London Advertiser
Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

MORNING EDITION.
City. 10c per week. $5.00 per year. Outside City. By Mail. $3.00 per year.

NOON EDITION.
$3.00 per year by mail.

EVENING EDITION.
City. 10c per week. $5.00 per year. Outside City. By Mail. $3.00 per year.

3670 TELEPHONE NUMBERS. Private Branch Exchange. From 10:00 p.m. to 9:00 a.m., and holidays, call 3670. Business Department: 3671. Editors: 3672. Reporters: 3673. News Room.
ADVERTISER JOB PRINTING CO. PHONE 247.

Toronto Representative — F. W. Thompson, 57 Mail Building.
U. S. Representatives—New York: Charles H. Eddy Company, Fifth Avenue Building. Chicago: Charles H. Eddy Company, People's Gas Building. Boston: Charles H. Eddy Company, Old South Building.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Thursday, May 17.

RUSSIA?

IT IS POSSIBLE to take too despondent a view of the Russian situation. An enormous Slav army still confronts the foe along a front of a thousand miles in Russia and Asia. The Asiatic forces have been regaining some slight loss of ground on the Diala River. A coalition government is being formed at Petrograd, in which the various elements of opinion now at variance will be harmonized by mutual compromise.

The great majority of the revolutionary leaders have been convinced that continued war against the Hohenzollern is necessary. They may well feel that now the Russian democracy has had the courage and initiative to rid itself of the military oligarchs, it is up to the German proletariat, if it wants peace with Russia, to go and do likewise with the powers at Potsdam.

It must be obvious to the Russian intelligence that Hollweg is playing with them. As the Socialist speakers in the Reichstag pointed out, the Russian Socialists have made a definite offer of peace to Germany, which, if Germany would accept, Russia would press the Entente Allies also to accept. But Hollweg and his confederates of the centre party have rejected the Russian offer by refusing to name any terms or accede to those of Russia. He says, with the customary German shamelessness:

"If Russia wants to prevent further bloodshed and renounce all violent plans of conquest for herself, if she wishes to restore durable relations of peaceful life side by side with us, then surely it is a matter of course that we, as we share this wish, will not disturb the permanent relationship in the future, and will not render its development impossible by demands which, indeed, do not accord with the freedom of nations and would deposit in the Russian nation the germ of enmity."

It is "a matter of course," is it? The Russians have surely not forgotten that Germany broke the peace with them in 1914 by a twelve-hour ultimatum and a declaration of war. They have not forgotten how Germany "deposited in the French nation the germ of enmity" by the theft of Alsace-Lorraine and by subsequent menace and aggression. The only possible answer of Russia to this impudence is the coalition government. And the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates sends out a stateme..t both to the Russian armies and to Socialists in Austria and Germany that peace cannot be made with unreformed Germany, but the war must go on against those who "would be executioners of Russian liberty."

Once this idea gets firmly settled in every Russian regiment's mind, the coming attack on the thinned Hun lines on Russian soil will be simply irresistible, unless a revolution in Germany should first occur, as the impossible does sometimes happen. The Russian army has now not only its land to fight for, but a new vision of freedom and equal citizenship, which, to be realized, the Hohenzollern must be downed. We may well hope much of Russia yet.

POOR, INJURED GERMANY.

"We did not go forth to war, and we stand in battle now against the whole world, not in order to make conquests, but exclusively to secure our existence and to establish firmly the future of the nation."—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

ALL GERMAN official speeches, explanations or appeals are based on this bare-faced lie, "we did not go forth to war," with its sequel that Germany is only fighting for national existence. Poor Germany! First of all her national existence was threatened by Serbia, when the heir to the Austrian throne was murdered by an individual assassin having no connection with the Government at Belgrade. Just how this affected Germany, no one but the kaiser and his war clique knows; but that was the beginning. Then, when Russia objected to Austria forcing Serbia into war by an ultimatum which refused arbitration or any settlement short of battle, Germany again felt the menace. She was being bullied. How? That does not matter. Also, had she not intrigued Austria into its ultimatum with promises of help, and was not Russia making it more difficult to give this aid?

Then, on her side, were the Belgians not just on the point of throwing their unnumbered hordes across the border and on to Berlin? Existence threatened again! Germany must take up arms, all unprepared and surprised as she was, and strike first in order that the Belgians might not capture all her territory.

Having struck this blow in self-defence, she was next subjected to an entirely unprovoked attack by the French, and last, and worst of all, Britain joined forces with the enemy without a particle of excuse. Britain was not attacked, and was even advised to be quiet, until her time should come, after France had been conquered. Germany's "defence" program did not include a war with the British yet. That was a matter of the future. But unkindest cut, Britain ignored the plans, and ranged alongside France and Belgium, without any possible reason. Stay! There was a "scrap of paper" somewhere, with something written on it, but that could not possibly influence a nation to enter a serious war. No! It was just Britain's lust of conquest.

