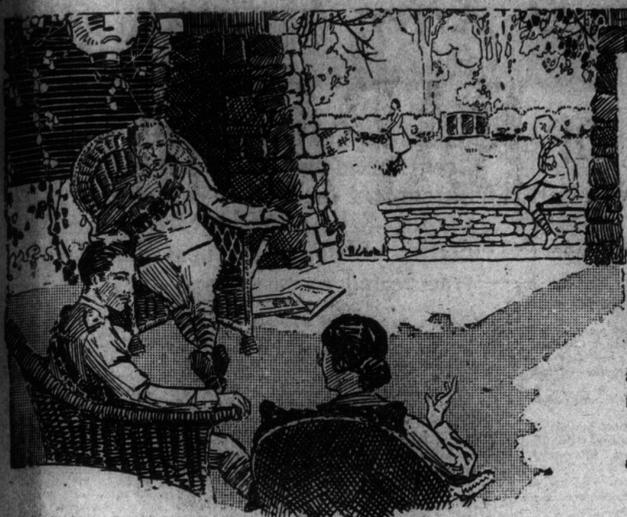


EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

THE STORE'S CONVENIENCE
The Waiting and Rest Room, Third Floor.
The Information Bureau and Post-Office,
Main Floor. The Free Parceling and
Checking Desk, in the Basement.



Light, Summery Furniture is Essential

Such Delightful Pieces Are Obtainable in White, Ivory or Brown Rattan.
Also, for Those Who Approve of Dignified, Simple Lines, There Are
Attractive Chairs and Tables in Grey Oak.

NOWADAYS it is a joy to furnish the porch or spacious verandah which masquerades gayly through the hot Summer as a family living-room. The furniture, of course, must be chosen with a view to comfort and coolness, and it is quite surprising how comparatively inexpensive are so many of the various pieces. Chairs, tables and settees may be had in sets or separately, and the few listed below may aid you in solving the problem of what to buy.

Rattan Arm Chair, in brown finish with wide arms, upholstered back and loose cushion seat. The coverings are of pretty floral chintz. Price, \$15.00.

Arm Rocking Chair to match. Price, \$15.00.

Rattan table in round style, to match the above chairs. Price, \$14.50.

Arm Chair, in grey oak, made with cane seat and back; wide arms. Price, \$7.00.

Arm Rocking Chair to match. Price, \$7.50.

Table, in same finish, 30 inches in diameter, round top. Price, \$10.50.

Curate, finished in white enamel and fitted with two shelves. Price, \$5.50.

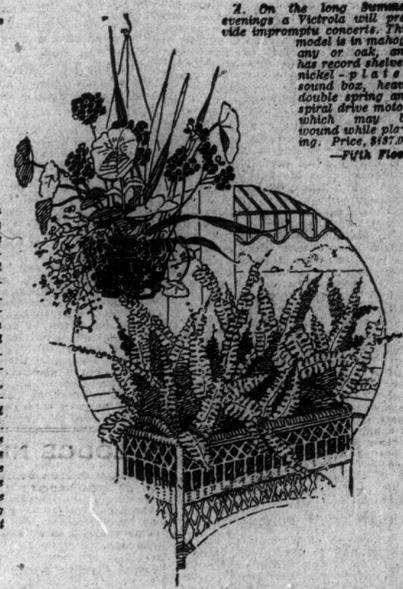
Folding Secretary and Work Table, in grey or fumed oak finish; cane panel sides; rack for writing materials, etc.; writing top measures 34 inches. Price, \$12.50.

Fern Stand, of fumed oak, in Jacobean design, with cane panel ends and sides. 30 inches long and 34 inches high. Price, \$14.50.

—Furniture Bldg., Cor. Albert & James Sts.



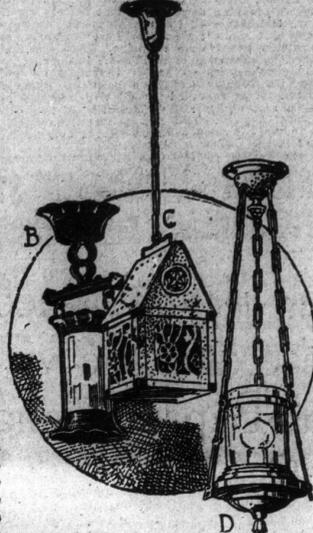
7. On the long Summer evenings a Victrola will provide impromptu concerts. This model is in mahogany or oak, and has record shelves nickel-plated. It is a sound box, heavy double spring and spiral drive motor which may be wound while playing. Price, \$17.50. —Fifth Floor.



