TORONTO VIADUCT MUST BE BUILT

Dominion Railway Commission Will Not Tolerate Indefinite Delay.

MONTH TO CONSIDER

Parties Must Agree Before May Second or Order Will Be Made.

BY TOM KING.

Ottawa, April 2.—There will be some delay, but no indefinite delay, in going ahead with the construction of the Toronto viaduct. This is practically what was decided by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners at noon today. The application of the railways for an extension of time for commencement of the work was not passed upon. It will be decided, if necessary, on May 2. Chairman Cavell expressed the hope that the city and the railways would get together, and gave them a month's time for that purpose.

Railways Obligated.

The railways were represented by W. N. Tilley and the city by Corporation Counsel Geary. A. C. McMaster represented the Toronto Harbor Commissioners. At an early stage in the discussion, Chairman Cavell said the railways were committed to building the viaduct, and would have to go ahead with it as soon as possible. However, he doubted if anything would be accomplished by ordering the Grand Trunk Railway to expend ten million dollars, as he did not believe that company could raise one million or any other considerable sum. By May 2 he intimated that road might be in possession of the government, and to that extent the situation would be cleared up. The hearing was then adjourned to Monday, May 2.

An interesting by-play toward the close of the hearing was the dialog between Chairman Carvell and Corporation Counsel Geary respecting the opening of the new Union Station. It had been practically agreed on all sides that some agreement should be reached if possible between the railways and the city in respect to commencing work on the viaduct, even tho such agreement should be on the basis of making haste slowly.

Wants Station Opened.

"It seems to me," said Mr. Carvell, "that you ought to arrange in some way for the immediate opening of the new Union Station. Every time I come to Toronto I am struck by the miserable accommodation for travelers which the old station provides. It will certainly take several years to build the viaduct, and in the meantime you ought to be using the magnificent new station instead of permitting it to stand idle."

Mr. Geary said that the new station was built to fit in with the viaduct and could not be used until the viaduct was completed.

Mr. Carvell: "I understand that the new station could be used tomorrow and would certainly be a great convenience to the traveling public."

Mr. Geary: "It might be possible to use it by closing one of our two approaches, but the city has no intention of doing anything of the kind. We shall put up with the inconvenience of the old station until the viaduct is completed."

Chairman Carvell: "Suit yourself by all means. I only go to Toronto once or twice a year and I can stand the nuisance if the people of Toronto are satisfied. It does seem to me, however, a hardship on the traveling public who do not live in Toronto."

COLEMAN FREED; ESCAPES SCAFFOLD

Toronto Youth Falsely Accused of Murder of Montreal Policeman.

Montreal, April 2.—John Huntley, alias Allan Coleman, of Toronto, was this afternoon found not guilty of the murder of Constable Thomas Chicoine by a jury in the court of King's bench here.

Revenge for the presumed stealing of his wife was claimed to be the reason why Frank Collins, while in Burwash prison farm, blamed John Huntley, alias Allan Coleman, of Toronto, for the murder, by Joseph Cohen, lawyer, in addressing the jury on behalf of Coleman, charged with complicity in the death of the policeman, this morning.

Constable Chicoine was shot and mortally wounded when he challenged four men in an automobile in the early hours of June 13 near the corner of Park avenue and St. Bernard street. In an ante-mortem statement the constable said he thought he identified a man named Joseph Ainey as one of the men in the car. Ainey was arrested, tried and acquitted.

Collins while in Burwash prison, told Captain John Alexander McIlheny, a Salvation Army officer, Coleman had admitted to him being in the murder car. Captain McIlheny related the confession to Chief of Detectives Lepage at Montreal, and a search was begun for Coleman. He was found serving a two-year term for forgery in New Westminster, B.C., and was brought to Montreal to face trial on the charge of being concerned in the murder of the constable.

LIEUT. ROUS BURIED.

The funeral of the late Lieut. Frederick William Rous, fourth C.M.R., whose death occurred at Gravenhurst, took place Saturday afternoon from his late residence, 120 Balmoral avenue.

A service was held at the house at four o'clock. The officiating minister was Rev. Dr. Wardlaw Taylor, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry of Deer Park Presbyterian Church.

The pallbearers were Lieut. Rous' four brothers, Dr. Wardlaw Taylor, and G. A. Brebner.