So here was Germany, surrounded by enemies, having to fight in order that she might exist. It has been suggested that it was peculiar that of all the nations now at war, Germany was the only one prepared, with plans laid, ammunition stored away, and millions of trained men sleeping, with loaded rifles at their sides, ready for the call. That, says Berlin, was simply another deception on the part of the Entente Allies, and not to be taken into consideration.

What kind of a people is it that will swallow this story of "it was not our fault"? The chancellor's next words, that Germany is now in battle against the whole world, prove where the blame lies. The world does not arise against the wronged nation fighting in self-defence. When it does unite, it is against a powerful and brutal aggressor, Germany, whose very fiendishness has aggravated its first offences. If the German people can believe that their country is the wronged one, there is no hope for them; their vision and morals are distorted beyond all correcting.

Germany's existence and future were not threatened in 1914. Today they are, so far as that existence is at present constituted, and that future planned. Her existence as a military nation is doomed, and her future as the supreme world power is only a dream, never to be realized.

MR. ROOT'S MISSION.

PROBABLY NO MORE important task could be undertaken at the present time than the sending of a mission to Russia. In a few days Elihu Root, probably the ablest statesman of the United States will proceed to Petrograd to lend a helping hand to the people, who are now evidently in the throes of fear and uncertainty. That the world's leading republic should thus recognize the world's latest republic will, in itself, prove a steadying influence, but apart from this, Mr. Root's practical statesmanship will be of unlimited value at a time when the Russian people are practically running amuck for lack of leadership.

The real state of affairs in Russia has not been disclosed, but the world at large knows that disruption exists, that the war, so far as the Russians are concerned, is at a standstill, that the minister of war has resigned and that two of the leading generals in the field have tendered their resignation. The Duma, the Socialists and the council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates, are vying for mastery, with the odds in favor of the latter, an organization which has branches throughout the empire.

If Mr. Root's arrival is not delayed too long he may prove the Moses to lead the Russians out of their wilderness of doubt.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Watch the leaves expand in this weather. And while watching, do a little digging.

Hollweg believes in reticence, which accounts for the lack of truth in the war news given to the Germans.

In the American Senate, food speculators are called "robbers and pirates." Canadians cordially indorse the sentiment.

Report says an American woman in Germany has been shot for expressing dislike of the kaiser. What would happen to writers in Canada if the Germans got the Dominion?

"One way or another you will have to go," Lieut.-Col. Blondin tells the youths of Quebec, begging them to enlist. Why not put it plainly, and say, if you don't come we are going to enforce conscription?

Dust is reigning supreme on unpaved streets in London now, and residents of the North End are asking where the oil and water wagons are. Even Springbank roads are ahead of the city streets. Time for someone to waken up.

That the United States of America should be one of the prime movers in advocating an international league of nations for peace is rather strange when its aversion to "entangling foreign alliances" is considered. How else can it become an active member in such a league than by forming these alliances?

THE TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY

It Will Be a Big Job to Defeat Germany This Year, Even With Help of United States—German Finances Go Around in Circles—Kaiser's Health Is Good—Ambassador Gerrard's Protest Has Improved Prison Camps.

BY CARL W. ACKERMAN.
(Registered According to the Copyright Act, Canada, 1917, by the Tribune Association.)

Of the hundreds of questions which people have asked about Germany since this series of articles has been appearing, one of the most interesting and most difficult is:

"How long will the war last?"

It is impossible to say with any degree of certainty whether the war will last more than this year or not. There are and there will be great military operations in Europe this summer and fall, and until some of these are completed no one will know what the results will be. But to observers in Germany one thing is certain: Germany can conduct an aggressive warfare this year. She can continue an offensive war in 1918 and perhaps even in 1919, unless the United States and the Allies are overwhelmingly successful in their military operations.

In this, the last of this series of articles on Germany, I want to answer briefly some of the questions I have been asked by people from Holyoke, Mass., to Richmond, Indiana and Chicago.

Germany Can Finance.

"Will Germany be forced to stop fighting because of a lack of money?" asked a businessman in Richmond.

