"GOING OVER" AT ROTARIANS' PICNI C TUESDAY

Advertiser Illustrations

Well-known members of club enjoying themselves at the home of Dr. H. Williams, playing leap-frog.

ROTARY CLUB ANNUAL PICNIC SEASON'S ENJOYABLE SUCCESS AT BEAUTIFUL "WINDERMERE"

Upwards of 350 Guests Assemble at Country Home of Dr. Hadley Williams—Event of Program Was 'Calling and Seeing Ladies.'

Business interests and sociological problems were not discussed by the Rotary Club yesterday, but, instead, the members donned picnic attire and motored with their wives and families to "Windermere," the beautiful country home of Dr. Hadley Williams, Rotarian, near the Kennels Club, where the fourth annual picnic of the club was held and immensely enjoyed by upward of 350 guests.

Junior Rotarians had a major innings and helped to consume a large number of the 1,200 ice cream cones dispensed chiefly by Ray Lawson and E. F. Waller, secretary of the picnic committee, and their assistants, from a summer house on the lawn of the estate.

At "Windermere."

"Windermere," formerly the residence of Mrs. D. S. Perrin is one of the most delightful and prettily situated country houses for many miles in the vicinity of London. It commands an extended view of the beautiful valley of the little Medway and the north branch of the Thames in the direction of the city. The house is surrounded with velvety lawns and pretty gardens and magnificent giant trees, decorated yesterday with large flags of the Allies.

While a stringed orchestra played on the lawns, a huge sports program, compiled with singularly alliterative descriptions on the printed program for which C. R. Rowntree is said to have been responsible, was contested under the shady trees. Forty-five of London's leading business firms, of whom the heads are Rotarians, contributed an array of prizes which covered a large table at one end of the lawn inclosure and overflowed onto the chairs.

A Prize List.

Two of the prizes which did not appear until later were wedding and engagement rings presented with considerable formality to Charles Jones and the Rev. Dr. R. G. Peever, pastor of the First Methodist Church, made the only speech of the gathering when he volunteered his services, gratuitously to the recipient whenever he cared to make use of the wedding ring. E. V. Buchanan is described as having failed to conceal his envy during the presentation.

Deserving of a special paragraph all its own, was the leap-frog race, when leading business and professional men frolicked across the lawn in four teams, ending with a mad rush helter-skelter amongst the winner pickers. Fred Beltz spoiled a perfectly good pair of trousers when he tumbled but came in first. George Wenige with a Georgephone which was superfluous had charge of the yelling end of the sports program, and started the events efficiently.

Banana Derby.

A. J. Morgan, in the banana derby, had to carry W. W. Gammage, who is one of the largest and heaviest Rotarians in the membership, but finished in third place in spite of this handicap.

The event of the day was of course in connection with the lady guests, and was listed on the program merely as "Calling and seeing the ladies." Before the picnic was well under way, Frank Jewell, reception committeeman, announced an invitation to all the womenfolk to meet each other, and this order was immediately carried out, guests seated at one side of the roped-off race inclosure exchanged places with those opposite and greeting each other during the exchange of places.

Board of Censors.

The board of censors, comprising the three clergymen rotarians, Revs. G. A. Leichliter, D. C. MacGregor and C. R. Peever had nothing to do except enjoy themselves.

Prizes were presented during lunch at which the entire party was seated at tables on the lawn, after the sports, by George E. Tambling, chairman of the general committee, William A. Martin, general inter-committeeman, and E. F. Waller, secretary.

Rev. C. Q. Warner, who besides his clerical duties sometimes plays exceedingly well on the 'cello, had these lines inflicted to him in the program of the picnic. He officiated as chairman of sports.

Quint Warner, you know, is that sort of fellow
Who gives to us music from his great big 'cello:
Accomplishments many, composed of all sorts,
We've made him, today, our chairman of sports.

Winners of Contests.

The winners of contests, all of whom received prizes, are as follows:

Boys' race, 75 yards, 12 to 14 years—Roy Hayman, Lawrence Langford, Brightmer Chapman.

Girls' race, 50 yards, 10 to 11 years—Helen Holmes, Jean Beemer, Katherine Greene.

Balloon race, girls, 5 years and under—May Board, Eleanor Greene, Kathleen Langford.

Balloon race, boys, 5 years and under—Duncan Pollard, John Bowker, Paul Greenburg.

