SIR ROBERT BORDEN TAKES UP LABOR MATTERS WITH HOUSE

He Urges That Both Parties Endeavor to Make the Best of Conditions, and That Employers Bear in Mind the Recommendations With Regard to Labor Made at the Peace Conference—Civil Service Men Censured—Collective Bargaining Discussed.

Ottawa, May 27.—When the House of Commons opened this afternoon Major Andrews of Winnipeg asked the prime minister if he would state the attitude of the government towards collective bargaining. This, he said, was the basis of the sympathetic strike which had occurred in his city.

Sir Robert replied that the government was thoroughly conscious that there is throughout the world a condition of industrial unrest which, in some countries had reached an acute stage, but he was hopeful that in this country matters would not go so far. He reminded the House that the government had under consideration conditions that might arise in this country in the change from war conditions to peace conditons by reason of the demobilization of hundreds and thousands of men.

With the great distance from the great world theatre of war, he said it was thought one time that the return and demobilization of troops might occupy eighteen months or two years but, owing to the very energetic measures taken, the task would occupy much less time.

He realized, said Sir Robert, that the stress and strain of the war, in this as well as other countries, had increased the difficulty effecting adjustments between employers and employees. He advised the House that both parties would endeavor to make the best of conditions, and that employers would bear in mind the recommendations with regard to labor made at the peace conference. Among the guiding principles was the one that labor was not a mere commodity to be bought and sold, had been enunciated. Other conditions were the adoption of an eight hour day, the abolition of child labor, the adoption of an adequate wage, the right of employees to form associations, the institution of a weekly rest lasting for 24 hours and including Sunday, if possible, the equalization of wages for men and women doing equal work, and the institution of a system of inspection to insure the enforcement of law with regard to labor.

Referring to the strike in Winnipeg, Sir Robert said that if the needs of the people as a whole were to be regarded a complete dislocation of the public services could not be permitted when founded upon such reasons as were put forward by the postal authorities of Winnipeg. Employees of the public service were in a different position from employees of a private employer. The service in which public servants were engaged had a direct relationship to the maintenance of the law and order.

"In dealing with the situation at Winnipeg," Sir Robert continued, "there are certain fundamental considerations which I hope will commend themselves to the people's representatives in this parliamnt and indeed to the country as a whole. In the first place we are absolutely determined that law and order shall be maintained (applause) and consequently we are of the opinion that members of the civil service cannot be permitted to dislocate the public service under the conditions which have arisen. The government expects them to discharge a public duty. They must make their choice as to whether they will serve the public as a whole, or whether they will abandon once and for all the public service.

After citing the statement made by Senator Robertson in regard to collective bargaining, Sir Robert Borden said that what was called the right of collective bargaining was interpreted in a certain way.

If carried to extreme lengths, collective bargaining as it had been interpreted, might have an unfortunate effect. So far as the men were concerned it might have the effect of placing them and the labor unions in such a situation that they could not make their bargain except as subject to some central body. The term collective bargaining should have an act definition as to what it meant. He hoped to receive a report on the subject from the Royal Commission not later than June 15. Until then it would be invidious on the part of the government to attempt to anticipate the statement of the commission.

Mr. D. D. MacKenzie inquired what progress had been made by the government regarding the general strike.

Sir Robert Borden replied later in the day he might have some information to lay on the table, but the latest news this afternoon was "of a distinctly re-assuring character."

Mr. J. H. Burnham asked what steps the government was taking to adjust the relations between the cost of production and consumption or if the government intended to "leave that matter to be fought out by the people."

Hon. A. K. MacLean replied that such a comprehensive question was difficult to answer but the labor department had the cost of living constantly under observation.

Sir Robert Borden in reply to Mr. Joseph Archambault said the government had no official information on the subject and he did not think there was anything in the statement that the United States government would be prepared to co-operate with the Canadian government in the building of the Georgian Bay canal.

Mr. W. D. Euler inquired if the government proposed to enact legislation to make an eight hour working day compulsory in Canda. Mr. MacLean replied that it was not within the legislative jurisdiction of the parliament of Canada to enact an eight hour day.

Referring to the formation of the two squadrons of the Canadian air force now in England, Sir Edward expressed the view that it would be advisable for Canada to continue these two squadrons instead of allowing them to disband. It would be a shame if the men were disbanded and allowed to drift wherever their services were desired. He paid a tribute to the railway troops and forestry corps, doctors and nurses.

