99TH ANNIVERSARY OF I. O. O. F. MARKED BY CHURCH PARADE

Brethren March to Church of St. John Evangelist Sunday.

In commemoration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, a church parade was held to the Church of St. John the Evangelist Sunday afternoon. Past Grand Sire Dr. Cl. T. Campbell; Past Grand Master Murray of Niagara Falls; P. D. D. G. M's. L. W. Crawford, A. Borland, M. E. Brady, D. D. G. M. J. W. Coutts, and Past Grand Joseph Sanders were among the officers of the society who attended the service. Visiting members were present from St. Thomas, Ilderton, Dorchester, Glanworth and other county lodges.

The members of Canton London, No. 1, in uniform, Harmony Encampment, Eureka Lodge, Forest City Lodge, Dominion Lodge, Chorazin Lodge, Victoria Rebekah Lodge, and May Queen Rebekah Lodge took part in the parade. The W. O. R. Brass Band led the parade.

The members met at the lodgerooms, Alma Block, Richmond street, at half-past three. They marched up Richmond to St. James, and thence to St. John the Evangelist Church.

Rev. Canon Craig welcoming the members to the service remarked that as long as he lived, he could never forget the kindness of the Oddfellows.

Rev. Professor Wright, also a member of the Oddfellows, preached on "The Good Samaritan." The work of the order in relieving the enlisted members from dues, and other patriotic efforts was eulogized.

Rev. Canon Craig and Rev. F. Hardy also assisted in the service. Clarence Gilmour presided at the organ.

The I. O. F. ode, "Brethren of Our Friendly Order," was used as one of the hymns at the service.

STORY OF BRITAIN'S FLEET BY CHAPLAIN STIRS AUDIENCE

Heroic War Record Cited at Navy League Rally.

At a meeting in the Auditorium Sunday afternoon, Rev. S. Boal, a chaplain of the British navy, and organizer of the Ontario Division, Navy League, made an appeal for funds to assist in providing comforts for dependents of men who have given their lives while on duty as members of the navy.

There was only a small attendance at the meeting, but those present listened with closest attention to the story of the British fleet.

Chaplain Boal is touring Canada in the interests of the Navy League, an organization whose aims are the furnishing of assistance and the looking after of sailors' widows and children. A branch of the Navy League will be formed in this city on Tuesday evening at a meeting at the Tecumseh House.

The story of how the fleet had bottled up the German navy in the Kiel Canal, the way in which Britain's cruisers had swept the seas clear of enemy boats and how millions of troops were protected during transport was told in a graphic manner.

"Without the protection of the British fleet Canada would today be in the hands of the ruthless Hun," said Chaplain Boal.

Speaking of the wonderful work done by the British navy, the chaplain referred to the fact that 375,000 men had been transported overseas from Canada all protected by ships of the British fleet.

"Before the kaiser's troops can place a foot on English soil they must face the British fleet. That is our great salvation and hope in our darkest hours."

The British fleet was made up today of 475,000 men, and not one of these had been conscripted.

The events leading up to the outbreak of war were outlined in detail by Chaplain Boal.

"No man in the British Empire has any right to enjoy the freedom and liberty of this great land if he refuses to fight for that freedom and liberty when the occasion arises."

The situation in Ireland was referred to by the speaker, who expressed the opinion that conscription would be enforced there by the English Parliament regardless of what opposition might arise. A collection in aid of the Navy League was taken up at the close of the meeting.

BILIOUS SPELLS BECOME A HABIT

And It Requires Active Treatment to Break Up the Sluggish, Torpid Condition of the Liver.

Drumbo, May 4. — So often you meet people who are feeling miserable and out of sorts, unable to relish their food and suffering from headaches and indigestion. "It is only one of my bilious spells," they will tell you. "I have had them for years."

In other words, they have allowed this condition to become so established that it is like a habit to them to have periodical spells of biliousness.

It is easy to break up such an unfortunate habit by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. By acting directly on the liver they insure the activity of this organ in removing bile from the blood, the action of the bowels is corrected, and the digestive organs resume their natural functions.