Balloon race, girls, 6 to 8 years—Dora Chapman, Lily Fawkes, Mary Hopper.

Leap-frog race, men, teams of four men each, finished as follows—1, Fred Beltz, Frank Ashplant, W. G. Jackson, Wendell Holmes; 2, W. R. Jarmain, Bert Baulich, Ed. R. Glen, Bert Spittal.

Third—Frank Harley, George E. Tambling, R. K. McIntosh, Fred Archer.

"Gammage Gambles," boys, 60 yards, 10 to 11—Contestants were advised not to stop to "say it with flowers," just "dig"—George Tambling, Jr., Donald Colerick, Fred McKewn.

Balloon race, 6 to 8—Stewart Forbes, Paul Greenburg, Stewart Stevens.

"Kelly's Kiddies," named after W. E. Kelly, who knows all about children in connection with his work at the city hall, was the baby event, for which the age limit was two years. Ruth Isabelle Detweiller was adjudged prize-winner in the "non-walkers" section of the contest, and Jean McIntosh won the "walkers" entry.

Ladies reindeer race—Mrs. F. V. Grant, Mrs. A. D. Jordan, Miss Beryl Jewell.

Girls, 75 yards, 12 to 14—Catherine Betts, Norrine Tambling, Clarissa Peever.

Ladies' ball-throwing contest—Mrs. J. G. Gammage, Mrs. George Wenige, Miss M. Partridge, Miss Manning.

Boys' team ball passing—D. Morris, A. Beemer, R. Beard, Ted Beltz, F. Harley.

Boys' and girls' race, 6 to 7—Lily Fawkes, Clifford Pollard, Freda Wenige, Eleanor Hurley.

Banana derby—W. T. Clark and Parnell Morris, R. Webster and E. V. Buchanan, W. W. Gammage and A. J. Morgan, Charles Jones and R. K. McIntosh.

Sack race, open—Catharine Beltz, Marion Manning, Carol Braithwaite.

Ladies' food control, "after the war exhibition"—Mrs. Buchstor, Mrs. E. S. Detwiller.

Girls' race, 8 to 9—Jean Beemer, Lily Fawkes, Jean Tambling.

Boys' race, 8 to 9—Jack Thornycroft, Stewart Forbes, Jack Holmes.

Climbing contest, boys—R. Beard, James Gray, Dr. H. Partridge, Ted Beltz, Roy Hayman.

Ladies' Rotarian race, 50 yards—Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. A. D. Jordan, Miss Gertrude Morgan, Mrs. W. T. Clark.

Girls' race, 14 to 18 years, 50 yards—Misses Clarissa Peever, Norrine Tambling, Hazel Partridge.

Drawing contest for ladies—Mrs. W. Greene, Mrs. Frank Harley, Mrs. F. Jewell, Mrs. E. Nichols, Miss Paddington, Mrs. George Wenige, Mrs. T. Partridge, Mrs. R. D. McDonald, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. A. J. Morgan, Mrs. W. Stewart, Mrs. McAllister, Mrs. Rice.

Rotarian race for men—W. T. Clark, Frank Harley, A. J. Morgan, E. V. Buchanan.

Balloon kick, ladies over 21—Mrs. S. Fawkes, Mrs. George Wenige, Mrs. J. G. Gammage.

LAMBETH BUS GOES TO TORONTO; OFFER OF $65 DAILY MADE

Large Motor Car Leaves Its Regular Route.

One local effect of the Toronto street railway strike has been to take the large motor bus from the London-Lambeth route.

The owners received a telegram Monday from Mayor Tommy Church of Toronto offering to guarantee them $65 a day if they would put their vehicle in commission on the streets of Toronto during the strike.

The result was that the bus left Tuesday with the governors off to make speed to Toronto. The service to Lambeth is suspended for the time being.

EMPLOYMENT FOUND FOR MOST OF RETURNED MEN WHO APPLY AT BUREAU

Few Prove Misfits, If Given Chance By Employers.

One hundred per cent of the returned men applying at the returned soldiers' department of the government employment bureau on Monday and Tuesday of this week were referred to positions. To be exact, this meant seven men, and by this forenoon the superintendent of the department, W. M. Ruddick, had learned that four were definitely placed.

From 70 to 75 per cent of the applications for work are being placed right along every week, and in the opinion of Mr. Ruddick there are very few returned men out of work who want it.