OPENS TORONTO HARBOR'S NAVIGATION SEASON.

This snug little craft is the tug Eri King, which puffed its way thru the bay on Saturday afternoon, tying up at the dock about 1.45 p.m. The Eri King left Port Hope at 6 a.m. Saturday on the way up from Kingston, where the boat was frozen in last fall. Inset is a picture of the skipper, Sam Busky.

WILL TAKE VOTE ON CONTROL PLAN

(Continued From Page 1).

Mr. Smith wore his audience out and many of them left the hall long before he concluded a rather unconvincing speech. The M.L.A. knows, however, just how far to press a point. He was about to pick to pieces Professor Stephen Leacock's speech in Toronto. On the mention of the professor's name a big cheer was sent up. Mr. Smith at once saw that he was on dangerous ground, so he got out of the situation by retorting, "I do not begrudge the professor any applause you may give him, but I think you should examine his intelligence before cheering." After that he left the professor's speech severely alone.

Major Wemp's Question.

When Major Bert S. Wemp, D.F.C., put the question, "Do you want importation of intoxicating liquor?" a mighty shout of "Yes" went forth from the back of the hall. This so took the prohibitionists by surprise that it was some seconds before they recovered from the shock and then they only replied with a very feeble "no."

Altho there was no disorder there was considerable interruption and much heckling from many parts of the hall. At one period during Mr. Smith's speech the shouting and din at the back of the hall became so great that Chairman Attorney-General Raney left his seat and came to the front of the platform. He did not speak a word, but beat the air with his hand to intimate to the noisy element to keep quiet. His efforts were met with shouts of "Shut up!" and "Chuck it!"

When the Rev. Ben Spence was announcing a collection he was asked, "How much do you get out of it?"

"Just my salary and I earn it," retorted the D. A. secretary.

Looking at the meeting from every point of view it could hardly be called a big success. Perhaps next Sunday may see an improvement.

Attitude of Government.

Attorney-General Raney, in opening the meeting, only made a very short address. He declared the question before the people was, Shall importation be forbidden and not shall they have government control of liquor, as some people seemed to imagine. If the vote went to continue present conditions government control would not be advanced one iota. The present O.T.A., he declared, would not be repealed except by a vote of the people. If the Liberty League wanted government control, as in British Columbia, let them first stop importation, then educate the people to this view of the matter, and when the government were convinced the province really wanted government control of liquor they would again put it to the vote.

William Parkinson, an ex-school teacher of Toronto, declared the people have stopped the bartender. "Will you," he asked, "stop the bootlegger?"

"No!" and cheers greeted his question.

"Where is liberty?" demanded a voice in the hall.

Before the speaker could retort another voice replied: "You want whisky liberty," and the meeting cheered again.

Major Wemp declared they must have British fair play and the majority must rule.

War Service Crops Up.

"What did you do in the war?" demanded a voice.

"Oh, I was there," said the major, displaying his button, "and I stopped until the last shot."

Drink, continued the major, gave a man a thick head in the morning.

"I've got one today," shouted a man amidst laughter and uproar at the back of the hall.

"If you want to vote wet, you can," concluded the major, at which phrase there was much cheering, both sides reading into it their own views.

Rev. Ben Spence, who spoke amidst considerable interruption, referred to the gentlemen's agreement between the alliance and the veterans that the meetings should not be disturbed, and declared no agreement was so binding as one of that nature. Mr. Spence said the referendum vote would carry and his alliance would see the law enforced.

Rev. A. E. Smith said the opposition to the referendum was based on sentiment and would not stand investigation. He declared the opposition did not understand the principles of constructive legislation. The Liberty League, he said, filled its mouth with east wind and declared it worked for freedom. (Shouts of "yes" and uproar).

At this point two elderly gentlemen in the front seats began to argue with one another and it looked like a fight when they began to push each other. It blew over, however, and Mr. Smith continued his speech.

"Can the liquor trade come back?" he asked, and received quick replies of "yes" and "no."

The interruption continued for some time and the chairman then rose and asked: "Do you believe in free speech?"

"Sit down," "boo, boo," "get out," and a few other like remarks were given him for answers.

