e 28-Archouke Francis Ferdinand assassinated.

uly 23-Austria sends an ultimatum to Servia.

passage for her troops.

August 4—England sends ultimatum to Berlin, de-

manding unqualified observance of Belgian neu-

trality—Germany rejects ultimatum—German troops begin attack of Liege—President Wilson

gust 5—England announces existence of state of war with Germany—President Wilson tenders

gust 7—Germans enter Liege—French invade sou-

ugust 15—Austrians enter Servia—Japan sends uiti-

matum to Germany. gust 17—British expeditionary force completes its

landing in France—Beginning of a five days' bat-

tle in Lorraine, ending in repulse of French

days' batttle between Servians and Austrians on

on Mons-Austria announces victory over Rus-

ugust 24-British begin retreat from Mons-Zeppe-

agust 27-Louvain burned by Germans-Japanes

ugust 28-British fleet sinks five German warships

tigust 29-Russians defeated in three days' battl

ntember 2-German advance penetrates to Creil,

driven back-Seat of French Government remov

ptember 5-Batttle begins south of the Marne and

pushed back, followed by a general retreat.

eptember 7—Maubeuge taken by the Germans.

tember 12-German retreat halts on the Aisne

ptember 16—Belgian commission protests to Pre sident Wilson against German "atrocities."

eptember 22-German submarine sinks British cruis

eptember 26-British troops from India land at Mar

October 2-End of week's battle at Augustowo is

which the Germans are defeated and forced out of Russian territory.

tober 5-Belgian Government removed from Ant

tober 7-Bombardment of Antwerp begins-Japan

tober 12-A Boer commando in the Cape Province

ctober 14-Allies occupy Ypres-Batttle begins cr

ctober 16-British cruiser Hawke sunk by German

ober 18-Belgian army effects junction with Allied

ober 20-English gunboats participate in battle at

ober 24-Ten days' battle before Warsaw ends in

ober 27. South African sedition spreads,

Gen. De Wet in revolt-Russians pursue retreat-

ing Germans and re-occupy Lodz and Radom.

tober 9-Antwerp occupied by the Germans

ober 15-Ostend occupied by the Germans

left, batttle on from Channel coast to Lill-

ese seize Caroline Islands.

Ostend to Havre.

the Vistula.

ember 20-Germans bombard Rheims and injure

As Aboukir, Cressy, and Hogue in the North Sea -Russians capture Jaroslav and invest Przemysl.

east of Paris in which the German right wing is

er 3-Russians occupy Lemberg.

about 30 miles from Paris, and swings eastward

-French centre between Verdun and Rheims

lin drops bombs into Antwerp.

August 25—Mulhausen evacuated by the French

his good offices to the warring nations.

July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.

issues proclamation of neutrality.

August 8-Italy reaffirms neutrality.

the Jadar, ending in Austrian rout.

retreats on Antwerp.

sians at Krasnik.

blockade Tsing-tau.

near Tannenberg.

ed to Bordeaux.

thern Alsace.

. A. REGARDING

L. XXX. No. 17

25th.—The case of Babcock which the plaintiff claimed mpany for a revision of his and purchased in the com-ist of Calgary, to leave out land and price all land at land and price an land at as the price paid for non-to declare void the water plaintiff had agreed to pay of 50 cents per acre, was ose on Friday, at the con vidence, when Judge Hyndand dismissed the case with

dely advertised among the block and elsewhere by the ation and Publicity Comwhich would decide t the railway company had tated the facts in regard to ds and climate for the deby irrigation, and the outgreat interest. The whole n agitation by one or two had made up their minds affairs settled by the maby their continual mission. year or more, had succeed-er of settlers in the irrigany had dealt unfairly with old them land as irrigable s a pratical business farm.

n, the judge gave it as his had not produced any evin, and that on this ground d in dismissing the action. from the evidence produced est, he had raised 20 bush. thereas the average for the irrigated and non-irrigat-

estion of the rise of alkali, plaintiff had not produ ted that this would be, in that it might as car ation as by irrigation

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Temperature 68 to 80 aftered to heavy rains in va. Scattered showers in Temperature 54 to 75. cattered showers. Tem-

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ober 28 Berlin admits retreat from Warsaw and ober 29-Turkey begins war on Russia by nava and Windsor St. Stations

Nieuport on Belgian coast.

attacks on Odessa, Novorossysk, and Theodosia mer 30-Col. Maritz, rebel leader in Cape Prov

ince, beaten and driven out of the colony.