Few Misfits.

In six months in which he has had charge of the department, Mr. Ruddick has had very few misfits. When such a thing occurs, when a man finds out that a certain kind of work does not suit him, or that he is not fitted for it, back he comes again immediately to the employment bureau for a consultation and other arrangements. Eventually, things turn out all right, with everybody satisfied.

The chief difficulty has been with combing indoor employment for men who have been gassed or even just had a touch of gas. "The majority of the men," states Mr. Ruddick, "have at least been slightly gassed at some time on active service, and this means that they feel the effects when they take up indoor employment.

Needs Time Off.

"The remedy for this is leniency on the part of the employer in recognizing the fact that an hour or so off for such a man will put him in condition where he can return to his work and save the situation until he is in condition to work continuously like fellow-employees who have not had his experience."

Among men being placed every week are those of all degrees of education and training, clerks, chauffeurs, painters, carpenters, skilled and unskilled laborers, men for all classes of work.

BELGIC IS DUE.—The transport Belgic is due to arrive at Halifax July 1, with 4 officers and 37 other ranks of the military district.

I've found out says Bobby that POST TOASTIES (made of corn) have got a Lot of nourishment in them. And the flavor beats everything!

LADY JEAN HOOPER ON TRIAL BEFORE JUDGE T. MACBETH

Charged With Telling Fortunes in This City.

CONTINUES ON SATURDAY

All That Now Remains To Be Heard Is Addresses to Judge.

Whether or not Lady Jean Hooper is guilty of the charge of fortune-telling, which is preferred against her, will not be known until Saturday, for the argument of the case will take place on that day. All the evidence was heard on Tuesday.

In addition to the evidence of Mrs. White and Mrs. Jones, Lady Jean also went into the box.

Biblical Discussion.

Lady Jean Hooper was put in the witness box next. On being questioned by Crown Attorney J. B. McKillop, she stated that she had come from Toronto to London to give a lady some lessons in teaching the faith and on the laws of the universe. She then proceeded to tell the judge many things regarding the belief, "Jesus Christ was the greatest medium," she said. Judge Macbeth remarked that some of her utterances sounded like blasphemy.

"Do you believe in the Bible?" asked she.

"Yes, but apparently you do not," he replied.

Regarding the giving of readings, it was her admission that she gave them while in a trance. She did not know what she told her clients while she was in this state. Her angel-guide, whose name she said was Daisy, spoke to them through her. Daisy had been with her since she was three years of age.

"Does Daisy descend to such things as searching for rings?" asked Mr. McKillop.

"She answers any questions that are asked her," replied Lady Jean.

Apparently Daisy couldn't tell the time, for the accused had a clock which she set to go off at a certain time, so that Daisy would know when the people had received their money's worth.

Left England 1889.

Originally the alleged fortune-teller came from England, having been ejected from her home by her mother for refusing to abandon spiritualism. She landed in the United States in 1889. Her work along the line that she follows extends over 45 years. Rev. Ainsworth of the Independent Scientific Research Society of Port Huron ordained her. To Canada she was sent to spread the gospel.

Rev. Minnie Sharlow, a minister of the faith in Detroit, declared that she had succeeded the accused as pastor of the First Scientific Research Church of that city. She stated that, like Lady Jean, she was a trance medium. During her readings she could not tell what she was saying. Clairvoyants were the only people who knew what they were saying during the readings.

It was the higher forces known as spirit guides that brought the messages. If the client did not talk the guide would still give messages, but would only tell of visions that it saw. The power of this guide was unlimited, but the power of the medium was not.

Two Angel Guides.

Rev. Jennie Quipple, assistant to Rev. Sharlow, said that when the body was in a trance state the soul left it, the brain became passive. The memory was a blank. The $2.50 that was charged was not for telling fortunes, but for teaching the faith and for the time of the medium. She had two angel guides. One was a Rev. Dr. Currie of England, who had been dead for 52 years. She had had him for a spirit guide for the past twelve years. She had not known him when he was alive. The other guide was Rosie Flower, a little Indian girl, who had passed into the spirit world when she was small. Mrs. Quipple had pictures of both her guides.

"Great numbers of people had guides," she said. "Some have more than one. Others have none at all. These guides watch us and protect us."

Mrs. J. B. McKillop testified that she had an appointment with Lady Jean. While she was at her house there were no less than five telephone calls. "I do not tell fortunes," said the accused to those who had called her for the purpose of having their fortunes told.