8. A touch of nature is added by the artistic arrangement of hanging baskets. This particular design is carried out with penstemon, geraniums, fuchsias, coleus, and clematis. Other styles and flowers may also be had, the complete basket being priced at \$1.00.

9. The cool green depths of a wood where ferns nestle amid the velvety moss—isn't it the inviting picture suggested by this box of sword ferns? They are procurable in separate pots, and are variously priced from 5c to \$3.50. —Fifth Floor.

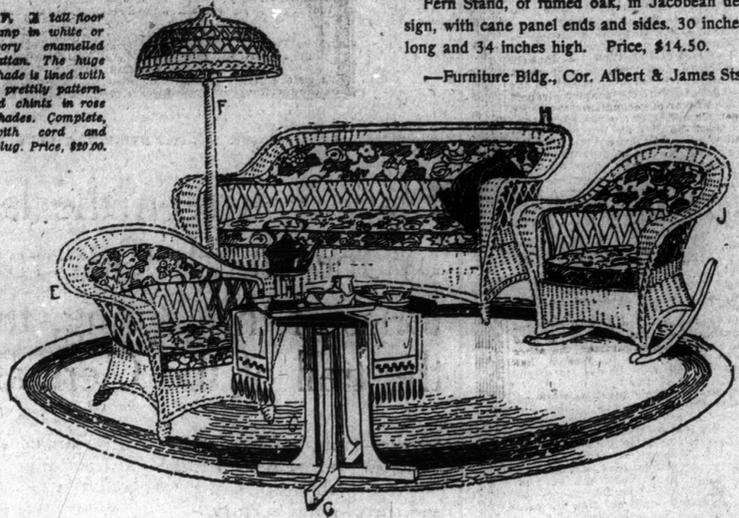
A. It is to be an out-of-door hanging lamp in every sense of the word, an electric fixture is practically a necessity. But there is no need that it be other than a decoration when such charming designs may be had. This one is of beaten iron in a black finish is attached to the ceiling by link suspensions and has a frosted glass chimney. Price, \$14.00.



C. A quaint affair is this Japanese lantern in pierced brass. The "old Flemish" finish, and square design are particularly effective. The floral decoration is made more striking by a lining of heavy silk, and the chain suspension is a feature which will interest many. Price, \$7.00.

D. For all the world like an old-style candle fixture is this three-chain suspension lamp! One might easily imagine a similar design to have hung in some old baronial hall some time ago. It is in antique copper finish, and is fitted with a cylinder of clear glass. Price, \$21.75. —Basement.

F. A tall-floor lamp in white or ivory enameled rattan. The huge shade is lined with a gaily patterned chintz in rose shades. Complete, with cord and plug. Price, \$20.00.



E. Perhaps it is placed close to the table by mere chance, but at any rate it looks what it is—a deep, comfy arm chair in white or ivory enameled rattan. The cushion and back padding are of floral or striped cloth in a cherry rose design. Price, \$20.00.

G. Happily simple in line is this useful little table, and it thereby makes its greatest appeal! In the sketch its mission seems to suggest tea, but the square-shaped legs support an octagonal top which is fitted with a number of other things equally well. Procurable in ivory or white enamel. Price, \$6.00.

H. In furnishing one's Summer living-room a comfortable settee is of immense importance. This settee acts as a splendid foil to the ivory or white enameled rattan chair and arm chair, and is \$25.00 in length. Price, \$44.00.

J. Modern science may censure the use of the rocker, but many of us are old-fashioned enough to derive the possible ill-effects thereof. And certainly no rattan set is complete without one. That in the sketch is designed precisely like the arm chair, and is priced at \$20.00.

K. Furniture Building, Cor. Albert & James Sts.

The Shopping Service Will Do Your Buying

Did you know that the Store has a staff of experienced and efficient shoppers who will help you in your purchase of Summer furniture if you are unable to come to the store yourself? Should you wish to furnish your porch or sunroom from any of the pieces shown on this page, write to the Shopping Service. They will at once do the buying for you, as well as offer suggestions in the way of chintzes, artistic arrangement, etc. Address all letters to "The Shopping Service."