Mr. D. C. Maynard, retired farmer, Drumbo, Ont., writes: "I was subject to sick headache and poor appetite. These bilious spells would come on me about every two weeks, and often I would have to go to bed and could not eat. This trouble was overcome by using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which aroused the action of the liver, kidneys and bowels and made me feel like a new man.

"As I had also suffered from catarrh for years and was quite deaf, I began using Dr. Chase's Catarrh Powder. This treatment has done wonders for me, clearing the stuffed-up air passages, restoring hearing and overcoming foul breath. It is a pleasure to recommend medicines which have done so much for me."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

STOMACH PAINS EIGHT YEARS, NOW FEELS FINE—ASKS ME TO TELL OTHERS.

Wm. Fullarton, R. R. 1, Listowel, writes as follows: "I want to write to you and let you know what your Heart and Nerve Remedy has done for me. I doctored for eight years with Stomach Troubles and Pains all through my Body; got no relief until I used Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy, which fixed me up all right. I used Hacking's Kidney and Liver Pills along with the Remedy. I want you to publish this and let other sufferers know about your valuable medicine." Hacking's Heart and Nerve Remedy sells for 50c a box, 6 for $2.50, and the Kidney and Liver Pills 25c a box, 5 for $1.00, from your dealer or by mail. C. B. Hacking & Co., Listowel. 76u

PRODUCTION IS ENDANGERED BY VACILLATING POLICY, SAY INDIGNANT COUNTY FARMERS

Speakers at Coldstream Meeting Declare Agriculture Will Be Demoralized—Middlesex Townships Will Send Delegates to Ottawa on May 13 to Protest — Government Member for East Riding Admits M. S. A. Has Fallen Down, But Fails to Say Where.

That an extremely critical situation has been brought about by the recent Government order cancelling the exemption of farmers' help, and that the whole effort towards greater production is imperiled, was the view expressed by Middlesex farmers at the biggest meeting at Coldstream on Saturday that has ever been held by the farmers of Midlesex. Not a few farmers are of the opinion that they have been dealt with most unjustly and unfairly by the Government. Representatives gathered from every township in the county. There was no mincing of words. The farmers have been hit hard by the Government's action, and they intend to let the Government know just what may happen unless the order-in-council is repealed.

Unanimously Adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted and signed by the farmers, and will be taken by S. F. Glass, M. P., to the Government at Ottawa:

"Resolved, that this meeting of representative farmers of Middlesex County, realizing from its personal knowledge the present undermanning of our farms and recognizing that the provisions of the new man-power bill adopted by the Parliament of Canada threatens to demoralize agricultural production, we respectfully urge the reconsideration of the act, and also suggest that before taking any action that will inevitably paralyze the farming industry, a conference be held between the cabinet and a representative committee of farmers, approved by independent agricultural organizations of Canada, to determine the extent to which the provisions of the bill can be safely applied."

Callings Meetings.

Another resolution was passed requesting that a meeting be called in each township for the purpose of choosing delegates to go to Ottawa on May 14 in company with other delegates, to wait upon the minister of militia, to urge that some action be taken whereby the farms will not be depleted of competent help.

Representatives from each township were chosen to call the meetings in their respective localities.

Donald Graham, warden of Middlesex, occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by S. F. Glass, M.P.; William Hall, ex-warden of Lambton; E. K. Grieve, deputy reeve of Westminster Peter MacArthur of Ekfrid, and others.

Warden Graham stated that the farmers could not be said to be slackers or unpatriotic, as they have given their sons as well as their money to help defeat the Prussian.

Are Doing Their Share.

"Every man in the county and every woman also is doing everything possible to increase the production of food this summer."