"People are slow to believe things that are new," J. M. McEvoy commented.

Bad Liquor Has Spoiled Business of Bootleggers

Police Declare There Are Few Illegal Dealers In City.

Bootleggers and whiskey peddlers are being driven out of business in this city, according to police and officials of the license inspection department, chiefly because of the poor quality of booze they have sold at high prices.

With the exception of a few persistent peddlers, who make the downtown hotels and poolrooms their headquarters, there are only occasional illicit dealers in the city, and practically all of them are under suspicion by the police and are being closely watched. They have all at one time or another since the Ontario temperance act became effective, appeared in courts and most of them have paid fines for breaches of the law, officials say.

Evidence of the super-adulteration of alcohol sold as whiskey by bootleggers, who generally charge $7 a quart for the mixture, is noticeable almost every day in police court, when bottles, often camouflaged with beer labels and unfermented wine mixture labels, are brought to the court on the arrests of persons charged under section 44 of the act, as having whiskey in their possession in a place other than their own residence.

Some of the confiscated whiskey is sent to the city hospitals to be used as medicine, but the majority of it is so inferior in quality that it is destroyed.

WILL MEET TO TALK OVER HOUSING PLANS TO MEET PROBLEMS

Commission and C. of C. Arrange Conference Tonight.

SOME NEWER SCHEMES

One Theory That Houses Can Be Obtained At $15 Monthly.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, including the president, G. M. Reid, other directors, and the three members of the special committee appointed to consider the housing situation here, D. C. McNaughton, W. E. Kelly and E. R. Dennis, meet tonight for conference with the city housing commission on request of the latter.

What the solution of the problem, which is declared by social welfare workers to be very acute, will be is a matter for conjecture.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce at their last meeting talked over the possibility of co-operation with the housing act under the provision, whereby a local company may be formed to build the houses, and borrow 85 per cent of the cost through the local housing commission by putting up the other 15 per cent on condition that its profits do not exceed 6 per cent.

Make It $15 a Month.

By adopting such a plan, a number of businessmen are agreed that a tract of land might be secured and substantial houses put up thereon that would be a credit and not a detriment to the city, houses for which all expense might be covered by not more than $15 a month, including taxes, the maximum that numbers of working people are able to pay.

While the houses would follow a general recognized plan, there could be enough difference to save them from a distressing uniformity.

Co-Partnership Plan.

A plan known as the "co-partnership" plan has also been given some consideration by those who are interesting themselves in the housing situation. By such a plan, the tenant of the house erected by the company might be benefited through paying interest and paying something on the principal as he found it convenient, such payments on the principal to count as shares.

If a man died before full payment was made, shares would be credited to his widow or other heirs, according to the amount he had paid on the principal.

It is possible that the housing commission of the city council has some plan in mind which will cover the situation.

The foregoing are some of the plans regarded as possible by members of the Chamber of Commerce who have expressed their views.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

A READER'S CRITICISM.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Re "German Hospitality to United States Soldiers a Menace." Reading your editorial on the above, I wondered if you had never heard of the Germans' hospitality to Canadians who crossed the Rhine. I have the honor of knowing several of these soldiers, and one and all say they were treated better in every way by the Germans in Germany than by the Belgians in Belgium, and in some places better than the French. Surely you, who, I would think, would meet these returned men would hear of it, and why have we not seen an editorial on it? Is it because the writer wishes to put Americans in a false light? They (the Americans) received this sham hospitality, which Canadians would refuse.

In recent issues of your paper there have been several editorials not up to The Advertiser standard, such as "Wilson Passes the Buck." Now, if any of us Americans were to have hinted that President Wilson had the power alone to decide any such question as the Fiume issue what a howl you Canadian editors would have made, yet by said editorial you would have people believe President Wilson has such power. Was it because you thought he really would take "a slap in the face," as you called it?

And about our transatlantic flight. Did you try to belittle our flight because your man failed to land another cup-winner? Remember, we didn't try for a non-stop flight, and we did what we started out to do, and were satisfied.

If you can't be a good loser, you are a poor sport, and I think there is enough going on in Canada to criticize that ought to keep you editors busy, and let us Americans have a rest for a while. Inclose one editorial from American editors. Quite a difference from yours. D. H. EASTON.

