FIRE EXPLOSION DUE TO INRUSH OF OXYGEN

Investigation of American Club Blaze Was Practically Finished Yesterday.

YOUNG LAD RELEASED

Theory of Incendiary Work by Enemies Has No Foundation in Evidence.

The American Club fire enquiry was practically concluded yesterday afternoon and the evidence of several firemen seemed to pretty well establish the fact that the explosion in the club was caused by the inrush of fresh oxygen. Deputy Chief Russell said he had fought several fires where severe air explosions had occurred, and quoted instances of an old fire at the corner of Church and Wellington and the McIntosh fire. Chief Smith and District Chief Sinclair thought it was an air explosion. Capt. R. H. Foster was in the building when the floor fell and declared that the explosion and falling of the floor were two distinct events; and Assistant City Architect Price declared that there could have been no great explosion in the building because it would have smashed windows in surrounding buildings. The building, in his opinion, was a veritable fire-trap.

The substance of the evidence of the four Austrians was that they knew nothing of the explosion or fire, and had never discussed the war among themselves. None of them knew of the fire until the next morning and one of them said he came down to the club only to "find heem all spoiled."

Resumes on Saturday.

"I will not adjourn this inquest this afternoon, but we will sit again Saturday afternoon and hear from Mr. Day, the mover of the resolution following the fire, whether he had any direct evidence when he framed it," Supt. Provincial Police Rogers said at the conclusion.

Boy Ernie Zeigler, whose room Detective Nursey was instructed to search, was let go last night. Nursey found a letter from his sister concerning a job in a departmental store. The lad must remain in town, tho, till the wind-up of the enquiry on Saturday.

"After a fire has been smoldering and burned up all the available oxygen a sudden inrush of cold air into a smoke filled building will cause a severe explosion." Deputy Chief Russell explained in answer to Lieut.-Col. Greer's questioning. In a circumstance of that kind, according to the deputy chief, an explosion of that nature is to be expected; and it is common that the force of such an explosion should lift the roof up.

Explosion and Collapse.

Capt. R. H. Foster was fighting the fire in the hallway when the floor went in, and he placed the time of the floor collapse at between ten and fifteen minutes after he arrived. The explosion had occurred before, so the two events were distinct occurrences.

Chief Smith's evidence was taken in the morning, and he gave it as his opinion that the fire had been burning a long time before it was noticed.

Q.—"What would you say about the explosion and the unbroken windows?" A.—"The explosion must have been upwards."

Q.—"What do you think could have caused it?" A.—"The inrush of fresh air into the hot smoke would do it."

District Chief George Sinclair said practically the same thing of the explosion.

Peter Sawski was the first of the Austrians sworn. He said he was the day cleaner and house porter, and commenced work at 7 o'clock in the morning and left at 5 p.m. He said he was an Austrian and had been in Canada about seven years. He was born in Galicia, in Roberton.

Q.—"What did you do before you came to the American Club?" A.—"I worked at Young's lunch for four weeks."

Q.—"And before that?" A.—"I worked and then found work at this club."

Q.—"Are you registered?" A.—"Yes."

Q.—"Did you start this fire?" A.—"No. I leave at 5 o'clock, go to bed at 9 and come to job in the morning and find heem all spoiled."

No War Discussion.

Mike Hozack, another Austrian, employed as dish washer, said he had been in Canada three years. Previous to his American Club job he had worked at the Woodbine. He left at 6.30 the night before the fire.

Q.—"Did you hear any discussion around the club about the war?" A.—"No. I didn't hear."

Q.—"Did you hear any person making threats about destroying the building?" "No."

Sam Yarmush said he was a Hebrew, but born in Austria. He had worked three years in New York and came to Canada and started a restaurant of his own, which failed, then he got his job with the American Club. He had been promoted to captain in the dining room.

Q.—"Did you talk to these Austrians?" A.—"Yes, why not?"

Q.—"Did you ever hear them discuss the war, or make threats?" A.—"No."

John Swirski, Austrian, said he had worked in the kitchen of the American Club for 18 months.

Q.—"Did you ever hear anything about blowing up the club?" A.—"No."

