

JUDICIAL DELAYS AND OBSTRUCTIONS TO BE SET ASIDE

Government Will Make Changes in Conscription Act of Wide Character.

DEBATE IS POSTPONED. Militia Department May Be Entrusted With Administration of Act.

By a Staff Reporter.

Ottawa, April 4.—Long before the house opened this afternoon a great throng of visitors had assembled, anxious to gain admittance to the gallery. It was probably the largest crowd that has assembled since Sir Sam Hughes made his much heralded, but rather disappointing attack on the Borden Government. The crowd today came to hear the debate on the Quebec riots and the Military Service Act. Every seat was taken, and every foot of standing room in the gallery was pre-empted. The crowd waited patiently through the routine proceedings, but craned eagerly forward when Col. John A. Currie (N. Simcoe) moved the adjournment of the house to discuss a question of urgent public importance. They leaned back with a sigh of disappointment when, at the request of the prime minister, Col. Currie consented that his motion should stand over until tomorrow.

Before Mr. Speaker could put Col. Currie's motion the premier announced that the government would lay before the house tomorrow certain additional information and also certain proposals. The proposals are in the nature of amendments to the Military Service Act. The information is probably additional official reports on the recent happenings at Quebec. In view of the fact that the house would not be in possession of fuller information Sir Robert Borden suggested that it was advisable to postpone the debate for at least a day, and he requested the member for North Simcoe to withdraw his motion. To this Col. Currie agreed, but intimated that he would insist upon going ahead tomorrow.

There is strong effort on foot to prevent or at least postpone the debate. The government, it is understood, has already amended the M.S.A. by order-in-council, and these amendments will be disclosed to the house tomorrow. Those in position to know say that the changes are of a radical and drastic character, and are along the line foreshadowed in yesterday's despatch to The World. The complicated labyrinth of military delays and local appeals would be ruthlessly brushed aside and unmarried men and widowers without children of military age will find themselves practically exempt from conscription. Those engaged in essential

industries will be given leave of absence, but exemptions in Quebec hereafter will not be the rule, but the exception. Those already exempted by the local tribunals may find themselves in no better position than they were when the law passed.

So sweeping and drastic are the changes said to be that it should require but a short time to have many thousands of men in khaki, who up to this time have escaped military service, especially in the Province of Quebec. The changes, however, will appear to the bulk of the Ontario Government supporters from Ontario and the west unless the administration is committed to the minister of militia.

Many Hostile to Doherty. A number of the Union government members are openly hostile to Hon. C. J. Doherty, minister of justice. They argue that he is in the wrong place, from the Province of Quebec, and that by his judicial training he is unfitted for so executive a task as the enforcement of compulsory military service. On the other hand, it is said that Judge Doherty will consider the taking of the administration of the Military Service Act out of his hands as a personal reflection upon his administration of the department of justice, and will immediately withdraw from the government.

Gossip tonight is busy with cabinet changes and the talk is that Hon. Arthur Sifton will go to the justice department and be succeeded as minister of customs by Fred Pardee, former chief Liberal whip, but now the Unionist member for West Lambton. There will be a strong effort by many government supporters to head off the government's amendments to the Military Service Act will suitably meet all the objections that could be urged to the administration of that act up to date. If Col. Currie proceeds he will find himself hemmed in by rulings from Mr. Speaker Rhodes, who is said to have intimated that any discussion upon the Military Service Act would not be in order on a motion to adjourn the house.

Would Keep Lid On. How the Quebec riots can be discussed without also discussing the act remains to be seen, but there is no doubt that the Simcoe M.P. will hold down to the precise decision before the house. This would have the effect of keeping the lid on to a certain extent but even then there may be an explosion. Friends of the colonel say that he will not hesitate to appeal from the ruling of the chair, and will divide the house if necessary. Should the "Ginger" group support the colonel in this rather extreme procedure, the government might be embarrassed on a vote. Mr. Speaker's ruling would undoubtedly be upheld, but the peculiar spectacle would be presented of the government achieving a victory by the support of a solid Quebec.