183 King street west, Chatham.
June 22, 1919.

MR. ROWLAND TO MR. STEWART.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I have been watching for Mr. Stewart's reply to my letter for some time, but somehow I must have overlooked it, because after presuming that no reply was forthcoming, along comes Mr. Stewart's reply in an envelope from I don't where. Whoever tore it from The Advertiser left out the part of the letter, for which I am sorry. However, I shall try and answer what I have as briefly as possible.

Mr. Stewart claims inspiration of the Bible can only be held responsible for the original autographs of the books of the Bible, and admits that interpolations have crept in while the Bible was in a fluid condition. How is it that these later thoughts of men which "crept into the original text" are not as much inspired as the first autographs? Did God personally supervise the writing of the first manuscripts and ignored and remained unconcerned about the "intrusions" which crept into the text afterwards? What proof has Mr. Stewart that the first manuscripts were inspired while that which was added afterwards was not?

Mr. Stewart classes my reference to those learned exegetists of which he wrote, as "artfulness." I had no thought of artfulness when I said they were not real critics, but I had in mind their real mission as investigators of the Bible. They endeavored the text freely, no doubt, but they were not discussing the thoughts of inspiration; therefore, as I said before, they were not critics at all on the question we are writing about. There appears to me to be no analogy between discussing the supposed meaning of certain parts of Scripture and the argument of the inspiration of the Bible.

The dictionary defines the word "superstition" as "a false religion, based upon or marked by ignorance, or any of its rites." "Love" is defined as "devoted affection or attachment; tender feeling." Yet Mr. Stewart would have us believe the iconoclast classes "love" with "superstition."

Mr. Stewart passes over my questions regarding Brahma as a supreme being, but ridicules me for "trotting out the old rationalistic chesnut of the sun and moon standing still at the command of Joshua," as if the idea of Brahma worshipped as a supreme being four or five thousand years before Genesis was written, is not as much to the point as Joshua commanding the sun to stand still. If the same story of Creation wherein Brahma is given the honor of being the creator has been repeated, thousands of years afterwards, in Genesis, with the substitution of another creator, how can Mr. Stewart ignore Brahma or speak in rational terms of the inspiration of Genesis? And is not Genesis part of the Bible?

"All miracles are contrary to natural law," says Mr. Stewart. That settles it; then there never was such a thing as a miracle. There are such things as "jugglery," sleight-of-hand work and optical delusions, also enlarging on the deeds of idolatrous people which accounts for many things called

Glad Mr. Stewart feels on firmer ground when speaking of the virgin birth because he is up in the air when speaking of miracles. "The difficulty of the virgin birth in its scientific object is common to all miracles," says Mr. Stewart. Indeed! Well, then, if a miracle is contrary to natural laws and the virgin birth is a miracle how can it be scientific?

Mr. Stewart again: "Assuming that the forces and laws of nature in the last analysis are but the will of the universe expressed in terms of force, orderly arrangement and logical sequence, we have no real difficulty." No! But we do not assume that; if we assume that the Bible is inspired by a personal God, we have no difficulty in believing it. But that is what this argument is based on.

Mr. Stewart condemns me for classing him with those who think belief is stronger that knowledge. Here are his own words which admits it: "God is all wise, therefore he wills the best, having the whole in view." How does he know God is all wise? Can he read the thoughts of God? He believes God is all wise, but he certainly does not know. If I say, "God is not all wise," it is a mere statement. If I say, "I believe God is not all wise," it is a belief. But if I say, "I know God is not all wise," I am a liar and a dogmatist.

Science is upheld by natural law. Anything which is not natural is supernatural. Science is truth, all other things are conjecture. To believe in the inspiration of the Bible we must believe in the supernatural, and when we believe in that we overstep the bounds of knowledge and enter the airy realm of imagination. There is no proof that the Bible is inspired.

11 Victoria street. JOHN ROWLAND
Stratford, Ontario.

Lots of Building On Paper, But Little Real Business

Structural Steel Market Indefinite Until Work Begins.