When silence was restored the speaker repeated his assertion that the liquor trade would not return and again there was some disturbance, the speaker saying his interrupters were speaking "German." The retort to that was "to shut up and get out." In conclusion Mr. Smith declared that during the war, when efficiency was demanded, the governments, labor councils and city councils had voted to cut out the drink. If it was good in war time, it was also beneficial in peace, he declared.

PROF. LEACOCK STATES POSITION

(Continued From Page 1).

est elements of the community are in favor of it."

Prof. Leacock was opposed to prohibition as a matter of principle and thought the movement was the most un-British agitation that had come upon us in fifty years. If it could last it would undermine the very fabric of government, both in the United States and Canada and would result in anarchy and dissolution. Prohibition was based upon a lie in declaring it to be a crime to drinv beer, but all the legislatures that ever sat could not make it one, and eventually the public would revolt against the laws that took away their liberty.

British Liberty at Stake.

Prohibition, the professor claimed, was being enforced by the most stringent measures, the moral appeal had been discarded and the time would come when the public, realizing that the issue was one involving the spirit of human freedom in a struggle against bondage, would rise up and declare itself in the most vigorous manner. British liberty was at stake and the prohibitionist was doing all he could to mislead the people into thinking that it was an administrative, medical or political question of the right of the majority to rule. Regarding the medical side, the public were deluded into thinking that it turned on the quality of beer from a digestive standpoint.

Prof. Leacock's opinion was that even if beer had as bad an effect as the excessive use of tea or coffee, he would still strongly oppose a law prohibiting its consumption. The attempt to make the consumption of beer criminal was as silly as it was futile. One might as soon send a man to jail for eating cucumber salad. He believed that the O.T.A. and like statutes were criminal laws, as they meant to send people to jail for drinking beer, and by repeating the sentence finally force them to comply with the law. This was nothing short of the most brutal invasion of the province of liberty attempted within a century and could not succeed. Like all tyrany, it had to fail, but before doing so would make deplorable havoc in its course. It undermined all respect for law and bred in society a bitter sense of injustice, besides breaking away from the traditions of freedom upon which was built the commonwealth of Canada.

Fanatical Legislation.

Professor Leacock not only gave his own opinions of the harm that would result from the enforcement of such a law, but quoted Lord Birkenhead, lord chancellor of England, who resented profoundly attacks against the principles upon which was based the right of one individual to regulate his own private life. Such was also the opinion of thousands, of millions of the sanest men in England. He hoped the day would never come when the same fanatical legislation would be enforced in England as had cast its shadow over this country. He felt that it never would, because there was better stuff in the Englishman than in some Canadians. The spirit of the individual over there could not be broken by a mere majority. When authority passed into tyranny and law into oppression, then the obedience of the Englishman ended, for behind him he had a thousand years of the traditions of individual liberty.

Canadians, Professor Leacock said, were too soon unmindful of their heritage. We were wandering into untried paths and despairing of being good by virtue. We were to be made good by statute. There were easily 2,000,000 Canadians who wanted to drink beer and light wines, and the prohibitionist proposed to treat them like criminals. It could not be done. All he could do was to break down the basis of the law itself. In America, law divorced from the support of the individual conscience, was breaking down and the real cause of all the crime waves that were sweeping the cities was prohibition, the most fruitful mother of crime that ever spawned its progeny in the world. It had always been argued that prohibition would lessen crime, and what had happened? In the streets of New York and Chicago human life was no longer safe, organized robbery was everywhere and murder had its daily price and hire. The reason for this was the rising generation saw the law broken on every side by many of the most respected people, and they realized that the law could only be enforced by the most stringent and brutal methods. They saw the employment of the paid informer, the vilest of creatures, the man who resembled Judas Iscariot, and the public believed the law was something to be despised, something to be broken or evaded at will, but no longer based upon the plain teaching of right and wrong.

Could any youth be blamed if he grew up with a confused sense of obedience to the law? He knew that the most conspicuous law on the statute books was a sham and a lie. He knew it was broken everywhere and he saw that in its service were enlisted some of the most contemptible characters that existed—the spies and the paid informers.

"As between the criminal fighting against law and the paid informer coaxing his victim to betrayal, which do you prefer?" asked the professor. "Which is for such good will as lingers in him, the better man?" I say it straight, the criminal. That is the spectacle you are giving your young men. What will be the result? You have broken with British liberty, you have done with the morality of Jesus Christ that relied ever upon the moving spirit, you have seized the sword to smite off the ear of your opponents—force, force and power and the tyrant's brutal delight in coercion, that is what the prohibitionist has chosen.

