

## The Famous 28th

means a great deal to owners of Victrolas. It is the date on which the new list of Victor Records are JUST OUT

The surprises this month lead off with three wonderful ten-inch, double-sided Victor Records—90c for the two selections

Oh Johnny, Oh Johnny Oh!	American Qt.	18279
Because Your Irish	American Quartet	
Mister Butterfly	Charles Harrison	18282
I Can Hear the Ukuleles Calling Me	Orpheus Quartet	
May Heaven Bless Your Wedding Day	Campbell-Burr	18271
When Grandma Sings the Songs She Loved at the End of a Perfect Day	Campbell-Burr	

**Wonderful Dance Records**

90 cents for the two selections

**"PIETRO'S" BEST RECORD**

Winner Medley—Fox Trot	Pietro	18280
Dandy Medley—Fox Trot		
You're in Love—Medley Fox Trot	Joe Smith and His Orchestra	18275
This Way Out—One-Step	Joe C. Smith and His Orchestra	
Twelve-inch, Double-sided Victor Dance Records—\$1.50 for the two selections		
The Honoluli Hick Boos Bo—Medley	Victor Military Band	35628
Put On Your Slippers and Fill Up Your Pipe—Medley One-Step	Victor Military Band	
Oh Boy—Medley Fox Trot	Joe C. Smith and His Orchestra	35630
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**George MacFarlane sings two Irish Numbers**

What an Irishman Means by "Machree"	George MacFarlane	45112
Won't You Kape Me Company?	MacFarlane	

**Some of this month's Contributions from Famous Red Seal Artists**

Solvejg's Song (Sopra)	Amelia Galli-Curci	74522
Quartet in D Minor—Mennetto	Elinor String Quartet	64661
The Old Black Mare (Bass)	H. Witherspoon	64645

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### CHURCH MUST HEED LIGHT OF SCIENCE

God's Revelations Co-Extensive With Rushing Tide of Human Discovery.

In a sermon yesterday morning, Rev. James C. Hodzins of the First Unitarian Church, spoke on the subject of "A Fresh Start," and said: "Speculation as to the end of things is as easy and as fascinating as speculation as to the beginning of things. We are always at it. Even at this moment we are speculating as to what kind of a world we will face when the last shot has been fired in this awful war. Some predict 'unbounded prosperity, some hard times and social disturbance. All we can say is that there will be financial rigor and the need of stern discipline. It may be that science, applied to industry, and especially to agriculture, will save the day. It may be that the transfer of wealth from the pockets of the few to the pockets of the many will help, only in the end, to bring about a co-operative industry will prove the safeguard. Who can tell?

"This tendency to look to the end is inevitable, as inevitable as the laws of physics and religion. Man is incurably hopeful. And that is all to the good. It softens the present and reconciles us to the future. But the danger is that the All-wise lies always, beyond life, with its petty anxieties, lies the freedom and emancipation of the larger life in 'so, which we call Heaven!'

**The Gospel a Beginning.**

"The gospel was only the dim beginning of civilization—the first faint, faint playing on the strings of the pagan world. It was simply the breath of the morning of democracy.

### PROTEST IS SENT TO PENSION BOARD

Fellow-Workmen of Returned Soldier Think Him Badly Treated.

The following letter in protest against the treatment meted out to Pte. James Martin by the board of pensions commissioners has been forwarded to that body:

"Sir—I am directed by the committee representing the employees of the Hamilton Company to acknowledge the receipt of your reply to our protest against the proposal of the board of pensions commissioners to cut off the pension of Pte. James Martin, a former fellow-employee of ours.

Your reply has intensified the indignation of the committee and other employees of the Hamilton Company, and put forth as a reason for cutting the pension of this totally disabled veteran.

Surely the commissioners must be aware of these facts:

That Pte. James Martin passed a strict medical examination and was accepted for service overseas. He was overseas in splendid physical condition, and met his injury at the front while serving with the C.A.S.C. And he returned to this country totally disabled, and unable to earn a living for himself, his wife or child.

Further, that your board awarded him a pension on the ground of his admitting his condition as a result of service overseas. Also that when he was re-examined he was absolutely incapable of comprehending the questions asked.

In your reply it is stated that his alleged pre-existent ailment was discovered by a blood test. Wouldn't it appear reasonable to you to suggest that such a test, with its consequent insult to the soldier, is not a reasonable aspersion to cast upon a veteran and his wife and child?

Over one hundred and twenty-five men have enlisted from this factory, and among those who have been there isn't the shadow of a doubt that he was in fine physical condition when he enlisted.

The confidence of the hundreds of employees who have taken an interest in this case is badly shaken in the board of pension commissioners. We again ask with all the emphasis at our disposal, that the proposal to cut off the pension be reconsidered and the pension continued.