Q.—"Any quarrels or trouble around there?" A.—"No."

Q.—"Did you set the place on fire?" A.—"No."

Other Witnesses.

Donald Yettman, doorboy; R. Turner, house porter; H. Krager, a Hebrew bellboy, and Arthur Cooper, porter, and J. H. Allemang, bookkeeper, all swore they had never heard any discussion on the war, or threats of doing damage to the club building.

F. L. Riggs, the manager of the American Club, said he had only taken that position five days before the fire and therefore was not conversant with many of the details. The steward, he believed, had hired the foreigners. E. H. Day, barrister, had framed the published resolution when twenty members were present.

"More than anything, the members regretted the death of Mr. Hairston. The club had been the recruiting headquarters for the American Legion, and I presume they thought that some foreigner, of unbalanced mind, might think it a grand thing to destroy the building. I do not imagine that there was anything serious in their thoughts, but it got into the resolution, which was drawn up by Mr. Day."

Q.—"Was anything said at the meeting which would lead you to believe there was any definite evidence?" A.—"Oh, no. It was the natural excitement, I think, of the moment, following so closely the Ottawa fire."

Architect's Evidence.

Assistant City Architect G. F. Price looked over the burned building again yesterday morning and when recalled said he had no reason to change his opinion of yesterday that the fire had started about the centre of the building between the ceiling of the ground floor and the floor of the second.

Q.—"What would you say as to the weight of the big dome that fell?" A.—"I couldn't say, it would only be guessing. It was very heavy."

Q.—"How was it attached to the ceiling?" A.—"It was secured only by 2-inch nails to the inch boards above."

Q.—"Was that good construction?" A.—"No, it was not."

Q.—"How would you describe the progress of the fire?" A.—"I think it worked east and up the wall, or up the partitions."

Q.—"There was sufficient flue to carry it upwards?" A.—"Oh, yes, it was a veritable fire trap."

In reply to a question concerning the effects of the explosion, witness said: "It appears to me that in that building there was no great explosion. The clock is one of the best indications of that—it is still going. Another thing, if there had been a great explosion it would have smashed the glass in the building across the road. That would be the first building affected by the explosion."

Contractor On Stand.

Richard Gilday, roofing contractor, said he and two men cleaned the ice off the roof the day before the fire. Both his men were Canadians and he was positive that neither had used any fire during their work.

Vivian Pullan said he knew that four Austrians were employed at the club.

A.—"Did you ever hear them or anybody else discuss the war?" A.—"No; it was against the rules of the club to discuss the war or politics."

Q.—"Is that posted up in the house?" A.—"No; it is in the rules."

Pullan said it would be hard for anybody to get in the club without being seen.

Reading-Room Empty.

Earl F. Hussey of Montreal, who escaped from the burning building, said he saw no employe in the reading-room the night before the fire. He said he was awakened by smoke and wasn't sure at first that the fire was in his building. He declared that after his escape down the rope he heard two explosions. "They were close together and I saw some debris going up in the air," he said.

Jules T. Weyman, testifying in the morning, said there were no air spaces in the building for flames to creep up, except between the furring strips. Referring to the explosion he said: "The windows would have been blown to smithereens if it had been a dynamite explosion." As to the safe falling, he said the flooring underneath was 75 per cent. burned thru. The safe was really a sheet steel filing cabinet and not very heavy.

MOTOR AMBULANCES GIVEN RUSSIAN ARMY

Gift of Canadian Members of Salvation Army Dedicated at London.

LORD MAYOR PRESIDED

Tribute Paid to Work of General Booth's Organization at London Guildhall.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—At the Guildhall today Gen. Booth, in the presence of the lord mayor and a large company, dedicated five motor-ambulances presented by the Salvationists of Canada for the use of the Russian forces. The ambulances were drawn up in the Guildhall yard alongside the semi-state coach of his lordship. Salvation army chaplains serving with the Canadians were numerously represented and the Salvation Army flag was in close proximity to the civic regalia.

The lord mayor said that this was the first occasion when a religious body working in a distant part of the empire had sent Russia help in such a way. His lordship mentioned that he was a supporter of the Salvationist movement when it was not so fashionable as now. He also recalled his personal friendship with the late Gen. Booth, who had received the freedom of London in the same spot as the son was now dedicating his Canadian supporters' gift to the eastern allies.