Mr. W. F. Nickle asked the Minister whether certain disquieting reports with regard to Canadian hospitals in England were correct. He said that returning officers had stated that owing to lack of co-ordination, and inefficiency, Canadian soldiers had been caused suffering in these hospitals.

Sir Edward replied that the medical services both in France and England was excellent.

He then turned to the Canadian war records, stating that the collection of the Dominion was a very fine one. Referring to the representation of the crucifixion of a Canadian soldier, Mr. Lemieux asked if Sir Edward had taken any steps to ascertain the facts, as the crucifixion had been denied.

Sir Edward, in reply, said the Germans had sent out a wireless denying the crucifixion. He then gave instructions that an effort should be made to see ft he story could be substantiated. Affidavits had been obtained from soldiers who saw it, one being a man with a Victoria Cross. "I do not think there is any doubt that it happened," Sir Edward added.

Sir Edward Kemp declared that the conduct of the Canadian troops in England was admirable, and better than that of other forces. It was somewhat amusing since the armistice to read of the accusations made against Canadian soldiers. The Canadians were put in an unfair light because certain happenings in connection with the British soldiers were withheld from publication, while incidents in connection with the Canadian were widely circulated.

With regard to demobilization he said the uncertainty of sailings was a handicap. He knew of one ship being delayed in her sailing six times. The ships were pretty well worn out and often at the last minute had to go into dry dock.

In closing Sir Edward said that the task which he had undertaken as overseas minister would have been an impossible one if he had not received the most efficient support from his headquarters staff. The members of this staff, he said, frequently asked to be allowed to return to the front. They found conditions in London very bad. They were called upon to work very long hours and frequently seven days in the weeks. The minister then read to the House a list of the men on the headquarters staff. They were, he said, honest and faithful, and had served their country conscientiously.

Third reading was given to the bill to amend the militia pension act.

On a motion to go into supply, Sir Edward Kemp, overseas minister of militia, rose to make a remark as to the administration of the Canadian overseas forces. He began by saying that when Canada entered the war, she had no idea that the undertaking was to be so tremendous. The men who enlisted in the first contingent did not realize either the length of time they would have to serve or the privations they would be called upon to endure. It had been thought that fifty thousand men might be sufficient to hold Canada's end in the struggle. Instead of this number, 420,913 of the best blood of this country had found its way overseas.

Sir Edward said that in his speech he proposed to touch on the more important points of special interest to the people of Canada. He then sketched the work of the Canadian forces in various war theatres, and paid a tribute to General Sir Arthur Currie who, he said, "had made a great place for himself in history." "It is my opinion," said Sir Edward, "that he was considerate of the men under him and always exercised patience and foresight."

He then dealt individually with the different arms of the service. In regard to criticism that there had been undue delay in sending home Canadian members of the Royal Air Force, he said that everything that the Canadian authorities in England could do to get these men home was being done.

Gov't Outlines Its Position as to Labor

(Continued from page 1)

"The nations of the world at Paris," he said, "set about the task of establishing such a society as will prevent war in the future. Would it not be rather a mockery if the nations engaged in that greatest purpose of all, should, in respect of their domestic affairs, permit a condition to continue, and to be perpetuated, which, if it reaches the stage of a general strike, must obviously involve the employment of some of the methods which are used in modern warfare."

"I most earnestly hope that the report of the commission, and appropriate action of the government, may eventually bring about between employers and employees in Canada a much better understanding, a much more perfect realization of the viewpoint of one another, as will prevent incidents such as are now transpiring. If we cannot accomplish this all important purpose, in respect to our domestic affairs, there cannot be very much hope for that wider purpose which has been attempted in the constitution of the Society of Nations. In this country we have a common citizenship; we live under the same form of government; we have like ideals; we have practically the same aspirations, although sometimes different interests and sometime prejudices may appear, but there ought to be a much more favorable condition for assuring industrial peace and co-operation in this country through the effort and co-operation of employers and employed, fully realizing their responsibilities, than is to be discovered in the foundations of the Society of Nations from which we confidently anticipate a great service to the world."

EXERCISES HELD AT ACADIA CLASS DAY, TUESDAY

Most Interesting Programme Carried Out and Prize Winners Announced.

Special to The Standard

Wolfville, May 27.—The class day exercises at Acadia were held today. Those who took part were:

Entrance march, Dorothy Schurman Dorothy Williams; Acadia songs, Miss Starr, Miss Reid, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Manning; Class History, Charles Edward McLeod; Class Prophecy, Helen P. Starr; Valedictoary, Vera Gilsson Ogilvie.

