

THE CLOSE OF A QUIET CAMPAIGN

Nominations for Saskatchewan Legislature Tomorrow.

Independents Will Likely Offer Strongest Opposition to the Present Liberal Government — Non-Partisan League Candidates — The Platforms.

Regina, Sask., June 1.—(By Canadian Press).—The quietest political campaign in the history of the province of Saskatchewan is now drawing to a close, with nominations tomorrow and polling one week later, on June 9.

The election will terminate the Fourth Legislature of Saskatchewan, which was chosen on June 26, 1917. In this house, composed of fifty-nine members, there were fifty-one supporters of the Liberal administration headed by Hon. W. M. Martin, K. C.; six Conservatives and two Independents. In addition three members at large were chosen by soldiers overseas. In the new legislature there will be a total of sixty-three members elected. By a re-distribution bill passed during the recent session three cities—Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon—were given two representatives instead of one, and the new constituency of Gravelbourg created. As the soldiers' seats will disappear, the change merely adds one seat to the house.

Owing to the fact that there are no constituencies in the province with more than two members, proportional representation could not be tried out without radical changes in the borders of the constituencies.

Present indications point to the government running candidates for all seats. The movement for independent political action will undoubtedly supply the greatest opposition the Martin government will experience. The Conservative party, at present without a leader, Donald Maclean having resigned, this post, on April 27, and announcing he would not be a candidate for re-election, is not likely to put up a serious fight.

The Non-Partisan League will place candidates in a number of constituencies, mainly where there is a large proportion of voters of foreign birth.

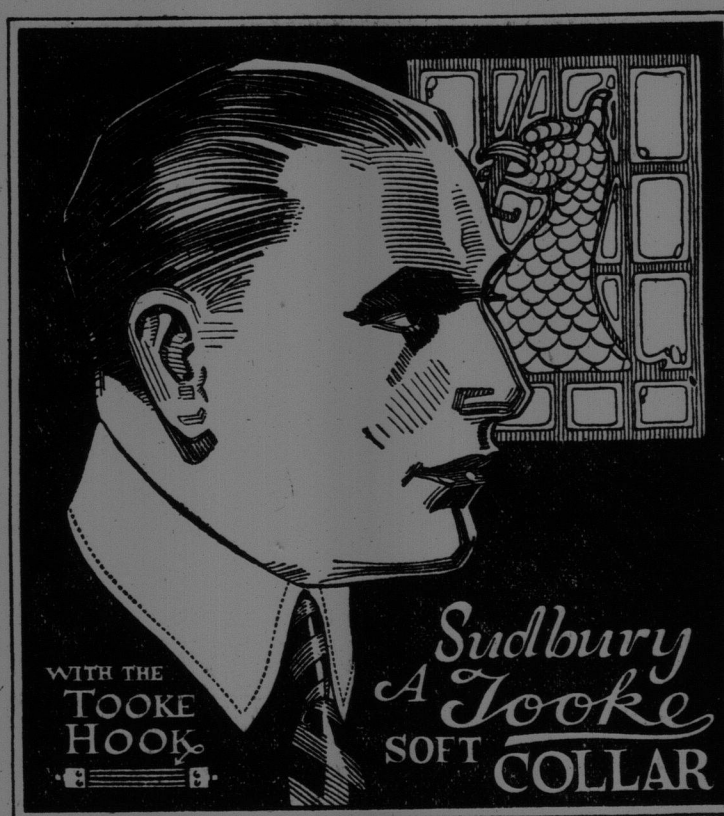
The platform on which the Martin government is appealing to the electors is based largely upon a further development of the co-operative movement, which the government has strongly supported during its four years of office. In the manifesto issued by Premier Martin, on May 16, the following are the principal policies which the government pledges itself, if returned to power, to carry out.

To continue the application of the principle of co-operation between government and people in the solution of the economic problems connected with production and marketing; as far as possible to co-operate with the farmers in any practical method of improving the system of marketing grain and farm products generally to continue the fight against the government's policy of lower freight rates to provide for an agricultural survey of the province by the College of Agriculture; and the establishment of demonstration farms under the control of the College in close touch with the people.

The government also proposes a thorough investigation of the whole problem of the treatment of both curable and incurable cases of tuberculosis; pledges itself to continue vigorous enforcement of the Saskatchewan Temperance Act, to continue the various lines of educational progress; to further develop the co-located highways system of the province; extend the provincial system of telephones wherever practicable; put forth its best efforts to obtain from the Dominion authorities the transfer to the province of its natural resources and continue its investigation of these resources; to further develop the policy of assisting farmers in the purchase of live stock; encourage the work of the Farm Loans Board; and continue the policy of assisting financially the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Company and the Saskatchewan Co-operative stockyards.

The non-partisan provincial platform is practically a duplicate of the platform of the Non-Partisan League in North Dakota and proposes: Provincial terminal elevators, flour mills, stockyards, packing houses and cold storage plants; direct legislation, provincial purchasing of machinery, provincial grading of all grains according to milling values, a banking system whereby the public credit can be used for the public good; proportional representation, provincial compulsory insurance laws.