Gen. Booth described the gift as from one of the empire's fairest daughters to her mother's friend.

"It has been a feature of our work," he said, "to assist men and women in poor circumstances here to go out to Canada to better their condition. That work has been very useful. We are building, perhaps, better than we thought when we see thousands of those men whom we sent from poor circumstances here volunteering for the defence of the empire. These ambulances have been contributed in no small proportion by the very men and women who, in the past ten years, we assisted into better circumstances in Canada."

Gen. Booth finished by handing the British Red Cross treasurer $10,000 from English Salvationists for five ambulances on the lines of Canada's gift.

Sir George Perley expressed his pleasure at representing the Dominion Government on such an occasion. There were a good many Russians, he said, in Canada who made some of the country's best soldiers. Many were serving now in the Canadian army.

The Russian ambassador, owing to illness, was unable at the last moment to attend personally, but his councillor expressed the gratefulness of the Russian nation for the gift of the Canadian Salvationists.

SOLDIER CHARGED WITH ATTACKING A GIRL

Pte. Wm. Pepper, Woodstock, Accused of Attempt to Assault.

Special to The Toronto World.

WOODSTOCK, Feb. 22.—Pte. William Pepper, 71st Battalion, who has a wife and family in Stratford, was charged in police court today with a serious offence, that of attempted assault on a girl. The young woman was returning home last evening when she was accosted by a soldier, who, after making an offensive remark, which the girl resented, threw her to the ground and grabbed her by the throat. The approach of two soldiers scared him away. He took her hat in his flight and it was thru this that Pepper was arrested later.

OPERATIONS OF NICKEL TRUST ARE UNDER FIRE

Col. Currie Repeats Charge That Krupps Are Really in Control.

DEFENDS HIS RECORD

He Declares He Was Deprived of Honors Which He Won Fairly.

(Continued From Page 1).

counseled the government to proceed with great prudence in making large commitments therefor. Mr. Boulay (Rimouski) adjourned the debate.

Currie Distributes Praise.

Col. Currie, in opening, said that the Canadian house of commons had set an example to the rest of the empire. He congratulated Sir Wilfrid Laurier upon having seconded the prime minister's resolution providing for an extension of the parliamentary term. There was far less partisanship and more unity among the public men of Canada than among the public men of Britain. No doubt there was some political sniping now and then across the floor of the house but it was done in the light of day. There was also sniping going on outside of the house not so honorably conducted, and sometimes a soldier or a politician found himself sabbed in the back.

Valuable Lessons Learned.

Since the war opened Canadians had made two discoveries about themselves. They had found themselves able to recruit, equip, arm and officer a magnificent army, and they had learned that the Canadian was as good a fighter as any soldier in Europe. Canadians had also learned that they could largely finance out of their own resources the present tremendous war. The finance minister had asked them for fifty million dollars and they had immediately given him one hundred million. If a proper policy was pursued by the government, if our industries were stimulated; if, in the words of Pitt, the country made this war pay, the finance minister would find that he could borrow from the Canadian people not only one hundred million but five hundred million dollars. (Applause.)

Must Conserve Nickel.

Turning to the budget proposals of the government, Col. Currie said that the retroactive feature of the tax on war profits would no doubt arouse opposition from any of the gentlemen to the left of the Speaker, and might also be opposed by some supporters of the government. He endorsed the increased duty on apples as necessary to break the strangle hold that the American fruit trust had on the prairie provinces.

Col. Currie then spoke of the necessity of conserving our natural resources and of mobilizing the resources of the empire. Some of our great copper deposits were controlled by German syndicates and a great part of the nickel deposits of the Sudbury district were controlled by Krupp, the German gunmaker, thru trustees residing in the United States. Canada should follow the example of Australia which had terminated German ownership of zinc concentrates and copper. Our government should at once investigate the International Nickel Co. and ascertain if the statements made about that corporation on the floor of the British House of Commons were justified by the facts. We had practically a monopoly of nickel, and we had the advantage of all the world in manufacturing electric steel. The government should be able to get enough out of our nickel deposits to carry the burden of the war debt. We could make chrome steel, and, indeed, could monopolize the manufacture of cannon. No nation was so well suited for the manufacture of rifles, guns and armaments of every kind.

