HAMILTON NEWS

HAMILTON TO RAISE ONE FULL COMPANY

Two Hundred and Fifty Highlanders for New Battalion.

MANY MACHINE GUNS

Hundred and Sixty Promised Already, City to Give Twenty-Five.

By a Staff Reporter.

HAMILTON, Wednesday, Aug. 4.—It is understood that Hamilton will be asked to contribute at least 250 men to the new Highland battalion, to be known as the 92nd, and which will probably be in charge of Col. Donald Major Michie and Capt. Cameron of the 48th Highlanders of Toronto. It is quite probable, too, that the 108 men of the Dragoons at the armories awaiting orders will be drafted into this battalion.

D.S.O. For Capt. Morison.

It has been learned locally that Captain Frank Morison of this city, who went as captain of the companies of the 91st Highlanders, with the first contingent, has been awarded the distinguished service medal in recognition of his conduct with his company in the engagement at Bestubert, known as the "Orchard" engagement, which took place during the latter part of May.

Fraud Trial Today.

John Jess, who is charged with conspiring with Ronald C. Mason to defraud the city, will come up for his preliminary hearing before Magistrate Jelfs this morning. The crown was unable to bring the case on for some months owing to the absence of Ronald Mason, the chief witness, but he has been located, and the case will start this morning.

Twenty-Five Machine Guns.

The city will donate 25 machine guns to the empire's cause if the city council backs up the recommendation of the board of control. The action was taken at the suggestion of Controller Morris, and then Controller Robson suggested that each controller donate $500 towards other guns. Controller Jutten was agreeable, but Mayor Walters and Controller Morris were not anxious to have the matter decided yet, and the matter will be considered later.

Many Guns Given.

Of the 200 machine guns which the Hamilton Machine Gun Association set out to secure for the Canadian Government less than two weeks ago, close to 160 have now been promised, including 25 which the board of control decided to give on behalf of the city. There is no doubt but that the required number can be obtained within a short while and it is thought that before the campaign is closed considerably more than that number will have been subscribed for. Various organizations and firms are offering subscriptions.

To Hold Inquest.

An inquest has been ordered by Coroner Dr. Hopkins to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the death of William Coulson, who fell from a balcony at the rear of the Iron Duke Club early yesterday morning and died at the City Hospital shortly afterwards.

To Hold Pillow Day.

Friday of this week will be known as pillow day and the citizens are requested to donate as many pillows as possible to be sent to the hospitals in England and France, in which wounded soldiers are being cared for. Those desirous of donating pillows are requested to communicate with Mr. R. R. Wallace, at the Billings' home, West Jackson street, on Thursday, so that the motor cars may call to collect them on Friday.

CANADIAN REVENUE INCREASED FOR JULY

Nearly Half Million Larger Than Same Month Year Ago, Customs Minister Reports.

OTTAWA, Aug. 3.—Customs returns for July, issued by Hon. Dr. Reid, minister of customs, today show the revenue as $7,492,621.69, and for the same period last year $7,061,362.84, an increase of $431,258.25. For the four months of this fiscal year the revenue is $28,400,560.97, as compared with $28,741,833.38 for the first four months of the last fiscal year a decrease of $341,272.41.

The big increase in July indicates that Hon. W. T. White's revenue measures will meet the situation. July of last year was the last antebellum month, and in future comparisons will be between months under the same conditions. It is not expected that the revenue for August of this year will show any great increase over August of 1914, altho both are war periods. In August, 1914, ocean traffic suffered little depreciation and there was great haste shown by importers to replenish stocks in preparation for any emergency. It will be September and during the remainder of the fiscal year that the great increase in revenue over last year is expected.

WHEAT SPOILED BY RAIN.

Special to The Toronto World.

CHATHAM, Aug. 3.—The continued wet weather is having a very disastrous effect upon the wheat crop of this county. While the yield of the grain that has been threshed has amounted to about 30 bushels to the acre, it is found that the grain is very soft, and unsuited for milling purposes. The millers refuse to purchase it, and it is claimed that it will be impossible to dry this threshed grain, and at the same time preserve its quality. Farmers are now being warned by the millers to allow the grain to dry in the shocks. Those who have already threshed will suffer considerable loss.