The chairman quoted some passages from a pamphlet issued from the organization of resources committee bearing the title, "Hunger, Famine, Disease and Death," which emphasized the fact that the shortage of food is a serious crisis, and that Ontario must produce more food than in 1917. He had called several meetings to bring the situation to the attention of the farmers, and to ask their aid at this time. They had responded nobly, and although help is very scarce, larger acreages are being made ready for cultivation than ever before. The latest order-in-council cancelling all exemptions and calling up all single men between the ages of 20 and 22 inclusive had come like a bolt from the sky. Mr. Graham sent a telegram to the minister of agriculture asking for some information, but had received a reply that was not satisfactory from the deputy minister of agriculture.

Serious Situation.

That the situation is very serious is emphasized by some going so far as to say that starvation is a probability before another year. In the face of all these facts there must have been some miscalculation; the authorities surely could not have realized the seriousness of the situation from the producers' standpoint, declared the warden.

"This meeting has been called because we thought it our duty to lay the facts before the Government," he said. "We are glad to have S. F. Glass, M.P., direct from the agricultural committee at Ottawa. Possibly things pertaining to agriculture have not always been referred to this committee. It is reported that Mr. Glass thought that this question should have been referred to the Imperial Government first."

S. F. Glass said that he was at the meeting, in response to a telegram asking him to meet the farmers of the county, and he thanked them for the opportunity.

"I will say, as I have said before throughout the country, that the agricultural districts have done as much as any other communities to aid in winning the war," he said. "There are few homes in Middlesex that are not represented at the front. There is an urgent need of foodstuffs, and that the Government has impressed this fact upon the people by the propaganda waged there can be no doubt. It is quite possible that starvation may come and the need for wheat is so great that the time may come when the Government will say that no wheat may be used in the country at all."

That there is a serious shortage of farm labor, Mr. Glass admitted, adding that it is even more serious than he thought. The supply of man power in this country is absolutely inadequate at the present time. Exemptions were granted to allow the men to work the farms.

Says M. S. A. Was Faulty.

The M. S. A. did not meet the expectations of the Government. It was too faulty in the machinery, he admitted. The situation was so desperate that the tens of thousands of cases in Quebec could not be dealt with. So the new order-in-council was passed cancelling all exemptions.

Mr. Glass did not take the trouble to explain why the machinery was faulty or which part of it was faulty. Whether it was the main drive wheel or some of the smaller cogs, or whether all of them were equally at fault, he did not say. This was left to the imagination of his audience.

"There are some exemptions Mr. Glass would grant. The only son of a widowed mother on a farm as well as the only son of aged, infirm, or physically unfit parents should be exempted. Bachelors who are working farms and producing a fair quantity therefrom he would also exempt. Every farm which is being made productive should have one competent man left to work it.

That the men in khaki are more afraid of being short of food than of any other contingency is evident from the conversation of the men. The country must produce to the limit, and anything that is done to lessen this is hurting the boys at the front. The London Post was quoted to the effect that there were too many men in non-essential occupations, and that the Government should conscript all labor and allocate it where most needed. Mr. Glass thinks that would meet the situation here also.

An Unfair Deal.

Ex-Warden William Hall of Lambton declared that the farmers had not been squarely dealt with by the Government. Their sons had been promised exemption to aid production, and these exemptions had been done away with by a secret session.

"Taking these boys off the farms will do a great harm," he said. "They cannot be replaced by men from the cities who are unfit for overseas duty. These lack the experience, and four of the city men would not do as much good as one farmer lad. This latest action on the part of the Government will be a setback to the winning of the war." He had been in a similar meeting one week ago in Petrolea, and the feeling there was the same.

Peter MacArthur of Ekfrid was introduced as an authority on the food question. There had been no hesitation on his part about addressing this meeting until he had read Sir Robert Borden's reply to a delegation of farmers. It was not so very long ago that Sir Robert made the statement that the question of food was the first and most serious consideration; now he says the shortage of food is of secondary importance. He should weigh his words well before speaking, thinks Mr. MacArthur.

Raised a Question.

