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FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22.

Food Control.

One rock-bottom fact faces the food controllers of the United States and Canada. Bread and beef cost less in Great Britain than they do on this few weeks and has been enslaved side of the ocean which these commodities have to cross. Are the bakers and butchers paid so much here as to account for the difference in prices, or do the "interests" take such a toll on these necessaries between the producer and the consumer as to force up prices here?

With the evidence before us it looks as the the "interests" were going thru the pockets of the people wherever they have pockets, and where there are no pockets they take what they can get.

Herbert C. Hoover told the senate committee on agriculture the other day that allowing for reasonable manufacturers' and distributors' profits the price of flour should not be over 19 a barrel. Last night's prices varied from \$13.40 for first grade to a coupte of dollars lower. Four or five dollars' rake off on a barrel of flour is more than the breadwinner has a right to be taxed, even for the finest plutocracy in the world. What do the plutocrats think themselves?

Mr. Hoover moreover asserted that \$250,000,000 in excess of normal profits on food had been taken out of the American people in the last five months. The plutocrat will say, perhaps, that this is only fifty cents a month a head, and the people should never grudge fifty cents a month to maintain an elegant plutocracy. But the man with a family of five who is called to pay \$30 a year extra for food and go without \$30 worth of clothes or boots or something else useful cannot see it in this light.

The point to be noted is that the greed of the plutocrat is precipitating an era of socialism. The situation has grown so bad that the plutocrats cannot control themselves nor

fair division will be made of the food at the disposal of the nation, and at member of the family benefits all. prices which will be equitable and just to the consumer, cutting out all to say is sufficiently disinterested. exorbitant profits.

Mr. Hoover is regarded as a highminded type of man, and a somewhat government that would be possible. different view of his duties is taken by those who believe that the speculator and middleman are responsible for the high prices. Mr. Hoover is, tics the dominant element. therefore, to regulate the machinery of distribution so that the speculator and fix prices. But Mr. Hoover must sovernment. It is frequently remarkspeculators and scratches them and abundance from the seaside provinces finds that they are plutocrats or but they would have a finer opporthe corporations and their subsidiary tunity to boost prices rarely gets very rivalry.

far from their grasp. Hon, Mr. Hanna has been placed in charge of the work in Canada which which is of interest to the whole Mr. Hoover is to do in the United Dominion is the development of the States. Mr. Hanna is undoubtedly two noble seaports of Halifax and able, and he has a chance that any St. John, which ought to be the man might envy. If he rises to it New York and Boston of Canada. A as he is capable of doing, he will united province could effect this render the most important service that development much more readily and can be given to the people of Canada on the scale required than under the in conjunction with the work of Mr. present conditions. The marine poslagrath, the fuel controller. Such sibilities here are practically unlimble instincts to which he gave efficient general use. All this would tend to to a referendum. outlet in the organization of the pro- benefit Canadian trade generally, and vincial institutions while he was pro- no doubt it would also draw upon the vincial secretary.

We trust that he will be as bold eastern states. and fearless as he will need to be to do what is wanted.

stimulate production to the utmost settle.

make some enemies, and every one of them will be a star in his crown. If he does his work wrong, which

ing for vengeance.

by the opponents of conscription that phrases it, involve the country in "ruin, bankruptcy and suicide."

The obvious reply to this is that or C. E. Horning, district passenger if Germany should win, and great agent, Toronto. military authorities have declared that it is the last 100,000 men that may decide the war-if Germany should conquer there would be no Canada to

be ruined or bankrupt. Those who prefer to assist Germany by eppesing conscription, by abstaining from enlistment or by any other means, are no true Canadians, for they are aiding and abetting the Schneider's Royal Hotel Drayton, owworld and to gather all the richest reduced from \$50 to \$25 a month.

colonies under the kaiser's control.