BRUSSELS VOLUNTEER HONORED.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 3.—George Manning was today presented by his brother Oddfellows with a gold wrist watch and safety razor, prior to his taking the afternoon train for Hamilton, where he goes into training preparatory for leaving for the front.

WRECK OF CAR DUE TO LACK OF SAND

Queenston Heights Dangerous Road, Declares Expert Witness.

NEEDS MORE SWITCHES

Two Additional Safety Ones Required for Tracks on Hill.

By a Staff Reporter.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 3.—At today's sitting of the Queenston trolley wreck inquest, Jas. Milne, former general superintendent of a British Columbia incline railway, and now of the city hall, Toronto, testified that two additional safety switches were needed on the tracks on the Queenston hill.

These would overcome the defects in the human element so often referred to by N. F. Davidson, K.C., who is conducting the enquiry for the Ontario Government. Witness Milne said that Queenston Heights was a dangerous road and the cars should be kept well in hand.

Should Use Sand.

Sand was used so little in Ontario that it surprised him. "I think if the motorman had used sand before coming to the upper curve the car would be doing its work today."

If sand was used on a greasy rail it raised the braking power to 80 per cent., as compared with 50 per cent. without sand. He agreed with Monro Grier, K.C., representing the International Railway, that if the tracks on the outside curves were made very high it was a temptation to excessive speed on the part of the motormen.

Three Kinds of Brakes.

Witness Milne told of how the Portland Heights Incline Railway had 20 brakes to each car of three kinds—Westinghouse magnetic, air, and hand. The magnetic brakes affected both the rails and wheels.

H. E. Rieizingit, engineer of the International Railway, said that if the outside track's elevation was too great, an accident was more probable than if the elevation was very low. He would not commit himself to say that a four-inch elevation would allow of a 35 mile per hour speed. He agreed that the putting in of a safety switch at the lowest curve on the hill was a possible undertaking, but a derail switch would be more effective. When asked why a survey made yesterday showed a maxium elevation on the outer curve of nearly nine inches, altho the railway company's records only showed 4 7-8 inches, he said the company did not happen to strike the high points.

Adjournment was made till 9.30 tomorrow morning to obtain evidence from Frederic T. Barcroft of Detroit on rail elevation.

Lack of Sand.

Supt. Garrett of the International Railway was examined as to lack of sand, sand being the natural protection against a greasy rail. Garrett blamed the car crews, but was forced to admit that the company had not kept the possibility of such emergencies continually before the eyes of its employes.

Davidson Harvey, superintendent of the Toronto civic car lines, who had gone over the lines, said that the roadbed from the top of the hill to the wharf at Queenston was in fair running order. He found cars operated on line with ample ease.

CHEESE MARKETS.

ST. PASCHAL, Que., Aug. 3.—At the dairy board held here today, 75 boxes of butter sold at 27¾c; 541 boxes of cheese sold at 12 19-32c.

SAND STOPS CARS.

From 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the car service on King street, east of Scarboro Beach, was suspended, owing to the heavy rains washing sand down on to the tracks from the hill to the north. The sand was nearly a foot deep in some places and rendered the tracks impassable.

HOTEL AT LAIRD BURNED.

SASKATOON, Aug. 3.—The Hotel Laird at Laird, Sask., was destroyed by fire last night. The cause of the fire has not yet been learned. The hotel, exclusive of furnishings, cost about $22,000 to erect.

MAPLE LEAF CLUB OPENED IN LONDON

Sir Robert Borden Officiates at Formal Ceremony.

KIPLING SPEAKER

Creation to Fill Gap Between Hospital and Convalescent Home.

Canadian Associated Press Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Premier Sir Robert Borden opened today the new Maple Leaf Club, organized for Canadian soldiers on furlough or those wounded leaving for convalescent homes. Most of the funds were supplied by Canadians. The accommodation is 70 sleeping rooms. The ceremony was attended by Sir George and Lady Perley, Rudyard Kipling, R. Lindsay, Percival Ridout and Mrs. Ronald Greville, who has lent the clubhouse and provided the furniture.