Deember 1—A squadron of five German cruisers cluding the Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, defeat a British squadron off Coronel, on the coast of Chili-Turks bombard Sebastopol.

ember 3—German squadron makes a raid to British coast near Yarmouth. vember 4-German cruiser Yorck strikes mine in

Jade Bay and sinks -Heavy fighting around

mber 5-England and France declare war or

Turkey-Dardanelles forts bombarded-Russians 6-Tsing-tau surrenders to the Japanese

ember 7-Russians reach Pleschen in Silesia and enter East Prussia.

ember 10—The Emden defeated, and forced ashore at North Keeling Island in Bay of Bengal, by Australian cruiser Sydney.

wember 11—Germans capture Dixmude —German submarine sinks British gunboat Niger off Deal. ember 12-Russians occupy Johannisburg in East Prussia-Russians defeated in Vlotslavek. ember 15-Russians defeated at Lipno and Kutno-Battle in Flanders attains climax with charge of the Prussian Guard against Ypres.

ember 16—The Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople Holy War against the Allies-British proclaims House of Commons votes a war loan of £225,-

ember 19-House of Commons votes a new army of 1,000,000 men—More than 1,100,000 men already under arms, exclusive of Territorials—Germans

pierce Russian centre south of Lodz. ber 26-British battleship Bulwark destroyed

explosion in the Medway River-Germans break through Russian circle near Lodz. ber 1-German Reichstag votes new credit of

five billion marks-King George visits the army in Flanders

r 2—Austrians take Belgrade by storm—Gen. De Wet captured.

of Australians and New Zealanders in Egypt -Italian premier in Parliament finds no res for a change of policy—Servians turn on Aus-trians in three days' battle which ends in a no-

trians in three uses
table Servian victory.
cember 6—Germans occupy Lodz.
cember 7—French attack to the north of Nancy

miral von Spree is attacked in the South Atlan-tic off the Falkland Islands by a British fleet under Admiral Sturdee, and the cruisers Scharn-July 31—Russia orders general mobilization.

August 1—Germany declares war on Russia—French
Cabinet orders general mobilization.

August 2—German forces enter Luxemburg—Germany
addresses ultimatum to Belgium demanding free horst, Gneisenau, Leipzig and Nurnberg are sunk

The War Day by Day

ember 13-British submarine sinks the Turkish battleship Messudieh in the Dardanelles. Servians capture large Austrian rorces.

cember 15-Austrians evacuate Belgrade. ber 16-German cruisers bombard Scarborough

Hartlepool, and Whitby on English coast. ber 17—Berlin announces general Russian re treat in Poland-Survivors of Emden captured.

ember 18-Egypt proclaimed a British protector ate-Gen. Botha regards Boer rebellion at an end ember 23-French Chamber votes war credit of eight and a half billion francs.

Cuxhaven—Russians defeat Austrian army at

Tuchow near Tarnow—German offensive in Central Poland halted-Italian marines occupy Av-

ecember 28-French occupy St. Georges near Nieuport. across frontier with heavy loss—Beginning of five 1915:

January 1-British battleship Formidable sunk in th Channel.

January 3-4- French capture Steinbach, cast of ugust 20—German's enter Brussels—Belgian army ugust 23-Germans enter Namur and begin attack January 3-4-Russians win decisive victory over

Turks in the Caucasus at Sarikamysch and Ar dahan-Russians overrun Bukowina and enter nuary 8-French advance across Aisne north of

January 13-Turks occupy Tabriz-Count Berchtold

resigns. January 14-French driven back across Aisne River, east of Soissons, after a week's battle-Russian

advance in Mlawa region, nuary 15—British victory at La Basse reported, Germans being forced back one mile. The French cut off from reinforcements by floods, driven

anuary 16-French partly retrieved losses - News of gallant bayonet charge by Princess Patricia's Infantry reached the outside world. January 17-Russian official statement told of exter

mination of 11th Turkish army corps. anuary 19-German Zeppelins raid England killing four civilians and damaging property with bombs.