Inter-Empire Trade.

Increased trade, Col. Currie pointed out, was the only material benefit likely to come to Canada as a result of the war. We should at once seek and obtain trade advantages from all the allies, and not wait until the war was over. We grew enough wheat to more than supply the needs of the United Kingdom. The mother country should, therefore, purchase her wheat from us, rather than from Argentina and the United States. On that account, while he saw no particular objection to free trade in wheat with the United States, he thought it best for the present to try and find a market for all our grain within the empire.

His War Experiences.

The colonel then gave an interesting description of his personal experiences in the war.

He complimented the Valcartier camp, spoke of the great armada that took the first contingent to England, and touched upon camp life on Salisbury Plain. In connection with Salisbury Plain, he called the attention of the government to a rather curious incident. He said that about half of the Canadian soldiers were relieved for fatigue and set to work building huts, railways and other works and structures on Salisbury Plain. They were glad to be useful in any way, and the men received from the contractors 25 cents a day. He had since learned that these contractors received one dollar and ten cents a day from the Dominion Government for every soldier who was on the job.

Canada Pays Her Way.

Canada was paying her own way in this war and we should make that fact known to the British taxpayers. The British people complimented the Canadian allowances, but complained that they were too expensive. Our soldiers got $1.10 a day and the British soldier 36 cents. Unfortunately nine people of ten in England firmly believed that the Canadian soldiers were paid out of the imperial treasury and were getting three times as much as Englishmen for the same work.

Referring to the fact that Canada had a complete army in the field and was paying her full share of the war, Col. Currie insisted that this country should be treated as an ally rather than as a colony. We should have a representative on the committee that directed the war.

Unfairness in Promotions.

In some way, too, the matter of promotions should be regulated. Boys who had gone to the front as lieutenants eighteen months ago and had rendered conspicuous service were still lieutenants, while their comrades who had never been outside of Canada had been promoted time after time until they were no longer lieutenants, but full-fledged colonels.

In this connection Col. Currie gave an interesting account of trench warfare, the second battle of Ypres and the great fight at St. Julien. He had personally been in the thick of the fight and was willing to submit his record to the men of his regiment, to the officers about him and to the brigadier-general who was with him in the trenches. He read to the house a note from General R. E. W. Turner, V.C., dated May 10, 1915, extending his sick leave and speaking in the highest terms of his bravery and efficiency.

"There are only two men who stood between me and the decorations and honors to which I was entitled. One was General Alderson, who was six miles away from the firing line, and the other was the minister of militia, who was three thousand miles away," he said.

Predicts Long War.

Col. Currie told the house that the war might not be over for three or four years yet. The Germans had won so far, we must prepare for a long struggle and we must make the war pay by manufacturing everything our soldiers need and what is needed by the allies. The government should, if necessary, advance money to manufacturers to get big industries established. We should not send money abroad and we should conserve the resources of the empire.

The colonel, in closing, pleaded for more unity among the Canadian people. Race and creed difference should be forgotten now that Orangemen were dying for the French language and the liberties of Belgium. He had seen Orangemen buried in consecrated ground and had heard Belgian priests pray for the repose of their souls. We should aim to bring about an imperial federation so that Canadian representatives would sit in the British Parliament and all the empire would draw closer together under the presidency of a wise and pious King. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Nesbitt Preaches Economy.

E. W. Nesbitt (N. Oxford) informed the house that no Germans had stock in the International Nickel Company. He opposed the increased duty on apples as unnecessary, and doubted if the Ontario apple-grower needed any duty at all. The government, he thought, should pay more attention to saving money and less to raising money. In every village you would find three or four men who had been recruited, but, instead of going to some camp for training, they loafed around the village, drawing full pay as soldiers. Why was it necessary to have a magistrate summoned to swear in a recruit, instead of having the officer administer the oath? So with the medical examination of recruits. There seemed to be a great deal of unnecessary money expended.