Answer: "It is very doubtful whether Germany will permit her finances to decide the war.—When the ruthless submarine war was decided upon financiers were not even questioned about the effects it would have upon Germany's financial standing. German financial methods are about as follows: The Government floats a war loan. The banks, people and manufacturers subscribe. The Government spends this money in Germany for war supplies, war materials and for salaries. The workers are receiving high wages, they save considerable money—deposit it in the banks. Profits of the manufacturers go to the banks, too. Then when the Government wants more money it announces another war loan, and the money which the Government previously spent is returned by the people in subscriptions. No one is permitted to take 1,000 marks or more out of Germany without written permission, so that every possible cent is kept in the country. This method of war finance is successful in Germany during the war, and I doubt whether a continuation of it will affect military operations.

Crisis After the War.

"The crisis will come after the war, when the city governments, which have been borrowing and spending lavishly for relief purposes, have to pay their debts and obligations."

"Is the Government paying interest on the war loans?" asks another Hoosier.

Answer: "The Government pays 4½ and 5 and 5½ per cent interest on the war loans regularly."

"Is the Government considering the confiscation of wealth?"

Answer: "Dr. Gustav Stressemann, a National Liberal member of the Reichstag, has introduced a bill providing for the confiscation of all great fortunes, and with the growth of Socialism in Germany this plan may be adopted, but probably not until after the war."

"What is the Government going to do with its debts after the war?" asks a man in Indianapolis.

Answer: "No one knows, but it has been suggested in Berlin and other German cities that the Government repudiate all debts after the war."

"Is the kaiser ill and does he really direct the Government affairs?"

William's Health Good.

Answer: "The kaiser is undoubtedly the most active man in Germany. He is not ill, as some Americans think. From time to time his physicians make him rest, and he is bothered with a throat trouble, but this does not keep him from directing and overseeing all Government business. In war time the kaiser's will is law."

"Do the people ever see the kaiser?" asked a woman in Scranton.

Answer: "The kaiser comes to Berlin frequently, and when he is there he rides through the city in his military automobile. I saw him in Berlin three times last fall and winter. At all these times he was coming from or going into the chancellor's palace on Wilhelmstrasse, opposite the former American embassy."

"Has Germany called out her last reserves?" asked a lawyer in Holyoke.

Answer: "It has been reported many times that Germany has called out the 'last reserves,' but I noticed during my stay in Berlin that by 'last reserves' the Germans usually meant men who were excused at former calls because of sickness. German has, it is estimated, about 400,000 new recruits every year, as the boys become of military age."

"Will the German people revolt as the Russians did?" questions a businessman in Chicago.

No Revolt if Winning.

Answer: "The German people will not revolt as long as they are convinced that the kaiser and military party are winning the war. Only a decisive military defeat will shake the confidence of the people in the present Government. The overthrow of the Hohenzollerns would accomplish nothing unless von Hindenburg and all the German Government officials were overthrown, too. If the German people discarded the kaiser today they would select von Hindenburg to succeed him, because the field marshal is the most popular man in Germany. This would gain the Allies and the United States absolutely nothing. Uncle Sam and the Allies must fight until the faith of the German people in their army leadership is shattered. When this is done there will be an opportunity for the democratic movement in Germany to succeed."

"Can you tell us anything about the Belgian atrocities?" asks a Hoosier businessman.

Answer: "I was in Belgium several times, but I never came across direct evidence of atrocities. War is not only the most inhumane thing in the world, but it makes men inhuman. Intoxicated men will do almost anything when they are free from all moral and legal restraints, as they are during active military operations."

"What are conditions in prison camps?" asks a New York woman.

Answer: "Whenever I visited prison camps I was escorted by a German officer, and the camps were always put in good condition beforehand. I would rely absolutely upon the statements and testimony of Ambassador Gerard. He told me that one time he found eleven Englishmen living in a box stall at Ruhleben, where his riding horse was kept in peace time, but this was remedied after the ambassador complained to the Government and published his exposure of conditions in the American and Allied newspapers. Prison camp conditions were much better when diplomatic relations were broken last December than they have been at any time during the war. Because Mr. Gerard took such personal interest in the camps he received the title of the 'American Warden' in Germany. Before I left Germany the English-born wife of a German army officer, whose brother was interned at Ruhleben, was supplying her with butter, cake and tea, which he obtained from England. Many men are becoming insane at Ruhleben because of the detention there. Ambassador Gerard has made this clear in his reports."

"Can Germany be defeated?"

Answer: "Germany not only can but must be defeated, even if it takes two or three more years to do it. There will not be peace in Europe unless the present Government of Germany is radically changed, so that war and peace do not rest with one man. The sooner the United States gets into the war with its full power the quicker the war will end. The sooner the American people learn not to be wasteful the quicker Germany will be defeated. Everything now depends upon the United States."

Place for Americans.

"Are American troops needed in France?"