Platforms of other candidates opposing the government vary widely, the majority having one or more of the planks in the Non-Partisan League platform. The following are a few of the planks from some of the independent platforms: Provincial encouragement of co-operative abattoirs, tanneries, manufacturers of leather goods and woolen mills; a land settlement scheme based on a regulating influence in the price of land, owners of idle land obliged to file



selling price on their lands, that price also to be regarded as an assessable value for the purpose of taxation; direct legislation with the initiative, the referendum and the recall. It is also proposed that the whole system of selecting the premier and cabinet be changed and that the men filling these offices be elected by the members of the legislature from the floor of the house.

THE CENSUS

The work of taking the census begins here this morning when the staff of thirty-six enumerators started out on their respective wards to assemble the mass of data required. W. S. Claverton, who is in charge of the St. John-Albert district, wishes to assure the public that all information will be treated as strictly private. There are three forms to be filled out as follows:

The main form to be filled out is called the Population Chart, in which each individual will have a place. Thirty-five questions are asked on this form. They are: 1, dwelling house; 2, family, household, or institution; 3, name; 4, parish or township; 5, municipality; 6, home owned or rented; 7, if rented rent paid; 8, class of house; 9, materials of construction; 10, rooms occupied by this family; 11, relationship to head of family or household; 12, sex; 13, single, married, widowed, divorced or legally separated; 14, age at last birthday; 15, (activity) person; 16, father's nativity; 17, mother's; 18, (citizenship) year of immigration to Canada; 19, year of naturalization; 20, country to which this person owes allegiance; 21, racial or tribal origin; 22, ability to speak English; 23, ability to speak French; 24, language other than English or French spoken as mother tongue; 25, religious body, denomination or community to which this person adheres or belongs; 26, ability to read; 27, to write; 28, months at school since September 1, 1920; chief occupation of trade; 29, employer, employee, worker, or unemployed; 30, if employed, where employed, (example, "farm, factory, foundry, etc."); 31, if own account, nature of business; 32, total earnings in past 12 months; 33, if out of work on June 1, 1921; 34, number of weeks unemployed in past 12 months; 35, number of weeks unemployed in past 12 months owing to illness.

The Second Form. The next form to be filled is for animals, animal products, fruits, etc., not on farms. There are no less than fifty-five questions on this form. One must state the situation of the barn, garden, etc., number of horses, colts, mares or mules, calves (under and over one year of age), heifers, pigs, hens, geese, milk produced, butter, home-made, number of eggs secured, honey and wax obtained, thoroughbred stock, number of square feet of lot-house, vegetable values, flower values, apples trees, with quantity of fruit secured during 1920, peach trees, pear trees, plum trees, cherry trees, other fruit trees, grapes (pounds), strawberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, other small fruits.

Special Forms. For business houses there is a short special form containing only four questions, namely, the name of the firm, the address, the class of business, i.e., whether wholesale, retail or manufacturing, and the kind of business, i.e., grocery, foundry, etc.

The form to be used in taking the agricultural census is a very comprehensive schedule containing no less than sixty-five questions, many of which have several sub-sections, relating to farm values, crops, live stock and so forth. There is also a special schedule for blind persons and deaf mutes which is confined to questions relative to their ailments. It is understood to be the intention of the federal department of health to get in communication with these people with a view to helping them.

Next in the line of march were the Men's Congregation, carrying their banners. The Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament, marching as an immediate guard of honor to the Host, came next preceding Mgr. Dubuc of St. Jean Baptiste parish, who carried the Blessed Eucharist, assisted by Rev. Father Lault and Rev. Father St. Jean. Following up the rear, with bayonets fixed, marched the Mount St. Louis Cadets, adding an even more brilliant touch to the scene with their scarlet uniforms and caps. A further guard of honor was supplied by Pontifical Zouaves in their quaint picturesque costumes.

Bearing the Host under a golden canopy.

OVERSTAYED HIS SENTENCE TWO AND HALF YEARS

Sing Sing Prisoner at Last is Forced to Go Home—Was Model Prisoner.

Ossining, N. Y., June 1.—Charles Ortnor, a Sing Sing prisoner, who had been eligible for release two and one-half years but repeatedly refused to go home, finally left the prison this week. His maximum sentence expired and he could not stay any longer. Warden Lewis E. Lawes was prepared, if need be, to use force to eject him, but he decided to let him go.

Ortnor, who is about twenty-nine years old, was the most contented, the most industrious and the most independent prisoner Warden Lawes had. Sing Sing, which according to tradition puts the fear of the law into New York's criminals, had no terrors for him. He was received from Queens county on May 29, 1917, for an indeterminate sentence of two to four years for assault. If he behaved, this meant that he could go home on parole in two years.

