on my public conduct, you will be surprised to learn—I say this, knowing that you are not acquainted with Mr. Galt—that I was never informed by the commissioner, directly or indirectly, of any statements in evidence affecting me in the slightest degree, nor was I offered any opportunity whatever of making explanation or defence. It is quite true that no explanation or defence, however complete or however substantiated, would have affected in the least Mr. Galt's determination, but this fact cannot be offered as an excuse on his part for abandoning, and, indeed, prostituting the most elementary principle of British justice—that it is a fact, however, does, I think, fully establish the predetermination and malice of the commissioner.

**Denies All Allegations.**

"As soon as I was informed of the contents of each report, I made full and public denial of every allegation, contained in them, affecting myself. This denial I now reaffirm.

"I believe I am entitled to a full and fair investigation by a tribunal of high standing on all matters contained in these reports, reflecting in any way on my public conduct. Though I have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the evidence, I cannot believe that any evidence could have been given substantiating the reports, so far as they allege breach of duty on my part. I ask that such a tribunal be appointed in order that it may be known whether there was such evidence, and, if so, to make full and complete inquiry, and report as to whether, if any such evidence was given, the same was true. Yours sincerely, ROBERT ROGERS."

To this letter a day or two later the premier sent the following reply:

"Dear Mr. Rogers,—I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 28th inst. I have taken into consideration the action which you request with respect to the reflections upon your conduct as a member of the provincial executive of Manitoba, which are set forth in the reports of Commissioner Gault. I shall bring your request to the attention of council forthwith, so that your representations and the course which should be taken with regard to the matter may be considered by all the members of the Government.

"Yours faithfully,
"R. L. BORDEN."

Sir Robert Borden then said that he had brought the matter of Mr. Rogers' letter before the cabinet, which in turn had referred it to the minister of justice. He then read from the report of the minister of justice to the governor-general-in-council. The report, after reviewing the contents of Mr. Rogers' letters, and the history of the case, went on to say:

**Broad Powers Given.**

"The minister being of the opinion that the situation as thus presented invites further consideration, recommends that the Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, chief justice of the supreme court of New Brunswick, and the Hon. Louis Tellier, a retired judge of the superior court of the province of Quebec, be appointed commissioners under Part I. of the Inquiries act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, Chapter 104, for the purpose of reviewing and considering the evidence taken before the said Commissioner Galt, in the execution of his commission aforesaid, and his said reports and findings thereon, and of reporting for the information of your excellency-in-council, whether there was evidence before the said Commissioner Galt to sustain or support the findings of said commissioner, as set forth in his said reports, in so far as they reflect upon or prejudicially affect the honor or integrity of Mr. Rogers or the honesty of his dealings or transactions, the said hereby appointed commissioners to have power, should they find that there is any such evidence, to make such further inquiry, and take such further and additional evidence as may to them appear necessary for the purpose of enabling them to determine and report upon the truth or falsity of the evidence so by them found, any further evidence so taken, and the determination of said hereby named commissioners thereon to be also reported; and that the said Hon. Ezekiel McLeod and Hon. Louis Tellier, as such commissioners, shall, moreover, have all the powers in the execution of their said commission, which are mentioned, enumerated or provided for by the said Part I. of the inquiries act, and the act amending the same, of 2 George V., Chapter 28, entitled 'An Act to Amend the Inquiries Act.'"

The order-in-council, the prime minister stated, had been made along the lines recommended by the report appointing the two commissioners.

**Premier Takes Bob's Job.**

"I do not think it is necessary," said the prime minister in conclusion, "to make any further observations at this time on the subject, beyond saying that at the request of Mr. Rogers I have taken over the administration of the public works department, and have relieved him from his administrative duties, pending the report of the commission."

# *Daylight Saving For All Canada Government Bill*

### At Date To Be Named Later, All Clocks Must Be Advanced.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, June 6.—Canada has decided to adopt daylight saving throughout the Dominion. The Government has given notice of legislation to put all clocks ahead an hour on a day to be stated later and keep them so throughout the summer. The notice is in the name of the minister of trade and commerce.

# ONLY FIFTEEN SHIPS OF OVER 1,600 TONS SUNK IN PAST WEEK

### Submarines' Ravages Continue to Grow Less Formidable.

LONDON, June 6.—The weekly report of the British admiralty concerning British shipping losses by mines or submarines says that fifteen vessels of 1,600 tons and over, and three vessels under 1,600 tons and five fishing vessels were sunk last week.