RUSSIANS TO DEFEND REGION OF DON RIVER

Inefficiency of Defensive Forces Makes German Success Inevitable. Moscow, April 4.—In order to ensure possession of the Kiev-Voronezh railway, the Germans have occupied Putivl, ten miles north of the railroad, in the Kurak government. An energetic defense is being organized at Kharkov and Ekaterinoslav, owing to the insufficiency of the forces, it is virtually inevitable that the two towns will fall into the hands of the Germans. It is believed the Germans will continue hostilities until they have occupied Cholm, Volhynia, Podolia and practically all provinces claimed as belonging to Ukraine.

WAR SUMMARY THE DAY'S EVENTS REVIEWED

The Germans resuming their offensive in France yesterday, strongly attacked the British and French lines between the Avre and the Somme, a front of 15 to 20 miles, but despite their heavy assaults their gains were small, comprising a dent in the British lines near Hamel on the Somme, and a few hundred yards of French terrain, including three villages, in the area between the Avre and the Laue Rivers. Before Albert, north of the Somme, the Germans also attacked the British, and suffered a complete repulse. The French report that the villages which they lost are Mally, Rainsval and Morise, but they defeated the most serious attacks against Grivesnes and, making a counter-attack in this region, made considerable progress. They thus drove a salient into the enemy front so as to divert his attacks. They still hold the heights nearby the three villages captured by the Germans.

According to the French, the enemy tried desperately to break through their front, using large forces. They identified eleven German divisions, or well over 100,000 men, as engaged yesterday on a nine-mile stretch of front. As the enemy concentrated 38 divisions for his opening assault against the 50-mile British front from Croisilles to La Fere, his concentration per mile of front for the renewal of his offensive is at least 50 per cent greater than his first concentration against the British. His losses will therefore be all the more exhausting. Since his attacks made only slight and not important gains yesterday, it is reasonable to assume, that the battle is still proceeding, that the allies, having a good start, will be able to hold their own till the end of the present period of fighting.

The enemy, by renewing his attacks between the Avre and the Somme, still shows that he is endeavoring to reach Amiens. He believes that he must proceed with his advance at all costs, and the alarm in Germany over the pause has served as an additional spur to military leaders to pursue desperate measures. The peace offensive begun by Count Czernin of Austria also has the endorsement of the German general staff. It is aimed to weaken the morale of the French by fostering the belief that if they abandon Alsace-Lorraine, they can secure a settlement on the same basis as before the war. When this new phase of the German drive fails, the enemy will probably settle down to a process of fighting similar to that adopted before Verdun and taken up by the allies on the Somme and all last summer. He will calculate much on wearing down the British and French manpower, and

ONTARIO DAIRYMEN WILL CHECK COURTS BY MARTIAL LAW

MEET AT GUELPH. If Habeas Corpus Writs for Detained Men Are Issued in Quebec.

WILL ENFORCE THE ACT. Only a Few Platoons Are Patrolling the Scene of Recent Fighting.

Quebec, P.Q., April 4.—While no official announcement has been made concerning a change in the personnel of the force applying the Military Service Act in Quebec, it was understood tonight that the federal police men who were attacked last week at the commencement of the rioting here will be given amnesty elsewhere. This decision would remove the principal grievance against the enforcement of the act. The complete reorganization of the Military Service Act registration office was well under way tonight. H. E. Wismer, deputy registrar of the Province of Ontario, who has charge of the work, has taken new offices in the Mercer building, which happened to be in the heart of the area where fighting took place last Monday and was used as an emergency dressing hospital. It is the intention of Mr. Wismer to rigorously apply the Military Service Act. He will have the assistance of Major Gregor Barclay, judge advocate-general, the local police and the military. In the meantime the military, under General Leppard, are still in charge of the situation. The military authorities have 45 men here who were taken in the neighborhood of the rioting Monday and they were acquitted in the police court, are holding their views on the rioting the fit ones amongst them in the army. Several men have instructed counsel to apply for writs of habeas corpus for them. The military authorities at present have no intention of releasing them, even if the writs are issued, as it was intimated in official circles today that if attempts are made in the courts to dislocate the machinery of handling the rioting, martial law will be introduced.