There would be no six months' hoist BORDEN GIVEN and no referendum on conscription if the kaiser was emperor of Canada or one of his half dozen sons ruler of Quebec and the other provinces of

The man who would not fight to prevent such a contingency, whether tecause he does not care enough about Canadian freedom to make an effort or a sacrifice for it, or because he expects some one else to do it and save him the trouble, is not of the breed or type that makes great citizens.

Canada, but he was today, in Mr. Pardee's opinion, the predominant figure in the British Empire. It was therefore with great diffidence as well as with heartfelt regret that he set up his opinion against Sir Wilfrid. But his opinion on the subject of consciption had become a deep conviction.

paration to meet the foe such as Canada has never made, Belgium lasted a ever since with no chance of emancisome, is heretical, but why stand aside and see Belgium sacrificed? Is dinal Mercier's noble plea is the cry people did not demand, but of an orthodox people?

In other lands the heroism of It is easier to understand that partisan politics have had more to do with the opposition to conscription than any consideration for Canada or any want of sympathy with violated France and ravished Belgium.

A New Acadia.

It has long been, a reflection Canada that we are overgoverned. The multiplication of provincial legislative machinery is a burden, but not an oppressive one when reasonably distributed, and it is worth the cost when the advantages are counted. But it is possible to overdo the best of things, and it has often been hinted that the maritime provinces are paying too dear for their whistle. The united area of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island is about the same as that of England (not Britain) and they would not more than fill up Lake Superior if they were fitted in. In population all three together would not be half that of Quebec or a little over third of On-

The question has been raised again of the desirability of uniting the three in one, thus achieving a notable economy, and an equally remarkable gain in influence and importance.

Ontario has absolutely no interest the rest of the nation. So they are appointing food controllers.

A food controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic official who is expected to see that a controller is a socialistic of the nation. So they are controllers.

Ontario has absolutely no interest everybody should make a sactification. More women should go into the factories and more boys should transfer their energies from athletic sports to practical farming.

Mr. Meighen declared that the government. the principle that what benefits one So that anything Ontario may have all the provinces including Quebec to say is sufficiently disinterested. He said Mr. Lemieux had given the

One decided gain would arise to the united province from the better Abler men, would develop in the larger field, and there would be less of a tendency to make parish pump poli-

Such a united province would also have decidedly more weight in the and middleman cannot juggle stocks federal house and with the central not be surprised if he catches a few ed that the brainy men come in most out the inconsistent positions occu-not be surprised if he catches a few ed that the brainy men come in most out the inconsistent positions occu-pied by various opponents of the bill, plutocrat agents. The ramifications of tunity with a united province behind them, and themselves co-partners incompanies are such that the oppor- stead of carrying on a triangular

One thing which could be better worked out in a united province and ialistic service may be a new ex- ited, and the three-day passage to rience to him, but he has charit- Europe would speedily be brought into trade of the New England and north-

Perhaps the circumstances of the war will tend to bring about this Broadly speaking that will be to union among many other unexpected immediate conscription. bring down prices to where they were things that have been brought to pass. two years ago, to abolish hoarding, to But it is a matter solely for the have a cold storage delivery, and to Acadian provinces themselves to

If he does his work right he will GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM Great Lakes Service, 1917.

Commencing Wednesday, June 20, will be to fail to do it, he may make Grand Trunk Railway will operate some powerful friends. But they will train from Toronto to Sarnia wharf, count for little against the people cry- leaving Toronto 10.45 a.m. Wednesdays, Saturdays and Mondays, making close Patriotism or Politics?

| Connection at Sarnia wharf with Northern Navigation Co. palatial Steamships for Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Port Arthur and Duluth. Train will also be run from Sarnia has any semblance of reason. They wharf to Toronto immediately on arcontend that further participation in rival of Northern Navigation Co. the war by Canada will, as Bourassa steamships Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing Friday, June 22. Full information may be secured from any Grand Trunk ticket agent,

MAY CANCEL LEASES.