We are sending a copy of this letter to Sir Robert Borden, and hope that it will not be necessary to take still further action to have justice meted out to our employee.

Signed on behalf of the committee, W. J. Benney, chairman.

### WAR SUMMARY

THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

In their great and powerful offensive against the Austrians, the Italians are keeping up their advance on two sections of their front, the extreme right and the extreme left, in a plain enveloping movement; and they have again won important positions between Jamiano and the sea and at the head of the Pallio Valley, near Plava. Their successful fighting on their extreme right between the Gulf of Trieste and Jamiano has enabled them to throw their front forward across the Montefalco-Duino Railway, northeast of San Giovanni, and their line now extends to a point within a few hundred yards of Medezza Villaggio. The Austrians, who had passed their and beyond Castagnavizza, but the concentrated shelling of the Austrian guns compelled them to draw back a little, but they did not relinquish their grip on the western limits of the place. Near Plava their success gives them not only the control of the entrance to the Pallio Valley, but it enables them to join their Mont Gucco lines with their Hill 283 lines. These engagements yielded the Italians a total of about 1250 prisoners, bringing the aggregate number taken since the offensive began to almost 25,000.

From the swift recurrence of the Italian attacks and the consequent swiftness of the Italian advance, it looks as if they are endeavoring to make a break thru and to reach Trieste without any more delay while the going is good. It is probable, however, that at least another period of preparatory fighting will be necessary before the final series of actions and the subsequent besiegement of Trieste. If the Italians manage to win ground fast enough the enemy will probably evacuate the city instead of defending it to the last gasp. He needs as many men as possible for his manoeuvre mass without looking men up in towns as garrisons. From Trieste the Italians will probably march on Ljubach.

The British in the west have in the main exerted pressure about Fontaine-les-Croisilles and they have succeeded in gaining ground west and west of that point. Fontaine-les-Croisilles lies south of the Arras-Cambrai road and northwest of Bullecourt. It probably represents the remaining sector of the Hindenburg line left intact between Arras and Bullecourt. East of Loos, where the British are also exerting strong pressure against Lens, the Germans attacked them on Saturday night, but after sharp fighting they fled back to their starting points. Field Marshal Haig is also putting strong pressure on the German lines as far as St. Quentin.

On the French battlefield, between a point north of Soissons and the Champagne, the duel between the French and German heavy guns increased in intensity, and the enemy attacked the French in the region of Laffaux, on the Chemin-des-Dames, and at Teton, and to the east of Teton, in the Champagne. His attempts were all failures. The most serious footing in the French line, but a counter-attack at once ejected his troops. This fighting arises from the fact that the French now hold the dominating positions and that the positions of the enemy and his big gun batteries lie exposed to the French bombardment. The French keep making slight gains of territory at a time in minor actions. The value of these gains will become apparent, it is promised, in a few weeks hence. French aviators are meanwhile preparing for greater actions to come by their nocturnal and diurnal raids upon the German communications. They report that they dropped three and a half tons of high explosives on German military works, and these caused many conflagrations.

Stewart Lyon, who has just visited the battlefield north of the Aisne, says that the French, in storming the Aisne heights, the Heights of Abraham, presented a more formidable obstacle even than the Vimy ridge, at least to look at. He says that the appearance of the lost defences of the enemy belies his assertion that he voluntarily gave up his strongest positions for one's great deal less strong. The French now overlook the plateau to the north, and they have only one more German line to be destroyed. Mr. Lyon mentions the destruction wrought by the Germans as they prepared to go, the destroying of medieval works of art, the devastating of the country, including the wanton killing of fruit trees, the plundering and ruining of villages and towns. All these illustrate the Hunnish craze of the modern German for ravagement.

On the Russian front calm prevails. The chief activity shown is in the air and the enemy machines are the ones most active. The German aviators, altho hunted down on the western front, are present in considerable numbers in Rumania, and they have dropped explosives on a number of towns on both banks of the Danube. Iemalia has been the chief town to suffer. These visitations probably betoken activity in observing movements in the rear of the Russian lines. Besides having designs on Odessa, the enemy probably suspects a Russian offensive in Rumania.

At the present time Hungary forms the chief danger spot for the enemy. Budapest has been suffering more severely than any other city in the central empire from strikes of workmen, and the subject populations of Hungary are seething with discontent. As a result the appearance of an allied army, and especially a Russian army, in Hungary might have tremendous consequences in stirring up and in managing a great revolt. The enemy knows this danger and so he is displaying anxiety over the situation. The allies, observers say, would derive the greatest political success of the war by detaching Hungary from the Austro-German alliance.