The estimates for the coming year for current expenses amounted to $158,000,000, as against about $90,000,000 a few years ago. He believed that the current expenses of the government could be met in the coming year by an expenditure of $90,000,000.

White's Announcement.

Mr. Nesbitt, in addressing himself to the business taxes, complained that they discriminated in favor of corporations with watered stock. This brought Sir Thomas White to his feet with the following important announcement:

"There will be a definition of paid-up capital which will prevent undue advantage from over-capitalization."

Mr. Nesbitt, however, insisted that the proposed tax would bear heavily on the small concern which had declared no dividends, but put everything back into the business.

Inequalities Charged.

The North Oxford member was also unable to see why corporations with $50,000 capital should be taxed and those with $40,000 escape taxation. Neither could he see why landlords and usurers were exempt from taxation. The man who was renting a lot of houses did not share his profits with the government, and neither did the man who loaned money on mortgages or lived in ease from the income of government bonds and other securities. Moreover, the legislation discriminated against Canadian insurance companies in favor of underground companies like the New England Mutual and other concerns, some of them controlled by Germans, and still doing a big business in this country.

Condemns Retroactive Feature.

The retroactive feature of the law, however, came in for Mr. Nesbitt's most severe condemnation. Many corporations in good faith had declared dividends to their stockholders. One fire insurance company had given all of its profits for the year 1915 to the patriotic fund. Now that company would have to deplete its reserves in order to pay a tax of $12,500 imposed upon it by a retroactive law. He would have justified the finance minister in going after the huge profits of the munitions factories, even tho he made the law retroactive and confiscated fifty per cent. of their profits, but he did not like to see legitimate business concerns and honest business men unjustly treated in the effort to make a few war profiteers give up a portion of their excessive gains to the federal treasury.

Apple Tariff Defended.

Mr. Armstrong (East Lambton) defended the increased duty upon apples, which he said had been requested by the Ontario fruit growers in convention at Toronto on the 7th inst. He pointed out that $127,000,000 was invested in the fruit business in this country, with 2,250,000 acres of land under cultivation. Last year 1,200,000 barrels of apples had been exported.

Mr. Armstrong, while not opposing the duty upon crude oil for fuel purposes, thought that all duties paid by the great railway companies on oil for fuel should be refunded. The transcontinental roads were to be commended for using oil instead of coal in the British Columbia section. They were doing so upon the recommendation of the conservation commission and should not be penalized for so doing.

Why Gasoline Soars.

This led Mr. Armstrong to discuss the charge that the price of gasoline had gone skyward in Canada as a consequence of last year's budget. The seven and a half per cent. duty, he said, only amounted to one and a half cents a gallon. As a matter of fact, gasoline was no higher in Canada than in the United States. The sensational advance in the price of gasoline was mainly due to the enormous increase in automobiles, gasoline tractions and gas engines. In 1900 we had 1200 automobiles in Canada; by 1910 the number had increased to 10,000, and by 1915 to 83,000.

Can Capital Be Determined.

Mr. Ross (West Middlesex) pointed out what seemed to him to be injustices and anomalies in the proposed business tax. There had been an outcry all over the country against the discrimination in favor of watered stock and the finance minister had said today that he would go behind capitalization and ascertain the amount invested. Yet only ten days ago Sir Thomas in delivering his budget speech told the house it was impossible to go behind capitalization.

Mr. Ross also objected to the new law as expensive and cumbersome. It would add several more battalions to the army of office holders who, he said, were keeping this country poor.

Graduated Income Tax.

He thought it unjust to levy a twenty-five per cent. tax upon profits of merchants and manufacturers over seven per cent.

These men took a risk, helped to build up the country, and were entitled to a larger return than the man who put his money out on a first mortgage. Personally Mr. Ross declared himself in favor of a graduated income tax, commencing, say at eight hundred or one thousand dollars. Such a tax as they had in England would make all pay, but it would make those pay the most who were the best able to pay. (Applause).

Rural Credits Big Reform.