Quebec Almost Normal. Quebec is almost normal tonight. Only a few platoons of soldiers were patrolling the district where fighting has taken place. The seven men arrested by the local police as participants in the rioting were this afternoon admitted to bail in \$1000 each. Lawyers retained by the alleged rioters include Armand Lavergne and J. N. Francoeur, the latter being the mover of conditional sentences in motion in the Quebec Provincial Legislature last January. A doctor who examined the bodies of victims of the rioting, Monday, having told Coroner Joliboer that apparently the men had been killed with explosive bullets, the military authorities ordered hospital doctors who have had experience at the front with every kind of wound made an autopsy on the bodies. It had been alleged that some of the bodies had wounds over two inches long. The military doctors were unable to find any wound more than an inch long. They had apparently all been caused by rifle shots. Enquiries by the military among doctors in the locality, where the fighting took place give the impression that the list of wounded is much greater than at first announced, and 60 people were slightly injured by revolver, rifle and machine gun fire.

The funeral of George Demelle, a boy victim of the rioting, took place quietly this morning. INFRANTRY. Died of wounds—J. F. Sloan, Melancton, Ont.; J. Bagnier, Trinity Bay, N.S. Died—W. Gray, Goderich, Ont.; O. Devan, Wales; A. Herman, 170 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Missing—Lt. Alan Reeve, 1216 East Gerrard street, Toronto. Chrs (in) 632 East Gerrard street, Toronto; F. O. Davey, Wales; Lt. D. H. Batters, 2141 Victoria Park, Toronto; H. F. Deally, Oakville, Ont.; Lt. F. V. Hecker, 489 Euclid avenue, Toronto. Ill—B. W. T. Hall, Winnipeg; E. Grund, London, England; J. E. Miller, Goshen, Ont. ARTILLERY. Died of wounds—A. K. McAnulty, not stated; E. B. Miller, Goshen, Ont. Died—W. H. Forrest, Varna, Bulgaria. Wounded—A. K. Johnson, England. Ill—D. B. McDowall, Montreal. MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY. Killed in action—Lieut. W. H. Snyder, Regina, Sask. Wounded—Lieut. W. H. Smith, Lumburg, N. S. Report of missing, rejoined unit—Lieut. G. A. Marshall, Hespeler, Ont. CAVALRY. Wounded—Lieut. W. H. M. Wardhope, Hamilton. SERVICES. Wounded—Capt. N. W. Taylor, Winnipeg. ENGINEERS. Died—H. J. Brazier, Dartmouth, N. S. MEDICAL SERVICES. Died of wounds—B. Blockidge, England. MACHINE GUN CORPS. Wounded—L. Furry, Niagara Falls, Ont. RAILWAY TROOPS. Killed in action—Lieut. J. H. Knox, 188 Inland road, Toronto. Died of wounds—R. H. Gould, England. MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—A. Little, Cla riville, N. B. Ill—A. Jacques, Martinville, Ont. ENGLISH MONEY. Officers and men going overseas can exchange their Canadian funds for English notes at the office of Messrs. A. F. Webster & Son, 52 Yonge street.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

George A. Putnam spoke briefly and dealt with the importance of the dairy industry. He pointed out that too many organizations, in a central committee and clearing house committee with each branch of the industry represented, more effective work could be done. Prof. Dean said that the producer should get more for his milk and that he had not been making a fortune and consumers were not willing to pay the price for milk for the food value that it is. They do not realize the value of it as a food, and it was up to the dairymen to educate them along these lines.

During the afternoon the conference passed a resolution protesting against the Dominion Government taking action which would prevent the holding of the dairy fairs and exhibitions during the war, as had been proposed, and a copy of the resolution was ordered sent to Ottawa at once. The evening session was well attended and consisted of addresses intermingled with music. Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, was unable to attend, but special addresses were delivered by Dr. C. L. McKay, medical health officer, Toronto; Dr. G. L. McKay, Chatham; A. Redick, Dominion dairy commissioner, and J. H. Redick, Ontario dairy commissioner. In dealing with the milk problem of the province, Dr. McKay declared that the importance of the milk problem, in former years was not so serious as it is now. Milk is the most valuable single diet possessing a high food value in one quart as one pound of steak, or two and one-half pounds of chicken or 11 fresh eggs. Certified milk has greater nutritive value than the men more than the barn that is responsible for the high bacteria in milk and the chilling of milk. He explained the process of pasteurization, sterilization, declaring that many epidemics in Toronto have been due to the impure milk. Bovine tuberculosis, he declared, is transmissible to small children, but rarely to adults.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