The summary follows:

"Arrivals numbered 2,963 and sailings 2,642.

"British merchant ships sunk by mine or submarine, of over 1,600 tons, including one previously sunk, 15; under 1,600 tons, three; British fishing vessels, 5.

"British merchant ships unsuccessfully attacked, including four previously, 17."

The above report, compared with that of the previous week, shows a decrease of three in vessels of 1,600 tons and over sunk, but an increase of two in the category of less than 1,600 tons, the previous week's report announcing the sinking of eighteen vessels of 1,600 tons or over and of one vessel of less than 1,600 tons.

The new report shows an increase of three in the number of fishing vessels sunk.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA IS BAFFLED BY MACKENZIE

### Securing of Dominion Loan Puts the Province In Hole.

VANCOUVER, June 6. — When the Canadian Northern Railway was built through British Columbia it was agreed with the Provincial Government that the latter, by virtue of a large subsidy, would have control of rates. Hon. John Oliver early this year sought, as minister of railways, to regulate the Canadian Northern, but Sir William Mackenzie replied that the Canadian Northern, having received federal assistance, was now responsible only to the federal railway commission in the matter of rates, and this contention was strengthened yesterday by a remark of Sir Henry Drayton, chairman of the railway commission, that he thought the Dominion was relieving the province of its obligations in connection with the C. N. R.


## WAS TROUBLED WITH SHORTNESS OF BREATH

When the heart becomes affected, there ensues a feeling of a choking sensation, a shortness of breath, palpitation, throbbing, irregular beating, smothering sensation, dizziness, and a weak, sinking, all-gone feeling of oppression and anxiety.

The nerves become unstrung, you dread to be alone, have a horror of society, start at the least noise and are generally fatigued.

On the first sign of the heart becoming weakened or the nerves unstrung, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills should be taken. They are just what you require at this time. They regulate and stimulate the heart, and strengthen and restore the whole nerve system.

Mrs. C. M. Cormier, Buctouche, N. B., writes: "Since two years ago I was troubled with a shortness of breath, and sometimes I could hardly breathe. I went to see several doctors, and they said it was from my heart and nerves, but they did not seem to do me any good. One day I got one of your B. B. B. Almanacs and read of a case similar to mine.

"I bought a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking it I noticed such a change that I kept on taking them until I had used four more boxes, when I was cured."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c a box, three boxes for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Company, Limited, Toronto, Ont.


# ROGERS HAS CAST REFLECTION UPON HONOR OF BENCH

### Laurier Says Judge Galt Suffered Insult.

### SIR ROBERT HITS BACK

### Points to Similarity of This and Case of Hon. Dr. Pugsley.

OTTAWA, June 6.—"By your leave, Mr. Speaker," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier—rising quickly in the House of Commons after Sir Robert Borden had announced that a royal commission would inquire into the charges made by Mr. Justice Galt against Hon. Robert Rogers, having read a letter from the latter—"I must make this comment, namely, that the letter which the prime minister has read from the minister of public works is absolutely a reflection on the honor of the bench of this country."

The letter, Sir Wilfrid pointed out, referred persistently to Mr. Justice Galt as "Mr. Galt." It was true that in making the investigations complained of, Mr. Justice Galt was not sitting as a court, but he was selected to preside over a royal commission because of his judicial capacity. For a like reason no doubt the two gentlemen just appointed were selected by the Government for their royal commission.

**Judge Galt Insulted.**

"It is to be remembered," Sir Wilfrid continued, "and cannot be forgotten on this occasion, that the complaint of the minister of public works of unfairness by Mr. Justice Galt to him arose largely, if not altogether, and I would say altogether, from the insult which was poured upon the head of Mr. Justice Galt by the minister of public works. The minister of public works was called upon to give evidence before the commissioner. He had the right to be summoned, and he appeared. And, sir, in the public press and in his evidence to the face of Mr. Justice Galt he called him a grafter."

Mr. Best (Dufferin)—Hear, hear.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—For what reason was he called a grafter?

Mr. Best—For stealing money.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Because he accepted the duties of a justice of the high court which have just been delegated to Sir Ezekiel McLeod and Hon. Louis Tellier. If Mr. Justice Galt was a grafter, which I resent—I do not know Mr. Justice Galt; I never met him in my life—but if he can be called a grafter for having accepted the duties which he discharged, Sir Ezekiel McLeod and Hon. Louis Tellier can also be called grafters equally; there is no difference.

