

CHAUFFEUR'S LOVE SET AT \$250,000

His Wife Names This Sum in
Action Against Wife of
Employer.

ALIENATION IS CHARGED

Charles Weiland and Driver
of Car Both Deny the
Allegation.

New York, Nov. 18.—Mrs. Alvie Dorn of 245 West 106th street, wife of Frank Dorn, a chauffeur, brought suit recently in the supreme court for \$250,000 damages against Mrs. Rose Weiland, wife of Charles Weiland.

Mrs. Dorn accuses Mrs. Weiland with winning Frank Dorn's affections while he was acting as chauffeur for Mr. and Mrs. Weiland, Mr. Weiland, a hardware manufacturer, has a plant at 378 Broadway and offices at 149 Chambers street, and resides at 125 West end avenue.

Speaking in his wife's behalf, Mr. Weiland denounced the litigation as an act of unfounded jealousy. "Frank Dorn's wife is trying to cause him to lose his job," he said. "He has told me about his troubles with his wife and I referred him to an attorney. I have absolute confidence in my wife and time will vindicate her."

Harry C. Koch, attorney for the chauffeur, said that Dorn had consulted him with reference to the case. He said the Weilands thought a great deal of Dorn, and that he often returned to the Weiland residence to make himself generally useful during the day after having driven his employer to his office.

Mrs. Dorn expressed herself with considerable emphasis. She said her husband had been chauffeur for the Weilands prior to his marriage to her in 1911. There are three Dorn children in the chauffeur's home, but Mrs. Dorn said she had noticed that her own presence and that of the children was not sufficient attraction to bring her husband home.

In her complaint Mrs. Dorn charges Mrs. Weiland with having represented to Dorn that his wife was not a fit person to be his mate. The complaint asserts that her husband's affections were alienated, and that since October 21 Mrs. Weiland has "harbored him against the will of the plaintiff."

Dorn denies his wife's allegations, claiming that he has acted independently and voluntarily in his domestic troubles.

GERMANS HOPING TO CIRCLE WORLD BY AIRSHIP LINES

Expect U. S. Help in Their Plans.

Berlin, Nov. 18.—Hindenburg's victory with the promise of an early peace between Germany and the United States, has awakened the liveliest interest in aviation circles. That is true especially among officials of the Zeppelin Company, whose hopes of circling the world with airships, larger than any existing, are revived.

I talked today with Dr. Huth Ecker, a director of the company, who has just come from Friedrichshafen. He explained the airship situation. Most important was his statement that the Zeppelin airship set aside for America was allotted to Italy, as the United States had failed to join the reparations commission.

Hopes To Build for United States. Dr. Ecker also declared the American army and navy had entered into negotiations for aircraft, but the parties failed for the same reason. The company now hopes to have the opportunity to build for the United States.

Furthermore, he declared that two American firms sent representatives to Germany last year, but no deal was made. He hopes that peace will be followed by the resumption of negotiations, which eventually will lead to make a reality of the rumored Spain, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Air Line, the first link in the plan to circle the world.

"Work on the first Zeppelin intended for the American trip was suspended in January by orders of the allied mission," declared Dr. Ecker, "but it is possible to complete it within eight months if we receive permission to go ahead. This ship will have a gas capacity of 100,000 cubic meters. It will be the largest airship in the world and will be capable of making three Atlantic crossings without stopping."

"Furthermore, we are not idle, but are planning bigger and better craft as war experiences proved that Zeppelins are the fastest, safest, and best means of transportation."

Ordered Not To Build. "According to the treaty of Versailles we were not to be permitted to resume civilian operations for six months, but when the time limit elapsed we were ordered not to recommence. Various reasons for this order were given, but we have suspicions that it was the hope of certain of the Allies to prevent Germany building until they had established commercial air lines and made competition impossible."

"Today all the Zeppelins, except Japan's, have been delivered. Zeppelin 113, which was intended for America, was given to Italy. Two have been given to France, two to England, and two to Italy."

"The one intended for Japan will not be shipped intact because Japanese officers who were here studying the construction ordered us to ship only the small parts, which we are doing."

Two Civilian Ships Left. "We have two civilian ships left, one named the North Star and the other the Bodensee, which the Entente have prevented us from flying. Today we received word from Gen. Masterman, the British heading the reparations commission, saying we could fly those ships."

"We replied asking two guarantees, that the ships would not be confiscated, and that the sheds and wharfs would be left intact. When these guarantees are given we shall open a line between Stockholm, Berlin, and a point in Switzerland."

"We also have reason to believe that the Entente's order for the destruction of the sheds and wharfs will be rescinded."