COL. CURRIE URGES "GINGER UP" POLICY

Government is Not Keeping Firm Grip on Munition Business, He Asserts.

PREFERENCE FOR U. S. Canadian Manufacturers to Be Frozen Out, is His Fear.

By a Staff Reporter.
Ottawa, June 13.—The house spent the entire day in committee of supply on the estimates of the trade and commerce department. The principal topic of discussion was Canada's future trade with France, and Colonel J. A. Currie, Conservative member for North Simcoe, criticized the government as lacking ginger, and not keeping a firm grip on the munition business. He said the large loans now being floated by the entente allies in the United States means that American goods were to be purchased hereafter to the exclusion of the Canadian manufacturer.

Anti-Conscription Petitions.
On the orders of the day Speaker Rhodes announced that a number of so-called "petitions" against conscription had been sent to the clerk of the house, but on account of certain irregularities they could not be received by the house. Every petition should be addressed to the house of commons.

and should conclude with a prayer or request of some kind. The communications he had in mind were little more than less than remonstrances. They did not ask that anything be done.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier suggested that the Speaker's ruling that a petition to the house must conclude with a "prayer" might be misunderstood in Quebec. He suggested that in translating the Speaker's ruling the word "request" be used.

Sir Robert Borden: "I desire to give notice that I will move the second reading of the conscription bill tomorrow, unless the leader of the opposition objects."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "We will not be ready on this side of the house to go on with the bill tomorrow."

Sir Robert Borden: "I desire to consult the convenience of my right honorable friend, but I also desire to proceed with the bill as quickly as may be practicable."

No statement was made by the government respecting the resignation of Hon. Mr. Patenaude as secretary of state after convening, went into committee of supply upon the estimate of the trade and commerce department. While the subsidy for a steamship line plying between Canada and the British West Indies was under consideration, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux said it was important to promote the closest possible relations between Canada and the British possessions in the West Indies. The United States, he said, had recently purchased the Danish West Indies, and since the opening of the Panama Canal it was of prime importance that the British Empire retain her hold in the West Indies. But even of more pressing importance was the annexation of Newfoundland. He understood that the premier of Newfoundland had opened negotiations with the Dominion Government, and while there might be some objections

to the union he did not regard them as insuperable.

Sir George Foster said he could not discuss in detail with Newfoundland beyond saying that the latch string was always out and the light burning.

Rise in Ocean Rates.
When the transatlantic subsidies were under consideration, Hon. Wm. Pugsley observed that ocean freight rates had increased several hundred per cent. since the outbreak of the war. Surely these vessels were making enough money without having to draw on the Dominion treasury for subsidies. "Would it not be better to take this money and subsidize coasting vessels to ply between the Maritime Provinces and Atlantic ports in the United States adjacent to the coal fields? Anthracite coal in St. John, N. B., was selling at \$15.00 per ton."

Sir George Foster said that he could not imagine where any vessels could be found to be subsidized for the coastal trade. The department had scoured the whole Atlantic coast for ships, in vain. The colliers in Sydney were unable to send any coal to the Montreal market or up the St. Lawrence because all their vessels had been requisitioned by the British admiralty and there were none available for charter. This distressing state of affairs was due to the war. He believed, however, that the shipbuilding now going on in Canada would greatly relieve the situation by giving us additional tonnage in 1918.

Not Canadian Ships.
Mr. Pugsley said that the ships being built in Canada were practically all of them for British owners through the Imperial munitions board. These ships would not add a single vessel to the Canadian registry. He thought the government should get busy at once building small wooden vessels of 500 tons burden if only to relieve the distressing coal situation. The war, he

said, was liable to last for three years longer, and the government should not permit another three years to go by without some shipbuilding policy being evolved.

This roused Mr. Knowles of Moose Jaw to complain of the coal situation in the west, and Hon. Mr. Crothers, minister of labor, was proceeding to explain the western coal strike situation when Sir George Foster intervened with the suggestion that the trade and commerce estimates were under consideration.

Trade With France.
At the evening sitting there was some discussion of French-Canadian trade relationship. Sir George Foster said that the subsidy for a line between Halifax and Havre had been discontinued but that the Hudson Bay Company as the agent of the French Government had a fleet of vessels and had placed large orders in this country. Naturally after the war the volume of Canada's trade with France would be considerably increased.