Report on Friday. However, following discussion a strong committee was appointed to meet and report on Friday afternoon on the question of provincial legislation. The committee is: George A. Putnam, Toronto; G. A. Girdle, Peterboro; H. Stonehouse, Toronto; W. H. Stouffer, Guelph; W. H. Forester, Hamilton; S. B. Trainer, Toronto, and Frank Boyes, Peterboro. The chairman of this afternoon's session was Lanning Young, president of the Guelph Milk and Cream Producers' Association, and he extended a hearty welcome to the delegates. Prof. Dean also extended a welcome to the delegates. E. H. Stonehouse, of Weston, president of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association, was the first speaker of the conference, and he delivered a strong address, in which he pointed out to justify the action of the association in maintaining the water price of milk during the summer months. He pointed out that there had been a very great increase in the cost of the production of milk products, and that the price of milk had been made to set prices which were fair and just. He contended that milk products should be made cheaper than at the present prices and this contention brought up the question of the price of milk. He expressed the opinion that a commission should be appointed to determine whether the price for milk should be set above or below the present price, or not, as at present the dealers were charging what they liked and the farmer received what he could get. He also declared that the farmers had no control whatever over the present prevailing prices in the country. He was heartily in favor of the forming of an organization such as was proposed in order that there might be co-ordination among the various organizations, which at present do not have any co-ordination.

Distribution of Milk. John D. England, manager of the Ottawa City Dairy, delivered the principal address dealing with the problems involved in the distribution of milk. He dealt with the question of the increase in the price of milk cans, the shipment of cream, the transportation problem, which was costly and wasteful, and a copy of the resolution was ordered sent to Ottawa at once. The evening session was well attended and consisted of addresses intermingled with music. Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, was unable to attend, but special addresses were delivered by Dr. C. L. McKay, medical health officer, Toronto; Dr. G. L. McKay, Chatham; A. Redick, Dominion dairy commissioner, and J. H. Redick, Ontario dairy commissioner. In dealing with the milk problem of the province, Dr. McKay declared that the importance of the milk problem, in former years was not so serious as it is now. Milk is the most valuable single diet possessing a high food value in one quart as one pound of steak, or two and one-half pounds of chicken or 11 fresh eggs. Certified milk has greater nutritive value than the men more than the barn that is responsible for the high bacteria in milk and the chilling of milk. He explained the process of pasteurization, sterilization, declaring that many epidemics in Toronto have been due to the impure milk. Bovine tuberculosis, he declared, is transmissible to small children, but rarely to adults.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

WILL CHECK COURTS BY MARTIAL LAW

If Habeas Corpus Writs for Detained Men Are Issued in Quebec.

WILL ENFORCE THE ACT. Only a Few Platoons Are Patrolling the Scene of Recent Fighting.

Quebec, P.Q., April 4.—While no official announcement has been made concerning a change in the personnel of the force applying the Military Service Act in Quebec, it was understood tonight that the federal police men who were attacked last week at the commencement of the rioting here will be given amnesty elsewhere. This decision would remove the principal grievance against the enforcement of the act. The complete reorganization of the Military Service Act registration office was well under way tonight. H. E. Wismer, deputy registrar of the Province of Ontario, who has charge of the work, has taken new offices in the Mercer building, which happened to be in the heart of the area where fighting took place last Monday and was used as an emergency dressing hospital. It is the intention of Mr. Wismer to rigorously apply the Military Service Act. He will have the assistance of Major Gregor Barclay, judge advocate-general, the local police and the military. In the meantime the military, under General Leppard, are still in charge of the situation. The military authorities have 45 men here who were taken in the neighborhood of the rioting Monday and they were acquitted in the police court, are holding their views on the rioting the fit ones amongst them in the army. Several men have instructed counsel to apply for writs of habeas corpus for them. The military authorities at present have no intention of releasing them, even if the writs are issued, as it was intimated in official circles today that if attempts are made in the courts to dislocate the machinery of handling the rioting, martial law will be introduced.

Quebec Almost Normal. Quebec is almost normal tonight. Only a few platoons of soldiers were patrolling the district where fighting has taken place. The seven men arrested by the local police as participants in the rioting were this afternoon admitted to bail in \$1000 each. Lawyers retained by the alleged rioters include Armand Lavergne and J. N. Francoeur, the latter being the mover of conditional sentences in motion in the Quebec Provincial Legislature last January. A doctor who examined the bodies of victims of the rioting, Monday, having told Coroner Joliboer that apparently the men had been killed with explosive bullets, the military authorities ordered hospital doctors who have had experience at the front with every kind of wound made an autopsy on the bodies. It had been alleged that some of the bodies had wounds over two inches long. The military doctors were unable to find any wound more than an inch long. They had apparently all been caused by rifle shots. Enquiries by the military among doctors in the locality, where the fighting took place give the impression that the list of wounded is much greater than at first announced, and 60 people were slightly injured by revolver, rifle and machine gun fire.