Premier Borden remarked that he could realize the service such a club would afford, as he had experience of the good effects of a similar club established at Ottawa four months back. He could only repeat that while the men had stern work in the field and had done it valiantly, grateful thanks were due to the women of the empire.

Rudyard Kipling said that the club, like everything else in war, was created to fill a gap. Briefly, the position was that the club would fill the gap between the time when a man left the hospital and the time when he went into a convalescent home, when he could not spend that time with friends.

SAY ANOTHER WOMAN ASSAULTED BY SUDDARD

Case Against Accused Develops —Unknown Men Fire on Fort Guards.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 3.—That her son is not guilty, and that he is the victime of circumstances, is the belief of Mrs. Suddard, mother of Albert E. Suddard, now held on a charge of having murdered Mrs. Nancy Job. The mother says her son was drinking, and she believes that he was doped, and that he was taken to the house and left there by the person who did commit the murder. A soldier has reported to the police that he can identify Suddard as the man he caught attempting to assault another woman about 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, and the police are now working on this case.

Early this morning a sensation was caused at Fort Henry, where all the German prisoners are interned, when shots were fired at the guards from three or four men who are unknown. Luckily none of the guards was hit. One of the guards fired at the men, who took to the hills, but they did not get them.

It is believed that there is an illicit still working near Ardoch, on Frontenac County, and Inspector Wheeler of Tamworth is making an inspection. Indians are suspected of running it.

HOTEL TECK

Regal surroundings, quick service and a meritorious menu make the Hotel Teck dining-room so much a favorite with the lady and gentlemen diners of Toronto.

NEW WHEAT OFFERED.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 3.—The president of one of the flour mills was offered new Canadian wheat in quantities of 10,000 to 15,000 bushels by various brokers today, delivery at the mills to commence between August 15 and 20.

BUILDING BRISK IN CHATHAM.

Special to The Toronto World.

CHATHAM, Aug. 3.—The building permits in Chatham during the past month exceed those of the same month last year by $24,890. In the first seven months of the present year the total amount of the permits issued is $122,850, which is an increase over the first seven months of last year of $29,039.

$1,000.00 Reward

will be paid to anyone proving the Lord Tennyson Cigar not to contain a high-grade, all-Havana filler.

"Lord Tennyson"

is the Greatest 5c Cigar in the World.

Our stocks of Havana Tobacco enable us to give to the smoker such quality as he has never before been able to obtain at the price.

S. DAVIS & SONS, LIMITED,

Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver

York County and Suburbs

YORK TOWNSHIP MADE GOOD SALE

Disposes of Debentures at What is Considered Good Figure.

BUILD A NEW SCHOOL

Money Will Be Used to Purchase Site in Baby Point District.

The sale of $12,000 worth of school debentures to McNeill Young for $12,181, yielding 5½ per cent., by the York Township Council at their meeting yesterday afternoon, was regarded by Treasurer Douglas and Council as extremely gratifying, as showing the sound financial position of the township. The money will be used in securing a site for a new school in the Baby Point district.

"The amount involved is not a large one," said Reeve Griffith, "but it shows that the township credit stands pretty high."

There is great activity in the work of putting down concrete sidewalks in the northwestern part of the township. Contracts involving nearly $3000 were awarded yesterday and others will follow shortly.

Alfred Surnan, thru his solicitor, H. J. Macdonald, is suing the township for $400 for injuries due, it is claimed, to defective roadway.

Swansea Baptist Church gets a rebate for overpaid taxes.

W. G. PLESTED CHOSEN TO SUCCEED DR. COUTTS

At a special meeting of the school board of Agincourt held last night, to deal with the question of the establishment of a "continuation school" and the selection of a trustee to succeed Dr. Coutts, W. G. Plested was chosen to fill the unexpired time.

While none of the school sections adjoining Agincourt have intimated a desire to join in the establishment of a continuation school, it was decided to go ahead on their own initiative, and this will be done at once. Twenty scholars will be available after the midsummer holidays and it is expected that this will be largely increased.