Answer: "The best way to encourage our allies and show them that we are in the war to win is to send troops to France, and to send a strong commission to Russia. Theodore Roosevelt's presence in Europe will do a great deal to help us defeat Germany. But it would be a splendid thing if Mr. Roosevelt could be sent to Russia, too, after he has been in France?"

"What do the German people think of President Wilson?"

Answer: "They regard him as the most dangerous leader of the Allies. Next to Premier Lloyd George, there is not a man the German Government fears more. The kaiser fears Lloyd George, and the Government fears Mr. Wilson, because it knows that if these two men are successful in carrying through their policies that the Government will lose the grip it has over the German people."

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

FIFTEEN YEARS AND A DAY.
BY Louis Oliver.

Mr. Badger came puffing up the street with as much effort and commotion as the 5:32 accommodation which he had just left smoking its way noisily to the next suburb.

There were three reasons for this—first, that Mr. Badger was gaining in weight; next, that Maple lane diverged 25 degrees from the level, and third, that the evening was warm with the sapping, clogging heat of the first hot days of the season.

On both sides of the street very comfortable looking frame houses, much terraced, had the appearance of two rows of soldiers marching sideways up very steep steps. Of course in summer this illusion was softened considerably by the trees from which the street derived its name. With all of its steepness and sameness, Maple lane had long been the harbor of "caste" in the little borough of Glenport, which was neither a glen nor a port, by the way, and Mr. Badger probably endured the climb to his own pretentious domicile at the top because of the feeling of pride he felt in having these first citizens call to him familiarly that the weather was—or wasn't—all that it should be, or "what did he think of the war now?" and so on. Mr. Badger agreed with Caesar that it were better to be first man in a village than second man in Rome.

About the sixth house up on the right side of the street was a house of indiscriminate brown, wide porches, a turreted effect on one side and a fountain. In summer, with its setting of trees, it looked imposing, but in the nakedness of winter one could have seen from quite a distance that it needed a paint, that the water conductors were warped, that the tinning was hanging here and there from the eaves and that the steps were in drunken disorder. The Cupid in the fountain lacked a wing, and attempts at filling the much-chipped edge of the stone basin with cement had long since been abandoned.

Toward this house, Charles Badger, plutocrat, now turned the tail of his eye, as he had every night, summer, winter and seasons in between, for a number of years. Sometimes it was only the flutter of a curtain, sometimes the opening of the front door to get the evening paper, in the spring it was the hyacinth and tulip beds that needed attention, but always when the 5:33 train came in there was evidence that Rosalind Murray was somewhere on the premises.

To go back a bit into the archives of Glenport. The Badgers and the Murrays had at one time divided the honors of overiord. And in those days before Sylvester Murray had lost his fortune in the failure of the First National, the scion of one house was betrothed to the daughter of the other.

But when the Murray fortune was swept away, Althea Badger, Charles' mother, had taken her darling aside and showed him his duty, not to the girl he was to marry, but to her. So he had allowed Rosalind to withdraw from the contract when she also had insisted.

Years had rolled along and brought vacancies in both families. In fact there was no one left at the Badgers but Charles and none left at the Murrays but Rosalind. How she got along it was hard to say, but she had steadfastly refused to give up the house or even part of it.

This evening Charles looked as usual when he was directly across from the gate. The tulip beds were gorgeous in their reds and yellows, the hyacinths in their purples and pinks. And from the shrubbery beside the house came the languorous perfume of lilacs. A bird perched on Cupid's good wing in the fountain suddenly let out a volley of joyous notes.

Charles paused to hear and to have a better view. Then he looked keenly around for Rosalind. He didn't see her. It was curious.

He turned again and went on, disappointed. It was unusual. He had learned to look for her and to count upon his evening greeting.

Again came the bird's call and at the same instinct a whiff of lilac made its way to Charles' nostrils. He was feeling very curious and, withall, lonely. He stopped again.

Still no sign of Rosalind.

Then he did an unusual thing, for somehow or other he seemed to have lost the power of will. His feet seemed to carry him forward without the least volition on his part. He stepped off the pavement, crossed the street, and found himself opening the rusty iron gate and mounting the variously inclined steps to the house he had not visited for years.

The next instant he was ringing the bell and trying in vain to think of what excuse he should give when Rosalind opened the door.

But he need not have worried, for Rosalind didn't open the door. A stranger answered the bell, an older woman with sharp features, black dress and a gingham apron.

"Is Miss Murray at home?" inquired Charles, startled.

"Miss Murray doesn't live here any more," answered the woman. "She moved out today."

"Oh, yes, I see," stammered Charles turning to go. "I beg your pardon." Then, "She didn't say where she was going, did she?"

