

SOME FIRE ESCAPES INSTALLED BUT OTHERS DISREGARDED WARNINGS

About a dozen fire escapes have been installed in various premises since the Syndicate block fire on January 17th last, according to a statement by City Engineer Speakman at the committee meetings of the Council Friday night. A dozen others are being attended to and some delinquents will be given a final warning by the Engineer. A member of the Council asked if the Syndicate block was now adequately protected and the Engineer replied in the affirmative. The new Dolg, Rankin & Robertson store was also fire-proof, he added, and the by-law did not call for any fire escape in a building such as the new one. The firm, however, had retained the escape and thus made doubly sure.

The report of Fire Commissioner O'Connor was read and occasioned little comment.

Where Are The Policemen?
Ald. Bullock had a complaint that the new Imperial Oil Co. building on Eighteenth street was being damaged by mischievous boys. He said that windows were being ruthlessly smashed and that residents in that neighborhood told him they never saw a policeman around there.

The Mayor advised Ald. Bullock to take the matter up with the Chief of Police.

No Call For Trains
Supt. Maharg, of the C. P. R., wrote the Council stating that the business returns of the special trains to and from Sewel did not warrant a daily train by any means and that the present accommodation had not as yet come up to expectations in the way of patronage.

Have Started Road?
Ald. McKenzie said he understood a start had been made on the road from Brandon to Carberry by the government authorities carrying out the improvement to the piece of highway near the asylum. He understood this work was to go ahead right away.

Mr. H. G. Skinner, of the Treasurer's department, wrote resigning his position in view of his approaching departure for the old country. He offered to help the Council until his services could be best spared and the matter was referred to Ald. Curran and the Treasurer.

A refund of \$30 was recommended for the Brandon Hotel pool room proprietor who quit business on June 1st. Upon the recommendation of Fire Chief Melhuish, it was decided to pay a boy, Leslie Tennant, \$3.35 damages to his wheel sustained when the department was answering a fire call.

The sidewalk in front of the Brandon Hardware Company's premises will be repaired, the company paying half the cost.

City Electrician Skead asked for a month's holiday to date from August 1st, and two weeks for his assistant. Fire Chief Melhuish asked for his holidays from August 1st.

ENGLAND'S RICH WILL BE MOST AFFECTED BY PRESENT WAR

London, July 1.—Somebody is going to lose financially by the war, of course, but authorities are not agreed as to whether it will be everybody or not.

The answer most generally given is the affirmative—that all classes will suffer.

Certain optimists, however, think perhaps they are not certain—that the masses will be better off after than before the war. Their hope is that those who have hitherto been society's parasites will have to foot the bills.

These theorists argue: "The parasites' money did the masses no good when the parasites had it; it can do the masses no harm to have it taken away from the parasites."

It is further argued that such a situation would imply an economic readjustment which must make for better conditions except for those who have lived in the past on production by the actual workers.

The view is not held by Socialists alone. A number of men who belong to the class which must do the financial suffering, should the forecast be borne out by events, think the same thing, or, rather, are afraid the prediction is an accurate one.

It looks, as they express it, as if the aristocracy will have to go to work."

H. G. Selfridge, the American department store proprietor, for several years now in business in London, for example, in effect expressed this opinion.

Selfridge, however, as a man himself actively in business, spoke of the possible development as a thing to be desired.

A good many others who agree with him want no such change because it will be at their expense, but nevertheless they believe the signs indicate that it cannot be avoided.

WINE AGENCIES NOT ALLOWED ONTARIO BOARD

'Native Wines' Must be Pure and Made from Home Grown Grapes Only

Toronto, July 1.—While the board has not reached a definite decision in regard to the regulations governing the sale of native wines, it is understood that the commissioners are satisfied that manufacturers of native wines should not be given the privilege of opening agencies in cities and towns for the sale of their product. The quantity that may be sold is, of course, fixed by the Ontario Temperance Act at five gallons in bulk, and two gallons in bottles, but the Legislature, left to the License Board the responsibility of determining whether the wine should be sold only at the place of manufacture or anywhere else. Recently a deputation of native wine manufacturers waited upon the board and asked for the right to open depots, claiming that if this privilege was refused some of the companies would have to move their plants.