The Ontario license board yesterdap granted the applications of John Gorman of the King George Hotel. 537 West Queen street, and T. C. Flammerfelt of the City House, Thorold, for release from the lease of the properties which they were holding. The board refused to take action on the Thompson of application of Mr. attempt of Germany to dominate the ing to the fact that his rent had been

Canada, but he was today, in Mr

War Comes First. Their assertion that they would fight for Canada if Canada were invaded is almost pitiful, with the history of Belgium during the last three years in memory. Belgium, with a far greater population than Canada, with prewar to the finish, not for her own sake alone but for the sake of liberty and civilization thruout the world. He therefore felt constrained to vote for the conscription bill. He could not be the conscription bill be could not be the conscription bill. He could not be the conscription bill be the conscription by the conscription bill be the conscription bill be the conscription bill be the conscription by the conscription bill be the conscription by the conscription bill be the conscription by the conscription bill. He could not pation but for the armies of those that Quebec, thru her most notable leaders, refuses to join. France, say some, is beretical, but why stand Country Needs Awakening.

aside and see Belgium sacrificed? Is

It might seem presumptuous for parliament to enact a law which the on the people desired to be in this matter. The government had France and Belgium stirs the deepest sympathy, but not in political Quebec. spirit, that the government had been guilty of inertia and lethargy. The people of Canada did not realize the meaning of the war. The country hadly needed an awakening and a strong, courageous, concentrated gov-

Mr. Pardee said in conclusion that he was not going to throw stones at the Province of Quebec. There were thousands and thousands of young the front, and the only way to ge them there was by compulsion. The man who would not fight for freedom had no right to be free. He warne the government, however, that it must at once proceed with the conscription the government and the members o parliament alike would be subject to the reproach that they did not hesitate to spill the blood of the poor but of the rich. (Applause).

Issue Simple Says Meighen.
Hon. Arthur Meighen, solicitor-general, said the question before the house was a simple one. We had sent 350,000 men over to France, and now what was to become of them? Should we leave them there without succon to be shot to pieces, or should we send them reinforcements? We could not get the reinforcements by voluntary ject us all to some discomfort and inconvenience, but he believed that everybody should make a sacrifice. ernment had done everything to pr

mote recruiting that could be done in MIGRATORY BIRDS TO house to understand that the only recruiting officer in Montreal Methodist preachen who could not speak French. As a matter of fact, there were hundreds of French recruiting officers in Quebee. The French Canadian recruiting officer were nearly as numerous as the French-Canadian recruits. (Laughter).

Quebec Escapes Lightly. Mr. Meighen then entered into a legal argument to prove that troops conscripted and sent over sea under the Militia Act. He pointed and got into a wordy wrangle with Hon. Frank Oliver. He said Mr. Oliv-er was trying to curry favor in Alber ta by advocating that all the con-scripts be taken from the French Canadian population of Quebec. The government, he said, was not present-ing the present bill with any vindictive feeling toward Quebec. On the contrary, the conscription law would fall more lightly on Quebec than on any other province because in proportion to population there were in that farmers.

Coalition Offer Open. In closing, Mr. Meighen said he did not believe that the passing of the bill would cause disunion, but desirable not be purchased at the price of national disgrace. The government was willing to yield almost any point to the opposition except to withdraw the

Mr. Guthrie (S. Wellington) and Mr. Pardee (W. Lambton), the Liberal members, who have already declared themselves in the house in favor of

Outrage, Says Murphy. Hon. Charles Murphy (Russell) said the bill would hinder rather than help the war. It was an outrage of a New Year's resolution, made by Sir Robert Borden on January 1, 1916. often made the most remarkable resolutions on New Year's day and as a rule they did not keep them. The prime minister, without consultation or deliberation, had suddenly "resoluted" for 500,000 men. Now we were called upon to conscript 100,000 in order to implement his resolution. But suppose Sir Robert had said 700,000 instead of 500,000?