"And the end will be his destruction. It may be in a year or in ten years or in a generation, but of the end there is no doubt. Of the present vote about to be taken the result may be this or that. I do not know. I do not greatly care. The sharper the tyranny the quicker the cure. But this I do know: that a government and a code of law based upon a lie shall sooner or later be dashed to pieces against the impregnable power of truth."

ARRESTED AS COMPANION OF MONTREAL MURDERER

Montreal, April 3.—Mike Soviat, 28, 219 Cadieux street, was arrested Saturday and was identified as the companion of the Russian who on Friday night shot and killed Nikolai Stripca in his room at 313 Cadieux street, and severely wounded Jacob Lublinsky, six years old, while making his escape from the house. Identification was made by Simeon Stripca, the dead man's brother, who was present during the shooting.

Jacob Lublinsky is reported as doing well at the General Hospital, the bullet having been extracted.

British Columbia House To Hold Extra Session

Victoria, B. C., April 3.—The first session of the fifteenth parliament of British Columbia terminated Saturday night, when His Honor Lieut.-Governor W. C. Nichols attended and gave royal assent to some seventy bills. Premier John Oliver announced that a session will be held in October or November to solve the municipal finance problems.

MRS. W. H. COOPER IS CALLED BY DEATH

The death occurred early on Saturday of Mrs. Mary Katherine Cooper, wife of Major W. H. Cooper, at their residence, 36 Maitland street. Mrs. Cooper had been seriously ill for some months and on Friday underwent an operation, but failed to rally from the shock.

Mrs. Cooper, who was a daughter of the late Isaac Thompson, of Toronto, had won a large circle of friends, and her buoyant disposition enabled her to bear a long and painful illness with remarkable cheerfulness and fortitude. She is survived by her husband, two sons, Ernest, in charge of the engraving department of The World, and Reginald, of the postoffice, and a daughter, Miss Mabel, at home. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon with interment in St. James Cemetery.

CYCLIST ON HIGHWAY IS THROWN INTO DITCH

Struck by an auto near Oakville, on the Hamilton Highway, on Saturday afternoon, Albert Austin, 38 First avenue, Hamilton, who was cycling to Toronto, was thrown into the ditch at the side of the road and his bicycle broken. The auto did not stop and he was unable to secure the number of the license plate. Austin was brought to Toronto by a motorist and spent the night at Claremont street police station. He returned to Hamilton yesterday.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING.

Twelve Chinamen, found in the house at 16½ Elizabeth street, when the place was raided last night by Plainclothesmen Clarkson and Mulholland, were taken in custody on a charge of gambling on the Lord's Day.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY OTTAWA BANQUET

Sir Geo. Foster and Sir Arthur Currie Among Speakers at Brilliant Event.

Ottawa, April 3.—Speeches by Sir George Foster, Sir Arthur Currie and Dr. D. D. Ross, Senator Bostock and Senator Gerald V. White featured the banquet given last night in the house of commons restaurant by the Ottawa branch of the McGill University graduates. Several hundred sessional visitors and leading men and women of Ottawa were present at the brilliant function.

Senator White presided and read letters of regret from his excellency the governor-general, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, who stated that the reception arranged to Mrs. Meighen and himself at the same hour in Montreal alone prevented him from being present; from Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Sir James Lougheed, leader of the senate, and from Mrs. A. Goddard, who wrote on behalf of Hon. Sydney Fisher, whose very serious illness prevented his attending.

SUCCESS ATTENDS CONSTABLE'S RUSE

Plainclothesman, Employing Judicious Tactics, Lands Two Shopbreakers.

Suppose you were a plainclothes officer and you saw three men leaving a tailor shop into which they had attempted to gain entrance, but they were walking some distance apart, how would you catch more than one without using your revolver?

This was the rather perplexing question which faced Plainclothesman McCaffery of West Dundas street police station shortly after 6 o'clock last night. His decision was quickly reached and as a proof of its wisdom two men are now locked up in West Dundas street police station on charges of shopbreaking.