"I note that Mr. Glass, who was at the secret session where perhaps information was given out, still states that food is all important. I take the credit of being one of the first to raise the question of food shortage. I find in looking over the files that I first made mention of it eight years ago. Even before the war the food situation was such that there was only one month's supply in excess of the yearly demand. Since the outbreak of the war one-quarter of the former food producers have been made non-producers by being taken for other occupations. This means that with a normal crop there will be three-twelfths less food on account of the lack of producers. Thus there will be only ten months' food supply to last the twelve months. The men at the front are menaced by this condition. Nothing is so hard for an army to fight as hunger.

Every Action Counts.

"Patriotic Canada is at war as a government, as an army and as an individual, and every action counts in the scale for or against victory. Everybody is bent on winning the war, but the greatest menace today is famine, no matter who wins the war. Why does the Government overlook the danger of the food situation? The answer is plain. The business of the war is conducted under four heads. The first is the army, second, transportation; third, munitions, and similar supplies, and fourth, the food production. The first three of these are well organized, and the Government can give an estimate of their condition on short notice. The producers of food are not organized, and, therefore, no authoritative information can be quickly secured. The farmers must get together, and enlighten the Government on the conditions."

That the farmers are not entitled to, nor do they claim, any special claims to exemption as a class, was emphatically stated. In the interest of the Allied nations the man-power of the farms should not be decreased to the extent of taking all the young men as proposed by the new order-in-council. It is a short-sighted policy of the Government, that would seriously endanger the food supply.

Seriously Affected.

E. W. Grieve, deputy reeve of Westminster, stated that the new draft is seriously affecting the farmer and more seriously the food supply. The vacillating action of the Government caused as much harm as the actual draft. Farmers with sons above the present age are cutting down their acreage since the new order-in-council, as they do not know how soon the other boys will be called up. So they are planting only what they think they can harvest under adverse conditions. Possibly there is an urgent need of fighting men, but what good will they be without the food to sustain them. Ontario did not grow enough wheat in 1917 for its own use, and if the farms are further depleted of competent help, what the result will be is very plain.

A. Topping of Adelaide, who acted as secretary, thought it was as much the duty of the farmer boy to face the battle as any other boy, but production cannot be increased if the boys are all taken off to fight. If the Government would only state plainly what was wanted, the farmers would endeavor to act accordingly. He could not understand the call for greater production, in view with the cancellation of all exemptions.

David Smith of Dorchester urged the formation of farmers' clubs as being of great benefit to the community. He reported that his club was sending a delegate to Ottawa and there was another one appointed by the independent farmers of the same municipality. Other farmers present in the audience reported that many delegates had been appointed in the various districts.

B. C. Brooks, London Township, was of the opinion that, while this year's crop might not suffer, next season's wheat crop will most certainly be short if the boys are taken away.

Scores Glass as Fossil.

S. F. Glass was designated as an antediluvian fossil Tory by M. S. Leach, who has two sons in khaki. "We are not pleased with the dilly-dallying of the Government," he said. "There is some fluke somewhere. The boys of the draft age are mainly the ones who are left to till the farms, and if they are called, the farms will go unfilled. If the Government took the action it did not knowing the condition there is something radically wrong. There are many farms productionless from lack of labor." He thought that men could be secured for the army from the non-essential industries instead of crippling the farms. Why were not the men taken from the age of 20 to 50, and thus get some who could be better spared than farmers. There is not a word said about the big fellows at Ottawa who failed to keep their promises. The farmers who waited on the great Rowell and others equally great should have spoken freely, but they were palavered over and taffied by the men at Ottawa. They were promised great things, but the promises were not fulfilled.

Harold Currie of Adelaide, a cousin of Gen. Currie, thinks the farmers have been discriminated against by the Government to the advantage of the "big interests," the manufacturers, etc.

Thomas Turnbull of Lobo, ex-warden of Middlesex, urged that a delegation be sent to Ottawa to let the Government know that the farmers of Middlesex think of the treatment they have been receiving from the powers at Ottawa.