**Should Be a Committee.**

"The tribunal which is being constituted by the Government to investigate this matter is of no higher or no lower standing than the commission which was presided over by Mr. Justice Galt. It is exactly the same. I do not know Mr. Justice Galt, but I understand that he is a judge of integrity, in good standing in his profession, and that his honor has never before been impugned. Before he was appointed to the bench he was not active in the interests of either party. Under these circumstances, if any new tribunal is to try the minister of public works, it should be a committee of this House. There are only two methods of making public investigations; either by a committee of this House, the high court of Parliament or by members of the bench, who are selected because of their legal standing and because they are supposed, by the character of their office, to be above reproach. If the report is to be condemned because the commission was presided over by a judge of the supreme court, the new inquiry should not be intrusted to men of the same capacity.

**Points to Pugsley.**

"Sir Robert Borden said in reply that the two judges appointed to serve on the royal commission were to receive no remuneration. If Mr. Rogers' letter were an attack upon the honor of the bench what could be said of the abuse heaped upon Chief Justice Landry of the supreme court of New Brunswick by Hon. Mr. Pugsley in this House a few years ago? At that time Mr. Pugsley was a colleague of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and was occupying the position of minister of public works in the Dominion Government. He was made the subject of investigation by a royal commission, over which Chief Justice Landry presided. The commission in its report, seriously reflected upon the conduct of Mr. Pugsley while a member of the New Brunswick Government.

"The case of Mr. Rogers, and the case of Mr. Pugsley, the prime minister pointed out, bore a close analogy one to the other. But did Mr. Pugsley ask for any further investigation? On the contrary, he resisted any further investigation, and when it was moved in the House of Commons that an investigation be had, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, then the head of the Government, had called upon his followers in the House to vote the motion down. The present minister of public works, on the other hand, courted and demanded an investigation.

Mr. Pugsley, the prime minister pointed out, had continued without interruption to discharge his duties as minister of public works, after the report of the Landry commission, but such a course did not commend itself to the present Government.

"I may add," said Sir Robert in conclusion, "that the minister of public works informs me that he is not acquainted with either of the gentlemen; that he never met either of these two judges who are to sit on the commission."

## HAY CROP FAILURE IN MANITOBA PROVINCE

### Minister of Agriculture Advises Sowing of Corn.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

WINNIPEG, June 6.—Owing to excessive dry weather during the month of May, the Manitoba hay crop is ruined, according to Hon. Valentine Winker, minister of agriculture.

"There is going to be a serious shortage of hay," the minister declared. "I advise farmers to sow corn for use as fodder. No rain has fallen this year in Winnipeg."

## MUNITIONS INSPECTORS MUST REPORT FOR WAR

OTTAWA, June 6.—Single men of military age employed in Otawa by the Imperial munitions board, with no dependents, have been requested to present themselves for medical examination at the base recruiting office here. Any physically unfit for service overseas will be retained on the staff, but the others will be notified that their services are no longer required.

The board will also order 5,000 out of the 6,000 on its inspection staff throughout Canada to present themselves for examination.

The other 1,000 are returned soldiers.

Medical examination of the staff in Ottawa began today.

## GERMANS FIRE STEAMER TAKEN OVER BY BRAZIL

Pernambuco, Brazil, June 6.—Germans last night set fire to the steamer Cap Vilano, which was transferred yesterday from the German to the Brazilian flag. The steamer is the second largest of the interned German merchantmen in this port.

The twelve other German steamers here were transferred to the Brazilian flag today.

The Cap Vilano was a vessel of 9,467 tons. She was built in Hamburg in 1908, and belonged to the Hamburg-South American Steamship Company.

**MONS FINED $100,000.**

Amsterdam, Via London, June 7.—The city of Mons has been fined £20,000, because a Belgian paper, published in Holland, announced that Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria was in Mons when the city was bombarded by Allied airmen.


The Name PRESIDENT on Suspenders stands for Quality plus Comfort
REFUSE IMITATIONS.


# CYCLONE CUTS SWATH THROUGH BATTLE CREEK

[Special to The Advertiser.]

DETROIT, June 6.—A wind and rain storm of almost cyclonic proportions, which swept across a portion of Southern Michigan this afternoon, killed several persons, injured more than a score and did property damage to the extent of approximately a million dollars.