The two men arrested are Wilfred Leason and John Corrigan, 28 Shuter street. The third man was still at liberty at a late hour last night.

McCaffery happened to be passing the tailor shop when he saw the three men walk swiftly away from the place, casting at the same time furtive glances behind them. He learned later that Farm, the owner of the shop, was inside the shop at the time and, upon making his appearance, frightened the men away.

Instead of remaining together, the three men walked one behind the other, with a space of about thirty feet between. McCaffery had to think fast. Instead of running up behind them and taking a chance of losing them all, he sauntered aimlessly along in their wake. Being in plain clothes he did not apparently excite their suspicion. After walking several blocks by a roundabout course, which brought pursued and pursuer almost back to the tailor shop, Leason and Corrigan drew together and McCaffery closed in on them and brought the ruse to a successful climax.

SINN FEIN CARRYING WAR INTO ENGLAND

London, April 3.—Alleged Sinn Fein incendiaries made six attempts during the week-end to set fire to hotels and warehouses at Manchester. As a sequel to this, the police raided a Sinn Fein club in the suburb of Hulme. A battle with revolvers ensued and an Irishman, John Morgan, was killed and another was dangerously wounded. Three of the police were wounded. Twenty arrests were made.

A Dublin man named Doherty was found shot dead yesterday on the Ashford, Middlesex, golf course, with a note affixed to his clothing: "Spies, traitors, beware.—I.R.A." This is said to be the first occurrence of this kind in England.

WHO WILL GET IT?

Capt. Corson of the Macassa and Capt. Blanchard of the Dalhousie City will fight it out this morning for the honor of winning the silk hat given by Harbormaster Allan to the skipper of the first freight or passenger-carrying vessel to enter the harbor this year. The hat will be presented by Mayor hirch, and the time will be somewhere between 10 am and 11 a.m. today.

NEW COLD TREATMENT BRINGS QUICK RELIEF

Druggists Instructed to Refund Money in Every Instance Where Satisfactory Results Are Not Obtained After First Few Doses.

RESULTS FROM USE ALMOST IMMEDIATE

Thousands Using It With Gratifying Results—Great Superiority Over Ordinary Remedies Is Clearly Demonstrated.

Dr. Smathers' Asprolax, the new scientific cold remedy which has been accomplishing such remarkable results, probably provides the safest, surest and quickest, as well as the most practical treatment for colds yet discovered.

A dose taken every two hours until three doses are taken usually breaks up the severest cold and ends all Grippe misery. The very first dose unstops the head, relieves difficult breathing, and penetrates deep down into the air passages. It also checks running of the nose, relieves those dull headaches, sneezing, and the feverishness which so often accompanies a cold. Don't stay stuffed up. Clear your congested head. No other remedy brings such prompt relief.

Dr. Smathers' Asprolax contains no quinine or nauseating harmful drugs. It has a soothing effect on inflamed mucous membranes of the nose, throat and bronchial tubes, and a gratifying feeling of relief takes the place of distress and discomfort. Dr. Smathers' Asprolax relieves a cold by removing the cause. It is a combination treatment, and acts as an antipyretic, expectorant, laxative and antiseptic.

The next time you have a cold go to your nearest druggist and ask for a bottle of Dr. Smathers' Asprolax. Have the clerk open it on the spot, take a teaspoonful, repeat the dose in an hour and again in two hours. If you are not surprised and delighted with the result, go back to your druggist and he will refund your money without question.

All drug stores are now supplied with this wonderful new prescription.

ATHOLSTAN SUIT COMES UP IN MAY

Montreal, April 3.—The case in which Lord Atholstan of The Montreal Star is suing Lolis Joseph Tarte and Eugene Tarte and La Patrie Publishing Company, Limited, for a capital sum of $50,000 and $12,875.74 interest, alleged to be due on two promissory notes dated March 13, 1915, may be tried in the Superior Court on May 10th next. On Saturday all cases which were inscribed during March for hearing were distributed by Acting Chief Archibald to the several judges of the Superior Court, and this is among them.

Defendants claim that they have obtained proof that the money called for was actually paid to plaintiff.