"No. She's going to be a nurse, I believe, but I don't know more than that. I've bought some of her things. I'm going to conduct a fashionable boardinghouse here, and I hope you won't mind mentioning it to your friends."

"No, indeed, I'll be sure to remember," murmured Charles, not knowing what he was saying.

Through his brain were pounding the words, "Fifteen years and you've lost her; fifteen years and you've lost her. Fool! Fool!"

He reached the iron street gate at last and again turned heavily up the hill, the same words ringing in his brain.

Then he heard some one calling, and looking up he saw Rosalind coming down the steps of the house next door.

"I've been waiting to say good-bye," she said quietly. "I'm going away, Charles, and may not see you again for a long, long while.

But Charles had her hand and held it as if he would never let go. "No, you're not going away, Rosy, you're going to stay here and marry me this very day. I've got a duty to perform as well as you. I've got to spend the rest of my life trying to make you as happy as it's possible for a woman to be. Rosy," he pleaded, "don't go. I know I'll die if you go."

"Well, if it's to be my duty to save lives, Charles," she answered half seriously, "I suppose it may as well be yours."

PREMIER TO REPORT ON IMPERIAL CONFAB IN HOUSE TOMORROW

Formally Announces Occasion for Statement.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, May 16.—Friday Parliament and Canada will be told what happened at the imperial war conference. Sir Robert Borden at the opening of today's sitting announced his formal statement for that day.

The premier at the same time asked Parliament to express its thanks to the lord mayor and sheriffs of London for the handsome mace which they had presented to Parliament. He said that the action of the London authorities constituted another tie between Canada and the heart of the empire. Sir Robert described the formal presentation of the mace in the council chamber of Guild Hill, and asked the speaker to convey to the donors the thanks of the Canadian Commons.

Significance of Emblem.

"This emblem and its presentation," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "are symbol and evidences of our connection and growing relations with the motherland. Though a democrat to the hilt, I certainly appreciate all the evidences of our parliamentary history, as it has come down to us through the age. All the symbols and ceremonies have their uses. It may be that when a new member comes to the House he may think it a little out of place when he sees the sergeant-at-arms preceding the speaker, but when he becomes better acquainted with Parliament, he finds that every one of the things has its significance. On of England's most foremost statesmen once called this a 'bauble,' but the restoration of it brought back parliamentary government to Britain and that parliamentary government came from Britain to Canada. And, in this emblem which has been presented to us we see the evidence of parliamentary institutions, especially that we are now under fire in the world war."

The resolution of thanks was adopted unanimously.

RUSSIAN RADICALS REACH AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

Unity of Allied Fronts Decided Upon—New Cabinet Approved.

PETROGRAD, May 16.—Via London.—The Government and the radicals who have been hampering its activities, have reached an agreement on three important points, and cabinet reconstruction has been inaugurated.

Following the publication of important cabinet changes, including the retirement of Prof. Paul N. Milukoff, foreign minister, from the cabinet, the Official News Agency issued this statement:

The three cardinal points upon which the Government, the executive committee of the Duma, and the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates have agreed are:

Race Track Betting Soon To Be Ended Is Hint at Ottawa

Legislation To Be Introduced Shortly—For Duration of War.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, May 16.—That legislation will be introduced shortly to prohibit gambling on race tracks during the balance of the war was the information given in authoritative circles tonight.

Rev. T. Albert Moore, Rev. Dr. Shearer and George Warburton of the Lord's Day Alliance were here from Toronto today, and it is understood that their interview with Sir Robert Borden on this subject was highly satisfactory to them.

NO SOLDIER-VOTING IN SASKATCHEWAN POLLING

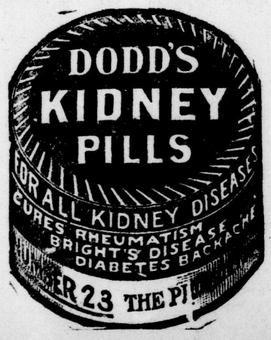
[Special to The Advertiser.]

REGINA, May 16.—Elections will be held early in July, the first of the month being the date set. All soldier-members in uniform will be elected by acclamation, but no balloting at camps or at the front will be allowed.

PARIS DRESSMAKERS' STRIKE.

Paris, May 18.—The striking dressmakers, who now number 2,500, yesterday paraded the streets and later assembled at the Labor Exchange and gathered in large groups in the Place Vendome, which is the centre of the agitation. A number of policemen were assigned by the prefect to maintain order.

Minister of the Interior Malvy heard claims and counter-claims by each side and will endeavor to effect a compromise of the strike.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE IS TO BE PRINCIPAL ISSUE AT THE NEXT ELECTION

Warm Debate on Subject in Dominion House.