Mr. Ross said the most important passage in the budget speech was the assurance of the finance minister that the government intended to address itself to the problem of rural credits. It was, perhaps, the most important domestic problem that confronted the Canadian people, and he saw no reason why legislation should not be introduced at this session. Mr. Ross believed that long mortgage loans on easy terms to farmers were necessary, but it was even more necessary to get them personal credit for small sums on short maturities, and in this connection he recommended that the government authorize co-operative credit societies along the line of those already instituted under provincial law in the Province of Quebec.

Observes Truce, But—.

Mr. Ross criticized the government for the way in which the purchase of horses for military purposes had been conducted, and for the embargo placed upon the export of horses. The Canadian farmers had sold for military purposes 27,000 horses, and received therefor about five million dollars. The United States farmers had sold 60,000 horses to the British Government and 140,000 to the allies, and netted something like $60,000,000. While disclaiming any desire to be partisan, the Middlesex member said that the Borden government had shown no initiative, except in multiplying offices and creating knights.

SASKATCHEWAN TANGLE IS CAUSING SENSATION

Highways Department Affairs Are Admittedly in a Bad State.

BIG CHAIN OF CHARGES

Statements Made by Bradshaw Are Now Having Some Effect.

REGINA, Sask., Feb. 22.—With five members of the executive of the Licensed Victualers' Association under arrest on charges of conspiring to bribe members of the legislature; with another member, who refused to answer questions put to him by the house, in custody of the sergeant-at-arms; with one royal commission promised by the government; with one high official of the highways department a fugitive and thefts of money and documents already admitted; with evidence fully corroborated that a fund of over $7000 was in existence in December, 1913, to bribe members of the legislature, and with public interest seething, the charges filed twelve days ago by J. E. Bradshaw, an opposition member, have already had some effect.

Enquiries Refused.

The government has refused to grant an enquiry into any of the charges against absent ministers, except that against Hon. A. P. McNab, which was referred to one of the select committees already at work upon enquiries with which the opposition has refused to have anything to do.

After refusing on half a dozen occasions to permit investigation into any of the charges by royal commissioners, the government last night announced that a commission would be constituted today to investigate the charge that $50,000 was stolen from the public treasury by means of pretended road work contracts.

At the same time Mr. Bradshaw, who laid the charges, stated that the royal commission would establish that not merely fifty thousand, but many hundreds of thousands were stolen in this way.

WE is in connection with this charge that J. P. Brown, chief clerk of the roads branch, is now a fugitive.

NEW YORK LOAN COST DOMINION LARGE SUM

Returns Brought Down in Parliament "Won't Let Me Join," De-Well Paid.

FLOATED BY MORGAN CO.

Twenty-Eight Thousand Persons in All Subscribed to Domestic Flotation.

By a Staff Reporter

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—Facts and figures in connection with the domestic war loan and the loan for $45,000,000 previously negotiated in New York are embodied in a return brought down today by Sir Thomas White.

To the domestic loan the subscribers totaled 24,862. Subscriptions for hundred dollar bonds aggregated $4,690,500; those of five hundred dollars to $8,699,500; those of a thousand dollars to $58,876,000, and those of five thousand or over to $28,325,000.

The expenses connected with the hundred million loan cannot be given till the last instalment is due.

In connection with the New York loan there was considerable expense. The loan embraces one-year notes amounting to twenty-five millions at par and an issue of two years' notes amounting to twenty millions at 99½, the net yield without expense being $44,900,000.

J. P. Morgan and Co., and associates were paid a commission of $337,500 less $6250 interest for one day before the money was paid over. Other expenses amounted to $47,654. The effective rate of interest cannot be given until the expiration of the period during which the bonds may be exchanged for twenty-year bonds.

INDIAN KILLED BY FALL FROM BRIDGE

Special to The Toronto World.

CORNWALL, Ont., Feb. 22.—Abraham Roundpoint, an Indian, residing on Cornwall Island, met his death by falling off the trestlework on the approach to the Ottawa and New York Railway bridge, which crosses the St. Lawrence at this point, while on his way home from town during a severe snowstorm this evening. His neck was broken and his head badly crushed and he died within a few minutes. The sentry on guard on the bridge, William Cameron, had seen Roundpoint pass the sentry house and in a few minutes he looked after him, but could not see him. He investigated and found him lying on the ground, 23 feet below.