WEDDING BELLS

HOWLETT—WADSWORTH.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Wadsworth was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon, when their daughter, Gladys Frances, was united in marriage to John Claude Howlett, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Ephraim Howlett, second concession, Delaware Township. Rev. R. L. Wilson, of Lambeth, performed the ceremony, which was under an arch of evergreens tastefully decorated with smilax and pink and white geraniums, etc. Miss Rhea Crowe played the wedding march. The bride, looking charming in a white gown combined of georgette crepe and crepe de chine, with pearl and floss trimmings, and wore the customary veil. The shower bouquet was of cream roses and lilies of the valley. The ribbon holders were Thelma Wadsworth, Olive Pincome, Stuart Wadsworth and Donald Bowering. Miss Alice Prince was bridesmaid and wore pate blue crepe de chine, and carried a bouquet of cream roses. Alex Howlett, brother of the groom, was best man. During the signing of the register Miss Annie Smith of Byron sang very sweetly "The Call of a Perfect Day." Following the ceremony over 70 relatives and friends partook of a dainty wedding breakfast. The groom's gifts were: To the bride, a silver tea set; to the bridesmaid, a lavalier set; to the best man, a gold watch; to the organist, a silver mesh bag. The "Merry Workers" of the Byron Methodist Church Sunday School's gift to the bride was a lovely cutglass vase, the presents showing the wide esteem in which the newly married couple are held by their many friends. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. John C. Howlett left for their future home on the second concession, Delaware Township.

Manslaughter in Second Degree.

Cutting corns with a razor is dangerous and useless. The only remedy is Putnam's Corn Extractor, which removes corns and warts in one day. Because painless and safe, use only "Putnam's," 25c per bottle at all dealers.

QUERIES REGARDING MILITARY SERVICE

Send In Your Problems and They Will Be Answered From Official Information by The Advertiser.

Y. T. Q.—1. I was graded B and later B2. What is the difference?

2. I have leave of absence till May 31 on the farm. I am 20 years old. Could I get leave of absence till the other B men of my age are called? To whom would I apply? Or would I go back at the right time and then ask off again?

A.—1. No difference as far as you are concerned. The numbers refer to training and its effects.

2. Write to your officer commanding, asking that you be granted an extension of leave. If you get no reply before your time is up, return to your battalion, otherwise you will be liable to a charge of being absent without leave.

J. P. Q.—My son is overseas. I have since been obliged to take my farm back from the man renting it. Can I get leave of absence for him?

A.—Men are not granted leave from overseas on those grounds.

T. N. M. Q.—1. I am in category E, aged 22 years. If called up for a re-examination and placed in a higher category, could I choose the unit in which I would serve?

2. Would an A2 man, 22 years of age, whose father is in ill-health and owns 200 acres, have to go?

A.—1. Yes, anyone can choose his unit, if he reports for duty before notified to do so.

2. Yes, unless he could secure leave of absence because of the service, disablement, or death of some members of his family overseas.

H. R. K. Q.—I have a son in the R. N. A. S. in France, and another son, aged 19, a divinity student. In case boys of 19 are called would the latter have to go, when there is one son already in the service?

A.—He might be granted exemption, or if not that, he might be granted leave of absence, on the ground that he was the sole remaining son of military age, the other being in the service in France.

E. R. B. Q.—1. We are twins, 21 years old, operating a planing mill. One brother is in the war. Would both of us be taken?

2. Would a person have to be examined before he reports for service under the M. S. A.?

A.—1. If you are both in category A, you will both be drafted. One of the two might secure leave of absence on the ground that he was the sole remaining son of military age.

2. No; but he would be examined on reporting.

W. J. T. Q.—1. I am 33 years of age and placed in E. Could I cross into the United States on my exemption papers, without a passport?

2. Would I have any trouble with the United States military authorities with regard to registration?

A.—1. You would need a passport. Write to John Riggs, Dominion Immigration Office, Carling Block, London, Ont.

2. It is unlikely that you would have any trouble, though the United States regulations are not known here.

CANOISTS DROWNED.