The board, it is stated, takes the view that requiring sale at the place of manufacture will not be imposing any hardship, since the householder ordering a five gallon lot of wine would order as readily by mail as he would by telephone or personal call. In fact, the winery manufacturing in a grape growing district would be more apt to get orders than one operated in town. The board, it is understood, proposes to give ample protection of legitimate wine manufacturers by placing a ban on companies or individuals selling a product that is not made from home grown grapes. The board has obtained information showing that there are a number of so-called native wines on the market that have little if any grapes in their composition. Since special provision was made in the Ontario Temperance Act permitting the sale of wines manufactured from "grapes grown in the province," as an encouragement to the grape growing industry, the board means to keep manufacturers strictly to that provision. It is probable that permits will be issued for the sale of native wines and manufacturers will be asked to satisfy the board that Ontario grapes and Ontario grapes alone, are producing the wine. By this plan it will be impossible for any individual in a city or town to buy adulterated wine, and by working in the juice of a few boxes of Ontario grapes label himself a manufacturer, and sell the product locally.

The License Board is considering a number of important suggestions in connection with the sale of liquor after the Temperance Act goes into effect. One of these is that all liquors supplied to druggists for sale for medicinal purposes be bottled in six ounce quantities, and so labelled that the quality of the contents would be clearly shown to the purchaser. The board has been informed that a considerable number of druggists who sell liquor for medicinal use purchase stock of poor quality. The board believes that liquor used as medicine should be of the highest standard, and that this cannot be guaranteed where it is bought in bulk.

Ships, Lost and Damaged
In the loss of ships alone the Jutland coast action ran up a bill of about \$23,000,000. Here is the bill of lost warships:

British	German
Queen Mary	£2,078,000
Indefatigable	1,536,000
Invincible	1,768,000
Defence	1,383,000
Warrior	1,186,000
Black Prince	1,193,000
Tipperary	200,000
Turbulent	200,000
Nestor	150,000
Nomad	150,000
Ardent	100,000
Shark	100,000
Fortune	100,000
Sparrowhawk	100,000
Total	£10,244,000

WINNIPEGGERS LIKE THE WATER WAGON

Consumption of Water Increases in Comparison with Similar Period Last Year

Winnipeg, July 1.—The Macdonald act is a real success. Winnipeggers are taking to the water like ducks.

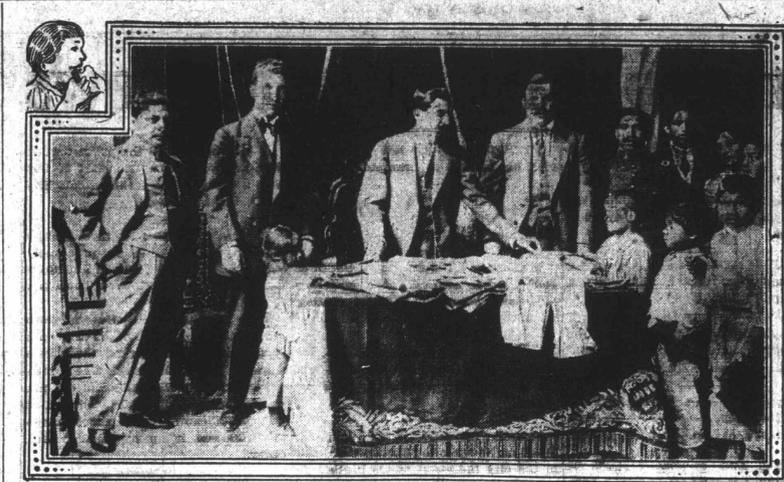
If this is not the case, then some other reason may be suggested for the average daily consumption of water being nearly half a million gallons more than for this time last year.