"I hope that when America declares peace and has members on the reparations commission it will confirm the order because unless the sheds and wharfs we cannot operate."

Expects World Air Line. "When Americans are on the reparations commission we are sure that United States interests will take up the plan for the formation of an international syndicate establishing a line between Europe and America."

"We also are prepared to put together a Zeppelin from the remains of one wrecked by our soldiers during armistice week, show American military authorities everything we have shown the Entente, and also to build a craft for America. There is no truth in the reported statement by Sir Trevor Dawson to the British air congress that we have decided to remove our factories to America to evade the treaty. Even if we did move our works there we would not be evading the treaty, because it is absolutely legal in the United States for a German-American Company to be capitalised there for the purpose of engaging in civilian aviation."

PARIS FAST SUPPLANTING RENO AS DIVORCE MECCA

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—It is a significant fact that some of the most fashionable women in New York Society have recently gone to Paris, France, for their divorces, rather than to Reno, Nev., or some other popular centre of the American divorce industry.

Recently Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, daughter of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Leonard Thomas, the noted beauty, have obtained divorces with remarkable secrecy in the French capital. Before that it was the distinguished Mrs. "Phil" Lydig who obtained her freedom in the same city.

In the early years of the war the equally distinguished Mrs. Clarence Mackay, now Mrs. Joseph A. Blake, divorced Mr. Mackay from the vantage ground of a Paris residence. She appears to have been a pioneer in the movement among the smart set to secure matrimonial relief from the French courts.

Other names could be added to the list, but the four women mentioned represent in the highest degree the beauty, brains, wealth, smartness, distinction, cleverness, and originality of New York society. Their example sufficiently proves the statement that there is a tendency in the fashionable set to go to Paris for divorce, rather than to Reno or any other American resort.

Paris Exclusive Mill. Shall we see Paris entirely supplant Reno as the home of easy and pleasant divorce? Social authorities say that more women will still go to Reno, but the smartest will prefer Paris. A divorce originating in the latter place will have the cachet of supreme elegance and distinction.

Investigation has proved that French laws offer attractions to those seeking easy divorce fully as great as those of Nevada—in some respects greater. The most important point about the French divorce law is that the judge may consider any period as establishing a legal residence for the petitioner, whereas Nevada requires a residence of six months.

The French judge may decide that a woman who has been in France for a week, or even for a day, has acquired a legal residence enabling her to sue for divorce. It is not believed that such a decision has been given, but it is possible in principle. The point is left entirely to the wisdom of the judge.

It is not necessary for the parties to be citizens of France, for the French code lays down as a general principle that foreigners resident in France shall enjoy the same benefit and protection from French laws as citizens of the country.

Service of notice to appear and defend a suit for divorce may be made by publication in the newspapers if the judge decides that it is the only reasonable procedure.

After the first filing of a divorce complaint the judge issues a demand that the parties shall appear before him and endeavor to settle their differences with his assistance. If they fail to respond or fail to agree the suit proceeds.

Woman May Depose. The serious grounds of divorce complaint of notice to appear and defend a suit for divorce may be made by publication in the newspapers if the judge decides that it is the only reasonable procedure.

The testimony may be taken by deposition if the judge so orders, thus insuring perfect secrecy and the minimum of distress and discomfort to a woman plaintiff. If the judge is satisfied that the plaintiff is entitled to a divorce he grants an interlocutory judgment, as in England and in some American states. This is for six months, at the end of which time it may be made absolute.

The judgment is pronounced so quietly that in several cases of American applicants it has escaped public knowledge for many months after it was given.

The grounds for divorce in France are not dissimilar to those of Nevada, where "cruelty" is listed as a cause and has been construed by judges to cover such offences as speaking unbecomingly to a wife or not speaking to her often enough.

The serious grounds of divorce in France are infidelity and conviction of an infamous crime. The lighter grounds are classed together under the French civil code as "excesses, cruelties and grave injuries." The French expression "injuries graves" which is roughly translated as "grave injuries" covers moral and physical injuries, abusive language and, in fact, nearly every kind and degree of injury.

It would cover that vague complaint, "incompatibility," which has often been accepted as a ground for divorce in American courts.

French judges have interpreted the provisions of their code as covering a wide variety of acts. Gambling habits on the part of a husband and recklessly accusing a wife of infidelity have been construed as ground for divorce. "Les mots grossiers"—"gross words"—are held to be sufficient cause.

"Mutual Divorce." A "mutual divorce" may be granted by the French courts where each party brings similar charges against the other and offers proof. In a case where the defendant offers no defence the divorce is pronounced with quietness and dispatch.