WOODBRIDGE SERVICES.

The anniversary of the beginning of the war will be observed by the villagers of Woodbridge this evening at 8 o'clock, when a mass meeting will be held in the Orange Hall. Addresses will be given by the local clergymen and others. While recruiting has been active in the past few weeks, the community will be pleased to respond to the request of the lieutenant-governor to meet in supplication for the cause of the allies in the present crisis.

ST. HILDA'S GARDEN PARTY.

Splendid Program of Sports Carried Out, and Grounds Represented an Old English Fair.

The annual garden party and sports in connection with St. Hilda's Anglican Church, Fairbank, held on the church grounds Civic Holiday, was a great success, both as to the number in attendance and the splendid program of sports arranged. The Russian juvenile band of 42 performers rendered selections of popular music during the day. The grounds were tastefully laid out to represent an old English fair. Rev. H. J. Young and Mrs. Young were present.

STRASSBURG BOMBED BY ALLIED AVIATORS

Anglo-French Aerial Flotilla Made Raid on German Stronghold.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—A flotilla of Anglo-French aeroplanes today flew over the German City of Strassburg and dropped 25 bombs, according to a despatch from Geneva to the Havas News Agency. The extent of the damage caused by the explosion of the missiles has not yet been ascertained.

Strassburg is the capital of Alsace-Lorraine, and lies 80 miles southeast of the fortress of Metz. Towards the end of last week Paris officially announced the bombardment by airmen of DDetwiler, Faizbourg and other towns near Strassburg.

CUTTING WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 3.—M. Long of Rosenfeld, Man., started cutting wheat this morning.

PATRIOTIC TATTOO IN RIVERDALE PARK

Postponed until Monday, Aug. 9. Program:

1. Bands will assemble at 7.30 p.m., near the bridge on east side of Don River.
2. Q.O.R. Bugle Band will sound "First Post" at 8 p.m. Bands will advance in following order: 109th Regimental Band, Governor-General's Body Guard, Army Service Corps, Canadian Engineers, Queen's Own Rifles, Royal Grenadiers, Queen's Own Bugle Band, 12th York Rangers, 48th Highlanders, 48th Highlanders' Pipe Band.
3. Bands having lined up, will advance in slow time, playing "O, Canada," and return to former positions.
4. Combination march by massed bands and bugles, "March of the 1st."
5. Between speeches the bands will play the following pieces: "Red, White and Blue," "Tipperary," "Rule, Britannia," "Donald's Return From the War" (pipe band), "The Maple Leaf Forever," "Boys of the Old Brigade" "O God, Our Help in Ages Past," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," "Abide With Me," "Soldiers of the King," "Highlanders' Retreat" (pipe band).

Queen's Own Bugle Band will play a military march.

Auld Lang Syne. God Save the King.

BRITAIN MAINTAINS RIGHT OF BLOCKADE

Washington Told Orders in Council Conform to International Law.

CITES RULES OF SEA

Sir Edward Grey at Loss to Interpret Protests of the United States.

(Continued From Page 1).

application of the principles of international law. The advent of the submarine, the airship and the atrocities by German troops in Belgium are cited as justification for the exercise of extreme measures. The blockade is justified on the contention that the universally recognized fundamental principle of a blockade is that a belligerent is entitled to cut off "by effective means the seaborne commerce of his enemy."

The note reiterates that Great Britain will continue to apply the orders complained of, altho not without every effort to avoid embarrassment to neutrals, and observes that the American statistics show that any loss in trade with Germany and Austria has been more than overbalanced by the increase of other industrial activities due to the war.

Measures Reasonable.

In the general reply to the American representations against the orders-in-council, Sir Edward Grey, the foreign minister, addressing Ambassador Page, begins by expressing the hope that he may be able to convince the administration in Washington "that the measures we have announced are not only reasonable and necessary in themselves, but constitute no more than an adaptation of the old principles of blockade to the peculiar circumstances with which we are confronted.