It cannot have been used for the watering of lawns and flower beds for it will be generally admitted that these are getting all they want, in addition to which the corresponding season, 1915, was exceptionally dry. It cannot be the increased population, for the recent census shows that the population has decreased by nearly 12,000 since May, 1915.

The average amount per day pumped through the city's mains during last week was, according to the weekly report presented to the Board of Control, 7,336,114 gallons, as compared with 6,994,214 for the same week last year.

INVALID PORT UNDER BAN

Booze lovers have discovered that invalid port, sold at the drug stores without a prescription, contains from 12 to 22 per cent alcohol. The Temperance act limits the quantity in permissible booze to 2½ per cent. So the Prohibition Commissioner, Rev. J. N. MacLean, after consultation with John Allen, Deputy Attorney General, and the Manitoba Pharmaceutical Association, issued an order forbidding the sale of all invalid ports except by prescription.



POOR MEXICAN CHILDREN GIVEN CLOTHES. The Mexican children are the real sufferers from the chaotic conditions in Mexico. Most of them are in rags and to go without food for days is no novelty to some of them. Photo shows the distribution of clothing to the children on a national holiday in Mexico in the Municipal Palace, Mexico City. General Loez de Lara is in the centre.

Skager Rack Fight Cost in Money \$300,000,000 in Few Hours

Boer War of Three Years' Duration Did Not Cost Britain Twice as Much as the Few Hours' Battle off Coast of Jutland—Financial Aspect of Big Naval Engagement Not Considering the Loss of Valuable Human Lives Among 20,000 Casualties.

Glasgow, June 10 (By Mail).—It took the Boer war three years to run us in for a bill of £100,000,000, yet more than half that stupendous sum was expended in the course of a few hours when the British and German fleets came into action off the coast of Jutland on May 31st.

Twelve times our daily war expenditure blown away in an afternoon and evening! That is what modern naval warfare costs. A year or two ago we grumbled because the annual expenditure of the navy was exceeding the £50,000,000 limit; now we think nothing of that sum when it goes in battle in an hour or two.

It is remarkable how wasteful of life and money a big naval action be. A battle cruiser can burn forty or fifty pounds' worth of fuel in an hour, and usually does so when it is at full speed; it can discharge powder and shell at over £100 a shot, and if per chance one of these £100 shells, or a £600 torpedo, or a £300 mine should blow it up, it sinks a dead loss of from a million and a half to two millions pounds.

In the loss of ships alone the Jutland coast action ran up a bill of about £23,000,000. Here is the bill of lost warships:

British	German
Queen Mary	£2,078,000
Indefatigable	1,536,000
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Turbulent	200,000
Nestor	150,000
Nomad	150,000
Ardent	100,000
Shark	100,000
Fortune	100,000
Sparrowhawk	100,000
Total	£10,244,000

British	German
Kaiser	£2,250,000
Hindenburg	2,250,000
Lutzow	2,500,000
Derfflinger	2,500,000
Elbing	400,000
Wiesbaden	400,000
Rostock	400,000
Frauenlob	254,000
Pommern	1,210,000
Nine destroyers	800,000
One submarine	100,000
Total	£13,064,000

(In one or two cases the figures are only approximate.)

This works out at a grand total of something over twenty-three million pounds for sunken ships alone. But what about all those that were damaged and disabled, some of them most severely? Their repair bill will reach a total which it is impossible to do more than hint at. Let us give the bulk of it to the Germans, and place the total at £9,000,000.

Gunnery at Over £100 a Shot
That covers the greater part of the material damage, but there are some formidable items still to come. Think of the ammunition used—and the price of it.

Big naval guns are expensive things to play with. For guns of 12 inch, 13.5 inch and 15 inch calibre each shot—cordite charge, projectile, and wear and tear of gun—costs well into three figures. £100 will only fire one of the Dreadnought's 12 inch guns once; you would have to add a bit to that sum before it would supply the necessary

for a round from one of the Lion's 13.5 inch weapons; and double it if you were to make one of the "Lizzie's" huge 15 inch pop-guns speak.