A singular advantage appears to be offered to complaining wives in one article of the French civil code. There it is stated that the judge will go to the home of the complainant if she is unable to appear. This appeals very strongly to refined American women who dislike having to appear in a dusty old court thronged with impatient lawyers and rather vulgar litigants.

In seeking a divorce in Paris most fashionable women would undoubtedly consider that city more attractive than Reno, or, perhaps, any town in America. The boulevards of Paris, with their endless theatres and restaurants, appear more fascinating to these fair expatriates than the simple delights of Main street, with its shooting galleries, boot-black parlors, its motion picture shows and its forlorn bars.

The historic Rue de la Paix, with its splendid shops once considered the most expensive in the world, but now considerably surpassed in this respect by Fifth avenue, offers consolation to these refugees awaiting relief from the "cruelties" of their husbands.

Lure of City. Drives in the beautiful Champs Elysees and the Bois de Boulogne bring joy to the heart in the springtime and chase away sorrow from these delicate victims of masculine brutality. A trip to the races at Longchamps is more distinguished than a ride to the roadhouse, where "Jim" Joffrey trained for his historic conflict with "Jack" Johnson.

It is not to be expected that all French divorces will pass without question by children, heirs and other persons concerned. Mrs. Frank J. Gould (who was the actress, Edith Kelly) has already raised the question. She has brought suit for divorce in America against her husband, despite the fact that he had obtained a divorce in France.

Mrs. Gould asks her divorce in this country on the ground that she and her husband were not domiciled in France when the divorce was obtained, and that it was stated in the decree that her husband's domicile was Tarrytown, N. Y. Consequently, she alleges, the French courts could not have had jurisdiction.

When inquiry was made of a prominent New York lawyer who has had much experience with French law as to the validity of divorces obtained by American citizens in France, he said:

"It is impossible to make a general and dependable statement on that point. I understand that if a French divorce has fulfilled the essential conditions required by the New York courts, it will be held as valid in New York as one obtained in another American state."

CLYDEBANK DISTRICTS
VOTE TO REMAIN WET

London, Nov. 18.—Canadian Press.—Latest returns from the Scottish prohibition polls show that in Clydebank, a leading shipbuilding centre, three out of five wards voted wet, but Radnor, a residential ward, voted for a complete dry regime. In Elphinstown, Dunsart, Haddington, Rothsay, North Bute and Solkirk the voters decided that they did not want a change. A number of other districts will vote early in December.

Before going out in cold, wet weather—have a cup of hot OXO. It gives warmth and energy and lessens the risk of a chill.

Tins of 4 and 10 cubes

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PURITY - QUALITY - ECONOMY

With the increased cost of labor and materials due to war conditions, it is not reasonable to suppose that a really first class baking powder can be made and sold at the old prices. Rather than sacrifice the quality of

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

we found it necessary to make slight increases in price during the war period. Even though Magic Baking Powder may cost a few cents more than the ordinary kinds it is still by far the most economical baking powder on the market to-day when purity, strength and leavening qualities are taken into consideration.

Contains No Alum Made in Canada

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MEN! The Most Startling Clothing Announcement of the Year! Don't Miss Any Part of This Ad!

Our wholesale woolen warehouse, which supplies the cloth from which all Tip Top Suits and Overcoats are made finds its stock of raw materials too heavy by \$50,000, with replacement values lower than the stock cost. This is a condition that requires immediate action, therefore we will give

FREE PANTS

With Every Suit Or Overcoat Ordered

Tomorrow and Monday

NOVEMBER 20th and 22nd

At Our Established

Price of

ONE PRICE \$27 To Measure

Please do not misunderstand this offer. It means that you can come to the Tip Top Tailors, London Store, tomorrow or Monday, and take your pick of any piece of cloth in the store and have a suit or overcoat made to your measure at \$27, and with it you will receive a pair of extra trousers absolutely without charge. In making this offer we are sacrificing our own profits, but we hope, to reduce our large stock of woollens immediately.

A Statement To Men of London and Vicinity

We consider this the most remarkable men's clothing offer that has been made in Canada this fall. It means much more than any other offer because every piece of material in the house is sold at one price—\$27—and extra trousers are given Free. We are determined to reduce our woolen stock and knew that it would be necessary to do something that would startle London. Come early tomorrow as we expect one of the largest crowds that ever came to a Tip Top Tailors' store.

All Clothes Made-to-Measure

A Chain of One-Price Stores from Coast to Coast

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The Largest One-Price Tailors In Canada

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N.B.—TIP TOP TAILORS HAVE NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER TAILORING STORE IN THIS CITY.