Mr. Murphy insisted that the vol-untary system had not been given a fair show. A huge army had volunteered but not on account of anything done by the former minister of militia. He did more harm than good with his slambang and bluster, his reviews, spe cial trains and his luxuriant crop of honorary colonels. Mr. Murphy doubt-ed if the 500,000 men were required. We were trying to keep five divisions in the field altho the British Government had not been informed that, in view of our population and economic conditions, we could safely undertake to keep only three divisions up to

Armstrong's Firm Stand. Mr. Armstrong (N. York) said he Mr. Armstrong (N. York) said he did not care a straw about the constitutional and legal arguments advanced from either side of the house. He would not hesitate to puncture the constitution a dozen times if necessary to win the war and reinforce our soldiers at the front. He was opposed to the referendum and agreed with the minister of labor that it would be little less than an insult to the loyal people of Canada. Personally, he did

not believe that parliament should dodge any responsibility by passing it on to the people. The member who sought to dodge a vote by suggesting a referendum was nothing more or less than a coward. Every soldier at the front held a moral mortgage on the lives of the men behind, and the debt must be paid. Britain today expected every man to do his duty.

Gauthier Charges Trickery.

Mr. Gauthier (Ste. Hyacinthe), said the six menths' hoist had been proposed by Mr. Barrette (Berthier), and Mr. Achim (Labelle). They were both lieutenants in the army, but when it came time for them to fight they moved a six months' hoist. The Barrette amendment, he said, had been engin-

came time for them to light they have ed a six months' hoist. The Barrette amendment, he said, had been engineered by the government. The government was playing a game of politics, but it was not playing the game fairly. It now laid its trump card on the table in the person of "the little joker from Parthier". This reference to the dim-This reference to the dim inutive Captain Barrette convulsed the house with laughter.

on any other province. Quebec could not be attracted by this stick of candy. If the law were passed after a con-sultation with the people, Quebec would submit and ask no favors. She would gladly furnish her quota of fight-ing men. If the bill were passed without consulting the people by this unrepresentative parliament, there would be serious trouble in Quebec Mr. Gauthier closed his remarks with this somewhat significant and ominous declaration. He said:
Gauthier's Warning.

"This is one of the most solemn hours of my life. It may be the last opportunity afforded me to address the house of commons of my country. If you press the passage of this hill, my people declaring that this government has no mandate, will use the very bill to fight it out. There will be suffering, there will be pain. They may have to go to the direst consequences. But my people will go to the limit if you impose this legislation. I believe that they will be right, and I will do as they intend to do."

Want Election First.

Mr. Burnham (West Peterboro) favored in a general way both the conscription of men and the conscription of wealth, but wanted a mandate from the people by way of a general election. He announced he would vote against the Laurier amend-

Mr. McCraney (Saskatoon) declar ed himself emphatically in favor of conscription, He was no less emphatically opposed to a referendum. These statements elicited loud cheers from the government benches, but there was some bewilderment when Mr. McCraney went on to say that the people regarded this parliament as a moribund parliament, and he could imagine nothing more disastrous than for this parliament to pass and enenlistments and the only recourse, therefore, was conscription. It might be that to send more men from Canada would lessen production and subonce announce that the bill, if passed,

Concurrent Legislation by U. S Congress and Parliament of Canada.

BE GIVEN PROTECTION

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, June 21.—Hon, Dr. Roche, ninister of the interior, introduced bill to bring into effect a convention recently concluded between His esty the King and the United States of America, respecting the protection of migratory birds. He said there had been a great falling off in the number of birds which migrated between the two countries, and the various states and provinces seemed unable to give them adequate protection. An agreement had been, therefore, come to between the two governments, and con-current legislation would be passed by the U. S. congress and Dominion parliament to protect migratory birds, not only those valuable as game, but also those which were useful as destroyers of insects.

Brantford Pastor Given Purse Before Leaving for Toronto

Special to The Toronte World.

Brantford, June 21.—Rev. W. E. Baker, pastor of Colborne Street Methodist Church, who is to take up a pastorate in Toronto, and Rev. A. A. Bowers, who the opposition except to withdraw the has been acting paster of Brant Avenu-conscription bill or submit the same Methodist Church since Rev. A. E. La to a referendum.