nuary 20-British Government refuses to guarantee "Dacia" will not be seized but offers to buy cargo or deliver it. manry 24.—British fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty defeated German squadron in North

Sea, sinking the battle-cruiser Bluecher, and the light cruiser Kolberg. nuary 26 .- All stocks of wheat in Germany seized

anuary 28 .- First fighting in Egypt near Sucz Canal reported. uary 30.—German submarine U.-31 sank three

British steamers in the Irish Sea, and two others sunk in the English Channel. bruary 2,- British again repulsed Germans at La

Bassee, and advanced. British fleet ordered to treat cargoes of grain and flour consigned Germany and Austria as conditional contraband. ebruary 3 .- British Parliament, at opening of session, decided to confine itself to Government measures.

October 13-Belgian Government transferred from February 4.-Announcement made that finances France and Russia for the purposes of the war will be pooled. Turks driven back from Suez Canal with heavy

losses. Feb 6.-British liner Lusitania arrives at Liverpoo

flying American flag. Feb. 8.-British Government introduces "blank heque" budget providing for army of 3,000,000 men.

Feb. 9-Russians begin to evacuate Bukowina before Austro-German advance.

pointing out danger of using neutral flag and note to Germany warning against menacing lives or vessels of Americans.—Canadian budget provides for tariff increases of 71/2 per cent. and 5 per cent Peb. 12.-British aviators raid Ostend and surround

ing districts, damaging submarine bases ebruary 13.-Russian retreat in East Prussia an

ebruary 16 .- Announcement made that between 300,000 and 600,000 of new British army, including Canadian contingent, have landed in France Forty Allied aeroplanes attacked German p

note on shipping question made public, Britain pointing out that the United States troubles were due to German mines, and not British navy. 'ebruary 18 .- German "war zone" edict goes into

ures will be adopted against submarine blockade.

ebruary 24.—Loss of British armed merchant cruiser Clan MacNaughton with 280 men announced. ebruary 25.—Outer Dardanelles forts reduced by al-

lied fleets. ebruary 26-Russians defeat Germans in Przasnycz region. Wreckage picked up near Christiansand

indicates loss of German submarine U-9. bruary 28-Dacia arrested by French cruiser. March 1 .- Agreement said to have been reached be-

tween Allies, giving Russia future free passage through Dardanelles. Great Britain announces that Germany will be blockaded. March 4-German submarine U-8 sunk by Dover

March 6-Russian Black Sea fleet sails for Bosphorus March 7 .- Greek cabinet resigns on account of war

March 10.-German submarine U-12 sunk, British win

important victory neat Le Bassee. German con verted cruiser Prinz Eitel Friederich arrived at

Newport News.

March 12—Admiralty announces loss of auxiliary cruiser Bayano, with 190 men. March 14 German cruiser Dresden sunk.

March 17.-German cruiser Karlsruhe reported sunk March 18 .- British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk in Dardanelle action.

March 21 .- Fall of Przemysl announced. March 24.—Allied army landed on Gallipoli Peninsula March 25.-Admiralty announces German submarine



MR. GEO. B. WOODS. President Continental Life Insurance Co. Woods was recently elected President of the Incember 25-British naval and aerial raid against surance Institute of Toronto.

PERSONALS

**************** Sir Robert Borden has returned to Ottawa.

Hon. C. J. Doherty has returned to Ottawa.

Major-General Lessard, of Toronto, is in town

Major A. F. Deacon, of London, is at the Ritz-Carl-

Mr. J. Tyson Williams, of Lennexville, is at the

Queen's. Sir Clifford Sifton has returned to Ottawa after

few days' visit to Montreal. Dr. C. W. Vipond has left for England having re ceived an appointment with the British Army Medi-

March 26-Russians win victory, giving them dominating positions in Carnathians

cal Corps.

March 27-Over 130 lives lost when British steamers Falaba and Aguila were sunk March 28-Russian Black Sea Fleet shells Bosphorus

March 30-Clash reported between Italian custom officials and Austrian troops on frontier.