The valedictory by Miss Ogilvie was particularly pleasing. The class ode was written by Irvine R. Rouse, M. C.

In the election of officers Charles E. White, who had been overseas, was made honorary president. Carlyle S. Beals, president; Helen P. Starr, vice-president; Marion B. Reid, secretary, and Ernest S. Boyd, treasurer.

The baseball game which was to have taken place in the afternoon, was postponed on account of the weather.

In the evening at 7 oclock the closing exercises of Acadia Ladies' Seminarry took place.

The following students were among the graduates:

Collegiate Course—Thelma Grace Oxner, Chester Basin, Olive Marie McCallum, Nilsen, Wolfville.

Sophomore Matriculation Course.—Ruth Irene Hennigar, Chester, Beatrice Evelyn Philips, Fredericton Irene Margaret Rand, Parrsboro; Ella Jean Warren, New Glasgow.

Normal Course in Pianoforte—Marie Hay, Chipman.

Elocution Course—Sarah Jamieson Ford, Wolfville.

Normal Course in Noushold Science—Mary Adella Clerk, Upper Canard; Hilda Marie Cox, Middleton; Elizabeth Helen Fitch, Wolfville; Louis Giffin Lamont, Kentville.

Home Makers Course in Household Science—Violet Marshall Black, Wolfville; Nancy Marjorie Fitch, Wolfville.

In addition to these eleven young women received certificates in stenography and typewriting, one in stenography only, and thirteen in typewriting only.

The following is the prize list:

Payzant Prizes, $20 Each.

English Studies—Tillie Dalzell, Castalia, Grand Manan.

French—Ella Warren, New Glasgow

Instrumental Music—Mollie Somers, Holcombe; honorable mention, Marie Hay, Chipman; Lillian Russell, Wolfville.

St. Clair Paint Scholarship, $50

Mable Pugsley, Five Islands.

Highest standing in collegiate studies and department in any year of collegiate course.

oGvernor-General's Medal for excellency in English essay—Iris Morse, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan.

Senior Household Science, $10—Lois Lamont, Kentville.

Junior Household Science, $5—Marjorie Hibbard, St. George.

Pierian Bible Prizes.

Life of Christ—Mary Lusby, Amherst, $5.

Life of Christ—Marion Ells, Selma, $5.

Lofe of Paul—Iris Morse, Grand Harbor, Grand Manan.

Life of Paul—Bernice Bentley, Middleton.

Book prizes contributed by Ethel M. Smith, Halifax, for short story contest—Marie Wilson, Wolfville.

The Principal reported the largest attendance in the history of the school, 352 were registered, 154 of whom were in residence, exceeding by 25 the largest number of any previous year.

Principal DeWolfe stated that ninety reservations already had been made for next year, and the Board of Governors was considering the advisibility of building an extension.

A cheque for a memorial to his son, who was killed in action, was presented to the Principal, and the 1919 class gave a cheque for the seminary.

SEAPLANE N C-4 HAS ACCOMPLISHED THE GREAT FEAT

It Reached Lisbon, Portugal, Making the Trip of 800 Miles from Ponta Delgada in Eight Hours.

Washington, May 27.—Blazing the way of the first air trail from the western to the eastern hemisphere, the United States navy seaplane N. C-4, under Lieutenant-Commander Reade, swept into the harbor at Lisbon, Portugal, today, the first airship of any kind to have crossed the Atlantic ocean under its own power and through its natural element.

Taking the air at Ponta Del Gada, Azores, at 6.18 a. m., Washington time, on the last leg of the trans-Atlantic portion of the voyage from Rockaway Beach, Long Island, to Plymouth, England, the N. C-4 covered the 800 miles in 9 hours and 43 minutes, maintaining average speed of better than 80 knots an hour.

The total elapsed flying time from Newfoundland to Lisbon was 26 hours and 41 minutes.

At the first opportunity the big plane will continue to Plymouth, 775 nautical miles to the north. Possibly Commander Read can start tomorrow. To the Navy Department, however, it makes little difference when he completes the johrney. The great object of all the effort lavished on the undertaking—navigation of a seaplane across the Atlantic through the air—has been accomplished.

GRAY HAIR

Dr. Tremain's Natural Hair Restorative, used as directed, is guaranteed to restore gray hair to its natural color or money refunded. Positively not a dye and non-injurious. Price $1.00. For sale in St. John by The Ross Drug Co., Limited, 100 King street.