"I need scarcely dwell," wrote Sir Edward, "on the obligations incumbent upon the allies to take every step in their power to overcome their common enmey in view of the shocking violation of the recognized rules and principles of civilized warfare of which he has been guilty during the present struggle."

Sir Edward then refers to atrocities in Belgium, poisoning of wells in German Southwest Africa, use of poisonous gases against the allied troops in Flanders and finally the sinking of the Lusitania to show "how indispensable it is that we should leave unused no justifiable method of defending ourselves."

Blockade Right Admitted.

Coming down to the question of the allied blockade of neutral ports, the note continues:

"In the various notes which I have received from your excellency the right of a belligerent to establish a blockade of the enemy ports is admitted, a right which has obviously no value save in so far as it gives power to a belligerent to cut off the sea-borne exports and imports of his enemy. The contention which I understand the United States Government now puts forward is that if a belligerent is so circumstanced that his commerce can pass thru adjacent neutral ports as easily as thru ports in his own territory, his opponent has no right to interfere and must restrict his measure of blockade in such a manner as to leave such avenues of commerce still open to his adversary. This is a contention which his majesty's government feels unable to accept, and which seems to it unsustainable either in point of law or upon principles of international equity.

Rejects United States Contentions.

"They are unable to admit that a belligerent violates any fundamental principle of international law by applying a blockade in such a way as to cut off the enemy's commerce with foreign countries thru neutral ports, if the circumstances render such an application of the principles of blockade the only means of making it effective. The government of the United States, indeed, intimates its readiness to take into account the great changes which have occurred in the conditions and means of naval warfare since the rules hitherto governing legal blockades were formulated, and recognizes that the form of close blockade, with its cordon of ships in the immediate offing of the blockaded ports, is no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defence by the use of submarines, mines and aircraft.

"The only question, then, which can arise in regard to the measures resorted to for the purpose of carrying out a blockade upon these extended lines is, whether, to use your excellency's words, 'they conform to the spirit and principles of the essence of the rules of war,' and we shall be content to apply this test to the action which we have taken, in so far as it has necessitated interference with neutral commerce."

Civil War Blockade

Sir Edward Grey then refers to the American civil war blockade of 3000 miles of coast with a small number of vessels, and recalls how the United States finally took recourse to blockading "neighboring neutral territory which afforded convenient centres from which contraband could be introduced into confederate territory and from which blockade-running could be facilitated.

"Your excellency will no doubt remember," wrote Sir Edward, "how in order to meet this new difficulty, the old principles relating to contraband and blockade were developed and the doctrine of continuous voyage was applied and enforced, under which goods destined for the enemy territory were intercepted before they reached the neutral ports from which they were to be re-exported.

Neutral Ports German.

"The difficulties which imposed on the U. S. the necessity of re-shaping some of the old rules are somewhat akin to those with which the allies are now faced in dealing with the trade of their enemy. Adjacent to Germany are various neutral countries which afford her convenient opportunities for carrying on her trade with foreign countries. Her own territories are covered by a network of railways and waterways, which enable her commerce to pass as conveniently thru ports in such neutral countries as thru her own. A blockade limited to enemy ports would leave open routes by which every kind of German commerce could pass almost as easily as thru the ports in her own territory.

Extension Defensible.

"Rotterdam is indeed the nearest outlet for some of the industrial districts of Germany. * * * It seems accordingly that if it be recognized that a blockade is in certain cases the appropriate method of intercepting the trade of an enemy country, and if the blockade can only become effective by extending it to enemy commerce passing thru neutral ports, such an extension is defensible and in accordance with principles which have met with general acceptance."

Springbok Case.

The note then refers to the case of the British ship Springbok, seized by U. S. cruisers during the civil war while bound for the British West Indies, because her cargo, it was charged, was to be transshipped to the confederate states. The supreme court of the U. S. sustained the seizure against the condemnation of a group of prominent international lawyers, altho the United States and British Governments took the identical view and recognized the development of the older method of blockade. No protest was made by Great Britain.