The Lion could polish off an M. P.'s salary in three to four shots. Why, the salaries of the whole House, with those of the Cabinet Ministers thrown in, would not keep battle cruisers in powder and shot very long, and if the Dreadnought fired her ten guns at the rate of one round per minute, she could make an end of the Prime Minister's salary in ten minutes! Quite a sport for millionaires.

But it is no use trying to find the ammunition bill for the Jutland coast fight by estimating what every gun and ship can do. The matter must be covered more generally.

There is a clue to go upon. Some one, writing on the Dogger Bank fight, estimated—with what degree of accuracy and authority is not known—that about three-quarters of a million pounds' worth of ammunition was expended in that running fight. Well, in the Dogger Bank battle nine big ships fought for five hours; at the Jutland coast there was an average of about forty-five vessels engaged for ten hours or so. That is five times the number of ships and twice the time, which roughly means ten times the ammunition, or £7,500,000.

The Coal Bill
There is a further item yet—a comparatively small one this time.

Ships do not move free of charge. Every revolution of the engines, every turn of the propellers costs money. Motive powers is not so expensive as gun power, but it mounts up. For instance, a battle cruiser doing full speed can get through a thousand tons of fuel in a day.

Fuel—oil and coal—in the proportions in which it is burned costs on an average over £1 10s per ton, so that allowing the Lion ten or twelve

hours of fighting and about the same time for getting to and from the scene of battle, we find that she has cost £1500 for fuel alone in that period. We had twelve ships in the fight that could do that "fuel disappearing" trick, and possibly thirty to fifty other big ships involved, which also consumed very large quantities, as well as dozens of smaller ships that can shift an amazing amount of coal and oil. £70,000 would not over-estimate the whole thing, and the enemy, with his shorter distance to cover, would likely account for about £20,000.

What of the Men?
So much for the material side of the fight. But what about the human element? We cannot really lay down financial values for them, or tally them off on an £ s. d. measure.

Hardly less than 20,000 men, fairly equally divided between the two fleets, must have been killed or temporarily disabled. What is their economic value—a value, of course, which falls far short of their real worth? Some years ago it was stated in Parliament that it cost £300 to make and train an efficient bluejacket. On this basis the loss in men means £6,000,000. But political economists and statisticians have agreed that every man has an economic value to his country of £1,000, so going on this calculation, the item jumps to £20,000,000.

So the complete bill is something as follows:
British ships lost..... £10,244,000
German ships lost..... 13,064,000
Damage to ships..... 9,000,000
Ammunition..... 7,500,000
Fuel..... 90,000
Men..... 20,000,000
Grand total..... £59,898,000
Fifty-nine million pounds, roughly speaking, in half a day—four and a half million per hour. Truly, only the nations that have fat purses can fight many modern naval battles.

HELP YOURSELF

"The man who invented the cafeteria form of luncheon was a genius and he should have a monument erected in his honor in every town that boasts of one or more of the dining emporiums he gave to the world," said the little man with the Charlie Chaplin lip ornament, as he reached for a paper napkin.

"Why should he?" broke in the man across the table. "We don't get anything for nothing do we? That nine cent check you have in your fist will have to be paid in full before they let you pass the outer portal, won't it? If he was such a benevolent soul and wanted to earn the encomiums of this sad and succeeding generation, the man who invented cafeterias should have endowed these institutions so that the public could eat gratis."

"Think of the joy of living if we had a big cafeteria on every corner where we could go to our midday meal and fill up on food without cost."

"The inventor of the cafeteria was to wise to make the eating free," said the little man with the Charlie Chaplin lip ornament. "If he had done that we would eat ourselves to death. We should all turn gourmands and grow too stout for our clothes, and get lazy and quit working. It costs little or nothing now to eat here. I have partaken of half a slice of buttered toast one-twenty-seventh of a cantaloupe, one-sixteenth of a potato, a two-inch

piece of steak, cut on the bias, and the whole amounted to a paltry nine cents."