BORDEN FOR EXTENSION

If He Is Granted It, No Suffrage Measure for This Session.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, May 16.—Votes for women was the question before Parliament today. A Conservative member proposed that Parliament should consider the question. The prime minister amended this by providing that it should be considered before the next appeal to the people. Hon. Dr. Pugsley further amended it by proposing that there should be legislation brought in by the Government this session. None of the proposals was adopted, for a Conservative member adjourned the debate, and it is not likely to be resumed this session.

There were some interesting indications given concerning election possibilities and a change in the system of voting from the provincial franchise status to a Dominion election law. There was also a hint concerning the proposed application for the extension of the term of Parliament.

Sir Wilfrid wanted votes for women in the Dominion elections in provinces where women had been given votes in provincial elections. The prime minister expressed the view that all of the women of Canada should have the franchise extended to them, that they may vote in the next Dominion election. His speech indicated that this must be done through the enactment of a Dominion franchise law and he expressed significantly the hope that such a law would not have to be enacted this session. His speech was taken to mean that if the Opposition does not agree to extension, there will be a Dominion franchise law introduced, a feature of which will be votes for women, and then there will be an appeal to the people. If the extension of the parliamentary term is obtained, there will be no Dominion franchise measure brought down this session. A number of Liberals favored votes for women in all of the provinces.

Would Restrict Foreign Born.

Donald Sutherland, Conservative, in moving that the Government consider the question of granting the franchise to the women of Canada, said that the times were responsible for many rabid changes in public opinion. He believed that Parliament should pass a uniform franchise which would prevent those who were not loyal British subjects embarrassing the franchise of those who were.

While some women did not want to vote more did. It seemed wrong that a widow of a Canadian soldier who had died at the front, should not have a vote, while the privilege was accorded to foreigners who had come to Canada from enemy countries.

Wants Dominion Act.

William Wright of Muskoka, Conservative, stated that he had always favored votes for women, and that a Dominion franchise act would be better than the present plan of voting on provincial franchise lists. It had been argued against women voting that they were the weaker vessels, but the test of the franchise qualifications, he said, was not the measurement of their wrists, ankles or biceps. "Where would the minister of trade and commerce be on such a test?" he asked, and there was a laugh which grew when Dr. Edwards remarked "He would get in on his whiskers."

Should Remove Anomaly.

Dr. Pugsley wanted to have the system of voting on provincial lists changed, but desired to have removed the anomaly which prevented voting, especially those in provinces which had extended the franchise to women. He held that under the law the women of Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia had the right to vote in Federal elections as they had been qualified to vote provincially. But while Alberta and Saskatchewan had extended the franchise to women, the Dominion law limited the right of the vote in those provinces to "male persons." The time had passed when it was necessary to argue that women had the mental and moral qualifications to vote.

Person Means "Male."

Hon. Judge Doherty, minister of justice, said that Parliament had adopted the plan of having ballots cast on provincial lists and provided that every "person" with the necessary qualifications had the right to vote. The law did not define the meaning of "person," but custom and practice established that it meant males only for Dominion voting. Because some provinces had extended the franchise to women, it did not follow that the meaning of the word "person" had been changed thereby in the Dominion law. It was well to recognize in law that "person" always meant a male.

"Does the minister of justice hold that the women of Ontario will not be able to vote in a Dominion election?" asked W. M. German.

"That is my contention," was the reply of the minister of justice.

"If a woman is not a person what is she?" asked Dr. Pugsley.

"I am not suggesting that she is not a person, but I am pointing out that under the statutes a person has always been defined as a male," replied the minister.

Doherty Too Narrow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier held that in his interpretation of the law the minister of justice had been too narrow and too technical. Sir Wilfrid believed in continuing the definition of the franchise qualifications of local matters. Parliament had the right to determine the franchise of its electors, but from Confederation to 1885 the franchise laws of the various provinces were accepted for federal elections. In 1885 a Dominion franchise law was enacted, but ten years later Canada had gone back to the old plan, and again accepted the provincial franchise, and that was the system today. Believing that the fixing of the franchise could best be done by the provincial authorities, who intimately knew the feelings of their electors, and the adoption of those provisions for federal elections, Sir Wilfrid held that where a provincial legislature had extended the franchise to women, the women of these provinces should have the right to vote in Dominion elections.

Demand Not Universal.