TWO QUEBEC OFFICIALS SHOT BY BOOTLEGGERS

Malone, N. Y., April 3.—Captain Benjamin Lafave and Officer Beveault, Canadian customs officials, were shot and seriously wounded at Valleyfield, Que., Saturday night while endeavoring to capture a bootlegging party seeking to cross the United States boundary line, according to a report reaching here tonight. Efforts to communicate with Canadian customs headquarters to obtain confirmation of the report were unsuccessful.

Last Friday night Joseph Chabaut a Valleyfield garage man, was shot and seriously wounded by four men said to be United States bootleggers, who were attempting to take an automobile held on police order. The assailants escaped after wounding Chabaut three times.

It is thought that while endeavoring to intercept members of the band who attacked Chabaut, the Canadian officers were wounded.

WINNIPEG UNEMPLOYED PARADE WITH TWO FLAGS

Winnipeg, April 3.—About 400 of Winnipeg's unemployed paraded here Saturday following a meeting at which addresses were given by John Quinn, William Ivens and W. D. Bayley, Labor members of the legislature. The Union Jack headed the parade, while the red flag was also accorded a place.

REGINA MOVES ON CLOCKS.

Regina, April 3.—Regina moved its clocks ahead one hour early Sunday morning, when the local daylight saving law became effective.

TWO THOUSAND MEN ON STRIKE

(Continued From Page 1).

could end the agreement at thirty days' notice. It is held that with this clause inserted the packing houses could again reduce wages at any time they thought the move advisable. All former agreements were for a year's duration.

Secretary W. Pilgrim of the Packing House Workers' Union, said the wage reduction issue the workers were willing to have arbitrated by a neutral body or conciliation board, but not the thirty-day clause in the agreement.

Less than a hundred workers are employed by the three small plants which have agreed to pay the prevailing rate. They will only work, they say, on the understanding that while the strike is on at the big plants these smaller firms do not increase their staff and that they do not work overtime.

2000 Men Affected.

Union officials estimate that of the approximately 2000 workers employed at the five plants against which a strike has been declared, nearly 1800 are organized and will go out on strike.

The packing house workers are to go to work at 7 o'clock this morning, as usual, and at half-past 8 o'clock they are to lay down their tools and march out from the plants.

Pickets have already been designated to surround the plants and warn any unemployed who might be sent there that a strike is in progress. The workers claim they can keep out on strike for a month at least.

It is claimed that there is a shortage of fresh meat on hand at the packing houses, and that the strike will soon be followed by a great scarcity of fresh meat in Toronto. The recent packing house workers' strike in Montreal resulted in the price of meat in that city almost going to double its normal price.

CHARGE OF SHOPLIFTING.

Joseph Harris, 191 Lansdowne avenue, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Carter on a charge of shoplifting from the T. Eaton Co.

DIAMONDS — Cash or Credit. $1, $2, $3 weekly. We trust any honest person. Write or call for catalogue. JACOBS BROS., Diamond Importers, 15 Yonge St. Arcade, opp. Temperance St.

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PORTLAND, ME.—LIVERPOOL.
Turcoman (Freight Only) ..... Apl. 12

PORTLAND, ME.—AVONMOUTH (Bristol)
Turcoman (Freight Only) ..... Apr. 12

HALIFAX—HAMBURG — DANZIG—LIBAU
Gothland ..... Apr 6

MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL

Canada	May 7	June 4	July 2
Vedic	May 14	June 25	Aug. 6
Megantic	May 21	June 18	July 16

AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG.

*Kroonland	Apl. 9	May 14	June 18
*Zeeland	Apl. 16	May 21	June 25
*Finland	Apl. 30	June 4	July 9
*Lapland	May 7	June 11	July 16

*Red Star steamers en route Antwerp.

RED STAR LINE

NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—ANTWERP.

Kroonland	Apl. 9	May 14	June 18
Zeeland	Apl. 16	May 21	June 25
Finland	Apl. 30	June 4	July 9
Lapland	May 7	June 11	July 16

WHITE STAR LINE

N. Y.—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Adriatic	Apl. 6	May 4	June 1
Olympic	Apl. 20	May 14	June 4

NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL

Cedric	Apr. 16	May 14	June 11
Celtic	Apr. 30	May 28	June 25
Baltic	July 30	Aug. 27	Sept. 24

NEW YORK (via Boston)—AZORES—GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA

Canopic	Apl. 20	June 17
Cretic	May 11	July 13

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