The funeral of George Demelle, a boy victim of the rioting, took place quietly this morning. INFRANTRY. Died of wounds—J. F. Sloan, Melancton, Ont.; J. Bagnier, Trinity Bay, N.S. Died—W. Gray, Goderich, Ont.; O. Devan, Wales; A. Herman, 170 Spadina Avenue, Toronto. Missing—Lt. Alan Reeve, 1216 East Gerrard street, Toronto. Chrs (in) 632 East Gerrard street, Toronto; F. O. Davey, Wales; Lt. D. H. Batters, 2141 Victoria Park, Toronto; H. F. Deally, Oakville, Ont.; Lt. F. V. Hecker, 489 Euclid avenue, Toronto. Ill—B. W. T. Hall, Winnipeg; E. Grund, London, England; J. E. Miller, Goshen, Ont. ARTILLERY. Died of wounds—A. K. McAnulty, not stated; E. B. Miller, Goshen, Ont. Died—W. H. Forrest, Varna, Bulgaria. Wounded—A. K. Johnson, England. Ill—D. B. McDowall, Montreal. MOTOR MACHINE GUN BATTERY. Killed in action—Lieut. W. H. Snyder, Regina, Sask. Wounded—Lieut. W. H. Smith, Lumburg, N. S. Report of missing, rejoined unit—Lieut. G. A. Marshall, Hespeler, Ont. CAVALRY. Wounded—Lieut. W. H. M. Wardhope, Hamilton. SERVICES. Wounded—Capt. N. W. Taylor, Winnipeg. ENGINEERS. Died—H. J. Brazier, Dartmouth, N. S. MEDICAL SERVICES. Died of wounds—B. Blockidge, England. MACHINE GUN CORPS. Wounded—L. Furry, Niagara Falls, Ont. RAILWAY TROOPS. Killed in action—Lieut. J. H. Knox, 188 Inland road, Toronto. Died of wounds—R. H. Gould, England. MOUNTED RIFLES. Wounded—A. Little, Cla riville, N. B. Ill—A. Jacques, Martinville, Ont. ENGLISH MONEY. Officers and men going overseas can exchange their Canadian funds for English notes at the office of Messrs. A. F. Webster & Son, 52 Yonge street.

CANADIAN CASUALTIES

George A. Putnam spoke briefly and dealt with the importance of the dairy industry. He pointed out that too many organizations, in a central committee and clearing house committee with each branch of the industry represented, more effective work could be done. Prof. Dean said that the producer should get more for his milk and that he had not been making a fortune and consumers were not willing to pay the price for milk for the food value that it is. They do not realize the value of it as a food, and it was up to the dairymen to educate them along these lines.

During the afternoon the conference passed a resolution protesting against the Dominion Government taking action which would prevent the holding of the dairy fairs and exhibitions during the war, as had been proposed, and a copy of the resolution was ordered sent to Ottawa at once. The evening session was well attended and consisted of addresses intermingled with music. Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of agriculture, was unable to attend, but special addresses were delivered by Dr. C. L. McKay, medical health officer, Toronto; Dr. G. L. McKay, Chatham; A. Redick, Dominion dairy commissioner, and J. H. Redick, Ontario dairy commissioner. In dealing with the milk problem of the province, Dr. McKay declared that the importance of the milk problem, in former years was not so serious as it is now. Milk is the most valuable single diet possessing a high food value in one quart as one pound of steak, or two and one-half pounds of chicken or 11 fresh eggs. Certified milk has greater nutritive value than the men more than the barn that is responsible for the high bacteria in milk and the chilling of milk. He explained the process of pasteurization, sterilization, declaring that many epidemics in Toronto have been due to the impure milk. Bovine tuberculosis, he declared, is transmissible to small children, but rarely to adults.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.