At Battle Creek the most serious damage was done. The storm swept across the city about 1 p.m. with a force that was irresistible. Twenty-two persons, principally girls, employed in the pressroom, at the Michigan Carton factory were hurt more or less seriously when the wind lifted the roof of the building up, then allowed it to come crashing down accompanied by a shower of brick and stone and half burrying many of the occupants of the plant in the debris. The loss to the Michigan Carton Company alone will reach $100,000.

Half a dozen other business places and a number of private residences were also demolished, and in the best residential section twenty-eight houses were wrecked within a distance of three blocks of each other.

Striking the city limits at Machem avenue and Webber street the storm cut a swath one hundred feet wide, leveling everything in its path.

At Springport, a village twenty-two miles west of Jackson, the tornado swept through the southern portion of the town doing much the same character of damage as in Battle Creek.

Wires are down in many places.

# DISTRICT CASUALTIES

### DIED WHILE PRISONER.

LONDON.
Pte. L. G. Long.

### DIED

DELHI.
Pte. G. C. Dickie.

### ILL.

LONDON.
A.-Corp. Hugh Hastings.

### WOUNDED

GALT.
Corp. F. G. Williams.

## GOVERNMENT WILL NOT RUN COLD STORAGES

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, June 6.—A demand that the Government take over control of cold storages was made tonight by Hon. George P. Graham and Archie McCoig of West Kent.

It was objected to by the Government. Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, said it would be very difficult for the Government to take such action. Even if cold storage plants were taken over, Mr. Burrell doubted that prices would decrease. It would, he said, be more difficult to nationalize cold storages than railways.

Hon. Randolph Lemieux said that if prices continued to advance there would be bread riots next winter.

Mr. Charles Wilson (Laval) stated that dealers from Vermont were going from farm to farm and buying up at fixed prices the yearly output of eggs, sheep and cattle.

Mr. McCoig again urged definite action by the Government. At the present time cold storage warehouses were being filled with food. In four private plants there were at present $4,500,000 worth of food stored. Egg prices alone would be doubled next winter. Mr. McCoig did not believe the item before the House should be passed before some serious investigation of the facts was instituted, and some move toward efficient government regulation instituted.

Dr. M. Steele (South Perth) said it was about time the House and the public took a sane view as to the causes of the high cost of living. People were unwilling to lay the blame upon themselves. There was no reason why every family should not reduce the cost of living 50 per cent, and nourish their bodies as well as at present. He thought the Government should encourage the cold storage plants.

**GURKO AGAIN RESIGNS.**

PETROGRAD, via London, June 6.—Gen. Gurko, commanding the forces on the western (Russian) front, has again resigned.

# SOLDIERS INVADE LABOR HALL AND URGE CONSCRIPTION

### Resolution Passed After 200 Men Force Way Into Hall.

### SING NATIONAL ANTHEM

### Unexpected Doings at Meeting of Workingmen Last Evening.

Claiming that anti-conscription talk was to take place and that anti-conscription measures were to be passed, more than two hundred returned men and soldiers in training poured into the rooms in which the regular meeting of the trades and labor council was being held last night, demanded that the delegates stand and sing the national anthem, and that a resolution favoring conscription be passed. Their demands were met, every delegate and soldier uplifting his hand as favoring the measure.

A resolution passed at an emergency meeting of the council last Thursday was designated by the soldiers as anti-conscription. They also took exception to talk which occurred at the meeting, asserting that it cast slurs on the men of the first and second contingents. They stated that they had been informed that another anti-conscription meeting was to be held tonight, and military police later informed The Advertiser that a "tip" to this effect had also reached them. Garrison police were called off the streets and marched to Hyman Hall, where it was thought the meeting was to be held, only a flower show was in progress there, and other places visited were also innocent of meetings of any nature.

**Met By President.**

About this time the returned men and soldiers in training had gathered, and entered the building on Richmond street where the trades and labor council was in session. They were met by President Joe Dean, who assured them on his word of honor that no measures of an anti-conscription nature were scheduled. This assurance was accepted, and the men left.

The secretary then proceeded to read the minutes of the previous meeting. A delegate entered and informed the council that a policeman had been stationed at the corner in event of any further trouble, and it was only necessary to notify him, and police would be sent to the scene. As he seated himself there came from the hall being the sounds of men "falling in" on parade. Guards moved forward to the door, and representatives of the soldiers once more entered the building.