Sir Robert Borden had offered to give the Liberals half of the cabinet portfolios and the offer was still open. He closed with a tribute of praise to Mr. Guthrie (S. Wellington) and Mr. his fourth year as pastor of Wesle, Methodist Church, received a cheque fo \$100 for his valuable services, the church

Anarchist Berkman in Tombs Emma Goldman Out on Bail

New York, June 21.-Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, anarchists were indicted by the federal grand jury today and held in \$25,000 bail. The indictment is based on articles signed by the defendants, which appeared in the publications styled "Mother Earth" and "The Blast " Miss Goldman secured a bondsman and was released, but Berkman

committed to the Tombs.

OLYMPIC IS SAFE. Ottawa. June 21.—The Olympic is perfectly safe in port, and not the slightes hint or suggestion of any mishap to he has been received at Ottawa. Rumors of Canadian troops being lost in the sup-posed torpedoing of the big ship are as unfounded as the report that she had been sent down, according to authorita-tive information here today. The report was given currency by a Canadian Associated Press cable, reading: "In the commons, replying to Ginnell (Nat.), the secretary of the admiralty denied suggestion that any Canadian troops were lost recently on the Olympic by torpedo."

SECURES BRANT RELICS.

people of Canada. Personally, he did Brant's own translation into Mohawk

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MANY CANADIANS ARE IN HOSPITAL

Hundred and Sixty-Two Soldiers Under Care

Ottawa, June 21.—Figures issued by the military hospitals commission today show that on June 15 there were 7178 members of the Canadian expeditionary force under the commission's care. Of these, 5198 were convalescents, 838 were patients in sanatoria for tuberculosis and 424 were in other institutions, chiefly general hospitals.

The total shows an increase of 35 since June 8.

A report received from the director of medical services in London shows that on May 25 there were 22,562 members of the Canadian expeditionary force, including 765 officers, in hospitals in the United Kingdom. This figure is only 18 higher than the corresponding total for May 18.

The new total is made up thus: In Canadian special hospitals, 1818; in Canadian convalescent hospitals, 1818; in Canadian convalescent hospitals, 1818; in Canadian special sanatoric for tuberculosis 76, and in British, that is non-Canadian hospitals, 12,160.

Of the 22,562 patients, 11,146 were

Of the 22,562 patients, 11,146 were sick and 11,416 were wounded.

SUBMARINE TURNS **GUNS ON LIFEBOATS**

Torpedoes British Steamer, Then Kills Eight of the Survivors, Admiralty Announces.

Paris, June 21.—A German submarine, which torpedoed a British steamer, turned its guns on the lifeboats and willed eight of the occupants, the adkilled eight of the occupants, the admiralty announces.

"One of our patrol boats of the Brittany flotilla," the statement says, "picked up fifty men "elongling to a submarined British steamer, and drove off with its guns two submarines which were still close to the boats in which the British crew had taken refuge the night before. A patrol boat of the same flotilla saved forty men from a British steamer. The submarine which torpedoed her turned its guns on the lifeboats, killing eight of the occupants."

Railway Commission Opposed To Freight Classification

Regina, June 21.—From statements made by Chairman Sir Henry Drayton, of the railway commission this morning, it is assumed the commission will not see its way clear to permit the introduction of classification 17. The chairman said it would not be necessary to submit any evidence against mixing privileges which is one of the worst faults shippers have found with the classification. He also announced the commission conceded the idea of universal freight rate for Canada was not possible as the west could not be treated in such a manner as the east. He further stated that there would be no intenference with commodity rates.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS PRAISED.

Lisbon, June 21.—The first official report from the general commanding the Portuguese troops in France was read in parliament today. It praises the excellent spirit and discipline of the troops, and states that all enemy raids were repulsed, notwithstanding their support by heavy bombardments.

RAILWAYS NEED **ROLLING STOCK**

oaded with crushed stone, and in the Province of Quebec they were often used for the loading of pulp, instead

of being immediately returned to the line that owned them.