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Take the time and see the HINMAN at actual work, see how easy it is to look after a herd of 10, 20 or 30 cows; see the thoroughness of its work, then let us tell you how much less than $200 we can equip your DAIRY for.

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1220 YONGE ST. SUBWAY, Cor. ALCORN AV.
2261 YONGE ST., NORTH TORONTO, Cor. EGLINTON AV.

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We have received instructions from

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to offer for sale by public auction, at our Salesrooms, 76 Wellington St. W., Toronto, at 2 o'clock p.m.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st,

the stock of

W. S. BARKER,
26 Queen St. East, Toronto,
consisting of

Gents' Furnishings	$1699.07
Shop Furniture, including 2 Silent Salesmen, National Cash Register, Show Cases, etc.	597.60
	$3296.67

Terms—One-quarter cash at time of sale; balance at one and two months, bearing interest and satisfactorily secured.

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We have received instructions from

CHAS. BONNICK,
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to offer for sale by public auction, en bloc, at a rate on the dollar, at our warerooms, 76 Wellington St. W., Toronto, at 2 o'clock p.m. on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1st,

the stock belonging to the estate of

HERBERT G. OHRT,
454 Queen St. W., Toronto,
consisting of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers, etc.	$3011.93
Furniture and Fixtures	1050.00
	$4061.93

Terms—One-quarter cash, 10 per cent. at time of sale; balance at two and three months, bearing interest and satisfactorily secured.

Stock and inventory may be seen on the premises, and further particulars obtained from the Assignee, Room 502, C. P. R. Building, Toronto. 336

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency) on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least eighty acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required, except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price, $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months' residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent, also fifty acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of the three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C. M. G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for—64338. ed

TRIBESMEN ON MARCH TOWARD NILE VALLEY?

Berlin Says Several Arab Tribes Have Joined the Senussi.

BERLIN, Feb. 22, via wireless to Sayville.—Senussi tribesmen advancing thru Egypt from the west are approaching the Nile valley, according to reports from Constantinople given out today by the Overseas News Agency. The reports add that several Arab tribes have joined the Senussi.

The Senussi advanced after taking the Towns of Siva, Sollum and Said Berad, the accounts state.

The News Agency's statement adds: "In the Sudan the British commander has asked help of the natives, who refused to give it.

"The appearance of a German submarine on the Egyptian coast and the torpedoing of English ships in Egyptian territorial waters has made a strong impression."

CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER DEAD

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Calvin S. Demarest, amateur champion billiard player and later a leader among the pro[illegible] died at Elgin Asylum for the in[illegible] last night, it was learned today. Demarest suffered a nervous breakdown [illegible] June and attacked his wife with a knife. She was saved from serious injury by Demarest's mother. The billiardist was taken for treatment to a rest cure, but failed to improve, and was removed to the asylum.

Mortgage Sales

MORTGAGE SALE.

UNDER and by virtue of the Powers of Sale contained in two certain Indentures of Mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1916, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, at the Auction Rooms of Charles M. Henderson & Co., 128 King Street East, Toronto, the following properties, namely:

Firstly—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and being composed of the southerly part of Lot Number 86, on the east side of Lippincott Street, according to Registered Plan 112, which may be more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the easterly limit of Lippincott Street, at the distance of twenty-six feet eleven inches measured northerly from the southwesterly angle of said Lot 86; thence easterly parallel with the southerly limit of said lot one hundred and eighty feet six inches (138' 6"), to a lane ten feet wide, in the rear of said lot; thence southerly along the westerly limit of said lane twenty-six feet eleven inches (26' 11"), to the production easterly of the southerly limit of said lot; thence westerly along said southerly limit one hundred and thirty-six feet six inches (136' 6"), more or less, to the easterly limit of Lippincott Street; thence northerly along said easterly limit of Lippincott Street twenty-six feet eleven inches (26' 11"), more or less, to the place of beginning.

House and premises known as Number 105 Lippincott Street are said to be situated on the said lands.