Winnipeg, May 6.—Two men, named Burrier and Regan, of Redditt, Ont., on the Canadian Government railway, lost their lives while canoeing on a small lake five miles south of Redditt, Ont. The body of Regan has been recovered.

GAS, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION OR A SICK STOMACH

"Pape's Diapepsin" Relieves Stomach Distress in Five Minutes.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will sweeten a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is usually a sign of acidity of the stomach.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches or dizziness. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin helps to neutralize the excessive acid in the stomach which is causing the food fermentation and preventing proper digestion.

Relief in five minutes is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to usually keep the entire family free from stomach acidity and its symptoms of indigestion, dyspepsia, sourness, gases, heartburn, and headache, for many months. It belongs in your home.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

Hurry, Mother! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver, bowels.

Give "California Syrup of Figs" at once if bilious or constipated.

Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhoea, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of its little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM — Western Ontario's Mail Order House — SMALLMAN & INGRAM

Satisfying Suits for Summer Wear

Ladies' Suits are arranged in groups in the Suit Section. In some one group each woman may be sure to find a suit exactly in keeping with her own ideas of good taste and smartness, likewise to suit the amount she has intended to spend. Hundreds of summer suits are here also in soft taffeta and charmeuse satin. We will give a few brief descriptions, but we can't even begin to give an idea of the hundreds of smart fashions, youthful and becoming, of the fineness of the tailoring even in the less expensive suits, and of the goodness of the materials.

Smart Suits in light colors in gabardines, tricotines, poplins, serges and velour in pearl grey, light and dark sand shade. From ..... $30.00 to $65.00

Silk Suits in taffetas, satins, tussah, in navy, brown, Copenhagen or black. Prices ..... $35.00 to $72.00

Taffeta Suit, coat in blouse style, outer collar of white, crush girdle finishing waistline, silk lined; skirt with yoke, tunic shirred from yoke; in brown, navy or black. Price $43.00

Ladies' Taffeta Suit in navy; coat in belted style, showing shawl collar, pockets, collar and cuffs faced with white, lined with white silk; skirt two-piece, patch pockets finishing front panel. Price $45.00

Ladies' Suit of charmeuse satin; coat in belted style, Tuxedo collar with outer white silk collar, button trimmings finishing sleeves and back of coat, white silk lining; skirt two-piece, slightly draped at sides. Price $59.00

Sheets, Pillowslips, Longcloth and Canton

With cotton prices still soaring, the prices on this little lot of bedding supplies all ready to use will be appreciated by those who realize the cotton situation today. You are well advised to procure your future supply of cottons, sheetings, etc., at present prices.

100 pairs Hemmed Sheets, size 70x90, made from good strong English sheeting. Special ..... $2.50 pair

High-Grade Hemstitched Sheets, ready for immediate use, laundered, made and finished in the English mills, three-inch hem at top, one-inch hem at bottom. Size 70x90 at $4.00 pair, size 80x95 at ..... $4.75 pair

Horrockses' Superor Hemstitched Pillow Slips, size 45x36 inches, finished, made from best circular pillow cotton, 75c each

1,000 yards Bleached Longcloth. Special ..... 20c yard
or 20-yard bolts for $3.75

Canton Flannel for nursery use, 27 inches wide ..... 18c yard
or 20-yard bolts for $3.50

KIMONO CREPES

We have a beautiful range of Kimono Crepes, in all the newest designs. These are very much in demand for either dressing sacques or kimonos; just the thing for the warm summer days; floral designs in pink, sky, copen, navy, mauve, grey, fawn, rose and green also plain colors in pink, sky, copen, red, fawn, rose, helio and coral. These are in the genuine "Serpentine" make, 30 inches wide. Early buying enables us to offer these at the old price ..... 40c yard

Out-of-town customers, write for samples.

Hosiery For Summer Wear

New Hosiery is an absolute requirement for every season, consequently your store is ready to help you, and the hosiery standard of this store has delivered another broadside of telling effect in value-giving and further strengthens its position as the hosiery centre of this city.