The women of England had fought strenuously for the franchise, while their sisters in France, just across the channel, had made no such effort. The matter was largely a matter of social and domestic conditions. Last session the Legislature of Ontario had unanimously granted the franchise to women, but had declined to make women eligible for membership in the Legislature. Nova Scotia had rejected the female franchise which Ontario had adopted. Quebec had not given the women the franchise, because they had not asked it; did not desire it; in fact, many of them were opposed to it. Therefore, while he favored federal franchise for women in provinces which had adopted it, he did not feel that it should be forced upon any province.

Sir Wilfrid differed from the interpretation placed on "persons" by the minister of justice. He would regret seeing Canada put herself in the position of saying to her loyal naturalized subjects: "We make you British subjects but we will not give you the privileges of British subjects."

The Premier's View.

Premier Borden held that in the election law "person" meant males only, and the fact that the words "male persons" were used in one case strengthened the contention. He held that the Federal Parliament had not adopted the franchise qualifications of the provinces, but had only accepted them for a time and only in part. In dealing with women's suffrage there should be uniformity. Throughout the Empire there was a tendency to give women an adequate voice in public affairs and this would grow until all the women of the Empire would be recognized as qualified voters. Five Canadian provinces had given votes to women and it was proposed that the Government was to make legislative provision for the voting of the women of those provinces in federal elections, but make no provision for the women of the other provinces voting. Was Parliament to accept the dictation of the provincial legislatures on this point?

Not Committing Self.

"I am not going to commit myself to the desirability of a Dominion franchise act," said Sir Robert. "I hope it will not be necessary, but I do not say that it will not be necessary." Sir Robert then offered an amendment changing the resolution to read: "The question of the extension for the franchise to women should engage the attention of Parliament before an appeal to the people is made."

W. M. German, Liberal, of Welland, said that as Parliament was in the last session of its extended term, if the matter were to be dealt with before an appeal to the people the time was here and now. The declaration of the minister of justice and the prime minister that the women of Ontario were not entitled to vote in Dominion elections would be heard in that province with astonishment.

Dr. Pugsley offered an amendment to the amendment declaring it the duty of the Government to bring in this session a measure dealing with woman's franchise.

Sir Herbert Ames declared the motion was out of order, and the speaker reserved his decision.

James Morris of Chateauguay (Conservative) asked for votes for women of the Red Cross and W.C.T.U.

The debate was adjourned on the motion of Mr. Morphy of Stratford.

SPLENDID ADVANCES IN MACEDONIA ON 2 FRONTS FOR BRITISH

LONDON, May 16.—British troops in Macedonia have made an important advance on the Doiran front and captured the village of Kkapri on the Struma front, it is announced officially. Advanced trenches on a front of 3,000 yards southwest of Ernekeui also have been captured.

Enemy trenches on a front of 5,000 yards, on an average depth of 500 yards, near Krastali, southwest of Lake Doiran, also were captured by the British, and were consolidated. The official statement says:

CANADIAN ENGINEER HAS SOLVED FRENCH PROBLEM

Gets Water to Untapped Forest of Magnificent Timber.

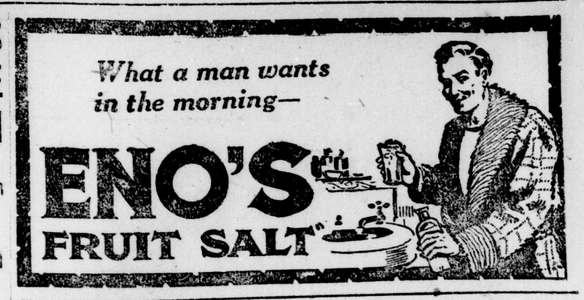
TORONTO, May 16.—"I have just returned from a visit to some of the forestry camps which are situated in all parts of France, several quite close to the front," says a London cable to the Evening Telegram. "I visited those in the Jura Mountains, within sight of the Alps, and close to the Swiss frontier. The section is so dry that it has never been cut, as the French thought it impossible to get water to operate the mills, but a Canadian engineer from Arnprior solved the difficulty by a hydraulic pump. He invented a syphon that raises water 600 feet, and there is now a large output. The forest is reminiscent of British Columbia, the timber being spruce and balsam trees, tall and symmetrical. For quality Ottawa lumbermen declare there is nothing in Canada to equal it. The product is going chiefly to the French army."

SMALL WINGHAM FIRES.

WINGHAM, May 16. — Good work on the part of the fire department yesterday prevented the spread of a fire which destroyed a barn in the rear of Miller's cafe. The blaze was started by a spark from a pile of burning rubbish in an adjoining yard.

A second run was made to the home of Mr. McKenzie, where fire had broken out in the roof.

Because of the added work, further provision is being made by the council for the tending of the cemetery. The work has previously been looked after by one man only.



LIBERAL CONVENTION FOR PRAIRIE PROVINCES

A Radical Program On the Present Tariff Mooted.