"But look at what you missed," said the man across the table. "You had to come in here and grab a tray and beat it around the corner to the food line, where you piled your plate with whatever seemed appetizing, if not economical. Then you had to run the gauntlet of the checkers and stand for any amount their fancy dictated when they slipped the numbered poker chip into your hand."

"Then you wandered around till you found a table where you could spread your repeat and eat in silence and solitude. That is if you didn't butt in on an innocent and helpless co-eater as you did in this instance. You missed the delight of being served by a cheery waitress, whose delicate touch of femininity would rent an atmosphere of home to your meal."

"Then why do you eat here?" queried the little man with the Charley Chaplin lip ornament.

"Because," replied the man across the table. "I like the food and the prices—and the little blond checker with the baby-blue eyes, who hands me the poker chip with the price of my lunch on it."

"A man meets some interesting boobs here, too," added the little man with the Charley Chaplin lip ornament.

LITTLE LAD DROWNS FOUR FEET OF WATER

Fell into Water When Sailing His Boat—Physicians Unable to Resuscitate Little Fellow

Kenora, July 1.—"Never go near the water, Chubby," was the constant admonition of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Woodward to their pretty little three-year-old son, for the family was spending the summer on Coney Island.

"Chubby" dutifully obey his parents but Thursday night he picked up his toy boat which he had discarded for some other toy a few hours previously, and decided to sail it on the lake.

Forgetting his promise in the childish anticipation of sport he wandered down to the edge of the water.

He had only left the house a few minutes before, and had gone through the door farthest from the lake. But his father, noticing that he was missing, called him. There was no answer.

With a strange foreboding Mr. Woodward hurried to the water's edge. The little boat was bobbing up and down in the lake. Chubby himself was lying face down in four feet of water.

A physician was hurried from the town of Kenora and strived for several hours to resuscitate the child, but the life spark had gone out.

The funeral will take place Saturday afternoon from the residence, 115 Wellington crescent.

Mr. and Mrs. Woodward were occupying W. H. Cross' bungalow for the summer.

WOMAN ESCAPES FROM SANITARIUM AND DISAPPEARS

Was Suffering from Nervous Breakdown—Police Inclined to Suicide Theory

Winnipeg, July 1.—Ripping open a window screen, a woman in scant attire leapt thirty feet to the ground in the Riverview Sanitarium in Elmwood at six o'clock Friday morning and disappeared.

It was raining heavily at the time and nothing but an upturned flower-pot on the lawn marks the path of her flight.

The flowerpot, however, was between the sanitarium and the river. It is believed she jumped into the water. The river will be dragged.

The woman registered at the Maple Leaf Hotel Wednesday evening as "Mrs. Jones." Thursday morning she called for a doctor, saying she was ill. Dr. Margolese had her conveyed to the sanitarium. She was said to be suffering from a nervous breakdown. Letters and a railway ticket she carried identified her as Mrs. Arnold F. George, her husband having been a resident first of Ottawa and now of Saskatoon.

Police officials who are investigating believe she committed suicide.

Labor College In Scotland

Movement Started to Establish Institution in Glasgow—Method of Financing It

Glasgow, Scotland, July 1.—A movement has been started in Glasgow for the establishment in the city of a Labor College for Scotland. It has been initiated by those who attend the economic and industrial history class, which has been conducted under labor auspices in Glasgow for several years. The membership of the class this year numbers 450. A committee has been formed to promote the scheme, and it is intended to call a conference of delegates from all working class organizations early in 1916 to discuss the question and to appoint a more representative provisional committee to proceed further with the proposal. The only sound method of financing the scheme, in the opinion of the promoters, would be by the raising of a compulsory levy of a penny a month, through the trades organizations. A circular describing the proposition has been sent to trade unionists asking them to discuss it in their workshops, and at their branch meetings. The circular points out that the Ruskin College at Oxford has been maintained by several trade unions and cooperative organizations and that the Plebs College in London is maintained by the Welsh miners and by railway men.