Silk-Ankle, Mercerized and Lisle Hose at 55c and 85c pair. But just feel that firm, glossy, beautiful quality and see the charming shades of grey, champagne, tan and navy. See how perfectly the heels and toes are protected, and you will agree the prices are small for such quality.

Fibre Silk, Lisle and Silk Ankles

Special Ladies' Fibre Silk-Ankle Hose, in black, white or tan, extra value, double garter top and sole, high-spliced heels; sizes 8½ to 10 ..... 55c pair

Ladies' Mercerized Lisle Thread Hose, in white, black, tan, putty, pearl grey, mid grey, battleship grey, champagne and navy, double garter top and sole, seamless. Price .... 55c pair

Ladies' Silk-Ankle Hose, in black, white, champagne, grey and tan, extra fine quality, seamless, double feet and reinforced tops. Price ..... 85c pair

Underwear For Summer Comfort and Daintiness

The French hem-finish neck and arms, porous knit, fine ribbed and cumfy-cut vests are features worthy of your consideration when they cost no more; then note the way the under-seams are finished, so smooth, no roughness or scratchy seams to irritate. Oversizes carried in many lines.

Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves, finished around neck and arms with French hem; sizes 36 and 38. Price ... 50c

Porous-Knit Vests, low neck, sleeveless or short sleeves ..... 50c each

Ribbed Lisle Vests, low neck, hand crocheted yoke in front, very narrow shoulder strap. Price .... 75c and $1.00 each

Ribbed Vests, low neck, cumfy-cut shoulder straps; outsize ..... 50c and 75c

Ladies' Black Lisle Thread Hose, with natural cashmere sole, soft and easy on the feet, seamless, double sole; sizes 9, 9½ and 10. Price ..... 55c pair

Children's Fine Ribbed Mercerized Lisle Thread Hose, in black, white, pink or sky, very neat, seamless, double feet; sizes 6½ to 10. Price ..... 50c pair

Children's Fancy or Plain Socks, sizes 6½ to 9. Prices, per pair ..... 20c to 50c

NEW LONDON VIEW POSTCARDS. FOUR FOR 5c.
Public buildings and institutions, churches, parks, streets, etc., 4 for 5c

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

ICE CREAM BRICKS.
Smallman & Ingram quality. To take home. Pints, 25c. Bulk, 20c pint. At Soda Fountain.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FOOD CONTROLLER.

Food Controller, Ottawa, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—As a reader of various newspapers, an earnest follower of all the laws which are being passed and enacted, and an elector in the past election, I, as a farmer's wife, enter my protest against the order-in-council recently passed affecting the storage of sugar and flour. Both these commodities are essential for the feeding and sustenance of the people, and I will place a few facts before you, the knowledge of which might have prevented the passing of the law in its present form.

Farmers as a class are very provident. Most of them in the fall of each year, when selling their harvest, purchase sufficient flour and sugar to last them until the following fall. With many thousands of farmers, at that time of the year all bills and notes and insurances become payable, and with numbers just at that time, and at no other, do they sell anything at all, many confining their farm work almost absolutely to the growing of grain. Looking ahead to the feeding of their families, they purchase the year's supply of flour and sugar, with many the supply amounting to 1,000 or 1,200 pounds of flour and 300 or 400 of sugar. Such was the case last fall. We, among others, purchased one year's supply of both articles, and have in the house at present more than the lawful amount of flour and sugar. The law as presented to us reads: "No person, with the exception of manufacturers (etc.), living at a distance of two or under five miles shall have in his possession more flour or sugar than is necessary for his ordinary requirements for a period not exceeding fifteen days (etc). Any person holding more than is provided in the order must forthwith return such flour and sugar to the miller or dealer (if in good condition) from whom it was purchased (etc.)" The violation of any of the provisions of the order making the offender liable to a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment, etc.