They asked Delegate Cummings to step outside, and demanded to know from him if the room was the one in which the previous meetings were held. They say he did not answer. A returned man then entered. A delegate stepped forward, saying he would notify the police.

"You'll not leave this building," said the man, and as the delegate made for a door on the opposite side of the room, the soldier "beat him to it." The remainder of the boys in khaki followed him into the room.

**Will Prevent Moves.**

Pte. Morris, a returned man of the 18th Battalion, made his way to the platform, and explained why the men had come. They had learned that it was at this place the previous meeting was held, he said, and they intended to prevent any further moves of that nature. The man who had made the statements about the first and second contingents, he declared to be "lower than a snake." He concluded by saying that what went in the papers on Thursday morning would be a lot different from that which appeared on the previous Friday.

His speech was cheered to the echo, and the delegates were then asked to join in singing the national anthem. Those in favor of conscription were asked to put up their hands, and all but one man in the room did so. Several of the trade unionists then attempted to speak.

One man, whose son is serving with the second contingent, assured the soldiers that the interests of the returned men and the soldiers were identical. Delegate Vinen, whose son, Victor Vinen, a former member of The Advertiser staff, fell at Vimy Ridge, also attempted to speak, but only his opening sentences were heard.

**Made Donations.**

Other delegates pointed out that the council had made one of the first donations to the Returned Soldiers' Association, and that all the Labor men asked was that wealth be conscripted as well as men.

Delegate Terry, a verteran of the northwest rebellion, held the floor for a few minutes. A trade unionist for 35 years, he claimed that he knew the conditions under which men worked; that the time was coming when the soldiers must hunt jobs, and when they would need trade unions back of them. As labor had produced all the wealth of the country, he thought it only fair that wealth should be conscripted as well as labor.

**Strong Sentiments.**

"To hell with trade unionism until the war is won," said Pte. Caine, an 18th Battalion man, who spent sixteen months in the trenches, and who for 25 years previous to his enlistment had been a trade unionist. A Socialist, he declared, was a man who failed to make a hit in civil life, a man who wanted everything and didn't know what he did want.

Major Baron Osborne, 1st Battalion, and now provost marshal, stepped forward. He was present, he explained, on a point of duty. He felt that as marshal and as a soldier he should be there, as when it came to a question of discussion of conscription it was every soldier's duty to be there. The plea for conscription of wealth had arguments in its favor, and he indorsed many of the views of trade unionists and soldiers, but he claimed that it was wealth which produced the machinery that labor might work. As trade unionists they had fought bravely for the rights of the laboring classes, but they must realize that it was up to them to fight just as bravely for the Empire. There would be no trade unions if the country were overrun by the Germans. He declared that if it came to a question of conscription he would hate every conscript.

**Favor Conscription.**

President Dean was asked to put a motion favoring conscription before the delegates. He did, and it was passed. The men then sang God Save the King, gave three cheers and a tiger and departed. No damage whatever was done nor was there any rough conduct. A few remained in discussion with the labor men. The meeting of the trades and labor council was adjourned. A. E. Silverwood was present to speak in connection with the food question, but his address was postponed.

The resolution passed at the meeting last Thursday was as follows:

"That the Government should take over all the national resources of the Dominion, the means of transportation and communication, all the munition plants, and the food storages and warehouses, and that the Government should not put into force any conscription of man power until such time as the people shall, through the ballot, have declared for conscription of man power."

## HORSES IN FRANCE DIE BY THOUSANDS; POISONED BY ENEMY?

New York, June 7.—A special cable to the New York Herald from Paris, dated yesterday, says:

"There is great perturbation in horse dealing circles in France over the great mortality among horses in the southern regions of this country, notably in Bordeaux, Toulouse, Albi, Narbonne and Perpignan. The Matin states that the loss amounts to 60 to 70 per cent of the animals affected.

"The animals arrive apparently robust, but die soon after their arrival at the cavalry centres. Death comes to them so rapidly that treatment is useless, and, indeed, impossible.

"Veterinaries are divided in opinion on whether the animals were poisoned previous to their start from the shipping centres."

## LABOR SHORTAGE HOLDS UP PROVINCIAL ROADS

### Inspecting Party Finds It Greatest Block In Good Roads Scheme Now.

Guelph, June 6.—Hon. Finlay McDiarmid, minister of public highways, Deputy Minister W. A. McLean and a party of newspapermen were in the city this morning. They are inspecting the public highways.