Secondly—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and being composed of part of Lots Numbers Twenty-Eight and Twenty-Nine, according to Registered Plan Number 622, Block N, Toronto, more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point on the western limit of Bartlett Avenue where it is intersected by the production easterly of the centre line of the partition wall between the house on the lands herein described and the house on the lands to the south thereof, the said point being distant eighty-seven feet five inches measured southerly along the western limit of Bartlett Avenue from the southern limit of Hallam Street; thence northerly along the western limit of Bartlett Avenue nineteen feet five inches; thence westerly parallel with the southerly limit of Hallam Street ninety-three feet, to the western limit of the said Lot Number Twenty-Eight; thence southerly along the last-mentioned limit nineteen feet five inches, to the intersection of the production westerly of the centre line of the partition wall between the house on the lands herein described and the house on the lands to the south thereof; thence easterly along the last-mentioned production, and passing through the said centre line of the said partition wall, and along the production easterly thereof, in all ninety-three feet, more or less, to the point of commencement. Together with a right-of-way over the northerly one foot and ten inches of the passageway five feet one inch wide between the house on the lands herein described and the house on the lands to the north thereof, and reserving hereout a right-of-way over the southerly three feet three inches of the said passageway for the use of the premises to the north; each for a depth of forty feet westerly from Bartlett Avenue.

House and premises known as Number 200 Bartlett Avenue are said to be situated on the said lands.

Each of the properties will be offered for sale subject to a first mortgage, and subject to a reserve bid.

Terms: Ten per cent. of the purchase money is to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance, over and above the first mortgage, which is to be assumed in each case, to be paid within thirty days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

W. J. McDONALD & GREIG,
18 Toronto Street, Toronto, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Dated at Toronto, this 16th day of February, 1916. 333

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at sale, there will be offered for sale by public auction on Friday, March 3rd, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the auction rooms of Ward Price, Limited, 34 Richmond street east, Toronto, the following freehold property:

Part of Block "A," Plan 1333 York, commencing in the west limit of said block 225 feet south of the northwest angle thereof; thence southerly along said west limit 25 feet; thence easterly parallel with the north limit of said block 100 feet to the west limit of Gray avenue, as shown on said plan produced southerly; thence northerly along west limit of Gray avenue produced southerly 25 feet; thence westerly parallel with north limit of said block 100 feet to the place of beginning; together with a right-of-way over Gray avenue, produced southerly a distance of 250 feet, better known as 72 Gray avenue, Mount Dennis.

TERMS: Purchaser to assume existing first mortgage, ten per cent. of balance at time of sale and the balance in fifteen days. Reserve bid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

HARVEY OBEE,
710 C.P.R. Building,
332 Solicitor for Mortgagee.

Estate Notices

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN THE Matter of Soloman Lebofsky (2048 Dundas Street), of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, Merchant, Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above named has made an assignment to me, under R.S.O., 10 Edward VII., Chapter 64, of all his estate and effects, for the general benefit of his Creditors.

A meeting of Creditors will be held at my office, 64 Wellington Street West, in the City of Toronto, on Friday, the 25th day of February, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., to receive a statement of affairs, to appoint inspectors, and for the ordering of the estate generally.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with the Assignee before the date of such meeting.

And notice is hereby given that after thirty days from this date the assets will be distributed among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice shall have then been given, and the Assignee will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claim he shall not then have had notice.

NORMAN L. MARTIN,
Assignee.

Dated at Toronto, this 21st day of February, 1916.

BREAK WHISKY'S GRIP ON YOUR LOVED ONES

Drunkards will tell you with tears of sincerity that they do not want to drink. The craving coming from the inflamed membranes of the stomach drives them to it.

Alcura will soothe the trembling nerves and remove the craving that is ruining your home and stealing an otherwise kind husband or father from you. It costs only $1 per box, and if it does not cure or benefit after a trial the money will be refunded.

Alcura No. 1 is tasteless and can be given secretly in Tea, Coffee or food. Alcura No. 2 is taken voluntarily by those willing to help themselves.

Alcura can now be obtained at any of our stores. Ask for Free Booklet telling all about it, and give Alcura a trial. G. Tamblyn, Limited, at all stores, Toronto.