Dr. McKay declared that oleomargarine is not a substitute for butter especially for the growth of the young. He gave a list of the origin and use of oleo in European countries and declared that the use of this product sometimes produced headaches of various kinds. Oleo for cooking is not as good as lard or tallow, and the doctor was not sparing in his references to the use of oleo in the industry as the producer of oleo for the consumer. Cold storing, he declared, is a means of regulating the price as well as the quality of food throughout the year.



"Look for the trade mark dog on it"

Maud Powell will play again. This charming artiste who assisted the Toronto Symphony Orchestra will play for you anytime on the Victrola. Maud Powell makes Victor records exclusively.

- 'His Master's Voice' Powell Records. Love's Delight (arr. by Powell) Martini 64615. Souvenir (Morceau) Drdla 64074. Capriccio Valse (Waltz Caprice, Op. 7) Wieniawski 74173. Gondoliera (Boat Song) Louis Victor Saar 64521. Traumerei (Opus 26) Schumann 64134. Salut d'amour (Love's Greeting) (Opus 12) Elgar 64373.

Hear them at any 'His Master's Voice' dealer. Write for free copy of our 620-page Musical Encyclopedia, listing over 9000 Victor Records.

Berliner Gram-o-phone Company LIMITED. MONTREAL. 90 Lenoir Street. 1871-364.

'His Master's Voice' Toronto Dealers. DANIELSON'S VICTROLA SHOPS. No. 1—684 Queen St. West. No. 2—2847 Dundas Street. ST. CLAIR MUSIC HOUSE. 14 St. Clair Avenue West. NATIONAL FURNITURE CO. 517 Bloor Street West. MASON & RUSCH, Limited. 230 Yonge Street. THOMAS S. BEASLEY. 2501 Yonge Street. GERHARD HEINTZMAN, Limited, 41 Queen St. West. PAUL HAHN & CO. 717 Yonge Street. N. L. McMillan. 36 Vaughan Road. A. R. BLACKBURN & SONS. 480 Yonge Street. T. H. FROST. 1093 Bathurst Street. WHALEY, ROYCE & CO. Limited, 237 Yonge Street. HIGH PARK MUSIC STORE. 304 Roncesvalles Avenue. HEINTZMAN & Co., Limited. 195 Yonge Street. R.S. WILLIAMS & SONS Co. Limited, 145 Yonge Street. CHARLES RUSE. 772 Yonge Street. The T. EATON Co., Limited. 190 Yonge Street. BROADVIEW VICTROLA PARLORS. 737 Queen Street East.

Victor Records and Victrola Records. FULL SELECTION OF Victor Records and Victrola Records. OBTAINABLE AT EATON'S. Come to Simpson's for your Victrola. Hear it Demonstrated in Our Comfortable and Pleasant Music Studio. The Robert Simpson Company Limited.

'LEST WE FORGET' IS A BIG DRAMA. It is Valuable as Evidence Against the Ruthless Hun. produced as evidence against the German Empire. This production was handled in a big way. It required some 3,000 people for the scenes, an immense ship for the boat scenes, and many other elaborate fixtures, and its cost could not be covered in less than several hundred settings. It is natural then that the music which, in a sense, helps to make the story interesting and realistic is of the finest. It measures up, just as the music in 'The Birth of a Nation' measured up and made that production a thing to be remembered. With an augmented orchestra at his command, Mr. John Arthur, conductor of the Regent Symphony Orchestra, has been enabled to present a charming musical program which will indeed be one of the features in the showing of the drama. Country to Be Rationed? Winnipeg, Man., April 4.—D. A. Ross, of the 'Globe', who has just returned from the east, where he spent a month visiting various cities, including the federal capital, in an interview this afternoon, stated that he had been informed that after July 1 there would be no more grain for the flour mills and that it would be essential to put the country on rations.

For Reliable Service. Victrola Records and Victrola Records. Whaley, Royce & Co. Limited. Toronto's Ground-Floor Victrola Parlors. Everything in Music and Musical Instruments. Open Evenings. 237 Yonge St.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER. TORONTO OFFICE IS AVAILABLE. COSTS LESS BECAUSE IT'S MADE IN CANADA. Diamonds on Credit. \$1.98, \$3.95. Write for catalog. JACOBS BROS. 15 Toronto Arcade, Opp. Toronto Post Office.

NEW OR OLD RAGS GET MY PRICES. E. PULLAN TORONTO.