Fuel Controller May Help.

At the meeting it was pointed out that the fuel controller, working thru the board of railway commissioners, might be able to secure the prompt remight be able to secure the prompt return of this equipment, and thereby increase the shipments to Canada.

Buffalo dealers yesterday expressed the opinion that the Canadian Railway Board, working thru the Interstate Commerce Commission, might have this embargo removed in order to get coal into Canada, if the equipment was promptly returned.

Under existing conditions it is practically impossible for the Canadian railways to send cars to the United States mines for coal loading, as there is not sufficient equipment in

as there is not sufficient equipment in Canada at present to look after the business on the Canadian lines.

Last winter it was necessary for the Canadian roads to borrow equip-Black Rock and other border points to destination, and many Canadian bodies feel that Canada should not be dependent on the United States for both fuel and equipment any

than necessary.

In Winnipeg last week the Canadian Manufacturers' Association passed a resolution asking the govern-Iwenty-Two Thousand Five ment to take action regarding the present lack of equipment in Canada, and the Kitchener Board of Trade has memorialized the government to

the same effect.

Board of Trade Speaks.

The Toronto Board of Trade recently passed the following resolution, a copy of which has been forwarded to the government:

"Whereas the transportation sen-

"Whereas the transportation service has been and is inadequate, and, "Whereas, it is pointed out in the report of the royal commission on railways and transportation, that the railways of Canada are in desperate need of equipment," and that "whatever decision is made with reference to the railways, the transportation problem is now acute insoportation problem is now acute inso-far as equipment is concerned," and that "that government should undertake at once to supply an ample sup-ply of freight cars and locomotives against immediate and imperative

ply of freight cars and locomotives against immediate and imperative needs" and,

"Whereas, it would seem certain that unless such governmental action is taken immediately the transportation conditions of the country will be worse than those obtaining during the winter of 1916-1917, resulting in an industrial and economic collapse at a time when it is absolutely necessary that all the resources of the country be utilized to the fullest extent.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Dominion Government be memorialized to take immediate action to obtain, the necessary materials, motive power and equipment and thereby ensure the provision and maintenance of a transportation service adequate to meet the heavy demands which will be made upon it."

be made upon it."
Thomas Marshall, traffic manager

of the Toronto Board of Trade, interviewed by a reporter for The World, yesterday, said that the embargo might only be a temporary one and no uneasiness should be felt at the present time as it was recognized that there was a car shortage thru-out the North American continent out the North American continent and embargoes were placed and lifted

Should Force Car Production. Regarding the condition in Canada he felt that the Canadian Government should direct the Canadian car shops to manufacture all the equipment pos-sible and should, if necessary, direct the steel companies to roll the necessary steel for such purposes. The American Government, said Mr.

Marshall, were trying to place orders for 100,000 composite box and gondola cars and car builders had been called to Washington to see what arrange-ments could be made in the matter. The Canadian Railway Commission could not, he said, order the American railways to send their cars to Canada but a man like C. A. Magrath, the fuel controller, might be able to infuce the interstate commerce com sion to keep so many cars in the business of carrying coal to Canada.

Mr Marshall said that the need of locomotives and freight cars was one of the country's most pressing prob-lems and everything possible should be done by the press and public bodies to bring the matter to the attention of the government, to the end that steps might be taken immediately, to secure the necessary equipment to handle the

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Cake Chocolate

This assortment is but one of a wide list at your service. Other welcome selections are M.7-to France \$1.75, to England \$2.00, M. 15, France \$7.50, England \$8.25, M. 16, France \$9.00, England \$10.50.

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TO CONTEST EAST MIDDLESEX.

London, Ont., June 21.—Lieut.-Col. Bart Robertson, farmer of Vanneck, who raised and took overseas the 135th Misdlesex County Batt. and recently returned from England, was this afternoon nominated for the legislature at the annual meeting of the East Middlesex Liberal Association. Association.

He will oppose John McFarlan, M.L.A..

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