In its summary of the iron, steel, metal and machinery markets for the week ending June 26, the Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News, Toronto, makes the following comment:

The particular branch of the steel industry interested in structurals is watching eagerly for some sign of the opening of the building season. It is estimated that there must be, in Toronto alone, some $15,000,000 worth of buildings—on paper. When these can be converted in real business there should be some trade worth securing. A movement in structurals would be good news for the Canadian trade. It is difficult to keep as closely in touch with the situation here as in the United States, because statistics there are more complete and more accessible. For instance, the Bridge, Builders and Structural Society can definitely state that, in proportion to the capacity of shops, the work placed is as follows: January, 12 per cent; February, 12½ per cent; March, 17 per cent; April, 24½ per cent; May, 49 per cent.

It is worthy of note that some of the American steel mills are asking a firmer price on such staple lines as steel plate and iron and steel bars, the increase being about $1 per ton. Thus they quote $2.70 for plate against the prevailing $2.65. There are other indications that bolster up the argument of those who hold that a buying movement of any size at all will bring about an increase in prices, although they are yet far above the pre-war level. While all this may be quite true, it is no use losing sight of the fact that a good-sized tonnage gets a very fair market preference.

Small tools and supplies are not selling in any volume. The market for these is tighter than usual.

There is more strength in the scrap metal business than for some weeks. Copper and red brass are stronger, but the rest of the group did not move up along with these. Steel and iron remain somewhat stagnant.

BUSINESS ROTTEN, PAWNBROKERS SAY

No One Pledging Articles To Raise Money.

Committees and boards for investigating labor and social and financial conditions may come and go, but a genuine criterion of the actual condition of a community with regard to its wealth may always be ascertained, according to second-hand dealers, by a survey of the amount of business being transacted in their shops.

Are people pawning to any great extent these days? was asked at several pawnbrokers' stores today.

"Business is rotten," was the sentiment of all the replies to the question.

Nobody, the dealers say, seems to be aware of the fact at present that money may be had by pledging articles. The total business done today by one aggressive merchant who has three golden balls hanging over his doorway, was the purchase of a phonograph with a broken mainspring, and he was industriously trying to mend the spring himself in front of his counter. "Can't afford to send it to a mechanic these days," he explained.

Army boots and other wearing apparel are the chief offerings at the second-hand shops, and as a rule returned soldiers are not particular whether they do business or not. They have too much money to bother about making close bargains, the dealers say.

EVERYTHING QUIET, SAY METAL WORKERS

No Developments Likely Until July 7.

The labor situation with regard to the local metal workers is unchanged, according to those in authority on the question. "There is nothing to give out," said W. G. Tite, secretary of the Metal Workers, when interviewed by The Advertiser today. "It would seem quite in order to say that everything is quiet with regard to the metal workers of the city."

The above information was corroborated by James G. Hussey, secretary of the local trades and labor council, today at noon, and no startling developments are expected by the metal workers in the near future. In fact, it is predicted that there will be nothing new in the situation until Monday, July 7, when the local metal workers hold their regular monthly meeting.

Smashed Up Plumbing Work in Cells and Pays $60

Visitor To City Busy During His Hours In Confinement.

James McFarlane of Ailsa Craig, arrested last night, and charged under the Ontario temperance act with being intoxicated on the street, pleaded guilty in police court this morning and was fined $10 and costs.

While McFarlane was a prisoner at the police station he is alleged to have destroyed $60 worth of plumbing fixtures in the cells section of the station, and a further charge of wilfully damaging city property was laid against him this morning. The charge was withdrawn when he settled the bill of damages with police officials.

Three other drunks, one of them a married woman, were each fined $10 and costs.

Mrs. Jean Rankin, charged with assaulting Elsie Virgin, was given an adjournment of her case until tomorrow.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM This Store Will Close Today at 1 o'Clock SMALLMAN & INGRAM

KEEP THEM OUT!

Keep out the flies—one of the most unpleasant hot-weather troubles. Fly Netting in green, amber or white, 36 inches...10c yard

WHITE For Midsummer Wear

A supply of white apparel is always in order in the summer wardrobe, and our stock of white materials, including Voile, Dimity, crepe and all other members of the white family have been splendidly replenished this week. This is more than ever a summer of white and some of these shipments, though late coming in, are most welcome, owing to the excessive demand. Not this season have we shown so complete and varied a stock, including practically all the desired weaves, weights and widths of white fabrics for the present season, for cool summer dresses, underclothes, sports clothes and for wedding gowns.