WORKMAN DIES AT CAMP

Camp Hughes, Man. July 1.—Will Markarsky, brakeman, had the toes of his right foot and the tip of the big toe taken off Thursday night.

James Fisher, carpenter, was found in his tent, dead. Little is known of his relatives, though it is believed he had some in Winnipeg. Coroner Parr, of Carberry, was notified, and the body moved to that town. Fisher was about sixty years of age, and it is thought that the heavy work of the last few weeks was responsible for his death.

SCHOOL BOYS MAKING DUMMY CARTRIDGES NEEDED FOR PRACTICE

Nearly 4,000 Saved to British War Office by Work of the Scholars at Leeds

Leeds, England, July 1.—Nearly £800 has been saved to the war office by the voluntary manufacture by schoolboys of 450,000 dummy cartridges needed for machine gun and musketry practice. Usually, it is stated, the conversion of spent cartridges costs 30s to 40s a thousand, but the cost of the wooden bullets is the only expenditure in this case. The boys engaged in the work have been turning out the articles at the rate of 3,000 a week. Teachers and boys of the secondary schools, as well as teachers and boys of the technical schools and manual departments of a number of elementary schools, are engaged in the work daily; the holiday season included, but the chief mechanical processes are carried out at the Central Technical school, where the attendance of workers has ranged generally from twelve to forty a day. Here, in the first ten days of the Christmas holidays no fewer than 50,000 cartridges were produced. Boy scouts, cadets, and adult voluntary workers have all had a share in the enterprise. The mechanical apparatus was invented at the Central Technical school, even such things as the parts of sewing machines and bicycles being pressed into service, in order to construct appliances capable of performing the requisite operations.

The work involves several processes. First, lengths of hard wood are cut into suitable lengths, and these are then hammered well into the cartridge cases supplied by the military authorities, a dozen being inclosed for that purpose in a clip. The narrower portion of the metal case is next inserted in a little machine, which impresses three tiny dents to keep the wood securely in position, and the wooden end is then similarly introduced into the aperture of the machine, which imparts to it the nose-shape of the bullet. Meanwhile, another tool operated by the school itself, drills at one end of the cartridge four pin holes, in the cartridge case, so that after the wooden nose becomes dry with use, the user knows for certain that he is not handling a live cartridge. As the "dummies" are completed, they are dispatched, 50,000 at a time, to the war depot.

WOULD LIKE WEEK OFF TO PUNCH REPORTERS

Montreal, July 1.—"I wish I were not the Mayor or Montreal for only one week. It would give me a chance to punch the nose of some of those fellows," remarked Mayor Martin as he joined the Controllers after a stiff encounter with representatives of the press, whom he had curtly admonished not to smoke in the City Hall. The mayor complained that he had been insulted by the reporters.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SIGNS TREATY UNITED ACTION WITH GERMANY 25 YEARS

London, July 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Budapest says that a draft of an important treaty alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary has been completed at Berlin and signed by Prince Ernest von Hohenlohe-Langenburg on behalf of Austria-Hungary and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, on behalf of Germany.

"The treaty, which is for twenty-five years," says the correspondent, "provides for the unification of direction of military and foreign affairs, while regarding economic questions it provides for concerted action in dealing with foreign countries, inter-state relations being left outside its scope. The administration of the treaty will be under a committee to consist of members delegated by the federal council on behalf of Germany and by the Austro-Hungarian government. The treaty will not be submitted to the Austrian or Hungarian parliaments for ratification, as it is treated as a foreign affair, and under the sole responsibility of the crown."

Next to a kindly act is the appreciation thereof.

A fish in the hand is worth two in the angler's story.

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ARTS EDUCATION APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous demand for men.

HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence but students wanting to graduate must attend one session.

SUMMER SCHOOL ends V. Crown July and August