Mr. McLean stated that Ontario would employ at least 6,000 men in building roads after the war. He also stated that his department was trying to interest the public in good roads.

Yesterday's drive had shown the party that, however willing people are to improve roads, the maintenance of improvements has become difficult if not impossible under war conditions, owing to the scarcity and high cost of labor. The party left here for Woodstock.

## LAKE CARRIERS NOT UNDER RAILWAY BOARD

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, June 6.—The special committee of the House which has had under consideration the consolidation of railway legislation finished its work today, and the bill will be reported to the Commons tomorrow.

The committee today decided to strike out the clause proposed by J. E. Armstrong, chairman, to place inland water carriers under the control of the railway commission with regard to rates. The only members who supported the clause today were Hon. Frank Oliver and Mr. Armstrong.

## PARENTS ARE CHARGED WITH CHILD'S DEATH

Cambridge, Mass., June 7.—Joseph Wakelin, a farmer, and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Wakelin of Melrose, were indicted here today for the murder of their 6-year-old daughter, Loretta, whose body was found in the woods near her home on June 1, 1916. Physicians said death was caused by strangulation. The Wakelins were arrested last week and are being held without bail.

## AMERICAN WAR FLEET OFF FRENCH COAST

Paris, Wednesday, June 6.—11 p.m.—The ministry of marine announced tonight that American warships have anchored off the French coast.

The announcement adds:

"The French navy greets with joy on their arrival these new brothers in arms, who under the flag of the great American republic, have come to participate until final victory in the struggle against the common enemy."

## WAR BRIEFS

A great strike at Petrograd has been averted by the granting of a six-hour day.

All the Russian treaties made with western powers since 1913 have been stolen.

Heavy registration by Britishers in the U. S. for selective conscription is reported. In New York City alone yesterday there were 500 registrations.

It is now believed that in all eight of the eighteen German airplane raiders who attacked England Tuesday have been accounted for by the British fliers.

**GOOD HITS, SAYS BERLIN.**

BERLIN, June 6.—Via London.—A German air squadron has dropped more than 5,000 kilograms of bombs on military establishments at Sheerness, England. German army headquarters announced today. Good hits was observed.

**A RECORD CARGO.**

Port Arthur, June 7.—When the steamer W. Grant Morden leaves port here she will carry with her the largest cargo of oats which ever has left the head of the lakes. The vessel will have 765,000 bushels in her holds, and the cargo will be valued at more than $500,000.

The Drink for June, July and August

ICED POSTUM

*Directions:* Prepare Postum in the usual way, let cool, serve with cracked ice, sugar and lemon—or, if you prefer, sugar and cream.

Refreshing—Satisfying!



**When You Eat Bread** you are entitled to everything in the whole wheat grain. Dr. Wiley says: "Wheat is a complete food containing all the elements necessary for human nutrition." But be sure you get the whole wheat in a digestible form. **Shredded Wheat Biscuit** is whole wheat made digestible by steam-cooking, shredding and baking—the best process ever devised for preparing the whole wheat grain for the human stomach. Two or three of these crisp little loaves of baked whole wheat with milk and berries, make a delicious nourishing meal. Made in Canada.



# Bargains in Best Sellers

### Thursday, Friday and Saturday

50c *Pink Pills* 28c

50c *Mentholatum* 28c

25c *Champion Shaving Sticks*, 16c

25c *Mecca Ointment* 14c

25c *Eagle Brand Condensed Milk* 20c

*Carling's Malt Stout* 2 for 25c

50c *Pebeco Tooth Paste* 38c

35c *Castoria* 22c

35c *Freezone* 22c

*Aspirin Tablets* 3 doz. 25c

*Pearline, Fairy Soap Lifebuoy Soap* 4c each

$1.00 *Blood Iron Salts* 54c

25c *Carter's Little Liver Pills*, 2 for 25c

50c *Liquid Veneer* 38c

25c *Liquid Veneer* 18c

10c *Infants' Delight Soap*, 7c *Palmolive Soap* 8c

25c *Peroxide Tooth Paste* 2 for 25c

25c *Witch Hazel Cream* 2 for 25c

10c *Shampoo Powders* 5c

35c *Odorono Deodorant* 24c

25c *100 Comp. Iron Pills* 2 for 25c

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