The Spanish steamer C. de Elizaguirre has been sunk, and it is believed 38 of the passengers and 40 of her crew have gone down with her. The circumstances point to the torpeding or mining of the ship, altho no definite announcement of the cause of loss is given. German submarines have sunk six Swedish vessels in the Baltic Sea and they have captured and taken to port three others. They have also attacked and sunk Danish fishing boats in the Faroe Islands.

The Germans have again expressed their intention of sinking all allied hospital ships in the barres zones, including the Mediterranean. They lay down contemptuous conditions, but these suffice to show that the enemy keeps account of the sailings and arrivals therefore appears to be essential. German spies, however, are everywhere. One great difficulty of the allies is to find and eliminate them. It is possible that since the enemy is renewing his threats he has many new submarines ready to put out to sea to begin a new period of depredations.

### FRENCH CARRY RIDGES LIKE HAMILTON MOUNT

Recent Victory of Allies on Aisne Front is Won Against Formidable Defences, Much Stronger Than Vimy Ridge.

By Stewart Lyon.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, May 27.—In company with other press representatives of the overseas dominions, I have paid a brief visit, on the invitation of the French authorities, to the battlefield of our gallant allies on that part of the line between St. Quentin and Chavonne, where the French troops have fought their way up to the summit of the heights north of Aisne in the face of almost unarmourable difficulties. Only by climbing the heights and examining the German defences, which were perfected during their occupation, over two and a half years, can anyone arrive at the truth as to the value of the French achievement in forcing the enemy back to the position that he went without fighting, as part of Hindenburg's policy in shortening the German line does not stand investigation.

Like Hamilton Mountain. By a direct frontal attack on April 16, the French, advancing from Soissons, on the north bank of the Aisne, stormed the heights that rise over 400 feet above the river bed. It was a much more difficult task than the carrying of Vimy Ridge because the heights are far more steep near the top. They bear a startling resemblance to the Hamilton mountains, the heights of Abraham with the narrow, winding Aisne, instead of the River St. Lawrence. Because of the brevity and reticence of the French official reports the other allied peoples are slow to understand that along twenty miles of the Aisne front the French have recovered positions of one of the finest natural defences in western Europe. The whole army of France might have been employed without result in attempting to carry these heights by a frontal assault alone. It was by a combined assault and threatened envelopment that the Germans were ejected. They went so hurriedly that in the region of Croisy they left sixty guns behind, chiefly of large calibre. Another proof that the enemy gave up an excellent position under pressure is to be seen in the recently consolidated line of trenches, which are now being extended to the plateau along which runs the Chemin-des-Dames, so-called, because it is the only road suitable for the passage of heavy guns. The enemy's desperate attempts to hold a line, still formidable, but not so strong as that from where he was ejected, great reinforcements had been thrown into the battle, and no small part of the German reserves had been swallowed up in the conflict. Apart from the remarkable nature of the ground upon which the battle of the Aisne was fought, the most striking feature of our visit was the passage thru scores of villages destroyed by the enemy. Some of them are fifteen or twenty miles from the front. Their destruction was not for military advantage, but that was not taken into consideration.

Shew Hatred for French. Near Falaix, where the Elter Friedrich had a lookout on a mound from which St. Quentin, La Fere, and the tower of Laon Cathedral were all visible, every fruit tree, for a long distance around, was cut down. In the evacuated area there must be tens of thousands of fruit trees cut down or guided so that they will die. The hatred of Prince Elter for French trees is matched by the Kaiser's dislike for historical monuments and cathedrals. He is held personally responsible for the blowing up of the Chateau of Coucy, one of the finest examples of a thirteenth century stronghold. The emperor is still to have admired the Chateau of Coucy and was so entranced with the view from the ramparts that he lingered there several days, yet he believed to have ordered its destruction. Many tons of high explosives were used on it and the result is a ruin of a colossal sort. Some of the walls which were destroyed were fourteen feet thick. They were growing where two months ago the German lust for destruction, working unchecked, did more injury than any other cause. The front so long held without material change, in the Aisne Valley, reveals little sign that war has passed. No material tracks are left. The huts have been moved on to a new front, and crops are growing where two months ago no man could show his head by daylight and live. Ruined towns along the line of the enemy's retreat, the Province of Quebec, the province of the Hun in defeat. Not villages alone, hundreds of women and girls, between the ages of 15 and 60, were carried into slavery as well as all the men of military age.

"Gott strafe England," was painted on many buildings, but is being removed.