BRITISH CENSORSHIP REVIEWED IN SPIRIT OF FORGIVENESS

The Experience of an Official Muzzle Upon the Press Has Been a Novel One for the British Papers and Public, and No People Could Have Suffered it More Unwillingly

London, May 26—(Correspondence of The Associated Press)—On the evening of the Sunday before the declaration of war British soldiers walked into all the London newspaper offices where there were telegraph wires connected with the cable stations and quietly cut off the telegraph instruments and took them away. Editors and correspondents who hurried to the cable offices to inquire what had happened found all the offices guarded by sentries with fixed bayonets. Outsiders were forbidden to enter, and the men in khaki were forbidden to talk. Thus, unexpectedly, came the beginning of the British press censorship.

The mobilization of the naval reserves had started that afternoon. All the streets and railways were filled with sailors hurrying for their stations, arrayed in blue uniforms, fresh from the shelves, and carrying their canvas kit bags. This was the first act of war that Londoners witnessed, and the news of it was the last uncensored news of war preparations which the cables transmitted abroad.

Now, almost as unexpectedly, comes the happy bulletin that, on the last day of April the Press Bureau puts up its shutters and goes out of business, and no more cheering announcement could greet the newspaper world, unless, possibly, that of a drop in the price of print paper. The experience of an official muzzle and inquisition upon the press has been a novel one for the British papers and public, and no other people except those of the United States could have suffered it more unwillingly. Most other European countries have known press censorships which the public knew nothing of.

The general verdict of the newspapers, reviewing the past five years in a spirit of forgiveness and peace on earth, is that all things considered the censorship was not much more unreasonable than must have been expected in an imperfect world. They say that the first few months were the worst and that ther has been a progressive improvemnt since. The extenuating circumstances were that the government had to organize a very big and complicated machine practically over night to do a work that had never been done before in this country, and that was bound to be irritating in an atmosphere where freedom of speech had been held not lower than the ten commandments.

The Press Bureau was complicated because four different cooks—the War Office, the Admiralty, the Foreign Office and the Home Office—each had a spoon in the broth. Their work fell under three heads, the censoring of dometic news and special war articles for the British papers, of the telegrams which came from abroad for these, and of an immense mass of matter written in different languages by correspondents for the allied and neutral countries.

The nominal head of the censorship was the Home Secretary, but Lord Kitchener was its founder and for a long time an autocrat whose prohibitions were law, without any appeal save to the British Cabinet. For months the Cabinet was far too busy with other matters to consider the working of what was first regarded as a very minor department. Time altered that point of view.

Before the end of the war the press departments of all governments became very important and militant enterprises, so that even in England the newspapers express misgivings whether they will not have a struggle to return to the old conditions of entire freedom from official pilotage. Kitchener, like Sherman and Wolseley, regarded newspapers as dangerous. The old guard of British war correspondents whom Kipling photographed in "The Light That Failed," suffered a slight at his hands which their dignity never forgave when Kitchener officially recommended a soldier for a medal "for saving the life of a camp follower"—the camp follower being one of the most important of the corps of professional war writers.

Five Home secretaries passed across the stage of the Press Bureau. They were Sir F. E. Smith, the present Lord Chancellor whose new title is Lord Birkenhead; Sir Stanley Buckmaster, who also served a brief term on the woolsack of the Lords; Sir John Simon, who opposes Sir Edward Carson in nearly all the most important cases in the English courts; Sir George Cave; and, lastly, Sir Edward Shortt, a Liberal Scotchman who was transferred to the Home Office after brief service as Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Early in its history the administration of the Bureau was conferred upon two directors, each with precisely equal and similar powers and duties. Each was a "Dug Out," which is the term for the army of retired officers and civilians who put on the harness again when war came, and which does not imply disparagement because many of them did valuable service. Sir Frank Swettenham's active career had been on the civil staff of the Straits Settlements, and he had retired from the post of Governor General with a reputation as an authority on the Malay language, and a list of several books on Malay life to his credit. Sir Edward Cook had a long record in journalism ending with the editorshipu of The Daily News, and afterward devoted several years to the editorship of Ruskin's works and authority of the biography of Ruskin and critical writings on English literature.

Real control of censorship, as American correspondents found it, rested with neither the Home Secretary nor the co-directors of the Bureau. Questions of military and naval news were passed upon by military and naval censors, the heads of those departments being Major Beneral Cockerill and Admiral Sir Douglas Browning, while matters of foreign and diplomatic affairs often went to the Foreign Office. The Press Bureau was only a side issue among the many activities of the Home Secretary, and the directors of the bureau could not overrule professional advice when military matters were put before them. So long as Lord Kitchener was on the scene his policy was one of extreme secrecy, and for some time afterward the military clung to the conviction that a war censorship was essentially a military measure and one to be controlled by the military.