April 10-British steamer Harpalyce, first relief boat of New York State, and under charter to Belgian Commission, sunk by torpedo.

April 11-German auxiliary cruiser Kronprinz Wil helm goes into port at Newport News. April 14-Field-Marshal French gives British casual

ties at Neuve Chapelle as 12,811, and reports that disorganization of infantry was due to orders not being observed.

April 15—"Soldiers Vote" bill passed Dominion Par-

April 17 .- Turkish torpedo boat sunk in attack on British transport. British submarine E-15 lost April 19.—British capture Hill 60 south of Ypres, and

push lines forward three miles. April 20 .- Turkish Black Sea Fleet cut off by Rus sian mines off Bosphorus. April 21.-Allies land 20,000 troops near Enos, Euro pean Turkey.-U.S. refuses to place embargo of

export of arms .- Announcement made that Britain has 36 divisions of 750,000 men in France April 22.-North Sea shipping suspended and warn ing given that English ports may be closed with

April 23.—Brilliant rally of Canadian troops, recover ered lost ground and guns in battle north of This was the first serious engagement in which the Canadian division took a prominent part, and the casualties were heavy, some 90 offi cers being killed or wounded.

April 26.—Reports of serious risings in India and man cruiser Kronprinz Wilhelm Interned at New-

April 27.-Allied armies commenced advance against Turks on shores of Dardanelles.-Reinforcement of Canadians in England sent to the front as a result of the recent heavy casualties.

ril 28.—German attempts to break Allied line at

Parliament to reduce drinking in England. steamer Gulflight torp Germans off Scilly Islands-Two German torpe-

6.000 is announced.

May 6.-Russian lines reorganized after defeat on while early this morning the fire fighters responde May 7.-Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed by Ger-

man submarine off Old Head of Kinsaee on the Irish coast, with loss of 1,500 passengers, only 658 being saved.

May 9.-Germans announce capture of Libau. May 10 .- Coroner's jury, investigating Lusitania dis-

May 11.-Allies make gains north of Arras and Bel- of the effects of the guests. gians again cross Yser.

May 13.—American note calls on Germany to prevent WINDING UP OF ONTARIO FIRE CO. recurrence of submarine outrages and make re

May 14-Official announcement made in Rome that that part of Triple Alliance Treaty concerning, Austria was abrogated on May 4. May 17-Preliminary stages of new British drive fin-

May 18-Russians routed Austrians in Bukowina and

British army to use gas in future. May 19-Military authorities take control of Italian railways.

coalition cabinet will be formed in England.

River San.

May 20 Germans took Russian port of Riga. May 23-Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary and CONTRACTS IS COURT RULING

Nothing in Royal Proclamation Enabling Alien Enemies to Recover Obligations Entered into Before War—German WBranches in Britain

OUTBREAK OF WAR GANGELLED

A despatch from London, Eng., says:—
An appeal was heard by Lords Justices Swinfen Eady, Phillimore and Banks, which is of interest to larly to offices still uncertain as to their exact position as regards pre-war contracts with our ene mies. The plaintiffs in this case are German subjects, domiciled in Germany, their chief place business being at Stuttgart, with branch establishneris in America, England and elsevhere

In the course of his judgment, Lord Justice Swinfer Eady said:

"The plaintiffs put it in this way-that their place of business at Manchester, was a branch, and under Mr. the terms of the proclamation even though they in were alien enemies, that they were entitled to carry on the business of a branch, and that being so, they must necessarily have a right to sue for debts due o them in the carrying on of that business. In ef-************ fect, they said the right to trade carried with it right to sue and enforce trade debts.

Whether the business as carried on at Manches ter constituted a branch or not within the meaning of the proclamation, and leaving that question open that there was nothing in clause 6 of the proclama-tion which enabled the plaintiffs to recover. By the breaking out of the war the contract between the parties was naturally dissolved. There was nothing under clause 6 of the proclamation which enabled an alien enemy to sue in respect of obligations en-tered into before the war. The appeal should be disnissed, with costs."

Some offices, like the defendants in this case, hav simply assumed that the Royal Proclamation puts an end to their German re-insurance treaties. Others however, have taken the precaution of giving rotice under the terms of the treaties cancelling the ame. When the war is over no doubt some inter sting developments will arise.