### Sister Receives Letter From Soldier Now Dead

"All is going well with the allies and the front. Their destruction was not for military advantage, but that was not taken into consideration. Shew Hatred for French. Near Falaix, where the Elter Friedrich had a lookout on a mound from which St. Quentin, La Fere, and the tower of Laon Cathedral were all visible, every fruit tree, for a long distance around, was cut down. In the evacuated area there must be tens of thousands of fruit trees cut down or guided so that they will die. The hatred of Prince Elter for French trees is matched by the Kaiser's dislike for historical monuments and cathedrals. He is held personally responsible for the blowing up of the Chateau of Coucy, one of the finest examples of a thirteenth century stronghold. The emperor is still to have admired the Chateau of Coucy and was so entranced with the view from the ramparts that he lingered there several days, yet he believed to have ordered its destruction. Many tons of high explosives were used on it and the result is a ruin of a colossal sort. Some of the walls which were destroyed were fourteen feet thick. They were growing where two months ago the German lust for destruction, working unchecked, did more injury than any other cause. The front so long held without material change, in the Aisne Valley, reveals little sign that war has passed. No material tracks are left. The huts have been moved on to a new front, and crops are growing where two months ago no man could show his head by daylight and live. Ruined towns along the line of the enemy's retreat, the Province of Quebec, the province of the Hun in defeat. Not villages alone, hundreds of women and girls, between the ages of 15 and 60, were carried into slavery as well as all the men of military age.

### THE NEW "SLIP-ON" AT SCORE'S

When we make special mention of the new "Slip-On" top coat at Score's we are calling attention to that smartest of all outer garments, the "Balacava"—and we are featuring it—made to measure or you may choose it ready-to-wear from about one hundred of them which we have had made up to individual measures from very exclusive rough finish Scotch and Irish woolsens, and a dainty English covert cloths. The "Balacava" is the utility garment de luxe for the gentleman who wishes to slip on a chilly day, or cool evening. Specially priced—Thirty dollars. R. Score & Son, Limited, Tailors and Haberdashers, 77 West King Street.

### LORD ABERDEEN AT OTTAWA

Lord Aberdeen, who spent the weekend in Toronto as the guest of Sir Henry Pellick, left last night for Ottawa because it tells of the best means obtainable of overcoming the annoying and torturing skin troubles which come to so many children.

### Little Boy Had Eczema

On Face and Hands—Local Doctors Treated Him in Vain—How Cure Was Finally Effected.

Toronto, Ont., May 26.—This letter will interest all mothers of young children because it tells of the best means obtainable of overcoming the annoying and torturing skin troubles which come to so many children.

Mrs. Waldron had several doctors treating her boy for eczema, but all in vain. Finally she heard about Dr. Chase's Ointment, and her letter tells of the wonderful results obtained by the use of this soothing, healing ointment.

Mrs. Samuel Waldron, George Street, Trenton, Ont., writes: "About four years ago my little boy had a rash on his face and hands which the doctor called Eczema. He gave us a wash for it, and some ointment which we used, but without benefit. I think we tried all the doctors here, but they did not cure him. Finally we tried Dr. Chase's Ointment, and gave it a good trial. We could see that it was gradually healing. At first it appeared to burn the skin, then this skin would peel off. The itching was so intense that during the Winters of the next two years we noticed a symptom of the disease under the skin. Each time we used more Dr. Chase's Ointment, curing it both times. For the last two years he has not had any return symptoms as yet, so we think that he is now entirely cured."

### LAVERGNE ASSAILS BRITAIN BITTERLY

He Calls on French-Canadians to Sign Pledge to Defy Conscription.

Quebec, May 27.—Speaking at an anti-conscription meeting at Loretteville today, Anand Lavergne, ex-member for Montmagny, said: "I believe I should say that if the government passes this damned law, if you have a heart, if you are still descendants of those who were the countrymen of the Troquois, of those who ascended the scaffold crying 'Vive le Canada! Vive l'Independence!'—those who have written with their French and Catholic blood an epic such as no other race can show, you should take a pledge to shew it. Over 5000 observed wildly the words of the speaker as he denounced the government for the proposed measure. 'We have nothing against the Germans,' Lavergne declares.

### BIG CROWD CHEERS

"We Have Nothing Against the Germans," Lavergne Declares.

Letters from Toronto. The speaker then condemned the government for trying to send Canada's sons to "butchery" without consulting the people, and uttered the words quoted in the opening paragraphs, which made a great impression on the crowd. The meeting at Loretteville lasted four hours.

Mr. Lavergne declared that he had received numerous letters from people of the English province, notably Toronto and Vancouver, telling him that the people of these provinces were opposed to conscription and asking the Province of Quebec to aid them to crush the government.

### CANADIANS RECEIVE ITALIAN HONORS

Cavalier St. Maurice and St. Lazarus Bestowed Upon Lieut.-Col. Raymond Brutina.

London, May 27.—The following Canadians have been made the recipients of Italian honors: Cavalier St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, Lieut.-Col. Raymond Brutina, machines.

Silver medal for military valor, Capt. Howard Hampton Burnham, Medicals; Capt. William Forbes Gault, Infantry; Capt. Edward Oliver Carter, Infantry; Capt. William Gordon McHugh, Pioneers.

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