WINNIPEG, May 16.—Plans are on foot for a Liberal convention taking in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The proposal is to hold the meeting in Winnipeg in July, inviting delegations from the towns and rural districts. A radical platform on the tariff in effect to enlist the co-operation of the farming elements outside the Liberal party will be suggested.

At more than one meeting of semi-public character held during the past few days the early resignation of Attorney-General Hudson was discussed. A movement is now on foot to organize a large delegation representative of business as well as political interests with a view to impressing upon Mr. Hudson that the relinquishment of office would be a matter of regret to the vast majority of Manitoba electors. Mr. Hudson is being drawn towards the federal field.

How To Make a Good Hair Tonic At Home

If you have been using hair tonics purchased ready-made at the drug stores you can probably save some money and get a great deal better results by using the following recipe which has been remarkably successful in stopping loss of hair and making new hair grow on bald and thin spots. Anyone can easily make it at home. Simply mix 2 oz. of Lavona De Composee with 6 oz. of pure Bay Rum and then add one-half drachm of menthol crystals and a little perfume if desired. The preparation should be well shaken and then allowed to stand a few hours before using. All these ingredients can be obtained from any well-stocked drug store. In applying be sure to not merely wet the hair, but rub the tonic right into the scalp, as its ability to grow new hair depends entirely upon its nourishment being absorbed by your hair roots. This preparation has been widely used for years, and is entirely harmless and will not make the hair greasy or sticky. Ladies should be careful not to apply to face or where hair is not desired. G. L. B. Binghamton, N. Y.

BEAUTY DOCTOR TELLS SECRET

Detroit Beauty Doctor Gives Simple Receipt To Darken Grey Hair and Promote Its Growth.

Miss Alice Whitney, a well-known beauty doctor of Detroit, Mich., recently gave out the following statement: "Anyone can prepare a simple mixture at home, at very little cost, that will darken grey hair, promote its growth and make it soft and glossy. To a half-pint of water add 1 oz. of bay rum, a small box of Orlex Compound and ¼ oz. of glycerine. These ingredients can be bought at any drug store at very little cost. Apply to the hair twice a week until the desired shade is obtained. This will make a grey-haired person look twenty years younger. It is also fine to promote the growth of the hair and relieve itching and dandruff."—Adv.

How To Rid the Skin of Objectionable Hairs

(Aids to Beauty.)

A simplified method is here given for the quick removal of hairy or fuzzy growths and rarely is more than one treatment required: Mix a stiff paste with some powdered delatone and water, apply to hairy surface and after 2 or 3 minutes rub off, wash the skin and every hair has vanished. This simple treatment cannot cause injury, but care should be exercised to get real delatone.—Advt.

The Advertiser's Hint for City Gardeners.

Information As to Preparation, Planting and Care of Plants That May Be Grown in Backyards.

THE NASTURTIUM.

Beautiful in all its shades of reds and yellows, the nasturtium is a favorite among the climbers, finding a welcome in almost every garden and willing to grow in the face of the greatest difficulties. It was once thought that this plant required no attention but experiment has shown that, while it will bloom in spite of great neglect, the care which may be expended on it will receive a quick response and more wonderful blooms. The dwarf flowers have the greatest variety of colors, but the climing plants are so graceful and so willing in covering fences and walls that they are usually the most in demand.

The seed is sown early in spring, but not too early, as the nasturtium is not of the hardiest school of plants. Sometimes they are sown indoors and transplanted when but a few inches high. The soil may be almost any kind, but the flowers do best where the ground has been enriched with a small application of well-rotted manure. Care should be taken however not to make the ground too rich, for this is liable to induce a great growth of foliage to the exclusion of flowers. Cultivation of course is needed for all plants.

When the plants are nicely started, the next thing to think about is something on which they can climb. The most generally used material is string, which is stretched on the wall or fence. A better support however is made of stakes and cross-pieces of wood. This will serve as a secure support in the case of big storms.

Only one plant should be allowed to each stake or string as they grow much better when not overcrowded. It is customary to train nasturtiums on a wall or fence, but this is by no means the only way in which they are grown. They make very pretty hanging vines in baskets or boxes. In England they are sometimes grown in pyramid. The framework of the pyramid consists of four poles or stakes planted in the ground to form a square. The upper ends of the poles are fastened together with twine or wire in camp-fire fashion. At the base of each pole a nasturtium plant is placed and by flowering time, the whole pyramid will be a mass of foliage and bloom. When the nasturtium plants are young it may be necessary to assist them in climbing by tying them up with raffia or soft yarn, however once started they will climb freely.

THE GIRL WITH THE HOE.