WHITE IRISH DIMITY—The first shipment direct from the Emerald Isle in some time. Many have been waiting for these dainty fabrics, in the neat little crossbars, so popular in dimity, for little tots' dresses and for bigger folk, too; a nice selection and great values; 28 and 30 inches.....40c and 45c yard

PLAIN WHITE VOILES, special values, fine, firm and even in weave, nothing so fresh and cool-looking for waists or dresses, 38 to 42 inches. Per yard 45c, 55c, 65c, 85c, $1.15

WHITE CHIFFON VOILE, looks almost like georgette, very sheer and fine in weave, 38 inches .....$1.25 yard

WHITE PLISSE CREPE, in beautiful fine qualities, the seersucker finish, a much-wanted goods, 29 inches....50c, 60c yard

WHITE UNDERWEAR CREPE, soft finish, no ironing, launders perfectly, 30 inches 50c

REAL SWISS VOILE, embroidered in a dainty little design, very fine weave, 36 inches .....$2.00 yard

WHITE ORGANDIES, sheer and fine, good values, 40 inches .....60c, 90c yard

REAL SWISS ORGANDY, extra sheer, 42 inches .....$1.25 yard

STRIPE AND FANCY VOILES, in all white, a good assortment, in new designs, 36 and 38 inches.....50c to $1.50 yard

WHITE RIPPLE SEERSUCKER, hard wearing, a dandy for kiddies' rompers, washes easy and needs no ironing, 28 inches 50c

Old Bleach Huckaback Towels

You'll never question the sterling values found in this celebrated maker's goods. Look for the trade mark (Old Bleach) on every towel and you are guaranteed an all pure linen article bleached under the old method, producing that soft, silky finish so desirable in linens. Little wonder these goods are held in such high esteem by lovers of fine linens.

22x38-Inch Damask Border Huck Towels, $1.25 Each

Medium weight in a most useful size, neatly hemstitched ends, with key and shamrock border .....$1.25 each, $14.25 dozen

22x38-INCH HEAVY ALL-LINEN OLD BLEACH TOWELS, $1.00 EACH.

An extra heavy weight for general use, good solid service in every towel, guaranteed pure linen, finished with hem. These are exceptional value.....$1.00 each, $11.50 dozen

We also have Guest Towels with dainty damask borders, in fine all-linen Old Bleach huck. At .....75c each

Bedroom Towels, in finer grades. At ..... $1.75, $1.85 and $2.25 each

DAMASK BORDER HUCKABACK BEDROOM TOWELS, $1.00 EACH.

This is a particularly useful towel in medium weight, size is 18x34, finished with neat spoke hemstitch. We are quoting this towel at less than laid-down cost today. Genuine Irish linen.....$1.00 each, $11.50 dozen

Old Bleach Plain Linen Huckaback for your crochet edge, 15, 20, 22 and 24 inches. At, per yard 75c, 90c, $1.15, $1.25

REFRIGERATORS AND GAS STOVES, IN THE BASEMENT.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

THERMOS BOTTLES AND MOTOR KITS, ON MAIN FLOOR.

RELIANCE Garage SERVICE Station

National Cash Register

receipts protect the customer, merchant and the clerk.

JULIUS MADDI, SALES AGENT.

The N. C. R. Co. of Canada, Limited, 350 Dundas Street - London, Ont. zxv

STOMACH TROUBLES ARE DUE TO ACIDITY

Tells Safe, Certain, Speedy Relief For Acid Indigestion.

So-called stomach troubles, such as indigestion, gas, sourness, stomach-ache and inability to retain food, are in probably nine cases out of ten simply evidence that excessive secretion of acid is taking place in the stomach, causing the formation of gas and acid indigestion.

Gas distends the stomach and causes that full, oppressive, burning feeling sometimes known as heartburn, while the acid irritates and inflames the delicate lining of the stomach. The trouble lies entirely in the excess development or secretion of acid.

To stop or prevent this souring of the food contents of the stomach, and to neutralize the acid, and make it bland and harmless, a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia, a good and effective corrector of acid stomach, should be taken in a quarter of a glass of hot or cold water after eating, or whenever gas, sourness or acidity is felt. This sweetens the stomach and neutralizes the acidity in a few moments, and is a perfectly harmless and inexpensive remedy to use.

An antiacid, such as bisurated magnesia, which can be obtained from any druggist, in either powder or tablet form, enables the stomach to do its work properly without the aid of artificial digestants. Magnesia comes in several forms, so be certain to ask for and take only Bisurated Magnesia, which is especially prepared for the above purpose.—Advt.