Meanwhile the British branches of the German ard Austrian re-insurance offices have practically eased to be. The staff of the Munich, for example which used to number about one hundred and fifty persons, have been scattered in all directions—some are fighting against us, others are in America, and a few have secured positions with British offices. The same applies to the Magdeburg and other concerns On the face of it, this does not look like a resum

SWINDLER'S OPERATIONS WERE LARGE AND ALIASES MANY

New York, May 25 .- Further details of the opera dons of Joseph M. Morgan, who was arrested at Charlotte, N.C., on May 15 for fraudulent use of the mails, indicate that his swindles of accident insurance ompanies were carried on systematically for years and on a large scale. He operated under at least a undred fictitious names and the amount of fraudu lent claims collected will exceed the \$60,000 which he dmitted after his arrest.

rance and issue policies to fictitious persons under different names. Claims for small amounts would quickly follow, the proofs being signed by fictitious physicians, and owing to the fact that individual laims were never for large amounts, they were generally settled without investigation As an instance of his industry in his chosen field it

as learned yesterday that one company, the General Accident, had recently issued fifteen policies written by him as agent to fifteen fictitious persons. Only one claim had he presented under this list when he was arrested. As a result of Morgan's detection it is expected that the companies will be more cautious in the future in the matter of employing unknown agents without investigation.

The Federal authorities are following up the case HHon. Sydney Fisher, Mr. Bartlett McLennan and with the utmost thoroughness and it is probable that the Moses Isabella and Mary McLennan. The Federal authorities are following up the case a sufficient number of indictments will be found against Morgan to keep him in seclusion for man

THE LOSS BY FIRE

While there were fifteen alarms last night, between Ypres definitely stopped. —Women's Peace Conthe run, not one was for a blaze of any consequence, being conducted. The wounded, he says, are in high gress at the hague opened.

Sebruary 17.— Britain's complete reply to American

April 29.—New liquor taxes announced in British the streets by youngsters celebrating Empire Day. The majority of the runs were for bon-fires lighted in spirits. ebruary 22.—First American ship, the Evelyn, sunk May 2.—Swedish steamer Ellida torpedoed by Ger- ing." One alarm from the west end was for a small his 73rd year, after a long illness. blaze in the rear of Bronsden's confectionery estabbruary 23.—Allies announce that retaliatory measout before any serious damage had been done. Early German advance turned by Russians in the May 4.— War costing Britain \$5,000,000,000 a year, yesterday afternoon there was an alarm for a fire in ard national debt already doubled, says Lloyd a shed of the Canada Paint Co., in William street, which was extinguished with the aid of two streams. to a false alarm at Shearer and Richardson streets.

Peekskill, N.Y., May 25.—Two lives were lost yesterday when the Raleigh Hotel here was burned. The dead are Edward McCormack, a bell-boy, and a French tutor, who only recently came to this country. The other guests and employes are all believed aster, charge Kaiser and his government with to have escaped, though there were some narrow escapes. The loss is about \$50,000, including the value

WINDING UP OF ONTARIO FIRE CO.

WILL TAKE ALL SUMMER.

Calgary, Alta. May 25.—It is now believed that the winding up of the defunct Ontario Fire Insurance Co. will take nearly all the summer, since, a a result of the decision of last weeks when Mr. Justice Stuart added a number of eastern sharcholders to the list of contributories, a very large number of local people have retained lawyers to protect their interests, should they be added to the list. The case of each of these sharcholders will come before the fudge in chambers from time to time, so it is quite likely that the process will be rather prolonged. Pramier Asquith announces that non-partizan the process will be rather prolonged.

VISITORS AT WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital Germany on Italy.

for the ensuing week are; Messrs. A. A. Ayer Dr. F.
May 24—Germany's Galician campaign stopped at O. Anderson, C. C. Ballantyne, Jas. Ballantyne, R. M. Ballantyne.

MILWAUKEE GERMANS TRIED TO BOYCOTT BRITISH AGENTS

After an Attempt Found Plan Was Not Successfu Could Not Deal Exclusively With Germana So Realized "War" was Hopelesa.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 25. - Milwaukee agents for the large British fire and casualty insurance compa-nies, following a brief scare, have successfully combatted an attempt to discriminate against them in ooked as if they might be put out of business just because they represented big organizations of a count try at war with the fatherland.