Probably the general reputation of the British censorship suffered from the first few months of the war when an overburdened and anxious cabinet found no time for the affairs of the newspapers, when the ruling powers had not begun to grasp that cooperation with the press was as necessary and important as any other line of wartime diplomatic activity; when the organization of the bureau was in a shifting and experimental stage, and the watchword of the working censors was "when in doubt, suppress." Then were experiences of uncertainties and shocking surprises which whitened the heads of newspaper workers. Some were tragic; others were comedy.

There were occasions when all the American correspondents presented practically the same messages and some were forwarded and others rejected because of different interpretations of their rules by different censors. An Associated Press message giving the Admiralty announcement of the first important British naval victory was stifled because the censor to whom it came had hanging over his desk the rule that the names and locations of ships must not be published, and this bulletin was reeking with names and locations of ships.

On the comedy side one classic incident still shines. A correspondent with the British army had quoted from Kipling's "Recessional:"

"The shouting and the tumult dies,
the Captains and the Kings depart."

The censor did not recognize this on a telegraph form as a quotation, and being a literal minded man he erased "the Kings," because, as was afterward explained in parliament, there were no kings present at the front, hence the statement that any had departed was untruthful.

There were surprises of another sort. Sir F. E. Smith held strong views of his own, and sometimes took the strong line. All England was startled and depressed one Sunday morning of the war by a graphic message in a special edition of The Times describing the retreat from Mons as a rout of broken and harassed British battalions. The picture may have been overdrawn; at any rate criticism in parliament and the papers was fierce. But Sir F. E. Smith accepted the responsibility of licensing this over Kitchener's head because he held that the country should have its eyes opened to the darkest side of the struggle it was in for. He also assumed responsibility for permitting the Northcliffe papers to wage a campaign to remedy the shortage of shells, which many construed as an indirect attack upon the popular hero at the head of the War Office, and some criticized as giving information to the enemy.

As the censorship passes away without mourners the obituary notices in the English press find one redeeming trait. That is the personal courtesy with which all its branches were administered, which softened the remonstrances of aggrieved newspaper men, and tended to disarm irritation. In justice it may be credited to the British press control that it gave more freedom for discussion of non-military affairs than most European governments, although Russia and Ireland were topics which frequently failed to command the same point of view on the part of American correspondents and the censors. Also that the policies and outlook of the bureau appeared to undergo a progressive liberalizing.

What seemed in the beginning a secret inquisitorial machinery, developed more in the later stages of the war into an institution for cooperation with the newspapers. The policy of the next censorship, if there should be one within the span of the present generation, probably would begin where the first experience ended.

GERMANS THREATEN THE POLES OF UPPER SILESIA

The German Authorities Have Decided Upon the Arrest of All Leaders of Polish Parties in That District.

Warsaw, Monday, May 26.—(French Wireless.)—The German authorities in upper Silesia threaten to arrest Polish leaders there, and the Polish Under Secretary for Silesian affairs has asked the Minister of the Interior to have ten eGrmans arrested for every Pole arrested, an dto advise the Peace Conference of the action. A telegram from the Under Secretary reads:

"The German authorities, with the consent of the military authorities and the Berlin government, have decided upon the immediate arrest of all the leaders of the Polish parties in Upper Silesia. In the Kattowitz district twentr-five are to be arrested, and in the Bytom district thirty-six. The prisoners will be sent to Germany. Arrests are to take place, also, in other districts.

"We request you to have ten Germans arrested for every Pole arrested, and to inform the Peace Conference o fthe farts."

DIED.

PATTERSON—At Grey's Mills, Kings Co., May 25, James Alban, eldest son of Wesley and Ida M. Patterson. Funeral Wednesday afternoon.

TIBBITS—In this city, on the 25th inst., Fanny Elizabeth, widow of the late James Tibbits, of Fredericton. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEARNS—At her residence, 272 Pitt street, Eliza, widow of John Kearns. Funeral today, Wednesday, short service at the house at 2.30, daylight time. Service at St. James' chu-

CIVIC EMPLOYES OF WINNIPEG ARE DISMISSED

All the Strikers Who Wish Their Jobs Back Must Make New Applications and Await Their Turn and Take an Oath to be Good.