"What is really important, in the general interest," says the note, "is that adaptations of the old rules should be made unless they are consistent with the general principle upon which an admitted belligerent right is based. It is also essential that all unnecessary injury to neutrals should be avoided. With these conditions it may be safely affirmed that the steps we are taking to intercept commodities on their way to and from Germany fully comply. We are interfering with no goods with which we should not be entitled to interfere by blockade if the geographical position and the conditions of Germany at present were such that her commerce passed thru her own ports. We are taking the utmost possible care not to interfere with commerce genuinely destined for or proceeding from neutral countries. Furthermore, we have tempered the severity with which our measures might press upon neutrals by not applying the rule which was invariable in the old form of blockade, that ships and goods on their way to or from the blockaded area are liable to condemnation."

Only One Principle in Blockade.

The note then reviews at some length the various forms in which blockades have been maintained to show there has been no uniformity of practice in very essential points and declares:

"The one principle which is fundamental and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade a belligerent is entitled to cut off by effective means the seaborne commerce of his enemy."

Consequently, Sir Edward argues, it is impossible to maintain that the right of a belligerent to intercept the commerce of his enemy can be limited in the way suggested in the American notes on his subject.

"There are many cases," he says, "in which proofs that the goods were enemy property would afford strong evidence that they were of enemy origin or enemy destination, and it is only in such cases that we are detaining them. Where proof of enemy ownership would afford no evidence of such origin or destination, we are not in practice of detaining the goods."

To Continue Blockade.

Sir Edward's note closes with the observation that "figures of recent months show that the increased opportunities afforded by the war for American commerce have more than compensated for the loss of the German and Austrian markets. * * * We shall continue to apply these measures with every desire to occasion the least possible amount of inconvenience to persons engaged in legitimate commerce."

In the supplemental note, which is a reply to the American caveat giving notice that the U. S. would not recognize the orders in council in lieu of international law, Sir Edward Grey writes that he does "not understand to what divergence of views as to the principles of law applicable in cases before the prize court, the Government of the U. S. refers, for I am not aware of any differences existing between the two countries as to the principles of law applicable in cases before such courts."

Rules of Prize Courts.

Sir Edward compares the rules governing British prize courts to the rules applied by American courts, referring especially to the American case of the Amy Warwick before the U. S. supreme court, where it was held that "prize courts are subject to instructions, their jurisdiction and rules of decision are to be ascertained by reference to the known powers of such tribunals and the principles oy which they are governed under the public law and the practice of nations. It would appear therefore, that the principles applied by the prize courts of the two countries are identical."

Cites Zamora Case.

The supplemental note then proceeds with a long legal argument to demonstrate the practicability of a prize court being governed by international law and at the same time by municipal law in the form of orders in council. It finally comes to the case of the steamer Zamora in the present war, in which the British court declared: "The nations of the world need not be apprehensive that orders in council will emanate from the government of this country in such violation of the acknowledged laws of nations that it is conceivable that our prize tribunals, holding the law of nations in reverence, would feel called upon to disregard and refuse obedience to the provisions of such orders."

Not Tested by Prize Court.

Sir Edward then points out that the legality of the orders in council or of the measures taken under them, have not yet been brought to a decision in a prize court, but he reminds the U. S. that "it is open to any U. S. citizen whose claim is before the prize court, to contend that any order-in-council which may affect his claim is inconsistent with the principles of international law and is therefore not binding upon the court. If the prize court declines to accept his contentions, and if, after such a decision has been upheld on appeal by the judicial committee of His Majesty's privy council, the government of the U. S. considers that there is serious ground for holding that the decision is incorrect and infringes the rights of their citizens, it is open to them to claim that it should be subjected to review by an international tribunal."

The celebrated Matamoros cases of the civil war then are cited to show that the supreme court of the U. S. held that it had the right to reverse the decisions of prize courts and "that there was no doubt of the jurisdiction of an international tribunal to review the decisions of the prize courts of the U. S. where the parties alleging themselves aggrieved had prosecuted their appeals to the court of last resort."

If the U. S. should be dissatisfied with decisions of British prize courts as sustained by the privy council, the British Government is prepared to concert with the U. S., "in order to decide upon the best way of applying the principle to the situation, which would then have arisen."

Protest Not Reasonable.