Under the prisoners' compensation law, an inmate is allowed to have three months deducted from each year of his sentence if he performs his work well. This meant that Ortnor, who was as industrious as a beaver and a model of good behavior, could have gone on probation Nov. 28, 1918. Since then he virtually has been a voluntary prisoner.

Warden Lawes tried to get him to sign an application for parole prior to Nov. 28, 1918. Ortnor frowned upon the request. "The Judge said two to four years," was his reply. "He said nothing about signing anything. I'll sign nothing." So Ortnor stayed, by choice, in Sing Sing. The other prisoners, all eager for freedom, envied him his chance.

When he had finished two years, or his minimum sentence, Warden Edward V. Brophy in his term tried to get Ortnor to sign an application for release. Again Ortnor balked. "I'll not sign anything," he explained, "and neither will I agree to anything, I'm willing to stay the full four years."

For many months Ortnor worked outside the walls as a trusty on construction work. The attendants did not have the slightest fear of him trying to run away. Warden Brophy once said of Ortnor: "He does the work of four men."

Ortnor was convicted of striking Alexander Gross, a fellow-worker in a mill in Whitestone, L. I., on the head with a three-pound weight. The injury left Gross without his hearing.

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Mrs. Frew, 1056 St. Urbain, Montreal, writes: "I have pleasure in forwarding you photo of my baby Muriel, eight months old. At seven weeks the child weighed less than 6 lbs., but thanks to Neave's Food she is now as strong and healthy as I could wish. She weighs 20 lbs. now."

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COMMENCEMENT AT ST. JOSEPH'S

The fifty-seventh annual commencement of the University of St. Joseph's College will be held on June 15 and 16.

The programme is as follows: June 15, 7.45 p. m.—Overture, orchestra; bilingual contest—debate: "Participation in the Imperial Naval Policy"; Leo J. Doiron and Henri Hebert; selection, orchestra; quartette: W. Bridge, J. Floyd, M. MacNeill, T. M. Nichol; bilingual contest—debate: "The Canadian National Railways"; Joseph P. Butler and Frank Gillen; selection, orchestra; judgment of the debates, visitors, etc.; God Save the King. June 16, 9 a. m.—Overture, orchestra; valedictory, (French), Alderice Bourgeois; valedictory, (English), Joseph E. Cahill; selection, orchestra; diplomas, degrees, special premiums; God Save the King; benediction of the blessed sacrament; singing of the "Te Deum."

MISSING 90 HOURS, FOUND IN A CLOSET

Boy 7, and Girl 5, Discovered in Vacant Flat Where Brother Goes to Play Cards—Locked in by a Playmate.

(New York Times)

They missed Stella Weiner, 5 years old, and Henry Farber, 7, from their Paterson (N. J.) homes, not far from the Passaic River, about 6 o'clock last Monday evening. Neighbors remembered having seen them playing near Stella's home, at 5 Tyler Street, but no one could give a clue after that when the youngsters failed to return to supper.

By Tuesday their parents were filled with forebodings of the river, the Paterson police were baffled and Boy Scouts and members of the American Legion were joining the ranks of the searchers who hunted in all sorts of impossible places. On Wednesday the parents despaired. The body of little Archie Northrop of Arlington had been found in the Passaic and they were sure the same fate had overtaken their own children.

Appeal was made to Chief of Police Hamilton of Glen Rock on Thursday and he put With, his famous police dog who has found half the little wanderers of that part of New Jersey, on the trail. So great a crowd followed that the dog was hampered in its efforts. At midnight With again was put on the trail and led the searchers to a trestle over a coal pile in John Agnew's coal yard, half a mile from the neighborhood of the children's home. Then everyone was sure the children had fallen from the railroad trestle and were buried deep in the coal.

At noon yesterday nineteen-year-old Joseph Weiner, brother of the missing Stella, left his home to play a game of poker with his chum of the same age, Samuel Miller of 14 Tyler Street. The boys left the Miller flat, on the ground

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floor of the two-family house, and went softly to the dining room of the empty flat above.

Weiner was dealing the first hand when the boys were startled by a noise. "In there," whispered Weiner, pointing to a closet. Miller went to the door. There distinctly was tapping. He jerked open the door.

Henry Faber tumbled out. Stella sat huddled in a corner, tears trickling down her cheeks. She could not talk. Farber, his throat parched, just could whisper that they had been playing hide-and-seek with 4-year-old Ethel Bilinsky Monday afternoon and had secreted themselves in the closet when Ethel came along, shut the door and went home to supper. The spring latch held it fast.

The door was badly fitted, and the children got air, but were denied water, too. They cried awhile. Then they beat and kicked the door. Then they slept. They had no idea how long they had been there.

The boys carried the children to their homes, where physicians found them in a state of physical exhaustion, but mentally in good shape. Orange juice and other liquids were fed to them, followed gradually by more nourishing food. Late last night the prognosis was that a night's sleep would remove about the

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