Winnipeg, Man., May 27.—The Winnipeg City Council today formally notified every unionized city employee participating in the general strike that they were no longer connected with the municipal government service, and that those who desired to apply for reinstatement would be classed as new employees and that their applications would not be considered unless they agreed to return to work with the understanding they would not join any future sympathetic strike movement.

At the direction of Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, the Post Office Department, today, increased its volunteer force to reduce mail congestion. Reports that Senator Robertson had extended to Wednesday the time limit for striking postal employees to return to work were denied by the minister.

A conference of city officials to consider the advisability of resuming street car service will take place tomorrow.

The official newspaper of the labor forces on the strike gave prominence today to the sympathetic strikes at Edmonton and Calgary.

Statements that these walkouts were general were not confirmed.

COLONEL PECK GIVEN SNUB

London Truth Calls Him to Task for What it Terms "Mud Slinging at the British Army."

London, Wednesday, May 21.—(By Canadian Associated Press cable)—In a recent number of "Truth," there are some strong criticisms of Colonel Cyrus Peck, V. C., for his strictures on Sir Charles Ferguson for putting Cologne out of bounds to Canadians. Colonel Peck now writes to "Truth" declaring it is a "case of an unwarranted falsehood that he threw mud at the British army. What I did say was to point out that certain sections of the British press seized on every incident of irregularity in connection with the Canadians, and blazoned it forth to the world, while even more serious things had happened in the British army."

"Truth," replying today to Colonel Peck's letter, alleges that he said that in 1917 he was in a town when 14,000 British troops were in open insurrection and 4,000 Canadians were called on to guard railways and bridges. This, says Truth, is mud-slinging, and it is also incorrect to say that the English press has given more prominence to outbreaks to colonial than home troops.

INDICATIONS POINT TO COLLAPSE OF BOLSHEVIK REGIME

Retreating and Burning Villages as They go—Fugitives from Petrograd Bring Reports Confirming Downfall of Bolshevism.

Washington, May 27—While expressing the belief that the capture of the town of Peterhof may be slightly premature, a Stockholm paper points out that its loss by the Bolshevik forces means the isolation of Petrograd and Kronstadt, from which the Bolshevik warships have been operating.

The town of Krasnaje Gorka, has been reported to be in flames in despatches printed by Helsingfors newspapers, which would indicate preparations for a retreat by the Bolshevik. Reports from other sources, reaching the state department today, said that the fire, seen in the vicinity of Krasnaja Gorya, evidently was caused by the burning of nearby villages.

Fugitives from Petrograd arriving in Helsingfors, have reported that machine guns have been placed on the roofs of houses in Petrograd and that hostages have been taken in large numbers.

A Libau despatch received today said Riga was captured last Thursday through the co-operation of Lettish troops and German Baltic guards.

Next To Home and MOTHER'S PIE Come Clothes

Probably home never before seemed such a wonderful place to you—it's fine to come back to it. Now, next to home and mother's pie, come clothes, and we have done our share not to disappoint you in the latter.

Fortunate is the service man who comes to Gilmour's.

Particularly in Spring Suits and Overcoats is the opportunity most timely. We're supplying the requirements of returned soldiers with perfect fitting clothes full of style. Ready-to-wear, $20 to $50.

Gilmour's, 68 King St.

10% discount off soldiers' first outfit

THE WEATHER

Toronto, Ont., May 27.—The disturbance near the Atlantic coast has moved toward Newfoundland, and that in the west has passed into Manitoba, while over the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Valley the barometer has risen slightly. The weather continues very warm in the Western Provinces and quite cool in the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Prince Rupert	38	50
Victoria	48	60
Vancouver	16	64
Kamloops	54	72
Calgary	52	68
Saskatoon	61	89
Medicine Hat	64	84
Swift Current	54	86
Port Arthur	46	68
Sault Ste. Marie	46	80
Parry Sound	48	76
London	51	82
Toronto	57	75
Kingston	56	74
Ottawa	52	72
Montreal	54	68
Quebec	48	56
Halifax	46	50
St. John	46	52

Forecasts.

Maritime—Northerly winds; fair and cool.

Washington, May 27. — Northern New England—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday, rising temperature; moderate variable winds.

His Threat.

"Look here, neighbor. That dog of yours comes in here every day and digs up my flower beds, and I want you to put a stop to it."

"Suppose I don't! What then?"

"I'll plant so many flowers that your rotten old dog will wear himself to a skeleton trying to keep them dug up."—Answers, London.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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Chas. H. Fletcher

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