Col. Currie (N. Simcoe) pointed out that the money being borrowed by the French Government in the United States would be expended in the purchase of American goods, and he urged that credits be established in Canada for the benefit of the French Government. He said that after the war there would be a large demand in France for mill work, hardware, and structural steel.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux thought more active steps should be taken by the government to build up a big trade with France after the war.

Watchful Waiting.
Sir George Foster replied that the manufacturers and merchants of Canada were too busy furnishing war supplies to give much thought to after-the-war trade, but the trade and commerce department was pursuing a policy of watchful waiting. The ministers went on to say that a great many quick remedies were being prescribed

for the body politic by the mayor of Montreal, and by citizens sitting on mall legs in corner groceries. Personally, he did not think a food controller could accomplish a great deal.

Colonel Currie said he was tired of the watchful waiting policy. He thought the government needed more ginger. The United States had gone into the war partly on principle and partly to participate in the big trade of the entente nations after the war. We were making shells in Canada, but the greater part of the money paid for the shells to the Canadian manufacturer found its way to the United States to pay for pig iron. The government had not kept a firm grip on the munition business, but had allowed the same to be handled by Israelites and secondhand dealers.

BRITISH SUBJECTS MAY NOW ENLIST IN U. S.

First Week Results in Eight Hundred and Forty-Three Recruits.

New York, June 13.—A cable message from the United States recruiting organization is open to receive British subjects resident in the United States as recruits for the British army. The path of duty now lies clear ahead for every British subject of military age who is resident in the United States and is physically fit to serve. It is his duty to enlist and not to ignore the urgent call to the colors which is now being made to him.

General White announced that the first week of enlistment at headquarters here had resulted in obtaining 842 recruits for the British army. The headquarters office last Wednesday

MAN-POWER STILL LARGE IN CANADA

More Than Half Million Single Men Available for First Three Classes.

Ottawa, June 13.—Sir Edward Kemp laid on the table of the house this afternoon tables showing the number of men in Canada available from the ages of twenty to forty-five, according to the 1911 census. Widowers and divorced men are included as single, and those whose conjugal conditions are unknown are classified as married.

It is estimated by the government that the increase in the male population between the ages mentioned since 1911 is between three and four hundred thousand. As approximately this number has been already recruited the figures of 1911, it is thought, reflect rather closely present conditions as a whole, the changes have undoubtedly occurred in individual provinces.

Between the ages of 20 and 45 there were 760,453 single men and 223,096 married. By provinces they were divided as follows:

Province	Single	Married
P. E. I.	8,051	6,791
Nova Scotia	42,867	45,984
N. Brunswick	23,056	23,199
Quebec	143,540	208,879
Ontario	243,050	288,247
Manitoba	85,999	87,372
Saskatchewan	51,214	66,891
Alberta	64,263	68,009
Yukon	3,062	1,019
N. West T.	722	2,000

The first three classes called by the Borden bill would, for the whole of

Canada on the basis of the 1911 census, include 524,735 single men, from whom the exempt would have to be deducted.

Pershing Greeted in Paris By Enthusiastic Crowds

Paris, June 13.—Major-General Pershing arrived in Paris late today. The general received a tumultuous welcome as he proceeded thru the thronged boulevard. At the station he was welcomed by Marshal Joffre, Ambassador Sharp and Paul Painleve, minister of war.

CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION.

Special to The Toronto World.
Chatham, June 13.—William Wall of New York, is in a cell at police headquarters here until he tells the police what happened to a young girl whom he took from this city Sunday in a motor car. Wall so far claims that the girl, who is just past 14 years of age, came with him willingly. He states that he motored to Hamilton, and upon arrival there the girl took a train for Brantford. He declares he put the car in a garage and took the train to Toronto. Wall, who is employed as a candy maker here, will face Magistrate Weir tomorrow morning on a charge of abduction.

TO STIMULATE MINING.

Special to The Toronto World.
Elliottville, June 13.—At the afternoon session of Hastings County Council a committee of the council was appointed to gather information relative to the mineral resources of Hastings County, and to urge upon the Dominion members of parliament, Messrs. E. G. Porter and W. B. Northrup, to have a government expert make a geological survey and report upon the minerals of the county. The northern part of the county is abounding with mineral deposits which have not been developed.

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