To the American note in the case of the steamer Neches, which summarily demanded the expeditious release of the American-owned goods detained under the orders in council, "the international invalidity of which the government of the United States regards as plainly illustrated by the present instance," Great Britain replied that "while these acts of the German Government continue (sinking neutral as well as British merchant ships, irrespective of destination of cargo and without proper regard for safety of passengers or crews), it seems neither reasonable nor just that His Majesty's government should be pressed to abandon the rights claimed in the British note and to allow goods from Germany to pass freely thru waters effectively patrolled by British ships of war."

Great Britain offers, however, to make a special examination in the Neches case if hardship had been inflicted.

The British reply, in short, is a declination to allow free passage to goods originating in Germany or in a territory under German control. The general cargo of the Neches originated in Belgium.

SCORE'S CLOTHES.

Our ad on page 8 gives good advice: the best way to heed is to try one of our suits.

New Highland Battalion

Recruiting has already commenced for the new Highland Regiment to be organized by the 48th Highlanders of Toronto and the 91st Highlanders of Hamilton for overseas service. All recruits presenting themselves on passing the medical examination will start on active service pay at once. Over 175 have already been enrolled, and it is expected that the whole quota will be enlisted within the next week or ten days. Those desiring to enlist should apply to the orderly room, 48th Highlanders, armories, at once. The weekly parades of the regiment will commence on Friday, the 6th inst., and until further notice.

An Easy Way to Get Fat and Be Strong

The trouble with most thin folks who wish to gain weight is that they insist on drugging their stomach or stuffing it with greasy foods; rubbing on useless "flesh creams," or following some foolish physical culture stunt, while the real cause of thinness goes untouched. You cannot get fat until your digestive tract assimilates the food you eat.

Thanks to a remarkable new scientific discovery, it is now possible to combine into simple form the very elements needed by the digestive organs to help them convert food into rich, fat-laden blood. This master-stroke of modern chemistry is called Sargol, and has been termed the greatest of flesh-builders. Sargol aims through its regenerative, reconstructive powers to coax the stomach and intestines to literally soak up the fattening elements of your food and pass them into the blood, where they are carried to every starved, broken-down cell and tissue of your body. You can readily picture the result when this amazing transformation has taken place, and you notice how your cheeks fill out, hollows about your neck, shoulders and bust disappear, and you take on from 10 to 20 pounds of solid, healthy flesh. Sargol is absolutely harmless, inexpensive, efficient. Your druggist has it and will refund your money if you are not satisfied, as per the guarantee found in every package.

Caution.—While Sargol has given excellent results in overcoming nervous dyspepsia and general stomach troubles, it should not be taken by those who do not wish to gain ten pounds or more.

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SANITARY WASHED

WIPING RAGS

AND CHEESE CLOTH.

A. E. PULLAN

Adelaide and Maude Sts. 760

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What Dyspeptics Should Eat

"Indigestion and practically all forms of stomach trouble are, nine times out of ten, due to acidity; therefore stomach sufferers should, whenever possible, avoid eating food that is acid in its nature, or which by chemical action in the stomach develops acidity. Those sufferers who have been obliged to exclude from their diet all starchy, sweet, or fatty food, and are trying to keep up a miserable existence on gluten products, should try a meal of any food or foods in moderate amount, taking immediately afterwards a teaspoonful of bisurated magnesia in a little hot or cold water. This will neutralize any acid which may be present, or which may be formed, and instead of the usual feeling of uneasiness and fulness, you will find that your food agrees with you perfectly. Bisurated magnesia is doubtless the best food corrective and antacid known. It has direct action on the stomach; but by neutralizing the acidity of the food contents, and thus removing the source of the acid irritation which inflames the delicate stomach lining, it does more than could possibly be done by any drug or medicine. Do not dose an inflamed and irritated stomach with drugs, but get rid of the acid—the cause of all the trouble. Get a little bisurated magnesia from your druggist, eat what you want at your next meal, take some of the bisurated magnesia as directed above, and note remarkable results.

Bisurated Magnesia, No. 25 E. 26th St., N.Y.C.