Now, our little stock—we haven't a large family, so do not keep on hand as much as many others—was partly purchased at Chatham, fourteen miles distant. I have part of a barrel of flour from there, and possibly enough for three weeks. Again, perhaps, a bag was bought at Tilbury, seven miles away, when my husband was up to either sell some crop or take grain to be chopped for food. Yet a little more was purchased through a farmers' club from a mill at Toronto. We are supposed to return the surplus to the dealer purchased from.

This order comes out at the busiest time, when there isn't any male help available. We are asked to produce more, and still more, and yet the law says we must return such goods to the dealer. Must my husband take a day off at this busy time to return part of a barrel of flour, which we are illegally holding, to Chatham? And yet another part of a day to return a bag of sugar to a dealer in another direction? And then each two weeks as I run out of my lawful store, must my husband leave his productive employment to drive me to the store—two miles—to get my lawful amount of flour and sugar, perhaps to be informed upon arrival there that expected shipments have not come? Go the next day to discover the same fact, and so on each day for a week? In the meantime we must be fed, and can we, without the wherewithal?

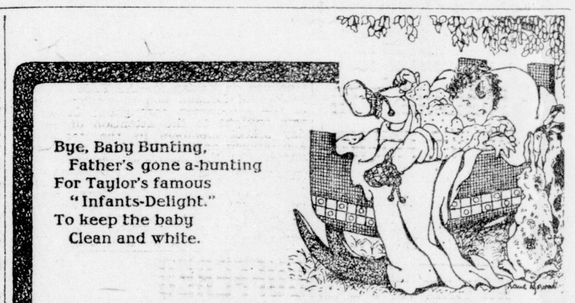
Last fall there were people in our nearest little village who purchased a 100-pound bag of flour and sugar, not to hoard, and not because it was usual for them, but because, day after day, the storekeepers expected shipments which did not arrive, and the people got their friends to bring them a little stock, in automobiles and buggies, in case the like should happen again, and that it will happen there is not the slightest doubt. How are the storekeepers going to keep enough on hand to supply the farming community in their mouse-run stores? When the farmers store their food it is usually in a mouseproof place—and can be stored in a humanproof place, too—on most farms, how is the food controller going to act?

We don't wish to be lawbreakers. We don't wish to be hoarders. What we do wish, though, is to be left alone to do as we have always done, and which will prove eventually the best for us and the country. We, the growers of grain and sugar, are not going to grow these very necessary articles, and put all our efforts in the production of such as to be deprived of judgment in our daily lives. My husband and his brother run a 250-acre farm, with 200 acres in crops of hay, grain, corn and sugar beets. They keep, between them, 50 or more head of cattle (nine milking cows), ten work-horses, besides others, and 100 or more hogs, hundreds of chickens, and some geese and ducks. They do all this work alone, except for the help of two small boys, 11 and 9 years of age, and occasional help at haying time. Now, when do you think these men are going to find time to take surplus stock back to the stores, or run fortnightly to get the lawful dole? If you can explain how it can be done, or can spare one of your numerous assistants to come down and help us out on shopping days, we would be awfully obliged, otherwise, we, for one family, will keep what we lawfully bought and paid for, and when the time comes that such stock can be seized, my husband will take the three months' imprisonment. In the meantime, perhaps the food controller will send eight or nine of his assistants to run the farm and attend to the stock.

Awaiting further developments, I am, dear sir, yours, etc.,

MRS. CHARLES SKIPPER.

R. R. No. 1, Tilbury, Kent County, Ontario, May 2, 1918.



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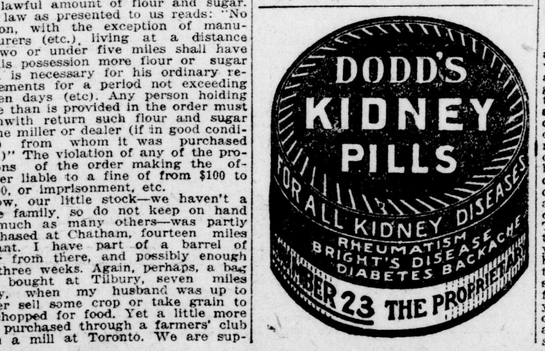

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