Milwaukee is still strongly German. A large proportion of Milwaukee's population is compos ole of German nativity or descent; some of the wealthiest concerns in the city are wholly controlled by this class, notably the large breweries, machine shops and hardware jobbing houses, not to mention the largest tanneries in the country, which are located in Mil-For years the British insurance companies have done a thriving business in the Wisco tropolis. In fact the largest underwriter in the city for a decade or more has featured a well-known British company.

have done a heavy business in Milwaukee are the Sun of London, the London and Liverpool and Globe of Liverpool, the British-American of Toronto, the Caledonia of Edinburgh, the London Assurance of London the London and Lancashire of Liverpool, the North British and Mercantile of London and Edinburgh, the Norwich Union of Norwich, the Scottish Union of Edinburgh, and the Yorkshire of York. All of these companies are represented by active, well-known agencies in Milwaukee.

Love for the fatherland, where they have relatives, friends and business interests, inspired the German element of Milwaukee since the war's beginning, to take a determined stand for the Kaiser against the allied armies. The feeling is so intense that heads of nanufacturing houses known to be selling goods to he Allies have been practically ostracised by the German social sets, while family circles have been dis-rupted. Recently the head of a large jobbing house in Milwaukee, who was absent from the city for a rest, wrote to his manager suggesting that he place the concern's insurance with other than the English companies that had been carrying their risk. The idea. quickly spread until practically every agent representing English companies was made to feel that he was "In Dutch." The worm turned.

The agents for the English companies made it a point to explain to the ultra-Germans that they (the Germans) were not dealing with Germans exclusivey and that English sympathizers probably bought as much hardware, machinery and beer as did the pro-Germans. And the ultra-Germans saw the point; they realized that business wasn't so thriving that they could afford a sentimental reproduction in Milvaukee of the war between Germany and her encmies; and besides, what was the use of changing insurance companies when the English underwriters had always met their losses? Then, too, there might develop a boycott of English sympathizers against the nany German companies represented in Milwaukee. Milwaukee insurance agents now testify that they are having no more tr

AMATEUR GARDENERS ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS.

Progress in the cultivation of the vacant lots of the city for the production of vegetables was found to vriting industrial accident and other low cost in- have exceeded all expectations when a tour of inspection was made by the Garden Committee of the City improvement League. The committee, which consists of Messrs. U. H. Dandurand, A. B. Ware, C. H. Gould and Dr. W. H. Atherton, covered the ground thoroughly. At the large demonstration ground at the corner of Marie Anne and Fullum streets, 53 families were at work industriously cultivating the staked out lots, which measure 20 by 80 feet. Mr. J. Watson is superintendent of this demonstration ground, and on the spot to give advice. It is estimated that fully \$5,000 worth of vegetables will be produced from these 53 plots at harvest time.

The present demonstration ground is financed solely by a number of citizens who gave assistance specially for this purpose. Those who donated were Hon. R. Dandurand, Mr. Ed. Beaubien, Mr. J. L. Perron,

WOUNDED IN HIGH SPIRITS.

Ottawa, May 25.—Sir Richard McBride, who has just visited the front, in a cable to Sir Robert Borden, speaks in glowing terms of the conditions which the Allies are fighting in France. He visited the hospitals while on the continent, and has the 7 o'clock and midnight, which kept the firemen on warmest praise for the manner in which they are

DIED AFTER LONG ILLNESS

came in early in the evening from Wellington and Toronto, May 25,- Mr. Andrew Muirhead, found-Germans off Scilly Islands—Two German torpedo boats and Britis hdestroyer Recruit sunk in Point St. Charles were turned in from "over the cross-Ltd., paint and varnish manufacturers, is dead, in paint and varnish manufacturers, is dead, in

PREMIER IN CAPITAL.

Sir Robert Borden, who has been resting in the Gatineau region, is back at Ottawa



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings." will be received at this office until 4,00 P.M., on Thursday, June 17, 1915, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

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Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not considered unless made on the printed forms sur

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